The Press.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864.

Sheridan's Great Victory. We have no more defeats. A Union army has not lost a battle since General BANKS was driven back from Pleasant Hill by a superior force, April 9th. In skirmishes, small bodies of our troops have been worsted, and the rebels have made successful raids in Maryland, Tennessee, and Missouri. But in every fight worthy to be called a battle, our armies have been triumphant. This uninterrupted tide of victory is swelled by the glorious defeat of the enemy at Cedar Creek, by Gen. SHERI-

pan, October 19th. It is possible that the battle of Cedar Creek might have resulted in a defeat, had not the campaign in the Shenandoah been previously so triumphant. It is admitted that our army was attacked in the night, and driven back in confusion. In the old days of slow strategy it might not have recovered from a blow so heavy and sudden. But the habit of victory had given our soldiers confidence in themselves and their commander. SHERIDAN arrived from Winchester. Be reformed the line of battle in the morning. At 1 P. M. he repulsed the attack of the enemy. At 3 he attacked in turn, routed the enemy, made thousands of prisoners, and took forty-three pieces of artillery. In his own words, disaster has been converted into a splendid victory," and we need not wait for the exact statistics of the battle to be assured that another terrible blow has fallen upon the rebellion in Virginia. It cannot long endure such terrible pounding. Sometimes in prize fights who is to be the victor is known on the tenth round, yet the man certain to be defeated will stand up and take his punishment till sixty rounds have been fought, and then falls from exhaustion. This may be a rude but it is an exact and a forcible illustration of the present concition of the whole war. Every battle increases the disproportion of strength, and every battle, except the grand, final struggle at Richmond, will be made easier for our soldiers by the victories preceding.

The greatness of this disaster to the rebels may be measured by the effort they made to achieve a victory. Driven almost out of the Shenandoah, completely whipped, they made a desperate effort to recover their invaluable position. Their army in the Valley was heavily reinforced. and LONGSTREET, one of their ablest generals, sent expressly to crush Sheridan. Notwithstanding their great success in the morning-our army driven back four miles in confusion, losing twenty guns—they had not the strength to follow it up. The ann rose and beheld them the pursuers; its lying rays shone redly on their flight. There is no power in Virginia that can defeat the Union armies; all the rebel force is needed to prolong the struggle, of which the end is certain to be absolute Union victory.

The Voice and Vote of the Soldiers. It is impossible to publish all the letters from the army that we receive. Not a day passes without a message "from the front' to those in the rear. The interest of the soldiers in the great political contest is profound and universal, for they know that it will decide whether they have fought in vain. Men who have endured the only great sufferings of the war; who have upheld the flag for nearly four years; who have seen their comrades fall dead in battle; who have braved that fate themselves, are not the men to abandon the war in the year of its success, or support a party which declares it to be "a disastrous failure." They understand well the insult of the Chicago Convention and the apostacy of McCLEL-LAN. Four out of every five soldiers will vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Who. though no soldier, has the spirit the soldiers love. Of the twenty out of every hundred who will probably vote for McClellan, at least two-thirds will do so because of a failure to understand his representative position as the candidate VALLANDICHAM, PENDLETON, and the Woods. But the majority know that in accepting the nomination from these men. and upon a platform which demands "the immediate cessation of hostilities " he is pledged to a policy which the army is pleaged to despise, to defeat, to destroy. We know what the soldiers think. We have not only received from them hundreds of letters, but we have their votes. From a number of letters which reached us yesterday we shall quote enough to show that the men who do the fighting are not disposed to give up the war.

A soldier in the 49th Pennsylvania, who has been and is still a Democrat, sends the vote of his regiment-181 for the Union ticket, 50 for the Democratic, giving a Union majority of 131. One company voted against the surrender party unanimously.

Commenting on these facts, the writer Did you ever see such a contemptible platform a McClellan stands upon? Where, in his grand lette of acceptance, does he pledge the means of the country for the suppression of the rebellion? I can see nothing, or very little in him, worthy of commendation. As a soldier, I support him, but as a politician I despise him. He has fallen among thieres. He endeavored to repudiate the platform,

or a portion of it, but as the framers of that sham ve never delened to make it conform to his ideas he must be considered as endorsing the whole. What! Support a man who stands at the head of enffrage ! Never! Vote for a man who leads trais tors, and has not the strength of purpose to enabla him to stand upon an honorable basis? No! no! her let me die here, or live among the hills, where no one could see my shame. McClellan for President! Never, if my vote is to put him there. We would be unworthy of our sires, would bring

disgrace upon the glorious emblem of our nationality, and be wholly unworthy of the land in which we live. if, after pledging our lives, our fortunes, and sacred honor, and having made our homes upon the pattle field for more than three years, we were to place the nocse about our own necks, by castlag our votes for one who, although a hero once, is a

This is strong language! True. But is it unnatural? Remember that the vast majority of our soldiers have not enlisted to get eighteen dollars a month. They fight for their country, and who shall limit their scorn of a party which is now its only

Here, too, are brave words from a gallant soldier, now on Morris Island, S. C. Under date of October 6th, he writes: "Men in our regiment who voted for Governor Seymour, and were loud in their praise of 'Little Mac.' are now ashamed to own that they ever had any sympathy for them, and are doing all they can for President Lincoln. Not a man in my company will vote for McClellan, and I very much doubt his getting fifty votes in our regiment. In other regiments it is much the same way.

