The Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1864.

I. ENGRAVING.—Battle of Poplar Spring Church, Charge of the 5th Corps.

II. POETRY.—"Sheridan," by George H. Boker—"The Lost Lamb"—"More Light!"—"The Great What Is It."

III. HOW I WENT A-WOOING, an original novelette, by George Sayne.

IV. EDITORIALS.—What is to be done?—Picayune Arguments—The Death of Major General Birney—Political Parody—The Conspiracy against the People—The Soldiers' Votes—Royalty in the Provinces—The Union Men of the South vs. General McClellan—McClellan the Candidate of the Rebels, &c.

V. LETTER FROM the "OCCASIONAL."

VI. THE WESTERN CONSPIRACY.—An Official Exposition by Judge Advocate General Holt—Proposed Revolution for a Northwestern Confederacy—Complete Statement of the Astounding Plot.

VII. WAR NEWS.—The War in Georgia—Capture of Ship's Gap by our Forces—Hood's Army in a Wretched Country—Severe Fighting at Sanko Creek Gap—Beauregard Reported Commander-in-Chief—Special Correspondence from General Grant's Army—Reconnoissance within two and a half miles of Richmond—The Guerillas in Maryland—Affairs in the Shenandoah Valley.

VIII. FROM THE DELAWARE TO LAKE ERIE.—Interesting Account of the Opening of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

IX. THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—A Biographical Sketch.

X. THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Address of the National Union Executive Committee to the people of the United States.

XI. CHESS DEPARTMENT.—Editorial, Herr Haus Van Bunkel—Problem—End Game—Chess in Philadelphia, in New Orleans, in England.

XII. FOREIGN MISCELLANY.—Strange Scene in a London Church—Shocking Deaths from Starvation, &c.

XIII. GENERAL NEWS.—End of the Chinese Rebellion—Extracts from Rebel Papers—Petroleum and its Marvels—Walter Savage Landor, &c.

XIV. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

☞ Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is $2 per year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter.—Price five cents.

The President's Speech.

The brief but emphatic speech of the President at Washington last night will command the attention of political parties—more than this, it will receive the absolute commendation of the people generally. There is no great credit to be given to Mr. LINCOLN for his declaration that in no case would he oppose the will of the people; his obedience to their decrees is pre-supposed. The President does not announce that his course shall be patriotic, whatever the event may be, in any spirit other than that of the plain-spoken sincerity, which is one of his characteristic virtues. He is aware that it has been said by his political opponents that, if he is not elected, he will endeavor to maintain his power by usurpation; he takes the shortest and the clearest way of denying the charge. He goes further. He admits that the people have the right to declare immediate peace, even if they sacrifice their country and their liberties in doing it. "I know not the power or the right to resist them." Now, it is no great honor to the President that he has spoken thus, for thus *every* true patriot must feel; but let it be remembered, too, that no one *but* a true patriot could have made this speech. Virtue, unlike the diamond, derives no worth from its rarity. It has an absolute value; and Mr. LINCOLN'S patriotism and impartiality have absolute value, in which the people may well trust. He has done nothing heroic in refusing to usurp the power which belongs to the people, but he has done his duty, and his whole duty. His speech is worthy of himself and of the nation. In what he says of the abolition of slavery in Maryland, of his own fidelity to the great trust reposed in him, and of the soldiers and the sailors, he speaks as a true leader ought to speak to the intelligent masses who sustain him.

British Non-Interference.

Had England sympathized with the North when the Rebellion broke out, had she even remained entirely neutral, the civil war would have been ended in a few months, and the British and the Americans would have been good friends for ever, after that. We had a right to look for sympathy, for support, at least for strict neutrality, from a nation which had derived her greatest glory, in modern times, from her noble and disinterested opposition to negro slavery—from a people which, thirty years ago, had taxed themselves one hundred million dollars to carry out Abolitionism within every territory over which the British flag waves. Instead of this, though the national heart was true, the leading newspapers, the most powerful statesmen, the most thorough-going of the Ministers, sympathized with the wrong-doers. Neutrality was proclaimed in the Queen's name. How was it observed? Where, but in British ports, were the Alabama, the Florida, the Georgia, and other buccaneering ships built, fitted out for war, and transferred to the Rebels? Where, but in England, have fleets of blockade-runners been engaged, with British capital, to supply Rebeldom with the munitions of war, with the necessaries—even with the luxuries of life? Where, save at Bermuda and the Bahamas, did these blockade-runners find handy ports of *rendezvous*, and the pirates obtain coal and provisions? Where but in England did one leading Minister of the Crown (RUSSELL) virtually abnegate the very neutrality he had proclaimed, in his sovereign's name, by publicly delivering the extra-official opinion, uncalled for and untrue, that the Southern States were in arms for independence, the Northern for dominion? Where did another member of Queen VICTORIA'S ministry (GLADSTONE) declare, at a public dinner, that JEFFERSON DAVIS had made the Southern States into a great nation? RUSSELL and GLADSTONE have ceased to utter such foolish declarations as these—but the words remain—and did good service to the rebels for a time. A certain show of maintaining neutrality has since been observed, but it cannot be said that it is more than a show, while the Bahamas, Bermuda, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia supply free ports to British vessels engaged in the illegal purpose of running the blockade into Wilmington and other American ports, which, truth to say, we ought to have effectually prevented by proper employment of our navy. But for the blockade-running, the South, deprived of the munitions of war and the leading necessaries of life, would have been *hors de combat* three years ago.

