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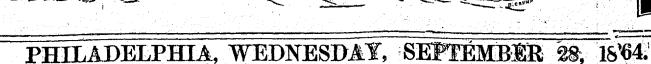
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The Sick and Wounded Colored Troops We have received the following appeal, in behalf of the sick and wounded, from a colored soldier in the ranks near Petersburg: DEEP BOTTOM, Va., Sept. 23, 1864. To the Colored People of the North:

I would call the attention of the colored people North, particularly in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Washington, and Baltimore, to organize themselves, into associations to afford relief to the sick and wounded colored troops. There are many of these soldiers now languishing in the hospitals here, for the want of some good things from home, prepared by hands whose touch, under the circumstances, would have a quickening influence towards their resuscitation. With wounds and diseases peculiar to camp life, they lie on their couches with eves turned to the North, as if in expectation of some reviving comforts to cheer them back to health and happiness. The almost exhausted patients, standing upon the portals of eternity, ndifferent to all surrounding considerations, and chafing in their fretfulness at the monotonous attentions of hospital regularity, turn with a counte-nance lighted up with awakened recollections to those who speak to them of the associations at home.

These brave men, depressed by their infirmities, and

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

without a murmur, and accepted the post of danger with pleasure and pride, swell up with emotion at the mention of that cherished place, until their surcharged hearts overflow their eye-lids with tears from the fountain of affection. There is no want of effort on the part of the Government in furnishing medicines, remedies, and superior practitioners. The healthy influence of the Sanitary Commission pervades every hospital, and cheers many back to life, who, otherwise, would pass through the dark valley of death. The Ohristian Commission, with equally as noble an emulation in increasing their comforts, rises above all other institutions operating here in their behalf, in its holy purpose of providing for their spiritual consideration. It is certain that nothing more could possibly be done for the sick and wounded troops than the satisfaction that their relatives, friends, and neighbors associated themselves together to forward them some good things from home: and though they might be inferior to those of which they are in daily receipt, yet the effect upon the patients would be so cheering as to assist nature to throw off the disease, and quicken their recovery. Will the colored people send some. thing directly from themselves to the brave and

suffering of their race? Let the ladies take this matter in hand, not with the view of discontinuing their contributions to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, but for the purpose of accomplishing what these institutions cannot effect—of thrilling the hearts of their brothers, fathers, and husbands with the pleasing satisfaction of receiving recuperatory comforts from them. It would be still better if some of those kind ministering spirits would accompany these luxuries to the hospitals, and dispense them with their own hands, moving through the different wards with sympathy and cheerfulness. communicating messages from loved ones at home, and arousing, by their presence and influence, those who, probably, could not have been revived by any Who will be the first to move in this angelic mision-to endear themselves to the brave men who.

have received honorable wounds in the cause of Union and liberty-to cool the brows of those who are languishing with fever, and to assist in restoring them to the ranks of their country's defenders, addition to fighting for many grand neigh ciples, they are also periling their lives to release their females from the contaminating touch of sensuality, and to preserve and perpetuate the purity of those who, under Northern civilization, have advanced in accomplishments and grown in cul-A COLORED SOLDIER.

THE REBEL PRESS. HERIDAN'S VICTORY GAINED BY A FLANKED CA

VALRY MOVEMENT—THE REBELS ENDEAVOR TO PROVE THE RESULTS FAVORABLE—AFFAIRS AT The battle in the valley last Monday still engrosses public attention. There have been no official despatches on the subject in addition to the one from General Lee, published yesterday, and it has proved unusually difficult to obtain trustworthy information through private sources. formation through private sources.

Persons reached the city last evening from the valley, who tell at least a very straight tale, and one which wears the appearance of being correct. We make a brief account from their statements, which make the affair appearant so bad as at first believed. We regret that we have not yet been able to learn the exact locality at which the battle began. to learn the exact locality at which the battle began. The general impression is that it was as stated by us yesterday, a mile or two south of Winchester. Persons from the valley, however, say the enemy attacked us north of Winchester, and that we fell back through that town. In this condict of opinion it is well to recall the words of General-Lee's despetch. He says—"General Early reports that on the morning of the 19th the enemy advanced on Winchester, near which place he met his attack," &c. Wherever it began, we believe we have substantially a correct account of the battle.

The enemy in heavy force—say between twenty-

kc. Wherever it began, we believe we have substantially a correct account of the battle.

The enemy, in heavy force—say between twenty-five and thirty thousand men—attacked us. A bloody battle ensued, in which the enemy's infantry, after desperate fighting, were being driven back with great loss, when they turned our right flank with a force of between six and ten thousand cavalry. All our attempts to drive back this cavalry force, which is known to be the flower of the whole Yankee army, proving unsuccessful, we were forced to retire, which we did in good order, with face to the foe and contesting every inch of ground. The enemy being evidently too much cut up to pursue us with advantage followed our column only a short distance and drew off.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners will certainly not exceed twenty-five hundred men. Rhodes' division suffered most, our loss therein being a thousand men. We probably lost five hundred at between six and eight thousand men killed and wounded. On Wednesday the Yankees with the flag of truce at Varina claimed that they had captured five hundred.

It was reported here, yesterday, that fourteen of our field officers had been killed and wounded; but we have received no correct list of the casualties. General Lee's despatch mentions the death of Genes.

our field officers had been killed and wounded; but we have received no correct list of the casualites. General Lee's despatch mentions the death of Gens. Rhodes and Godwin. The body of General Rhodes has arrived at Charlottesville, where it is to be intered, we learn. Private telegrams have announced that General Fitz Lee and Colonel George Patfon were wounded, and that the latter was in the enemy's hands. The Lynchburg papers say that General York, of Louisiana, lost an arm. General Early, with all of his trains, &c., secure, now holds an impregnable position on Fisher's Hill, which is twenty two miles south of Winchester by the valley turnpike, and, by the same road, seventythe valley turnpike, and, by the same road, seventy four miles north of Staunton.—Richmond Examiner THE RESULTS CLAIMED AS FAVORABLE.-AS WE

get more light on the subject of the late battle near Winchester, the more favorable it appears for the Confederates. The early part of the engagement was decidedly in our favor, but a movement on our right flank by a heavy body of cavalry made it necessary for our forces to fall back, which was done in perfect order. A gentleman who left the army since the battle says our total loss in killed, wounded, and missing will not exceed three thousand, while that of the enemy was estimated at from six thousand to eight enemy was estimated at 1 rom six thousand to eight thousand. So severely were the enemy punished that they could not molest our troops in their march to Strasburg, although it is known that their cavalry greatly outnumbered ours, and is the best they have

General Early occupies a very strong position on Fisher's Hill, two miles south of Strasburg, about twenty miles south of Winchester. The valley is twenty miles south of Winchester. The valley is very narrow at this point, not being more than three miles from mountain to mountain.