"A majority, and a large majority, too, have but little regard for the sympathy which is so cordially extended by the Democratic party. We care no more for their sympathy than that of Jeff Davis. Could they hear the frequent expressions of the desire by the soldiers to have an opportunity to charge upon them, while their peace articles are being read, they would likely express less sympathy us, and bestow all upon their real friends, the

"We want no peace except such as we are able to make at the point of the bayonet. Do you and other good friends take care of the McClellan-Pendieton Copperheads at home, and, by the help of the Lord, we will manage the rebels in due time. "I have been in the army over two years, and want peace as much as any one, that I may leave this wilderness of sand and go home. But I do not want a peace that will compel me to come back here to patch it up again in a year or two. Give us an unconditional surrender peace. Nothing cles will do. Till then we see no peace, and least of all such

a peace as they would give us." In this letter are several important points. First. Soldiers who voted for SEYMOUR and were loud in their praise of McCLELLAN, now oppose them both. Second. They despise the pretended sympathy of a party which has no sympathy with their cause, and in their fiery, honest indignation make no distinction between Copperheads and rebels. Third. That the reading of Cop. perhead newspapers inspires them with a desire to charge upon the Copperhead party. Fourth. That they want peace far more than any Copperhead at home wants

the rebellion by fighting, if we will do our part in its suppression by voting. Sixth, and this is a point which includes all the others, that they will give their votes to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the only candidate who cares for their honor, represents their principles, and can be trusted with the

leadership of the nation. This is the emphatic voice of the soldiers, which for four years has not been often heard in political contests, but now rings throughout the land. We know by its unmistakable tones what will be the vote of the soldiers. To-day we publish the vote in five regiments before Petersburg: of 747 Pennsylvanians, but 148 cast the Democratic ballots: even this enormous disproportion will be increased in November. We need not further apply the political moral of their repudiation of Mc CLELLAN and his friends.

The Appeal of Loyal Southerners. Loyal Southerners from the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia have directed an appeal to Governor YATES of Illinois, and through him to the Governors of all the loyal States, on behalf of their oppressed brethren of the South. These gentlemen are Mr. J. A. STUART, Dr. W. C. HICKS, Messis, W. H. SMITH, ROBERT S. HIFFLIN and A. A. WEST, members elect of the Alabama Legislature. They tell us that not a vestige of liberty exists in the South, and that the people are "under a reigning despotism which, for cruelty and relentless barbarity, has no parallel in the history of mankind." This we cannot hesitate to believe after the treatment bestowed upon our prisoners at Andersonville and Richmond. The public has not yet asked itself the question—" If the rebel authorities serve our prisoners so, how, proportionately, do they treat their own peo-But what claims more direct attention than this painful memorial of the condition of the South is the warning addressed to the Governors of the North: "In addressing you, in reference to our griev-ences, we wish to be understood as appealing, not only to the Chief Executive of the State of Illinois, but to the Governors of all the loyal States, to be on their guard against the insidious encroachments of rebellion at your own doors and your own fire-

"No pains will be spared by our leading rebels to bribe, seduce, deceive, or overawe your citizens into deadly conflicts and civil strife, so as thereby to render complete the downfall of free government upon the American continent, and we beg you to excuse us in thus taking the liberty to warn you of a danger which we consider imminent, and to urge you to let no considerations of mere party triumph be permitted to shut out from view, even for one ent, the great paramount object—the suppression of the rebellion. "Tell the people of the North that we implore them to drop the negro question, both pro and con; and feel assured that we would not give up

the Union for all the claves on the face of the earth. "We claim to know what rebellion is—its height and depth, its length and breadth-and having, through changes wrought by the fortunes of war, you that nothing but the strong arm of military

been placed where we can once more exercise from peach, we yield to the impulses of duty, not only to our whole country, but to thousands of Union men who are yet held in bondage, when we assure ower can ever subdue it, or destroy its power for The appeal proceeds to review the causes and designs of the rebellion, on the claim of an experience of all the hardship and privation incident to a life in the midst of

to which they have reduced him. A rebel leader calls his negroes "my negroes," and his fellow-citizens "my peo expression to Northern ears. The authorities of the South have already abandoned all their former pro-slavery and Secession principles with the view to a still greater oppression of the people; so that everything is merged in the ambition to "rule or ruin" the South. Thus, with all the bitter pro-slavery principles of Mr. YANCEY, he was commissioned to offer Emancipation as a bid for the recognition of France; and JEFFERSON DAVIS, spite of all his professions of State Rights, is now intent on preventing by coercive measures, everywhere exercised toward the people, the rebellion

from seceding from itself. This is the catastrophe to a paradox the most amazing the world has ever known in events, and it is the final comment upon the absurdity of Secession. In the important words of the Pcace party and the colleague of of the appellants, the rebel leaders "have committed themselves again and again in the strongest terms known to the English language to never, under any circumstances. submit to the reconstruction of the Union . and here, to our sorrow, we can assure you that, until their proud spirit of rebellion is subjugated by the coercive power of war, we will neither have peace nor reunion. The masses of the people South, if released from their present bondage, would not hesitate to accept any just and honorable propositions for reunion, but until their ty-

rannous leaders are whipped they can never exercise this privilege." This is precisely the view taken in the recent able letter of ex-Senator JEREMIAH CLEMENS to his neighbors in Alabama; and here we may note that for every prominent Copperhead in the North who tells us that the war ought to be stopped, we have some eminent Southerners like CLEMENS, GANTT, FISHBACK, DURANT, BRECKINRIDGE, or the three members elect of the Alabama Legislature, who tell us that the war should go on till the people of the South are res-

cued from their bondage. What loyal Southerners, writing from Rome, Georgia, have to say upon the Presidential question has extreme interest; and, beyond all feeling of party, we think the following words deserve the thought of every class of citizens: "The struggle for the Presidency of the United