The present purpose of England, we believe, is to leave the belligerents on this Continent to fight it out without interference. France, by herself, is not likely to meddle. England, if the truth be told, is at once unable and indisposed to take a step which would bring her into collision with any other Power. Her policy, rather ostentatiously proclaimed, is "Peace at any price," which is a virtual abdication of the pre-eminence her money and commerce so long gave her among the nations. This policy, as we read it, means that England will submit to a great deal rather than go into war. Besides, just at this moment, her "wooden walls" being condemned as inefficient, the British navy is in a transition state. It was thought that a great change was made, when steam vessels were substituted for sailing vessels, but other changes have been commenced—iron-clad men-of-war, moved by steam, not canvas, and turret-crowned Monitors have become the fashion, and with these England is indifferently provided, as yet, and is even pausing in her ship-yards to observe and to ascertain how the new and formidable vessels of war sustain themselves in *our* strife.

Economy is another cause of England's peace policy. Mr. GLADSTONE believes that his is the mission of reducing the taxes of the British people. As a finance minister he has shown decided ability, and his theory is that taxation must be diminished, that this can be done only by persistency in avoiding the cost of war, and that peace *must*, therefore, be maintained. It is stated semi-officially in the British papers that, in the ensuing Parliamentary session, the Government will propose to cut off thirty per cent. of the present force and cost of the British army. This is likely enough, for immediately after this reduction is made there will be a dissolution of Parliament, and the Ministry would be rejoiced to go before the electors, as at the close of 1860, with the cry of Retrenchment and Economy. The other cry of that time they will not raise, for PALMERSTON, a bitter old Tory at heart, is decidedly opposed to Parliamentary Reform.

England cannot afford, just now, to quarrel with any nation. A great storm is coming, and her vessel of the State must take in all sail and try to weather it, if possible, by scudding under bare poles. The cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, is plainly palpable in the horizon. Commercial difficulties in England move in a cycle of ten years. There were failures, distress, discontent, in 1795, in 1805, in 1815, after NAPOLEON'S fall; in 1825, after the wild speculations in mining and foreign loans; in 1835, out of joint-stock bank speculations and American monetary troubles; in 1845, after the railway mania; in 1855, after more joint-stock company adventures; and, already, "coming events cast their shadows before," for the Leeds Bank, with a nominal capital of $500,000, has failed for $1,000,000, and some of the foremost houses in Leeds, Huddersfield, Manchester, Liverpool, Hull, Sheffield, Birmingham, Bristol, and London, have declared themselves insolvent. When the great houses fall—W. T. BROWN & Co., of Liverpool, cotton and colonial brokers, have gone down with liabilities of $2,500,000, and WALKER, COLESWORTH, & Co., for from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000, as last advices state—the small firms cannot hold out. As yet, out of a baker's dozen of reported failures scarcely any has been for a less amount than $500,000. These make the commencement of the crash, and it is unlikely that the year 1865 will be less destructive than were 1855, 1845, and other periodical decades of ruin. Now, as in 1845, 1835, and 1825, the cause of this has been wild speculation. While the effects continue, no British Minister can expect England to venture into war—for that would burn the candle at both ends. The ruin *we* had in 1857, England is likely to experience in 1865. It has commenced a few months before it was anticipated, but its culmination may be looked for in the spring. The very apprehension of what may happen, to frustrate trade and commerce and to destroy wealth, is a sufficient guarantee that England, were her rulers so disposed, cannot afford to interfere in the American rebellion, which we are now bringing to a close.