General Averill is reported to have been killed. There were no additional particulars received at the War Department last night.—Sentinel, Sept. 23.

Additional Particulars.—The article from the Charitetsville Chronicle contains all the particulars we could gather from the valley. The Yankee accounts are very contradictory and exaggerated. The following is the article from the Chronicle:

About daylight the enemy advanced by the Ber-Chronicle:

About daylight the enemy advanced by the Berryville road on Ramseur, who was posted at the Sport Spring, on the same road, some four miles east of Winchester. Gordon was at Bunker Hill, on the Martinsburg road, on a reconnoissance; Rhodes was at Hopewell church, near Whitehall, to the left of the Martinsburg road, about eight miles below Winchester. About daylight Gordon; and about 7 A. M. Rhodes commenced moving back to the point of attack. Wharton remained on the extreme left, on the Martinsburg road, a short distance below Winchester. About ten or eleven A. M. all of our troops were on the field, our line facing east—the enemy facing west. Ramseur stretched from Abraham creek to the Berryville pike; Rhodes had taken position between him and Gordon—Wharton, as we have stated, holding the left. The battle now bore strongly towards our left.

was attended at the time by only two couriers. The enemy continued to push their line around our left, and about 4 P. M. their cavalry, on their extreme right, lapped our lines some two miles. This cavalry charged our cavalry, and completely routed it, and then wheeled into Winchester on our rear. This made it necessary for our infantry to fall back, which it did slowly, reaching Winchester about dark. The whole army then retreated on that evening to Newtown, and the next morning to Fisher's cark. The whole army then retreated on that evening to Newtown, and the next morning to Fisher's
Hill, a mile or two from Strasburg, where it is now
posted. This is eighteen miles from Winchester,
and a portition of great strength, having the North
Mountain on the left and Massahutten Mountain
on its right

and a position of great strength, having the North Mountain on the left and Massahutten Mountain on its right.

The battle is described as a very severe one; the loss on both sides heavy, theirs supposed to be greater than ours. We took some five hundred or seven hundred prisoners more than we lost. A verill is reported killed, but this is not authenticated. We lost three guns, and, of course, left some of our wounded in the hands of the enemy. The ambulances of the army, which were loaded with wounded, came off safely. With this qualification we brought off our wagons, artillery, &c. There was considerable straggling on our part.

The casualites embrace Major General Rhodes, killed; Brigadier General Godwin (of Portsmouth, Va.) killed, Major General Fitz Lee, said to be slightly wounded; Brigadier General Thomas H. Carter (commanding artillery), slightly wounded by shell in the back, and five colonels (names not remembered), killed.

Brigadier General Battle, of North Carolina, is nemoered), Rilled:
Brigadier General Battle, of North Carolina, is
n command of Rhodes' division.
The Chronicle's informant states that the force of the enemy was very large—more than two-fold our numbers. Up to the time of our being flanked we were pushing them back.—Sentinet, Sept. 24th.

THE PRESIDENCY. Speech of Mon. Salmon P. Chase-Remarks by the Father of Gen. Grant: Ex-Secretary Chase delivered an eloquent and convincing speech at the great Union meeting in Cincinnati on the 24th. We make the following ineresting extracts: THE AUTHORS OF THE WAR.

teresting extracts:

THE AUTHORS OF THE WAR.

In 1861, not long exter the war began, the Congress of the United States passed a resolution, upon the motion of Mr. Critizaden; then in the House of Representatives, that this war had its origin in the unholy, mad ambition of the Southern Disunionists; and for that resolution every man in the House of Representatives, on every side, voted, with the single exception, I believe, of Mr. Vallandigham—[groans and hisses]—who declined to vote upon the first clause of the resolution. Does not that prove what I said, that they themselves declared that the war was begun by those Southern Disunionists? So, if it was begun by these Southern Disunionists? So, if it was begun by the Republicans. Every one who has taken any interest in the affairs of the country knows that this war was avoided just as long as it was possible to avoid it by the President and all who were concerned with him in the Administration. [Cheers.] So fer from being precipitate in wriging the war, you, who remember the facts, know that the President and those who were associated with him were thought to be behind, the just demands of the people. [Cries of "that's true."] One word more on this subject. What cause had they for war? ["None."] What was in danger? ["The nigger," and laughter.] They thought so; at least, they said they thought so; but was there a man here in Cincinnati—was there one man throughout the whole length and breadth of Ohio, known to anyone of you, who desired to interfere with slaveryin Kentucky! [Cries of "not one."] "Why, gentlemen," we told them over and over again, when we met them in the Peace Convention, in February, 1861, "you have nothing to fear from the people of the free States. If you are content with slavery in your States, there you can have it; but if you wish to force slavery into Ohio, or into Territories where Ohio men are to go and work, that you cannot do." [Loud cheers.] That was not injuring them over in Kentucky, Virginia, or down there in South Carolina. We wer us alone and let slavery in the Territories alone.
We never attempted to interfere with them in the smallest degree; But they were not content with that; they were determined that they would rule us or they would rule the Republic. Well, we don't choose to submit to their determination. IS THE WAR A FAILURE?-THE CHICAGO PLAT-