States in this trying hour fills us with fearful apprenensions, and we cannot close this paper without urging you to guard the people against suffering great paramount object of conquering our rebel eaders and restoring the Union. Let who will be lected, it is his duty to preserve the Union at all azards, and to take care that the laws of the United States be enforced; and it is the duty of every citizen of every State, so far as it is in his power, to sustain the President, even in the exercise of extraor-dinary power, if necessary, to suppress the deso-lating scourge of rebellion."

This, surely, is not the doctrine of the Chicago platform; and, however necessarily and properly reserved in regard to candidates, we have no doubt as to the side which these loyal Southerners would approve. We recall the words of Senator CLEMENS, of Alabama, regarding the election of the Chicago candidate: "From this source you have nothing to expect but still greater destitution and prolonged

misery."

Unpatriotic Bombast, Ex-Senator Wall, who has for years been acting a stupid part in the "Pyramus and Thisbe" tragedy of Copperhead opposition, is once more intent on disturbing the dreams of our very excellent but susceptible neighbors of New Jersey. He has made another nightmare or scarecrow, and is again fighting it with self-admiring courage. In his speech delivered at Monmouth county, recently, he said: "The man who does not shrink from perjuring his soul before high Heaven will not hesitate long at usurpation. He to-day coerces by his bayone

the votes of the Border States. In defiance of the express opinion of Congress, in antagonism to their will, he is preparing to claim, through his military satraps, the bogus votes of Tennessee, Louisiana, and North Carolina, not now in the Union. With stupendous system of frauds, just developed in Ohio and Indiana, and with the rarce of the army vote, he sits composed and jubilant at Washington conscious of his power and perfectly assured of vic-tory. It may be that an over-ruling Providence will circumvent his infamous plans, but, rehelp themselves; and if, when the 9th day of November dawns, this people shall find that they have been forcibly deprived of their rights; that the ballot-boxes have been only made to echo the will of the usurper; that military power has been used to crush out freedom of opinion-they do not rise in their might and hurl him from the seat he has usurped, then they deserve to be slaves, and we will be the first people of whom history

makes any mention who gave up their liberties with out a struggle." Mr. WALL is one of those excited gentlemen who declare with CHAUNCEY BURR, and other like individuals of a disagreea ble personal character, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is "a tyrant worse than Ca-LIGULA," and that the Administration is a "worse despotism than that of France." it. and that, precisely because of the earn. These things alarm us, not as to the state estness of their desire, they will make no of the country, but as to the state of Mr.

false peace by a cowardly surrender. Fifth. | WALL. What Democrat soberly believes That they are able and willing to put down or suspects that the Government has either the power or the inclination to usurp another term? But yesterday Mr. Lin-COLN declared that if the people wished to make peace, even if that peace brought ruin to their own homes, no power on earth could prevent them; the Government was theirs. Mr. WALL, we suspect, is fond of being oppressed and of denouncing somebody "in the Ercles vein." If we were at peace with all the world, he would be shaking his terrible head at the British Lion. The country has now too much ex-

perience to admire this childish mummery and the people of New Jersey have too much good sense, we trust, to be led by such will-o'-the-wisps as Mr. WALL. Col. McClure at Concert Hall To-night Hon. ALEXANDER K. McClure, of Franklin county, will speak this evening at Concert Hall, under the auspices and by nvitation of the Union Longue. This dis-

inguished gentleman deserves a large audience, for he will speak strong sentiments in his own frank and fearless way. There is a certain significance in the appearance of Colonel McCLURE before a Philadelphia audience in this campaign. He was the chairman of the Rapublican Committee, in 1860, who so ably engineered the defeat of Poster and the election of Curris, and therefore the election of LINCOLN, and who, in the last Gubern torial canvass, vigorously assisted in the re-election of Governor Curtin. The appearance of this independent journalist and politician in the great forum of the Union League is the assurance that all s harmony in the Union party of Pennylvania.

NOTE THE FACT that the Emancipation olicy is vindicated by the rebels. The rebel Governor ALLEN, as late as September 20th, wrote to his Government: "The time has come for us to put into the army every able-bodied negro man as a soldier. * * He caused the fight, and he will have his portion of the burthen to bear. * * I would FREE all able to bear arms, and put them into the field at once." Cannot Mr. Lincoln do for the Union what the rebels want to do against it?

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

TRIAL OF THE PERSONS RECENTLY AR-RESTED IN BALTIMORE AND WASHING-TON. The trial of certain recently-arrested parties, one hundred and fifty in number, of Washington and Baltimore, on a charge of furnishing goods to the rebels, commences to-day before a commission of which General Doubleday is president.
The first case taken up was that of Johnson

SUTTON, a business firm of this city.