AT THE CONTINENTAL THEATRE, last night, where the "Democracy" perform that stupid farce which would be a terrible tragedy were it not destined to be laughed at, a gentleman from New York made a speech in which the late Union victories were sneered at and ridiculed. When he said that SHERMAN was "cooped up," that SHERIDAN was "retreating," he was actually applauded. "If I were a Southerner," said a gentleman who witnessed this disgraceful scene, "I could have applauded too; but I cannot understand how any Northern man could rejoice in the misfortunes of Northern armies." It is hard, indeed, to understand. The speech over, a number of young women, dressed in white, sang a song to the rebel tune of "Huzza! Huzza! for Southern rights," having the decency, however, to substitute "equal" for "Southern." The interesting performance concluded with another chorus, in which it was declared that, "Let the war jog on as it will, we will stand by the *party* still; good old party, gay old party, Democratic party still." And this was a Democratic meeting in 1864!

IF there had existed in the Southern States during this war, as does exist in the Northern States, a political party like the Democracy of the North, the rebellion would long ago have been over. But the Union men in the South were forcibly silenced. JEFF DAVIS, by proclamation, gave all residents of the States in his power forty days to take the oath of allegiance to him, or to leave the country. It was impossible to organize a party opposed to the rebellion. The North, on the contrary, is divided. This accursed division is all that stands in the way of a speedy peace. If the people of the North were united, the South could not, would not resist; that they are not united the Copperhead leaders are responsible, and Gen. MCCLELLAN is not the less so in consenting to become their tool.

THE proposal of the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, that the war should be ended by a universal affirmation of "the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States," cannot mean the restoration of the Union. If Mr. STEPHENS did mean this, he was guilty of an absurdity equalled by no Irish bull. On such a basis the Union would be "restored" with the express stipulation it should at any moment be destroyed. The very terms of the restoration imply the possibility of its destruction. Is this "the ray of light" that beamed from Chicago?

THE POLITICIANS who argue that the interference of the President with slavery is unconstitutional invariably ignore the all-important fact that the slave States are in rebellion. They emphasize the constitutional limitations of Executive power in time of peace; they omit all reference to the constitutional extensions of power in time of war. Mr. CHASE, in his late speech at Covington, concisely stated the legal authority the President possesses on this subject. He said:

"The Constitution provided for raising armies, and made the President Commander-in-Chief. It gave him, therefore, full power to take all steps necessary to the effectual prosecution of the war. The best statesmen in the land have said, and the proposition has passed unchallenged, that in case of insurrection or foreign war the institution of slavery must be subject to such disposal as the national interests should require. In other words, that with insurrection in a slaveholding State the whole power over slavery must pass to the National Government. In my judgment, when insurrection gave the President power over slavery, with that power came the duty to put an end to it. Mr. Lincoln was bound to do that which was necessary for the salvation of the Republic."

It is plain that we have a local insurrection, and a national authority to suppress it. In such a case, there can be no such thing as the right of rebels to local institutions which, in the opinion of the National Government, are dangerous to its own existence.

MR. SANDFORD E. CHURCH is one of the leading McClellan men of New York. Mr. CHURCH, after warmly praising the General, declared that the war

—"is an unlawful and unconstitutional war; that it is a wicked war; that it is a crime against God and humanity; that they have no more right to call upon the white men of the North, or the treasury of the North, to fight such battles, than they have a right, without cause, to make war upon Brazil, or Cuba, because the institutions of those countries do not please their Puritanical notions."

General MCCLELLAN, in consenting to be advocated for the Presidency in this way, has already forfeited the confidence of the soldiers. There can be no military enthusiasm excited by a candidate nominated on the ground that the war "is a disastrous failure." The soldiers say "I cannot support him. Can you?"

A GREAT deception is practiced upon the soldiers by the circulation of Copperhead electoral tickets labeled "*Union Soldier's Vote.*" Friends of the soldier should see to the prevention and counteraction of this insidious mischief.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—We extract the following from the letter of an officer to a friend in this city:

"If the national loans are not safe it will be because of a favorable issue of this war for the rebels, and in that case I would not give a dime for any security in the country. No! trust in God and the nation; it has fed and protected us these many years; let us now lend for its support what we have. It is not much; but if every one were too cautious to invest in national loans the great, just, divine cause, for which the majority have been struggling; for which we, too, have given that which was so very precious to us, would long since have been lost forever. We have given up to God and the nation of what was dearest to us; do not let us hesitate about the fate of a few hundreds or thousands of dollars. Invest it all in the loan, and so help on the right cause. Were I possessed of ten thousand millions, I would not withhold one dollar of it; for I firmly believe that I should be lending it to the God of justice, inasmuch as it would be lent for the sake of humanity, and for the rights of man."

"Men to Execute the Work."