Thus it was that we went into this war. And now Thus it was that we went into this war. And now they come and say to us, in their Chicago platform, that this war has been prosecuted "for four years," and that it has been "a failure." [Ory of "What a glorious failure," and cheers.] And because it has been prosecuted for four years, and is a failure, they propose to take General McClellan and let him finish it. [Loud laughter.] In the first place, it has not been prosecuted four years. It began in April, 1861. This is the 24th of September, 1864. I think any child in this city might make the calculation that it is not four years yet. And has it been a failure? [Cries of 'No, no."] To be sure we have not attained all the success we desire. Sometimes things moved a little slower than we thought they ought. It was certainly so during that famous campaign of which their General was the beginning, middle, and end. [Loud laughter.] I certainly thought that a failure. But has it been a failure? [Ories of 'No, no."] Don't you remember here a short time ago, when you could not send a boat from here down the Mississippi; when the whole of their territory on either bank of the Mississippi, from Cairo to the mouth, was lined with rebel batteries? Well, these have all disappeared. [Loud cheers.] When to the mouth, was lined with rebel batteries? Well, these have all disappeared. [Loud cheers.] When Farragut went past Forts Jackson and Philip, and met their invincible fleet upon the Mississippi, by one of the greatest achievements known to history, took New Orleans; and afterward Vocksburg fell before Grant, and afterward Port Hudson was taken by Banks, and then the Mississippi was open from the source to the mouth. [Loud cheers.] Was that a failure? "It was a rebal failure." [Laughter.] Then on the sea coast, when Burnside went down and took Roanoke Island, and established the Union flag before Newbern. Was that a failure? [Loud cheers.] Then Dupont went in between the forts at Hilton Head, Forts Walker and Baauregard, and silenced their guns by a masterly achieveforts at Hillon Head, Forts Walker and Beaure-gard, and silenced their guns by a masterly achieve-ment. Was that a failure? [Applause.] These are the things which these Ohicago gentiemen call "failures." Three years ago Kentucky was doubt-ful. Kentucky, I think, will vote the Union ticket ful. Kentucky, I think, will vote the Union ticket in a few days. [Cheers.] That is not a failure. Tennessee, so far as a disunion Legislature could effect it, was taken out of the Union. Now, Tennessee is under the government of Andrew Johnson, who is as loyal a man as breathes. [Loud cheers.] Well, that is not a failure. Missouri was doubtful, and Missouri is loyal to-day. So, West Virginia was taken out of the Union, and West Virginia is a State in the Union to-day. We have taken back from the rebels, of that which they suddenly usurped from us, at least one half of all they had. [A volce, "we will take the rest of it."] Well, that is not a failure. More recently Farragut, who performed that sublime feat at New Orleans, had himself lashed to the main top mast, passed by the rebel batteries at Mo

More recently Farragut, who performed that sublime feat at New Orleans, had himself lashed to the
main top mast, passed by the rebel batteries at Mobile, and established himself in that harbor, [loud
applause;] and General Grant is holding, with his
characteristic obstinacy, on to Petersburg, and has
taken the Weldon Railroad, and entrenched and
broken up one of the most valuable lines of communication with Richmond; and now, as a part of
this same system, which has been so successfully carried out during this summer, Phil
Sheridan, [enthusiastic cheers,] another Ohio
boy [cries of "Bully for him?] has whipped
one of their chosen leaders in the She
nandoah valley, and after he was whipped and
had fortified himself in what was considered an impregnable position, he is whipped, again, and sent
running off towards Richmond [cheers and laughter], and if I am not deceived—I boast no great prophetic sagacity—in my judgment this action of
Sheridan, prosecuted as it has already been, gives
us every assurance that it will make it impossible
for Lee to hold Richmond. [Tremendous applause.]
I trust that we shall hear good news before the
October election from Grant at Richmond. I feel
very confident that we shall before the Presidential
election; and when you have stricken down the
rebel power at Richmond, when you have conquered election; and when you have stricken down the rebel power at Richmond, when you have conquered that army, why the rebellion perishes! [Cheers.] Well, now, gentlemen, there is another great feawell, now, gentlemen, there is another great leadure I wish to speak of one moment. It is the grand failure of Sherman. [Loud cheers, and "Hurrah for Sherman!"] He is another Ohto boy. How strange it is that Ohio sends forth such failures! [Laughter.] He began at Chattanooga. and forced Johnston back, step by step, until he had driven him to Atlanta, and then the rebels displaced Johnston back. ston and put Hood over their army, because he was a fighting general, and then Sherman put a hood over Hood; [loud laughter,] and Hood is somewhere between Atlanta and the ocean, [laughter,] and Sherman is getting ready for another advance.

Now, gentlemen, how can men who have patriotic hearts in their bosoms be content to put upon record in this year, 1864, two such monetrous ascertions as these, that the war has been prosecuted four years,

and that it has proved a failure? THE WAR NECESSITY OF EMANCIPATION Now, then, fellow-citizens, what next in this plat-form? The men who made it at Baltimore saw what the cause of this rebellion was. It was not usurpa-tion on your part; it was no disposition to infringe any right of the Southern States; it was no disposition to disturb any institution of any Southern State on our part; but it was slavery which inspired them with the idea of despotism, and that despotism they wished to establish all over the country. And our representatives at Baltimore declared that plainly to presentatives at Baltimore declared that plainly to the world. They disguised nothing; they simply stated this as the cause of the war, and because it is the cause of the war, it must perish. But we are told that the Republicans—by-which name they choose to call all the Union men the supporters of this Admi-nistration—that the Administration itself has changed the legitimate object of the war. The war was for the restoration of the Union, and we were content to support the war as long as it was waged for the restoration of the Union; but they charge that it has been priverted from that object. It is not so. Is not that true? ["That's so," and "Yes yes."] Mr. Lincoln's Administration, for more than a year, strove to crush the rebellion without touching any institution within the limits of the States. It was the object of his administration, undoubtedly, to crush the rebellion and leave the Union as it was, with every State charged with the full power to regulate its own affairs. But the persistent determination of the rebels, and in my independent not with every State charged with the full power to regulate its own affairs. But the persistent determination of the rebels—and, in my judgment, not a little is to be ascribed to the slowness with which the war was originally waged, under the auspices of the distinguished chief of the other side—[laughter]—the persistent determination of the rebels, made it obvious that it was impossible to crush the rebellion itself without crushing at the same time this institution. It was the prop of the rebellion. [Ories of "That's so."] It supplied its means of resistance to the armies of the Union. The slaves were at home, cultivating every plantation and feeding the soldiers in the field, and every slave counted as the support of a rebel soldier. Under these circumstances, was Mr. Lincoln to continue in his original course of allowing slavery to stand, in the hope that the rebellion might be suppressed without disturbing it? He could not have done it and been patriotic; he could not have done it and been patriotic; he could not have done it and been patriotic; he could not have done it and been faithful to the oath to maintain the Union. He knew that it was essential to the success of the war for the Union that emancipation should be proclaimed, and he seized the opportunity to announce the breaking of every fetter in the disloyal States. He was right in doing so. ["That's so."] It was the only mode in which success was attainable. And, then, there is another consideration. Slavery is wrong. ["That's so."] It is wrong to hold a man all his life long as a mere instrument of profit and pleasure to another man. THE MONROE DOUTRINE.

below Winchester. About daylight Gordon; and about 7 A. M. Rhodes commenced moving back to the point of attack. Wharton remained on the extreme left, on the Martinsburg road, a short distance below Winchester. About ten or eleven A. M. all of our troops were on the field, our line facing east—the enemy facing west. Ramseur stretched from Abraham creek to the Berryville pike; Rhodes had taken position between him and Gordon—Wharton, as we have stated, holding the left. The battle now bore strongly towards our left.