The principal witness was Pardon Worsley, a resident of Massachusotts when the war broke out, who testified that he was officially employed o discover blockade runners, and also to obtain in orication in the Valley from Mosesy and other chels. As a means to this end, he peddled goods firm of Johnson & Sutton, who were informed of his contraband trade, but not of the object of it, or that he was a detective.

DISTINGUISHED MEXICAN OFFICIALS. General Doblado, the distinguished Mexican general, arrived in town this morning, and, in com-pany with Schor Romero, the Mexican minister, diped with the Secretary of State this afternoon. SWISS CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Joseph Nicolas Alderich Benziger as consul of the Swiss Conrebellion. Emancipation is approved in the ederation, at Cincinnati, for Ohio, Indiana, and nterests of the white man, and the dis-Kentucky; and also HENRI ENDRIS as vice const unionists are denounced for the degradation of the same Confederation, at Chicago, for Wiscon sin, Iowa, Minnesota, and the northern part of Il THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

AN OFFICIAL UNION MAJORITY OF 1,322 IN THIRTS RITY OF 395. It was published yesterday that the official vote f fifty-nine counties had been received in Harrisburg, giving a Union majority of 1,252. The official vote of only thirty-nine of these counties has been actually announced. The seven counties which had Forest, Jefferson, Mercer, Venango, Wyoming, and York. We have now the official votes of Clarion and York. While the returns are made so slowly it is impossible to make any absolutely correct est mate. The following, however, is as candid and exact as can be made. It is based on the official votes of thirty-nine countles, and the estimated

THE STATE 2,689 2,917 17,708 10,053 3,146 2,977 3,037; 2,056 2,430 2,704 6,005 12,627 3,283 2,386 6,722 2,954 6,266 6,836 3,528 3,051 2,164 3,000 318 2,169 411 6,438 Allegheny..... 5,498 2,598 2,482 1,911 3,342 4,226 4,075 3,875 1,789 722 437 Favette ... Montgomery .. Perry.... Philadelphia..... 7.341 1.000 357 otterschuylkill 1,750 300 Sullivan ... usquehanna.. Warren
Washington
Washington
Wayne
Westmoreland
Wyoming
York Totals.....

269,496 254,171 40,167 39,772 254,171 39,772 The majority shown by the above tables is, o urse, on the home vote only. Many of the smal

Democratic majorities will probably be changed by the soldiers' vote. Of that we make no estimate and will carry the State by a decisive and satisfactory majority of fifteen or twenty thousand, is already made evident by the partial returns. We may repeat that the home vote is so remarksbly close, that we do not intend to claim a small majority on the Union side as a great triumph, or to admit that a small Democratic majority is in any respect a Union defeat. We rest the reputation of Pennsylvania upon the decision of all her citizens. and believe those of her bravest and bes now in the field, will sustain it as well in 1864 as hev did in 1863. The thirty-nine countles of which the official vote s announced are Adams, Alleghony, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Cumberland, Dauphin, Elk. Erie, Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Lan Caster, Lawrence, Lehlgh, Lycoming, Luzerne, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Potter, Snyder, Toos, Linky, West, West, Property and Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Potter, Snyder, Toos, Linky, West, West, Property and Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Potter, Snyder, Phys. Rev. Berg. 1981, 198 Tioga, Union, Warren, Westmoreland, and York.
These give a vote of \$1,204 Union, and 29,882 Demo-

ratic—an official Union majority thus far of 1,322. ADAMS COUNTY-OFFICIAL. HARRISHURG, Oct. 20.—The official vote gives a Democratic majority of 411—Democratic gain of 183. CLABION COUNTY-OFFICIAL.

HARRISDURG, Oct. 20.—The official vote of Clacion county shows a Democratic majoricy of 970—in Democratic loss of 10. YORK COUNTY-OFFICIAL. Official Democratic majority, 2,808. Democratic VOTE IN FIVE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS. Correspondence of The Press. I NEAR PETERSBURG, Oct. 12, 1864. I forward you the result of the election yesterday,

o far as I have heard.

I think we have carried the whole ticket in the rmy. There is some doubt in regard to the 55th consylvania. The figures below are reliable: Union. Democratic. 121st Roy. Penna. Vols...... 148 Union majority..... Receipts of the Indiana Sanitary Fair. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—The receipts of the In-

diana Sanitary Fair, which has just closed, amounted to \$40,000. Marine Disaster. HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 20 .- The steamship Oriental Captain Gardner, from New Orleans for Boston, ran ashore on the Hedge Fence, at 8 o'clock last VICTORY!

GEN SHERIDAN AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

GREAT BATTLE AT CEDAR CREEK ENEMY UNDER LONGSTREET

COMPLETELY ROUTED. The Rebel General Ramseur Wounded

and Taken Prisoner. Forty-three Guns and a Large Number Prisoners Captured.

the Union General Bidwell Killed, and Wright Grover, and Ricketts Wounded.

AFFAIRS AROUND RICHMOND The Right Wing of the Rebel Army

Being Strengthened. FIRING NEAR FORT WARREN

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI GEN. ROSECRANS' TROOPS IN A FA

GEN. STONEMAN EXCHANGED BY THE REBELS

TORABLE POSITION General Curtis Concentrating a Large Force Against Price.

GUERILLA ATTACKS IN KENTUCKY

Rebel News to Tuesday Last FIRST OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

GREAT VICTORY BY SHERIDAN AT CEDAR OREEK-HEAVY CAPTURES OF ARTILLERY AND PRISONERS. WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20-10 40 A. M.