The Richmond *Whig*, of October 15th, expresses great indignation at the recent destruction of mills and other property on rebel soil in the Shenandoah Valley. There is no doubt that General SHERIDAN was instructed to cut off, as far as possible, the resources of the insurgent army, nor that he did it. Strangely enough, the *Whig* regards this as a most unpardonable outrage, to destroy property at this rate, and render the families of rebel districts houseless; and it proposes, as an offset, to burn up New York and Boston, and perhaps several other Northern cities, which, it thinks, would be a very easy matter. And it adds the very significant statement that "*the men to execute the work are already there.*" It would seem, then, that the insurgents have their emissaries in our cities, and that they are men who may be relied on to do the terrible work of destruction whenever the word is given. It is an interesting question to owners of houses, stores, ships, factories, &c., who these men are, in what streets they live, what is their occupation, where do they meet for counsel? Perhaps they are holding public offices. They may be falsely registered in our hotels. They may be temporarily employees in our workshops or printing offices. They may be agents, going from place to place, and thus maturing their dark plots without exciting suspicion.

Have we not reason in the present, and from the past, to draw the cords of our police surveillance a little tighter? May we not stretch our charity unwisely, and wink at signs of treasonable purposes that should awaken vigilance? The laws are for the protection of peaceable citizens, and for the terror of evil-doers. Is it not time to make their vigilance felt, when we are thus significantly told, *by those who know*, that the red hand of treason is on the table at which we eat, in the cars in which we ride, and perhaps in the temple where we worship? The interest of one in this matter is the interest of all. If we would have the loathsome serpent whose fangs are aimed at the life of our country destroyed, we must rely on no halfway measures. One spirit must nerve the arm that shall strike the blow. The mere *seeming* to relent will only increase the venom and ferocity of the reptile.

WASHINGTON.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

His Views of the Election in Maryland.

PLAIN WORDS TO THE PEOPLE.

As the People Decide the President Obeys.

Tribute to the Soldiers and Sailors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President was serenaded at the White House to-night, and, on appearing at an upper window, spoke as follows, being frequently interrupted by applause:

"I am notified that this is a compliment paid me by the loyal Marylanders resident in this District. I infer that the adoption of the new Constitution for the State furnishes the occasion, and that, in your view, the extirpation of slavery constitutes the chief merit of the new Constitution.

"Most heartily do I congratulate you and Maryland, and the nation, and the world upon the event. I regret that it did not occur two years sooner, which, I am sure, would have saved to the nation more money than would have met all the private loss incident to the measure. But it has come, at last, and I sincerely hope its friends may fully realize all their anticipations of good from it, and that its opponents may, by its effects, be agreeably and profitably disappointed.

"A word upon another subject. Something said by the Secretary of State, in his recent speech at Auburn, has been construed by some into a threat that, if I shall be beaten at the election, I will, between then and the end of my constitutional term, do what I may be able to ruin the Government. Others regard the fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned not *sine die*, but to meet again, if called to do so by a particular individual, as the intimation of a purpose that if their nominee shall be elected he will at once seize the control of the Government. I hope the good people will permit themselves to suffer no uneasiness on this point.

"I am struggling to maintain the Government, not to overthrow it. I am struggling especially to prevent others from overthrowing it. I therefore say that, if I shall live, I shall remain President until the fourth of next March, and that whoever shall be constitutionally elected therefor, in November, shall be duly installed as President on the fourth of March, and that, in the interval, I shall do my utmost that whoever is to hold the helm for the next voyage shall start with the best possible chance to save the ship.

"This is due to the people both on principle and under the Constitution. Their will, constitutionally expressed, is the ultimate law for all. If they should deliberately resolve to have immediate peace, even at the loss of their country and their liberties, I know not the power or the right to resist them. It is their own business, and they must do as they please with their own. I believe, however, they are still resolved to preserve their country and their liberty; and, in this office or out, I am resolved to stand by them.

"I may add, that in this purpose to save the country and its liberties no classes of people seem so nearly unanimous as the soldiers in the field and seamen afloat. Do they not have the hardest of it? Who should quail while they do not? God bless the soldiers and seamen, with all their brave commanders!"

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The proprietors of the overland stage line have decided to change the river road over the cut-off and run the Salt Lake and California mail direct to Denver. Heretofore Denver has been supplied with mails by a branch road from Latham, in Colorado. By the new arrangement the delivery will be greatly facilitated.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, for the past two days, as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to over $1,028,000. The entire subscription is $54,000,000.

SURRENDER OF A FRENCH DESERTER.

By order of the War Department, a private of the 14th Connecticut Volunteers, a deserter from the French navy, was to-day surrendered to the French Legation.

PERSONAL.

Secretary FESSENDEN has returned from his visit to the James river.