About half past twelve General Rhodes, who was placing a battery in the gap between himself and Gordon, was struck by a ball just behind the ear, and borne from the field in a dying condition. He was attended at the time by only two courters. The nent. ["That's so."] No foreign Power can touch any Power in America without touching the United States. That is the doctrine we pronounced long ago, and it is the doctrine by which we expect to live. Now, there is nothing in all this of which we have reason to be ashamed. We are for the Union, for freedom, for the development of all the resources of our country for welcoming the foreign emigrant when he comes among us as a brother and a friend; and we are against any interference by foreign despots with freedom in America. [Great cheering.] These are our doctrines. By those doctrines we go into this canvass; but first and foremost, and above them all—because it is the doctrine which is of the most important and paramount necessity—is the doctrine of maintaining the Union against all traitors at home, and all their sympathizers whereso tors at home, and all their sympathizers whereso ver found, and with Union maintaining freedom [Loud cheers ] HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

I said just now that we were passing through a time of trial; so we are; but those brave men in the field are rassing through a worse trial than ours. Many of our glorious young men have fallen in this contest, and I have heard of them—young men full of hope, full of intelligence, full of energy, going forth to fight the battles of their country, falling on the battle field. I have seen them, but I have never yet heard from the lips of one of the wounded men a single regret that they had suffered in the cause of the country. [Loud appleuse.] These men never single regret that they had suffered in the cause of the country. [Loud applause.] These men never complain that the war is a failure. They only want to get well that they may get back to the field; and then they want the encouragement and support of their friends behind them; and you will give it to them. [Loud cries of "We will."] Ohio has contributed her full share to this war—perhaps more than any other state. She has given of her men and her treasure. And there is many a young man sleeping now calmly beneath a Southern sod wept over by numbers. Up to the time of our being fianked we were pushing them back.—Sentinel, Sept. 24th.

OHARLESTON.

CHABLESTON, Sept. 22.—The enemy are again in motion. A column, twelve or fifteen hundred strong, left. Morris Island to-day, and have gone round to Coles Island.

Two echooners and a transport, loaded with troops, are in the Stone river.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.—Since our last report the enemy have kept up a brisk fire on the city, with only occasional attention to Fort Sumpter. Friday night forty five shots were fired at the city and three shots at Sumpter; Saturday, thirty-five shots at the city and forty-four at Sumpter; Saturday, thirty-five shots at the city and three shots at Sumpter; Saturday, thirty-five shots at the city and forty-four at Sumpter; Saturday night, twenty-shots at the city and twenty-three at Sumpter.

Another monitor. When did you ever see, a Northern mother who was sorry that she had given her son to the Republic? I have seen many childless mothers. It is only a few days since I was in Massachusettts, when I was at the place where old Irrael Putnam, the wolf hunter, was born. They showed me the room in which the old man was born, and it was interesting to think that I stood there upon the spot where such a man came into life. But I heard something that was far more interesting than that. A young man of the stone in which the old man was born, and it was interesting to think that I stood there upon the spot where such a man came into life. But I heard something that was far more interesting than that. A young man of the sort of the first on the rich and her trea.

It is only a few days since I was in Massachusetts, when I was at the place where old Irrael Putnam, the wolf hunter, was born. They showed me the room in which the old man was born, and it was interesting to think that I stone the sound that it is only a few days since I was in Massachusetts, when I was in the first on the result of the first on the result of the first on the result of the first on the first on the first

wood. Ti 'cy showed it to me. On one side he had engraved, 'Not' to be drawn without Justice; not to be sheath ed without Honor." On the other side he had engraved "Death to Traitors," And his youthful hear to burned within him, that when the second of 'U was made for troops in May, 1861, his ardor could not be restrained; he enlisted and went forth to fight the battles of his country, and passed through almost every battle field from Ball's Bluff to the seven days before Richmond, and there, mortally wounded, fell down to die. I saw his aged parents —his young sister. 'There was not one of them who did not rejoice that if he was to die, he was to die in defence of the Unit's and his country. [Loud others]. There were except, and sorrow, and anguish, but the anguish and the sorrow were for the loss they had sustained; their joy and there consolation was that their young relative had poured out his blood in defence of his country. [Applause.] Hers in 'Uhio, who does not feel that our State is a more sacred soil to day, ba cause from her have gone forth the young men of like younger and sentiments to fight the battles of the Re vabilic, and if they have gone for hey is not our State nobler, and richer, and pronder for the blood which she has shed in defence of she country? [Cheers.] And young McPaerson, that gallant here of Sherman's army, born in our State, he, he, too, gave up his prectous life and was broughly thome to repose near the lake shore. Who does not feel that Onlo is enrolled by such sone as these? [Leoud cheors.] And are we to give them up? Are we to confess that this war has been fought without cause? Are we to confess that all this blood has been shed, for "a failure?" [Criserof "no," "no," "No, "ever their country! Proud and glorious the State which has had the honor to give them to their country. The whole as a life of one ever, the mothers who bore thempand sant them forth for their country! Proud and glorious the State which has had the honor to give them to their country. Chase, the venerable the venerable father of Lieutenant General Grant stepped forward, and touchingly alluded to the gal-

lant and noble deeds of his brave " soldier boy," SPEECH OF HON. SIMON CAMERON AT HARRISBITZO. A very large and enthusiastic ratification missting, endorsing the national and district Univernominations, was held in the city of Harrisburg, last Saturday evening, at which Gen. Simon Comeron presided, and which was addressed by Hon. John Cessna, Rev. J. Walker Jackson, John C. Kunkel, and others.

Kunkel, and others.

Gen. Cameron, on taking the chair, reminded the people present that the last time he had met with them it was to take counsel against danger, to devise means for the common defence, and make such preparation as the crisis would permit, to meet and resist an invading foe. Then, as now, men were prone to carp at and find fault with the Administration; to blame the authorities at Washington for the responsibility of all the vicissitues of war. Such a disposition had done as much to interfere with the triumph of the Government as the rebels themselves in arms against its authority. The authorities at Washington had done their full duty; they did it from the beginning of the insurgent war as they are doing it now, did it conscientionsly and nobly, while those who were clamoring against them enjoyed the protection of the Government which they sought to embarrase by thus denouncing the Administration. But the trouble the armies. The secret of our past failures lay in the decidencies of meas ambitious military leaders. heretofore was due to the deficiency of those who led the armies. The secret of our past failures lay in the deficiencies of mere ambitious military leaders, who forgot the real objects of the war on the part of the people, and who sought to make the armies collected by the Government mere machines to be used for objects other than those of crushing treason and preserving law and order. What is the military prospect now, when we have men to command our armies and navy? It is one of brilliant hope—of a promising speedy and glorious triumph command our armies and navy? It is one of brilliant hope—of a promising speedy and glorious triumph—of certain and disgraceful defeat to traitors alike on the battle-field, the wave, and at the ballot-box. A comparative boy is leading our gallant soldiers to victory in the Shenandoah Valley—coping there with the very flower of the rebel army, crossing swords with veterans and able soldiers, and routing them, "horse, foot, and dragoons." The secret of this triumph is that Phil Sheridan is a true soldier. He is not a miserable procrastinator of the pick and spade, who, regarding his chemies as "perfect gentlemen," waits until they are ready to fight, and, after he has fought them, waits again until the foe has fied. This is not Sheridan's mode of warfare, and hence it is that the army which he leads has closed up the door of Northern invasion, and effectually put an end to the destruction of life and property along the Upper Potomac, through Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Gen. Cameron them referred to the fact that the Gen Cameron then referred to the fact that the war was drawing to an end; it could not last much longer; he was satisfied that the rebels had struck their heaviest blows, and now all that was necessary to complete the work of triumph which our armies and navy were inaugurating was a proper spirit of devotion by the people at home to the Government. There must be no balancing of parties in the loyal States. But one sentiment, and that of unswerving and unqualified devotion to the Government, must