A great battle was fought and a splendid victory won by Sheridan over Longstreet, yester day, at Cedar creek. Forty-three pieces of artillery were cantured and many prisoners, among whom was the rebel General Ramseur. On our side Generals Wright and Ricketts were ounded, and General Bidwell killed.

The particulars, so far as received, will be forwarded as fast as the operator can transmit them. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. SECOND OFFICIAL GAZETTE. ICIAL REPORT OF GEN. SEERIDAN-THE ARM ATTACKED BY THE REBELS UNDER LONGSTREET

in sheridan's absence—our forces at virs DRIVEN BACK-ARRIVAL OF SHRRIDAN ON THE FIGURE GUNS CAPTURED GEN. RAM-SELER WOUNDED AND A PRISONED—GON IL DUGLE KILLED, AND WRIGHT, GROVER, AND RUSSELL WOUNDED. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 20-10.45 A. M. Another great battle was fought yesterday a

finally resulting in a victory for the Union forces under Gen. Sheridan more splendid than any here tofore achieved. The Department was advised yesterday evening of the commencement of the battle by the following RICHTOWN, Va., Oct. 19-4 P. M. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff: Heavy cannonading has recommenced in the Val-

ledar creek, threatening at first great disaster, but

ley and is now going on. C. C. Augur, Major General. HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 19-6.40 P. M. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Firing at the front has been continuous during the day. The direction seemed at intervals to be to the left of Winchester, as if at Berry's Ferry. No news from the front. JOHN D. STEVENSO

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 19-8.40 P. M. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The enemy attacked our army with great im petuosity this morning, at daylight. The attack was made on the left of the 18th Corps, and was at first successful. They captured some guns, prisoners, and wagons. Our line was reformed, and heavy fighting continued through the day. Sheri dan, reported at Winchester this morning, went out to the front. The particulars received are not offiaster could have occurred without direct news from

General Sheridan. Respectfully, JOHN D. STEVENSON. Brigadier General. Matters remained in the doubtful condition re presented by the foregoing telegrams until this morning, at half past nine, when the following telegram was received, unofficially asserting the great victory won by Gen. Sheridan's army To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: News from Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, at midnight, was received to the effect that the enemy surprised our forces yesterday morning, driving th ommand in some confusion this side of Newtown capturing artillery and prisoners.

Sherican arrived on the field, reorganized our turing, it is reported, 43 pieces of artillery, 100 wagons, and some 2,000 prisoners. The rout of the enemy is said to be complete. This is not official, but I think is reliable. J. D. STEVENSON, Brigadier General. A few minutes later the following official report f his victory was received from Major General Sheridan : CEDAR CREEK. Oct. 19-10 P. M. Lieutenant General Grant, City Point: I have the honor to report that my army at Ce-

dar creek was attacked this A. M. before daylight, and my left was turned and driven in confusion. with the loss of twenty pieces of artillery. I hastened from Winchester, where I was on my return from Washington, and found the two armies her tween Middletown and Newtown, having been driven back about four miles. I here took the matterin hand, and quickly united the corps, formed a compact line of battle just in time to repulse an attack of the enemy, which was handsomely done at

At 3 P. M., after some change of the cavalry from the left to the right flank, I attacked, with great vigor, driving and routing the enemy, capturing, according to the last report, forty-three pieces of artillery and very many prisoners. I do not yet know the number of my casualties, or loss of the Wagons, horses, ambulances, and caissons in large numbers are in our possession. They also burned some of the trains. General Ramseur is a prisoner in our hands, se verely and perhaps mortally wounded.

I have to regret the loss of General Bidwell,

killed, and Generals Wright, Grover, and Russe wounded-Wright slightly wourded. Affairs at times looked badly, but by the gal lantry of our brave officers and men disaster has een turned into a splendid victory. Darkness again nterfered to shut off great results. I now occupy Strasburg. As soon as obtained will send you further particulars.
P. H. Sheridan, Major General. The battle was fought on the same day (the 19th of the month) that witnessed Sheridan's victory in

What forces and their numbers were opposed to Gen. Sheridan are not yet reported to the Department, but the boldness, vigor, and success of the attack strongly indicate that heavy reinforcements had been sent from Richmond with the ex pectation of fulfilling Longstreet's boast to smash . Sheridan. Longstreet was known to be in the Valley, and had assumed command of the rebel army, and confident hopes of an overwhelming disaster to the Union army were boastfully expressed for several days back by the rebel adherents in Washington and Rultimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. SHERIDAN'S VICTORY MOST COMPLETE-THE RE BELS REPORTED IN RAPID RETREAT UP THE VALLEY. BALTIMORE, Oct. 20 .- We have no additional particulars from the Valley, but all we hear is to the effect that Sheridan's victory over Longstreet ras most complete. The number of guns captured understood to include the recapture of those which we lost in the morning. The rebels are reted to have continued their retreat rapidly up he Valley, being, with their loss of trains and ar against Sheridan's victorious troops.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. THE REBELS MOVING THEIR TROOPS-THEIR RIGHT WING BEING STRENGTHENED - FIRING MEAR FORT WARREN. BEFORE PETERSEURG, Oct. 19, 1864.