THE ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM FIFTY-NINE COUNTIES.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 19.—The official Democratic majority in Adams county is 411, being a Democratic gain of 183. Fulton county, official, Democratic majority, 229; Democratic loss, 37. The official vote of fifty-nine counties has been reliably tabled here, which shows a Democratic gain of 16,292, and a Union gain of 2,919 over the gubernatorial vote of 1863. The excess of these gains, 13,373, deducted from the Union majority of 1863, viz.: 15,325, leaves a Union majority of 1,952, with the counties of Clarion, Forest, Jefferson, Mercer, Venango, Wyoming, and York yet to be heard from.

[We have already expressed our opinion, and given the reasons for it, that the State will give a clear Union majority on the home vote. We have not changed that opinion. But it is useless now to discuss suppositions, for in a few days the entire vote will be officially announced. In fact, but a small majority on the home vote could be obtained by either party; and neither could claim one of a few hundreds as any great triumph. The soldiers' vote—the vote of thirty or forty thousand citizens who are absent from the State, defending it and the country—is the important vote. If *they* give the Democrats a majority, or if there is any Democratic gain in the army vote, then, and then only, the leaders of that party may claim a triumph in Pennsylvania.—ED. THE PRESS.]

The Vote in the Late General Russell's Brigade.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

WINCHESTER, Va., Oct. 12, 1864.

I herewith enclose the result of the election held yesterday in the Pennsylvania regiments of this brigade (3d Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Corps), formerly commanded by the lamented Gen. Russell, who was killed in the late battle at this place. The brigade is now commanded by the gallant Col. Edwards, 37th Massachusetts, and is styled by General Sheridan as the "Stonewall Brigade" of his army. It is a "Stone wall," too, that cannot be carried or flanked by any leader who carries the banner of "Peace" at the head of his columns.

The vote was as follows:

	Union.	"Surrender."
49th Regiment	184	51
82d "	34	7
119th "	120	18
Total	338	76

We will do much better than this on the 8th of November. Some of the "boys" did not get their tax receipts in time, and thus the vote was smaller than it will be next month.

Let our friends at home be assured that the army is all right for "Old Abe."

C.

THE WAR.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

NO ENEMY IN SIGHT.

HOOD RETREATING SOUTHWARD.

LAFAYETTE OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES.

ADVICES FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

LONGSTREET'S ARMY REPORTED AT 12,000.

GEN. SHERIDAN AT FISHER'S HILL.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS EXPECTED.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Glascow Captured by a Large Force of Rebels.

GUERILLA OPERATIONS IN THE STATE.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

FORREST REPORTED AT CORINTH.

Great Excitement in the Western Part of the State.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS SOON TO BE MADE.

CITY POINT, Oct. 18.—Everything is quiet. There are indications of active movements against the enemy. You may look for something serious in a day or two at least.

THE BATTLE OF THE 29TH SEPTEMBER—GALLANT CHARGES OF THE COLORED TROOPS—THE REBELS FLEE FROM THEIR ASSAULTS—INDIVIDUAL GALLANTRY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HEADQUARTERS, CHAPIN'S FARM, 5½ MILES FROM RICHMOND, Oct. 17, 1864.

It is a source of complaint, and very justly, too, that the colored troops and their officers have not received their meed of praise from the chroniclers of events in the army, for their splendid advance and gallant bearing on the 29th ult. There is no disguising the fact that the post of honor and danger was assigned to the 3d Division (Colored), 18th Corps, under General Payne, and that in every respect the troops acquitted themselves grandly. With a view of performing an act of justice to the living, as well as merited tribute to the lamented dead, I now place on record the gallant charge of the 2d Brigade, under Colonel A. G. Draper, which handsomely carried the enemy's works, making a passage to the very gates of the rebel strongholds.

On the memorable 29th ult. the 2d Brigade, composed of the 36th, 38th, and 5th U. S. C. T., was formed in column in the rear of the woods, near the Bennen House. Every man looked like a soldier, while inflexible determination was depicted upon every countenance. The officers, as they went along the line, were impressed with an unwavering confidence by the martial bearing of the troops. The fears which generally precede the preparation for a desperate conflict soon gave place to hope, and, as the eye ran down the line, the unconquerable purpose manifested in the brightened eyes of redeemed freemen inspired the officers in command with a settled conviction of victory.

The 4th and 6th U. S. C. T. being thrown forward as skirmishers, at the same time ordered to carry the enemy's works if possible, moved out in echelon order over two lines of well constructed abattis, to a palisade within twenty feet of his entrenchments, into which he was driven at a speed to which double-quick is no comparison. Here the enemy rallied, and encouraged by reinforcements, subjected these two regiments to the most galling fire, which they stood without flinching. Gen. Payne, comprehending the state of affairs, ordered them to fall back, which they did with great reluctance, as they wished to have the honor of being the first to mount the enemy's breastworks.