and unqualified devotion to the Government, must be tolerated. The man who at this hour, when the energies of those representing the national authority are bent in a gigantic struggle to crush the enemies of the National Government—the man who is so base now as to denounce the national authorities on the plea that he is merely exercising his right of the freedom of speech—is a traitor more desperate than he who takes up arms and fights where the struggle involves the peril of life and limb. Those who assail the national credit, who deery the national currency, who denounce measures calculated to impart vigor to the effort to demolish the armed front of rebellion; who are in fact the persistent blatant carpers at the the effort to demolish the armed front of rebellion; who are in fact the persistent blatant carpers at the acts of the Administration, are of a class of enemies who deserve no terms, and should be overridden until they are trampled beneath the soil of a country which they disgrace. This talk about the debt of the country is sheer folly, and of an order of political bosh which is disgraceful to men who claim to comprehend the extent and understanding the resources of the country. The war debt of the Revolution was paid; the indebtedness incurred by the struggle of 1812, and the war with Mexico was liquidated without either the laboring, the mercantile, or the manufacturing interests of the Union feeling the demands on their resources. Why, then, with borders so vasily extended since the war of the Revolution and the war of '12—with territory added since the war, with Mexico, rich in mineral and agricultural wealthwith new States added to the Union until its giant limbs stretch from sea to sea, and from pole to pole —why, then, the speaker asked, should we be fearful of debt now! Those who desire to disturb the public with the cry of debt were not of the class public with the cry of debt, were not of the class who truly regard the economy and the just interests of the Government. They are the men who would devote all to ruin—who would pile debt

terests of the Gövernment. They are the men who would devote all to ruin—who would pile debt upon debt to realize their personal aspirations, and render successful their political schemes. We can pay the debts of the war much easier than we can put down the rebellion of the aristocrats of the South. It will not create a hundredth part of the misery to meet every dollar of that indebtedness that it did to confront and crush armed traitors: We have land sufficient, with its incalculable resources actually going to waste, ample to pay the debt incurred thus far in the effort to crush rebellion. All that we want is peace—the peace which secures unimpaired, in all its majesty, the constitutional authority of the Government—the peace which maintains the prestige and the right of self-government—the peace which tells the world that the union of American States is as permanent for good as it is powerful for defence—with such a peace, national debt will amount to nothing, while every community in the land will soon be restored to the blessings and the prosperity they enjoyed before armed traitors combined to work us evil.

General Cameron then urged the necessity of a union of action to secure a great victory at the ballot box. He communicated the cheering fact that the prospect of political victory was never better—never so cheering and inspiring than in the campaign in which we are now engaged. If we are victorious in October, our political loes cannot deprive us of a glorious triumph in November; and as certain as the light follows the darkness, so sure peace will attend the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. If the peopie of the loyal States declare at the polls in November that Abraham Lincoln shall remain in authority for four years longer from March, 1865, the speaker solemnly and emphatically declared it November that Abraham Lincoin shall remain in authority for four years longer from March, 1865, the speaker solemnly and emphatically declared it as his deliberate conviction that there would not be a corporal's guard left of armed rebellion to combat the Government at the end of the year 1864. The re-election of Abraham Lincoin would extinguish the last hope of the traitors in arms, and eternally perpetuate free Government on this hemisphere.

General Cameron further urged every true man isphere.

General Cameron further urged every true man
to wield his influence in order to make our political victories worthy as responses of gratitude, the great triumphs which are almost daily being emblazoned on the banners beneath which our bravelsoldiers are fighting. He then introduced to the audience Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford county, a war Democrat, who opposed the first election of Abraham Lincoln.

Speech of Hon. John Sherman at Toledo.
This distinguished gentleman addressed a large audience in Toledo, Ohio, on last Tuesday evening, on the various questions involved in the Presidential campaign. The hall was crowdedeto its most utmost capacity, a fair proportion of those in attendance being ladies, and as the speaker appeared on the stage he was greeted with loud applause. After stating his object in appearing before them, he proceeded to recount the recent victories obtained by our army and navy over the rebels, bestowing the highest compliments upon the brave men perilling their lives in defence of the liberties of the country, and of the effect of those successes perilling their lives in detence of the liberties of the country, and of the effect of those successes to our arms upon the people at the North, and the depression which must result from the defeat of their armies upon inhabitants of the rebel States. He expressed the utmost confidence in the early success of the efforts of the Govern ment to re-establish at an early day its supre-macy over the entire country, and briefly stated the ment, to re-establish at an early day, its supre-macy over the entire country, and, briefly stated the grounds of that confidence. He then passed to a review of the candidates put in nomination for the Presidency, and in an eloquent and forcible manner discussed the action of the Chicago Convention, the platform of the Peace Democracy, the political qualifications of their candidate, and gave the reasons why he could not support him, and con-sidered it his duty to urge his hearers against voting for him at the election in November. His dissection of the peace platform was most thorough, and, when of the peace platform was most thorough, and, when completed, we opine his audience were disposed to regard it as one of the most filmsy and disreputable documents ever issued by a political party in this country. His manner of dealing with the charges against the President was admirable, and was a conclusive refutation of all the base things which the Demogracy dealers Mr. Eincoln to have been the Democracy declare Mr. Lincoln to have been the Democracy declare Mr. Lancoln to have been guilty.

Mr. Sherman then reviewed, in brief, the President's policy in conducting the war, and expressed unbounded confidence in the honesty of his purpose and determination to continue the war for the restoration of the Union and that alone; and that everything else would be made to subserve that end. This he alleged as a satisfactory reason why Mr. Lincoln should be re-elected; and the vociferous applause which his remarks elicited, proved that his audience coincided with his views.