The enemy seemed to be shifting his troops all

day. Every movement of any considerable body of men raises the dust in great clouds from the parched

roads. Although their right wing is obviously

being strengthened and reinforced, the symp are not those of attack. It is quite evident our left flank is looked upon as the strong arm of this army, and consequently watched and feared. The least perceptible sign of menace from this point throw the rebel right into a flutter, from which they do not recover for twenty-four hours. Each day the rebel editors warn the military authorities of Grant's intention to take Richmond rom Rutler's side of the James. They appear up onscious of the Yankee troops on this side of that broad river. I do not dispute the logic with which their editorials are recking, but modestly wonder how they penetrated the designs of our great chief. We have ceased guessing, and patiently wait and watch to see what the morrow will bring forth. In the early portion of this campaign, a bugler f a Massachuseits cavalry regiment was captured. This occurred when lying near Spottsylvania. He

had just received his discharge, and was about to

return to his Eastern home, when the robol cavalry

elzed and carried him off, in company with others of his regiment. He happened to have donned citizens' attire. The guards conveyed him to Lynchburg, at which place a musket was given him, and the greeable informatio imparted of his being in the Confederate infantry. Making a virtue of necessity, his duties were performed with ala-crity, and gained him the confidence of many officers and men. After two months' hard service, he, two nights ago, found himself on the picket line, only a few yards distant from our skirmishers.

When night comes on, shooting begins and con-tinues until day dawns, and this was made an excuse to go for water, before the twilight had passed into a cense gloom. Sauntering off leisurely, he approached as near our outposts as possible. His comrades missed him. They selzed their guns and hailed him, but were too late, besides having been outwitted. Our Yankee had escaped their pieces, and they did not explode. That night was spent with his old commanions, whose delight at seeing him alive and well was only equalled by his joy 2 escaping from the hands of the enemy. The cold air, last night, made the pickets feel like fighting. To the right and lett of Fort Warren a

rackling fire of musketry was continued till dawn of day, without any cessation. A rebel battery opened on this point, and was easierly answered by two guns from our side. Several of the men in the works were hit. A French chaptain arrived at 5th Corps headquarters to administer the last consolation of reli-gic, to a condemned soldier—a deserter. When

FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF 550 PAROLED PRISONERS FROM RICH-

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 19 .- The steamer Dicta-

MOND-LIST OF THE OFFICERS.

the man made his request for a French minister, it was found there was none here, so the gentleman kindly volunteered, and came from Washington

tor, Capt. Biskeman, has arrived, 32 hours from New York. Oct. 18th, off Penwick's Island, passed Sieamer A. Hardee, bound South. Arrived, steamer Suwanee, Captain Calhoun, nire dats from New Orleans. October 18th, spok United States gunboat Fort Jackson, S. E. fifty-

five miles from Cape Henry, bound south. Wished o be reported. An well. The flag of-truce Steamer New York, in charge of Lieut Colonei J. E. Mulford, arrived from Aiken's Landing at five o'clock this afternoon, with five hundred and fifty prisoners of war, paroled. The

rival:

J. T. Allison, paymaster's ateward; L. Bartholomew, acting master; C. W. Buck, do, do.; L. G. Billings, acting paymaster; G. W. Brown, paymaster's clerk; J. P. Cooper, 3d assistant engineer; J. A. Corover, do.; H. W. Chambers, master; Wm. Cromack, acting master's mate; G. R. Durand, et in grand, et in grand, acting master; B. B. Dick, 2d assistant engineer; R. M. Clark, acting ensign; G. A. Dean, 3d assistant engineer; R. E. Ellis, do.; W. H. Tentress, acting master; W. H. Fogg, acting master's mate; Samuel Genther, let assistant engineer; W. F. Goff, 2d do.; E. L. Haines, acting master's mate; James Hollingsworth, 3d assistant engineer; Chailes Hickey, do.; J. Johnson 2d do.; H. J. Johnson, 3d do.; W. H. Kitching, acting master's mate; John Lowrie, acting ensign; James Lockwood, 3d assistant engineer; Thomas McElroy, acting master, John McCormick, acting master's mate; James BucCanley, 2d assistant engineer; C. McCormick, 3d do.; John Mee, 3d do.; W. B. Newman, acting master's A. Pendergrast, lieut, commanding; E. D. W. Parsons, master's mate; G. W. Pratt, do.; A. Benshaw, 3d existent engineer; W. D. Parshaw, 3d existent engineer.