Col. Draper was now ordered forward with his brigade, which advanced in line of double column to the left, when he was ordered to the right immediately, to assault the enemy's works. When within about twelve hundred yards of his entrenchments the brigade was shelled severely from a battery on the New Market Heights, when the men were ordered to lie down, in which position they remained half an hour. The line of column was then reformed near where the 4th and 6th had failed to carry the works, and the 22d U. S. C. T. was deployed as skirmishers to the left, though out of sight of the brigade. It now advanced without support, pushing through underbrush and thick woods, which somewhat confused the men, and came out upon about 300 yards of open ground, across which it charged with loud cheering. The firing here was very severe, yet by no means checked our progress, for with confidence the men pushed forward in good order until they came to a swamp, which somewhat delayed the line for about half an hour. The firing here was terrible, and the enemy's sharpshooters with unerring aim picked off many officers and men, their balls passing in almost every instance through the head.

Some new recruits, in the 5th, who were in the advance, having loaded their muskets against orders, commenced firing, which unfortunately had the effect of causing the column to discharge their pieces. Notwithstanding this delay, with the advantage greatly in favor of the enemy, it seemed almost impossible to encourage the troops upon the works, and they were equally as stubborn in their resolution not to retreat. They, however, advanced to the very muzzles of the rebels' muskets, when the most galling fire was poured into them.

Colonel Draper now, amid a shower of bullets, rushed up and down the line, inspiring the brigade with every degree of confidence, and leading off in the war-yell which precedes a desperate charge, and which was swelled to the liveliest chorus of enthusiasm by the troops, immediately made a grand assault upon the enemy's breastworks. The rebels seeing us coming, one of their officers leaped upon the parapet, crying: "Give it to them, my brave boys," when Private Gardener, Company I, 36th Regiment, rushed in advance of the column, shot him down, and ran his bayonet through him up to the muzzle. Before our troops could get over the breastworks, the rebels had him wrapped in a blanket, and carried off. Over the works the colored troops went, after them, driving them out in much confusion.

The rebels made for a wood's about three hundred yards to the rear of their works, on Spring Hill. Here they made a stand, but Colonel Draper assaulting them again, drove them out of the woods, and the last seen of them, during that day, they were going to Richmond on an improved double-quick.

To Colonel Draper, the commander of the brigade, Colonel Prott, 36th, Colonel Klapp, 38th, and Colonel Shirtliff, of the 5th United States Colored Troops, belongs all the credit which is usually given to officers who inspire their commands with heroic fortitude to achieve a crowning victory.

In this day's work there were instances of bravery and good conduct which deserve special mention. Colonel Shirtliff, 5th, after he was wounded, insisted on attempting to lead his men to victory. Lieutenant Bancroft, 38th, who was wounded in the head early in the attack, led his company, of which he was in command, on his hands and knees, frequently waving his sword and marshaling his men onward. Lieutenant Gaskill, 36th, though badly hurt, rushed ahead of his company, and called upon them to follow. Adjutant Andrews, 36th, who had been ten months sick and excused from duty, volunteered to accompany the regiment. He mounted his horse, and when within sixty yards of the enemy's works was shot down, but not seriously hurt. Lieutenant Hoffnup, who had been deemed unfit for service in consequence of lameness, limped on with his company until he fell mortally wounded.

Sergeant Major Henry M. Adkins, 36th, was among the most conspicuous in rallying his regiment, and furnished an exhibition of gallant bearing which would rank with the brightest. Individual records of that day's glory. Many of the companies went into action commanded and manœuvred by the first sergeants, who are colored. Their superior officers speak well of them all, for the proficiency which they evinced, the courage which they displayed, and the perfect discipline which they enforced under the most trying circumstances. Among those sergeants who thus distinguished themselves were Jeremiah Gray, Company C; William Davis, Company E; Miles Shepard, Company I, and Samuel Gilchrist, Company K, all of whom belong to the 36th, and one from a slave State. There were others in the 38th and 5th who did the same equally as well, performing the duties of commissioned officers. Let us all be thankful that we have colored troops that will fight, and white officers, and colored ones, too, who can successfully command them to deeds of daring, and may their efforts in this war grow still brighter and brighter.

ROLLIN.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

LONGSTREET'S ARMY ONLY 12,000 STRONG—OUR LOSSES ON THURSDAY LAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—E. S. writes here under date, Headquarters Army of Middle Military Division, near Strasburg, Va., Oct. 14:

"The rebel army is believed to be about 12,000 strong, and in command of Longstreet.