At every allusion by the speaker to the President; the generals in the field, the army and the navy, the applause was enthusiastic. At the close of the speech the audience gave three cheers for President Lincoln and three for Mr. Sherman. AMERICAN SENSATIONS IN LONDON .- The London correspondent of the New York Times writes as "As all our sensations just now are American, I can only notice the most conspicuous. One of them is a book which has come—the other is an actress, who is announced as coming. Mrs. Farnham's Woman and her Era? gets reviewed in the Saturday Review, and Mistress Adah Isaacs Menkin is lithographed in the windows as the handsomest curly headed Mazeppa, being bound upon a rearing wild horse amid tremendous precipices, with scarcely citching enough for a cold climate. Mrs. Farnham's book is done in the best style of the Saturday, which says, finally: 'Those active ladies in Enggland who read papers on social science, and in various, other ways strive to make women other and perhaps better than they are, will be rather dismayed at this terrific American manifesto. If a woman says she wants to be a member of Parliament, or a compositor, or a surgeon, we can understand her; but what can she possibly mean by abusing man because he will not let her throw her soul into the arms of the Infinite?" "As all our sensations just now are American, I

Another Straw. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: As an indication of public sentiment, I append a Presidential vote, taken yesterday, on the train of cars that leaves Trenton for Philadelphia at 

FOUR CENTS. FIRANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Sept. 27. BEFORE BOARDO.

FIRST BOARD. 50 do 6% f00 city 6s 100
200 do 6% 8000 do 6wellos
52 Tremont Coal. 12 1000 Union Canal 6s. c 20
30 Sch Nav pref c 36 5000 do cash 20%
20 Rena R 70 2000 do 20
200 Reading R 59 1000 do 20
200 c 500 do 500 1000 Lehigh Valley 104
100 do 22sh 59 3000 do 104
100 do 50 59 8 2000 Cam & Akmb mt 6s. 107 BEEWEEN BOARDS.

SECOND BOARD.

Drexe! & Co. quote: ew United States Bonds, 1881

New Cortificates of Indebtedness.
New United States 73-10 Notes.
2uartermasters Vouchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness. There was considerable of execution in stocks yesterday, based upoma somewhat stendier gold market. The news of another invasion of Missouri was used to some advantage in propping up gold, the rapid fall of which, had it continued for a few days as it had begun, would inevitably have rushed some of the heaviest operators on Third street, and caused a mercantile crisis that might have been indeed damaging. Every sudden fall in gold unsettles business completely, and would ruin hundreds of speculators, but that in a slort time something cours to occasion a reaction. It is upon this rebound that so many of them have calculated with a confidence that makes them reckless as to danger. It cannot be complained that when the crash comes, as it certainly will, if the rash spirit of speculation is longer continued, it was without warning frequently and emphatically given. It would be better for the general community that prices would decline gradually, and that would be the case if events were permitted to take their natural course. The present inflation of prices is entirely unwarranted. We bear of stocks of sugar, molasses, and provisions, being held for months past entirely on speculation. They have been bought up by a combination of capital that hopes, by creating a fictitions scarcity, to reap at the advance rates of gold enormous and exorbitant profits. When it is complained that these necessaries of life are put at a figure almost beyond the reach of men in ordinary circumstances, it is replied that it is on account of the high [premium on gold. In every case within our hnowledge, whenever gold went up, these first holders Undoubtedly, if they should now bring down their rates, it would occasion serious losses to themselves. There is, therefore, a strong interest at work in keeping

up the price of gold. The combination, however, cannot stand much longer. Already have our most prudent and far-seeing merchants begun to appreciate at their true value the recent successes of our armies, and are accordingly rearrangsuccesses of our armies, and are accordingly rearranging their stocks on a basis approaching nearer to the apecia valuation. The people will not buy when they can read all around them the indications of an improved financial condition. There is a limit in prices at which consumers will, to the utmost possible extent, reduce their consumption of commodities. And that limit has been already reached. Retail dealers in all parts of the account of the consumption of commodities are having a greatly and their consumptions are having a greatly and their consumptions. the country find their customers are buying a greatly reduced quantity of good, and in consequence are refusing to buy their ordinary stocks. Thus the supply is practically increased out of proportion to the demand, and prices paturally decline. These fluctuations welcome to consumers generally, but they betide ruin to many a merchant.

The Stock market was less excited, and an improved eeling was manifested. The Oil stocks particularly were firm, and generally speaking, showed an advance on the previous day's prices. Dalzell rose 1%; Dens-more, 1; McElhenny, %; and McClintock, %. Of course we cannot give the comparative condition of each of the ompanies, as their name now is legion. Government oans recovered the decline of Monday, the '81s selling at 168, an advance of 1; the 5-20s, coupon off, at 103, an advance of 1/2; and the 10-40s at 971/4, an advance of 1/2. State loans were weak and lower. The same remark might apply to City 6s, the new having declined 1/2. The share list showed a considerable improvement, Reading closed at 60%, an advance of 3; Pennsylvania Railroad was % higher; North Pennsylvania sold at 52%; Susquebanna Canal, 37; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 32%: Little Schuylkill at 44%; Camden and Amboy at 1661/2; Lehigh Valley at 104. Company bonds were firmer and in more active request. Camden and Amboy mortgage 6s sold at 107, and afterwards at 106, and the 6s of 1875 at 103; and Union Canal 6s at 20. Pas-

senger Railway and Bank shares are quies. The canal and mining stocks were quoted as follows at 4 P. M. : The following were the closing quotations for the oil tocks:

Excalsion Oil ... 1 14 McElheny ... 7

Sig Tank ... 2 21-16 Robert Oil ... 2%

Farrel Oil ... 3 3% Noble & Delam'r 12%

Oil Creek ... 44 5 Hibbard Oil ... 1.94

Maple Shade Oil ... 184 17

McClintock Oil ... 6% Braner Oil ... 1.94

Penna Petroleum 2 3 Petroleum Centre 3%

Perry Oil ... 3% 48 Ezbert ... 3 Bull Creek 122 Germania. 1 Corn Planter 44 Briggs Oil 4 Rock Oil 4% Tarr Farm 8 Globe Farm 1X Schyl & Oil Creek 114 The following shows the shipments of coal over the Lebigh Valley Railroad for the week ending September

24, and the totals for the year: Where shipped from.
Hazleton Mines.
East Sugar Loaf.
Council Ridge.
Mount Pleasant.
Spring Mountain. H. & W. H. R. R. 41,940 19 30,707 02 38,967 14 41,422 07 102,604 02 25,123 13 12,640 10 ick Mountain... 408 03 Amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lacks. wanna, and Western Railroad for week ending Satur-

lay, September 24, 1864: Week. Year.
Fons. Gwt. Tons. Gwt.
3,596 7 252,305 14
22,350 16 723,245 14 975,551 8 892,520 83,030 The following have been the exports of specie from the port of New York The following National Banks have been established ince September 10:

Banks to whose capital additions have been made ince September 10: Comptroller for the week ending Sept. 24, is \$1,384,100.