Biolobality, 2d assistant engineer; U. McCormick, 3d do.; John Mee, 3d do.; W. B. Newman, acting master; A. Petdergrast, Heut. commanding; E. D. W. Parsons, master's mate; G. W. Pratt, do.; A. D. Renshaw, 3d assistant engineer; W. R. Rushmore, master's mate; E. W. Rovinson, pilot; T. B. Stokes, acting ensign; S. Strunk, do.; W. B. Spencer, acting master's mate; E. W. Rovinson, pilot; T. B. Stokes, acting ensign; S. Strunk, do.; W. B. Spencer, acting master's mate; W. C. Williams, pilot; C. P. Weston, acting master's mate; G. W. Barkett, A. Daymaster; B. H. Porter, ensign; E. G. Dayton, acting ensign; M. W. Tillson, do.; W. B. Arrants, do.; J. H. Haimony, 3d assistant engineer; Andrew Stockholm, assistant engineer commanding; T. Brown, assistant master's mate; J. S. Ewan, captain 7th N. Y.; D. O. Moyntham, captain 164th N. Y.; J. S. Baker, major 1st D. C. Cavalry; S. M. Titus, captain 11th Penna, ; Wm. H. Rief, Henterant 6th Ohio; G. W. Goler, captain 6th N. Y.; J. M. Wilson lieutenant 135th Fenna; F. A. Roe, captain 9th N. Y.; A. D. Storer, acting ensign; E. H. Scars, assistant paymaster; H. R. Stover, 3d assistant engineer; C. A. Stewart, master's mate; G. M. Smith, 3d assistantengineer; G. M. Smith, etting origin; J. A. Stileby, third assistant engineer; E. D. Smith, paymaster's steward; K. Ware, pilot; G. E. Whitney, third assistant engineer; E. D. Smith, paymaster's steward; K. Ware, pilot; G. E. Whitney, third assistant engineer; G. L. Renney, Heutenant; St. W. Presten, do.; E. T. Brower, do.; R. L. Meade, do.; George Anderson, acting ensign; C. P. Hovey, master's mate; Wm. R. Angell, assistant master's mate; E. T. Beardsley, assistant engineer; H. U. Kulrion, third assistant engineer; H. C. Maurion, third assistant engineer; H. L. L. Locelyn, captain, 2d New York; W. S. Howe, captain, 1st D. C. Cavalry; B. D. Atwell, licutenant, 36th Wisconein; Enoch Stehler, Heutenant, 36th New York; Luther Brack, captain, 14th Ohio; P. L. Joselyn, captain, 2d New York; W. A. Brönghon, captain, 16th New York; J. H. Burnh

MISSOURI. PRICE AT BLACKWATER RIVER-ROSECRANS IN A WAVORABLE POSITION-CURTIS TO MOVE AGAINST

St. Louis, Oct. 20.—Despatches from General Rosecrans say that Price's main army is still east of the Blackwater river. This is regarded as favorable to the disposition of our troops, and increases Rosecrans' chances of getting a fight out of the enemy. Late advices from Danville state that no citizens ware burned in the blockhouse at that place, as pre-A scout from Randolph, Chariton county, returned

The Republican publishes a special Jefferson City despatch, to the effect that Todd's guerillas entered the German settlement in Lafayette county, on Sunday night, and, after killing twenty-eight Ger-mans, fired their houses, compelling the women to remain in them until the roofs were about to fail in, when they were allowed to escape. General Curtis is concentrating a large force at Kansas City, with which he will move against General Lane has command of fifteen hundred

KENTUCKY.

GENERAL STONEMAN LYCHANGED BY THE REBELS-DESTRUCTION OF A FREIGHT TRAIN BY GUE-RILLAS. BALTIMORE, Oct. 20,-The Journal learns that John C. Breckinridge telegraphs that Col. Charles S. Hasson, who was wounded and made a prisoner in Burbridge's late campaign, is doing so well that On Tuesday morning a band of querillas attacked and destroyed a train of ten freight cars on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, en route from Nashville to Johnsonville. The engineer was

Gen. Stoneman has been exchanged, and has ar-Generals Blair, Croft, and Smith were among yesterday's arrivals at the Galt House. GUERILLAS AT GEORGETOWN LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19 .- Capt. Freeman, representing himself as commander of Jessie's rear guard, appeared at Georgetown, Ky., to-day. There

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. THE EXCITEMENT AT MEMPHIS SUBSIDED-FOR-REST REPORTED EN EOUTE FOR MERIDIAN.

is great excitement from the near approach of the

CAIRO, Oct. 20 .- The steamer Nancy Buck, from emphis, has passed up with 340 bales of cotton for Cincinnati. Business, which had been entirely suspended at lemphis, has been resumed, and the militia have been discharged, as the danger is believed to be over. The opinion at headquarters is that the rebels have no intention of attacking Memphis, but their presence beyond is merely intended to cover the march of troops into Kentucky. There is no rebel force within five miles of the city, and when Chalmers was last heard from he was south of Hernando, retreating towards the swamps of the Tallahatchie. Forrest was last heard from en route for Meridian, with his prisoners.

NEW ORLEANS. RECAPTURE OF THE UNION BATTLE AND REGIMENT AL PLAGE—A REBEL MAIL ALSO TAKEN—IMPORT-

ANT ORDERS OF GENERAL CANEY-THE REBELS The correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from New Orleans under date of October 12, says: New Orleans under date of October 12, says:

"The most important news from this department is the recapture of fifteen battle-flags and regimental colors while on their way to Richmond, and the seizure of a very important rebel mail. On Saturday last, while Lieutenant Earle, of the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, was scouting with a number of his men above Natchez, and in the neighborhood of St. Joseph, he discovered a party of eight or ten rebels. They proved to be the advance of a large body of cavalry, and had in their charge twelve battle flags and regimental colors, captured from our forces in the Red river campaign. They were conveying them to Richmond. With the party was also a robel mail carrier, with a very important mail. The instant that Lieutenant Earle and his scouts saw the enemy, he approached as closely as possible without being discovered, and then rode into their midst and demanded their surrender. The rebels were taken completely by surprise. When they saw the little band bearing down the same they took no notice, supposing it to be a detachment from the main body. The party surrendered without firing a shot, and the flags and mail fell into our hands entire. It was a glorious capture, for in addition to tire. It was a glorious capture, for in addition to the valuable news which was contained in the mail,

Gen. Canby has also issued the annexed general GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 58.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 58.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPFI, NEW ORLEANS, LE, Oct. 11. 1864.