"Our losses in killed and wounded yesterday were about 200, besides over 40 missing, chiefly in Thoburn's division, Crook's command. The body of Colonel Welles was found at the Church Hospital, in Strasburg, and brought off. The wounded were mostly sent to Winchester. The enemy occupies Fisher's Hill."

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

NO ENEMY IN SIGHT—HOOD SUPPOSED TO BE RETREATING SOUTHWARD.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 18.—The latest news from Sherman's army is that there is no enemy in sight of his force. Small bodies, supposed to have been detached from Hood's army, are hovering around our front. Hood, with the main body of his army, is supposed to be retreating southward. One of our army corps was at Lafayette yesterday.

FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES FROM THE FRONT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 18.—Secretary Stanton, General Meigs, and the Commissary General and Chief Medical Director arrived this morning from James river and proceeded to Norfolk.

The mail steamer Webster arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon from City Point. She brings no news.

MISSOURI.

CAPTURE OF GLASGOW BY THE REBELS—THE TROOPS DEFENDING IT FORCED TO SURRENDER—DEPREDATIONS BY THE GUERILLAS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Glasgow, in Howard county, was captured on Saturday by a large rebel force under Gen. Clark. The place was held by six companies of the 43d Missouri (twelve-months' men), under Col. Harding, who fought bravely for five hours, but were finally overpowered by superior numbers, and surrendered. The enemy had four pieces of artillery. The steamer Westward, which was lying at the wharf, was sunk, and the City Hall and several other buildings were burned.

The town of Ridgely, in Platte county, was plundered by guerillas on Sunday night, and Smithville, in Clay county, was burned on Monday. Thornton and Thrallkill, notorious guerillas, entered Platte county with a large force of rebels on Friday, and business was suspended at St. Joseph and Kansas City. Leavenworth is being fortified.

RECONNOISSANCE BY GENERAL FISK TO BOONESVILLE—THE GARRISON AND CITIZENS OF GLASGOW PAROLED—DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF GLASGOW—PRICE IN LAFAYETTE COUNTY—THE REBELS GATHERING RECRUITS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—A special despatch to the *Democrat*, from Jefferson City, says: "General Fisk returned this morning from the front, on a reconnoissance to Booneville. He paroled the garrison at Glasgow, numbering between five and six hundred men. Two or three hundred citizens, who assisted in the defence of the place, were also paroled.

"He arrived at Booneville on Monday night, under an escort of fifty of the rebel troops, to protect them from the bushwhackers.

"The rebel force that attacked Glasgow, under Gen. Clark, was fully 4,000 strong, while Shelby, with some 2,000, shelled the town from the opposite side of the river. The rebels lost between 200 and 200 killed and wounded. Our loss was 30 or 40.

"Col. Harding surrendered on condition that his men should be paroled, furnished with supplies, and passed through the rebel lines, and the officers permitted to wear their side-arms and retain their horses and other property.

"Quantrel and Jackson were with the rebel army with their commands, and were recognized as Confederate officers.

"Gen. Price was encamped at Marshal, Lafayette county, on Sunday night, and occupied the country between that place and Lexington. He is said to be greatly encouraged at the small forces opposed to him, and talks confidently of wintering in the State.

"Anderson, Jackman, and others, have enlisted a large number of recruits in North Missouri. Charlton and Howard counties have each furnished 1,000; Boone county, 2,000; Randolph, 1,000; Calloway and Monroe counties 800 each, additional recruits to the rebels. They are constantly gathering arms from captured garrisons, and their army is assuming alarming proportions."

KENTUCKY.

OPERATIONS OF THE GUERILLAS—FATAL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—The New Albany (Indiana) *Ledger* of this evening gives a report, which it deems reliable, that from ten to twelve hundred guerillas, under Hinds, have concentrated in the neighborhood of Brandenburg, Kentucky, and a number of them had entered the town and robbed the citizens of large amounts of goods and other valuable property. The same paper says the steamer J. C. Irwin, while lying at Eddyville, at the tow-head of the Cumberland river, exploded her boilers, making a wreck of the boat and killing a large number of persons, including Captain J. D. Smith, John D. Elliott and Mr. Harrison, the pilots; Mr. Graves, the mate; Mr. Ferguson, a passenger, and two deck hands. Five passengers and a soldier are missing.

INVASION OF WESTERN KENTUCKY BY FORREST'S FORCE—GEN. MEREDITH CALLING ON THE CITIZENS TO RALLY TO ARMS—FORREST REPORTED AT CORINTH.