The San Francisco Price Current of September 2 Says:

"Receipts of treasure from the mining districts since our report of the glat ult., have been large, and amount to \$1,\$50,000, of which sum \$125,000 was available on last steamer day. The branch mint in this city has last steamer day. The branch mint in this city has last steamer day. The branch mint in this city has last steamer day in this period some \$600,000. There has been taken during this period some \$600,000. There has been taken during this period some \$600,000. There has been taken during this period some \$600,000. There has been taken during this period some \$600,000. There has been taken during this period some \$600,000. There has been taken during this period some \$600,000. There has been taken during this period some \$600,000. There has been taken during this period some \$600,000. There has been taken during this period some \$600,000. There has been taken during this period some \$600,000. There has been taken during this period some \$600,000. There has been this city has spondent for a Pennsylvania, paper. She wrote nimbly away until she had filled two or three large nimbly away until she had filled two or three large pages, and after the adjournment hurried off to that. Spended the statement of the shipping requirement to merrow. Sales of gold the shipping requirement to a spended to be sufficient.

As Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. As To the getter-up of the Glub of ten ortwenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given. bars are reported at \$40@845. Silver may be quoted at former rates—par to 3 per cent discount of the rate for currency bills on the Atlantic cities is gold, but the bankers were drawing to day at 115 and 120 premium on gold. Telegraphic transfers are offered at 53%@4. Sterling is current at 48@48%d, for hankers. Sales of commercial sterling reported at 43d @40%d; Francs at 5f. Legal tenders were exceedingly active to-day at 44%@46, closing at 43, and large sales were made during the week."

The New York Evening Post of yesterday says:

THE WAR PRESS

THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from they aford very little more than the cost of paper.

The New York Evening Post of yesterday says: The New York Evening Post of yesterday says:
The partial cessation of the panic to which we referred vesterday continues.
Gold cepened at 193, and after rising to 195 and decliping to 1924, closed at 194.
Exchange is active at 105@11094 for gold.
The loan market is moderately active at 7 per cent.
Mercantile paper is in very limited demand at 8@14 per
cent.

Reading. 117% 116% 12%
After the Board the market yeas better. Eric closed at 94%; Hužson at 114; Režding at 118; Michigan 45%; Hužson at 168, Režding at 118; Michigan 45%; Combers and at 56% At the open Board the market was firm, with somewhat less disposition to buy. New York Central closed at 114; Fie Railway at 94%; Hudson River Railroad at 114; Reading Railroad at 118. Semi-Weekly Review of the Philadelphia

SEPTEMBER 27-Evening. The Eroduce markets are very dull, and lower, owing to the rapid decline in gold and foreign exchange, and there is little or nothing doing in the way of sales-Pleur and Wheat are Fower. In Cotton there is nothing doing, but prices have declined. Coal it also very dult and lower. Coffee has declined. Fish are dult and lower. The Iron market is very dull and lower. Petroleum is scarce and prices have declined. Provisions are dull. Wool has deelined. Whisky is very dull.

The demand for Flour is limited both for export and

are dull. Wool has declined. Whisky is very dull. The demand for Flour is limited both for export and home use, the market is very dull and price 25050 cents. Bearel lower. The only sales we hear of are in a small way to the retailers and bakers, at from \$100, 10.50 for superfine, \$10.50 ff for extra, and \$13012 per barrel for extra family, as to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continues very quiet:

GRAIN.—Wheat is very dull, and there is little er nothing doing; we quote new red at 2300200 ff bushel, and white at 2500250 ff bushel, as to quality. Rye flour and lower; 1,000 bushels Western mixed sold at 1600; selling intermal way at 1500 ff bushel. Oats have declined; 5,100 bushels new sold at 370 ff bushel. PROVISIONS.—The market is very dull and the transactions are limited. Small vales of mess Pork are making at \$40042 ff bbi. Hess Beef is selling at \$40042 ff bbi. Bees Beef is selling at \$40000 ff bushels. Oats have declined; 5,100 bushels new sold at 370 ff bb. Sides at 220230, and Shoulders at 210220 ff bb. tash. Green Meats are very scarce. A lot of filams, in salt, sold at 1940. Lard continues scarce; small sales of bbis and tierces are making at 2300240 ff bb. Butter has declined! small sales of solid packed are making at 230040 ff. B. Begs are selling at 280020 ff boxen.

METALS.—Mannascured from its in fair demand. Pig Metal is scarce and lower; small sales of an intractic are making at 250070 ff ton for the three continues scarce, and we hear of no sales.

COTTON is very dull, and prices have declined and the demand is held to the file and the declined of making at 35000 ff ton on board at Port Bark.—Quercitron is held at \$40000 ff ton, but we hear of foosales. Sichmond. BARK.—Queroitron is held at \$46 P ton. but we hear 

from \$1@2 \$\text{P}\$ basket, the latter rate for choice.

LUMBER. -Prices are lower, and the demand is moderate.

MOLASSES. -The market is very quiet, and prices have dee ined, and we hear of no sales worthy of notice.

NAVAL STORES continue very dull, and prices are lower. Small sales of Resin are making at \$37@39\$ low.

Spirits of Turpentine is selling in a small way sit \$3.20%3.25 \$\text{P}\$ gallon.

Olls. -lard off iscarce. Sales of winter are making at \$2.05 \$\text{P}\$ gallon. Fish Olls are quiet. Linseed Oil is selling at \$1.47 \$\text{P}\$ gallon. Petrolem is dull and lower, with small sales to notice at \$30\text{A0c} for crude: free, as to quality.

SEEDS. -Clover is selling in small lots at \$12\text{A1} \text{P}\$ gallon for free, as to quality.

SEEDS. -Clover is selling in small lots at \$12\text{A3} \text{A5} \text{B6} \text{B6} \text{B0} \text{B

New Grienns Markets, Sept. 18.