CAIRO, Oct. 19.—Great excitement prevails in this section of the country, in consequence of the raid in Western Kentucky by Forrest's force.

Gen. Meredith, commanding the district, has issued a proclamation, calling on the citizens to suspend their business, and rally to arms and drive back the rebel horde.

Forrest is reported to be at Corinth with a strong cavalry force, and expresses the intention "to free Western Kentucky from the hand of the oppressor, and allow the people to vote as they please at the coming election."

The rebel force left at Eastport, Miss., is estimated at 300.

FIGHT WITH 300 REBELS UNDER JESSE AT MUD LICK SPRINGS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 19.—Capt. Beldon, of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, returned from Owingsville to-day, having encountered the enemy, 300 strong, under Jesse, at Mud Lick Springs. Capt. Beldon lost one man killed, and Lieut. Dobson and three privates missing. The rebel loss was eight killed and twelve wounded. We captured twelve horses.

THE GUERILLAS IN MARYLAND.

CAPTURE OF THE REBELS' BLACK FLAG—THE FLAG TO BE PRESENTED TO PHILADELPHIA—POOLESVILLE NOT DESTROYED.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Lieut. Wm. M. Runkle, formerly a Philadelphia reporter, informs me that Mosby is concentrating his forces south of Leesburg. White is between Leesburg and the Potomac. It was his forces that made the late depredations in Maryland. Lieut. Runkle has in his possession the celebrated black flag, the one the rebel swore to give no quarter under. It was captured by one of General Tyler's scouts. It has a single star in a black ground, with the word "Winchester" inscribed thereon, and in lead pencil there is written "No quarter." General Tyler intends presenting the flag to the city of Philadelphia, and Lieut. Runkle will deliver it to Mayor Henry this evening.

The town of Poolesville was not destroyed, as reported. The rebels committed many outrages, such as setting fire to canal boats and robbing the people. They robbed the post office at Adamstown and Licksville, and scattered the letters they stole along the highway.

CINCINNATI.

A PEACE CONVENTION IN SESSION—THE CHICAGO PLATFORM AND MCCLELLAN ALIKE REPUDIATED—A CONVENTION OF STATES RECOMMENDED—LONG AND SINGLETON SPOKEN OF FOR PRESIDENT.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—A Peace Convention met here yesterday with closed doors. Fifty delegates were present. William M. Curry was chosen permanent chairman. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and the Convention adjourned to meet to-day.

It is understood that an independent Presidential nomination will be made.

The Peace Convention to-day discussed the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted, favoring a peace on the basis of sovereignty of the States, and condemning the action of the Chicago Convention; also repudiating the nomination of Gen. McClellan, and calling for a convention of States to settle the difficulties. Messrs. Long and Singleton were spoken of as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

SAFETY OF HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, who was on the train captured by the rebels, near Paris, Kentucky, and who was supposed to be a prisoner, arrived at Lexington to-day.

CONCLUSION OF THE DODD CASE.

The case of H. H. Dodd, of Indianapolis, was concluded yesterday. The finding of the Commission will not be published until submitted to the authorities at Washington.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER TRAIN BY THE GUERILLAS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—The train which left here yesterday afternoon, for Lexington, Kentucky, was fired into nine miles this side of Paris, last evening, by a band of guerillas. The train was stopped, and the passengers got out, when another volley was fired, slightly injuring one or two passengers. The train immediately put back, arriving at Covington at eleven o'clock last night.

HAVANA.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ROANOKE BY HER PASSENGERS—REPORTED PLOT TO WAYLAY OTHER VESSELS—ARRIVAL OF FRENCH TROOPS AND BREST PRISONERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—By the arrival of the steamer Columbia, Havana dates to the 15th instant have been received.

The revolution in Venezuela, so far as the States of Aragres and Guarico are concerned, is at an end, the loyal citizens having driven the rebels out. The State of Guayamas still holds out, demanding to be recognized as an independent power.

There is no news of interest from San Domingo.

The steamer Florida arrived at San Miguel with 2,000,000 francs, 1,600,000 being for the French Government—the first fruits of the invasion of the Mexican Republic.

Yellow fever was prevailing at Galveston. Two blockade runners got in there on the 1st inst.

Colonel Ford is said to be still in great hopes of recapturing Brownsville.

The anxiety concerning the steamer Roanoke is increased. It is confidently asserted that she has been captured by her rebel passengers.

A passenger by the Columbia says that there was an organized plot for her capture, and it was publicly talked of in Havana. After securing the Roanoke, the Columbia and the new steamer Moro Castle were to be captured.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES WAR STEAMERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—The United States iron war steamer Wateree has arrived from Acapulco, and the United States war steamer Shubrick