Cotton—With very little offering and a limited demand, buyers awaiting the correspondence by the steamer, the only sales reported to day were 5 bales middling, new crop, at \$1.55, and 76 bales, in two lots, classification and price not stated. A small lot offered at auction was withdrawn, said to be in consequence of a rumor of a sale at \$2.03.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Another steamer arrived from St. Louis this morning, with sundry arricles of merchandise and about 1.30 bbls Flour to the trade. These receipts and more expected by next Monday, have greatly depressed the market, especially for Flour, and we have no sales worthy of note to report, excepting two lots embracing several hundred bbls, all the particulars of which are strictly suppressed. Buyers or dealers are holding back for easier prices. In other articles the only sales this ferencon were 5 casks. Ribbed. Sides at 21c \$15; 100 sacks St. Louis Oats at \$1.25, and 132; sacks werly! Corn at \$1.65 \$2 bn, and 62-bales Western Hay at \$52 \$2 ton.

Freights.—The steamship to sail to-morrow morning for New York is full; she has been taking Cotton. New Orleans Markets, Sept. 18.

ASHES are dull and nominal.

BREADSTURES—The market for State and Western, Flour is 25c better from the lowest points of yesterday, but very dull; sales 3, 100 barrels at \$8.50@8.50 for superfine State; \$8 65@8.75 for extra State; \$8.80@8 90 for choice do; \$8.30@8.65 for extra State; \$8.80@9.90 for choice do; \$8.30@8.65 for experfine Western; \$8.85@9.90 for common medium to extra Western; \$8.05@10.40 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop. Ohio, and \$10.402 it or trade brands.

Southern Flour is firmer and quiet; sales 400 bbis at \$10.76@1 for common, and \$11.10@11 for fancy; and extra. Canadian Flour is firmer and quiet; sales 500 bbis at \$8.75@9 for common, and \$9.10@11.05 for good its choice extra. hye Flour is quiet. Corn Mealia dull. Wheat is quiet, and nominally 2@3c better; sales 31.-C00 bus winter red Western at \$1.95@2, and 7,600 extra choice amber Kentucky at \$2.0.1 Rye is quiet. Barley is dull. Barley Malt is dull and nominal. Oats are quiet at \$8.50.85% for Western. The Corn market opened dull. and closed rather more steady; sales 55,000 bushels at \$1.50 for mixed Western, including one load nearly yellow at \$1.60.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. orace J. Smith, Vm. H. Woodward, Committee of the Month. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Philadelphia, Sept. 27,1864. Sun Rises... 6 07 | Sun Sets..... 5 53 | High Water. 12 45 ARRIVED.

Steamship Norman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mase and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co.
Bark White Wing (Br). Wilkie, from Porto Cabello, Ilth inst, in ballast to John Dallett & Co. Laft bark Harriet discherging at Laguayra 11th inst. Sept 23, on the eastern edge of the Gulf stream, spoke U S bark Young Royer, cruising. All well.

Bark Chief, Harding, 40 days from Verz-Cruz, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Brig CV Williams, Thompson, 16 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to 8 & W Welsh.

Brig Emma (Brem), Warkmeister, 43 days from Bramerhaven, with mase to Harjes Bros.
Brig B Delano, Crowell, from Key West, in ballast to JE Bazley & Co.
Schr May Kelly & Gays from Somerset, with mase to Twells & Co.
Schr May, Kelly & Gays from Fortress Monroe, with ARRIVED. B, with laths to Gaskill & Galvin.
Schr Goodspeed, Baxter, 7 days from Somerset, with
mode to Twells & Co.
Schr May, Kelly, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, with
mode to Growell & Collins.
Schr K M Price, Relly, 4 days from Provincetown,
with mode to Goo B Kerloot.
Schr E M Pratt, Kendrick, 3 days from New York,
in ballast to captain.
Schr J H Bariler, Rockbill, 6 days from Boston, with
cocca, rust to Issac Jeanes & Co.
Schr E G Willard, Parcons, 9 days from Portland,
with modes to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Cyrns Fanssit, Hodgdon, 3 days from Fortress
Monroe, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Fred Warren, Koons, 16 days from Bangor, with
mode to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Ephraim & Anna, Dole, from Fortress Monroe,
in ballast to captain. p ballast to captain. Schr Zealous, Williams, 3 days from Baltimore, with nd e to Harjes Bros Schr Mary Tice, Tice, 3 days from New Haven, in balast to captain.
Schr R S Dean, Babbitt, 3 days from Taunton, in ballast to captain.
Schr J M Houston, Lippincott, 5 days from Beaufort, in ballast to E-A Souder & Co.
Schr P Boice, Bowen, 6:days from Boston, with ice to Cold Spring Ice and Coal Co.
Schr Wanata, Hawkins, 5 days from Fortress Monroe,

in ballast to capain.
St'r E N Fairchilds, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Go. BELOW. Bark Meaco, from Cientuegos.

CLEARED.

Steamship Virginia, Snyder, Washington.
Bark Clar White, White, Cape Haytien.
Bark Oak, Bader, Boston.
Schr White Squall, Adams, Salisbury.
Schr JW Hall, Cain, Boston.
Schr JW Hall, Cain, Boston.
Schr JR Jones, Stuart, Boston.
Schr JR Jones, Stuart, Boston.
Schr TR Jones, Stuart, Boston.
Schr TR Jones, Stuart, Boston.
Schr Pequoanock, Barnes, Salem.
Schr Ad, Irelan, Boston.
Schr AM aldridge, Cullen. Botton.
Schr AM aldridge, Theret, Boston.
Schr AM aldridge, Cullen. Botton.
Schr Bernigo Dalbow, Port Royal.
Schr Bernigo Dalbow, Port Royal.
Schr Ben Fulford.
Schr Ber Fulford.
Schr Reading R, No 47, Nickerson, Alexandria.
Schr Reading R, No 43, Hanson. Mexandria.
Schr Reading R, No 48, Hanson. Mexandria.
Schr Reading R, No 48, Hanson. Mexandria.
Schr Reading R, No 48, Hanson. Mexandria.
Schr M Kennedy, Kelly, Washingdon.
St'r Jeorge H Stout, Nichols, Naw York. Bark Meaco, from Clenfuegos.

AAROR, MARSHALL. MAXIMILIAN'S FIRST COINAGE.—The New Orteans Precaying 8373: We have been shown a Mexican picaying of the Maximilian issue, a very neat little coin of silver, on one side of which appears the familiar eagle of the Mexican Republic, with an imperial orown upon his head, and surrounded with the words "Imperio, Mexicana." On the reverse, between two laurel wreaths, is the inscription: "5 cents, 1864. M."

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.]

LEWES, Dot. Sept. 26.

Ships New England, for Pencacola; Sarah M. for Quebec; brigs Kodisk and Randslph. for Tampa Bay, sohr Eveline, for New Orleans, all from Philadelphia; and the US bark Midnight went to sea 24th inst. There are one steamer and eight schooners at the Break water this morning.