The subjoined extract from a despatch from Henry W. Allen, styling blusself Governor of Louisiana, to the rebei Socretary of War, is published for general information:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

SHERVISORY, La., Sept. 26, 1864.

To Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.: To Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

Monod, Va.:

I MY DEAR SIR: The time has come for us to put into the army every able-bodied negro man as a soldier. This should be done immediately Congress should, at the coming session, take action on this most important question. The negro knows that he cannot eeespe conscription if he goes to the enemy. He must play an important part in the war. He caused the fight, and he will have his portion of the burthen to bear. We have learned from dear-bought experience that negroes can be taught to fight, and that all who leave us are made to fight against us. I would free all able to bear arms, and not them into the field at once. They will make much bester soldiers with us than against us, and swell the now depleted ranks of our armies.

I beg you to give this your earnest attention. With assurances of my friendly regards and very high effectm, I remain, very respectivity, your obedient servant,

Governor of Louislana.

The class of personato whom it refers will not be

Governor of Louislana.

The class of persons to whom it refers will not be conserving and into the armies of the United States if they come within our lines. All will be freed, and they will be necessed and treated as refugees. They will be accepted as volunteers, or will be employed in the public service, and their immittes will be cared for until they are in a condition to care for themselves. If a drart should become necessary, no discrimination against them will be made on the enrollment or draft. ment or draft.

By order of Major General E. R. S. Canby.

O T. Christensen, Lieut, Col. and A. A. G From reliable sources it is ascertained that the rebels are moving from Alexandria to the Atchafalaya in considerable force. A large body are already carped on the banks of the river. What their intentions are, when the entire force is assemtheir intentions are, water bled, can only be conjectured.

THE RESEL PRESS.

ON THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

Tuerday last, the 18th instant, from which we make the subjoined extracts. The papers of the 18th contain the following war news:

Appairs inclow Righmond—The most important news from the lines below Richmond is, that on Sunday night the enemy transferred a heavy body of troops to the south side. Ten pieces of cadino went along with this column. To judge by past experience, this move portends some offensive operation against our right, on the south of the town of Pottriburg; or it is a feint, designed to induce us to weaken our line fronting Fort Harrison. It has been Grant's practice only to move when about to attack. He moves and strikes without delay. But, twenty fours having already elapsed since this last movement, and nothing having come of it, it may be he has tired of his old strategy and is about to try something new. It is also possible the movement was intended to need some apprehended attack from us; for, be it known, since the recent occasion on which our troops swooped down on Kautz and Birney, and drove then from the Charles City road to Fort Harrison, the Yankees have not had an easy moment, so great is their dread of a repetition of the movement, the Yankees have not had an easy moment, so great is their dread of a repetition of the movement. This we know from Yankee deserters, and also from Yankee deserters, and desperately last Thursday, and must feel convinced they are impregnable. This weight withdrawing forces from their front. He assalled them repeatedly and desperately last Thursday, and must feel convinced they are impregnable. This weight has been consumed to the satisfaction the defences of Fort Harrison, and lavy thrown have something to do with Grant's withdrawing forces from their front. He assalled them repeatedly and desperately last Thursday, and must feel convinced they are impregnable. This being the case, any advance on the force of the feel of the James must be by some route avoid Tuesday last, the 18th instant, from which we make the subjoined extracts. The papers of the 18th contain the following war news: House.

boats. Cox wharf is immediately this side of Dutch Gap, and it is likely the enemy would desire very much to put a column across the river at this point, as by doing so they would monaco the infrand roar of the Howlett House battery. We have no fear they will succeed in such an uniertaking were they to attempt it. We have gunboats and other things which are all-sufficient to keep the waters clear between Dutch Gap and Rickmond.

Butler's canal is believed to be progressing slowly. He has put to work in it some prisoners recently taken from us, in retaliation, he says, for our putting negro captives upon our fortifications. our putting negro captives upon our fortifications. We think be will find our men neither willing nor this State. THE VALLEY.—Passengers by last night's train

The Valley.—Passengers by last night's train from Stanuton report that information had reached there of a fight which had occurred at Sickley's shop, beyond Fisner's Hill. A decadement of our men, having gone down the vailey to that point, were attacked by the Yankees, who, supposing that it was only a cavalry force, attacked them with some impetuosity. The horsemen fell back, and the enemy following, soon fell in with our infantry, who fell upon them with a vengeance, killing and capturing a very large number. It is said that out of one whole brigade of Yankees only twelve men were left. were left.

Nothing further concerning the two corps which had crossed the mountain at Chester Gap.

MOSERY ON THE GRAND ROUND.—Moseby is again on the grand round. Ten days ago he strack the enemy at Salem, on the Manassas Gap Railread, whipping the Yankee troops, espturing their baggage and trains, and breaking up their railroad-building operations. The next we hear of him is through the following official despatch, from which it appears he has suddenly manifested himself at Duffield, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We give the despatch:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
"October 18, 1864. "Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:
"On the 14th inst., Colonel Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio Kaitroad at Duffield, and destroyed at United States mail train, coresisting of a Leomotive and ten care, and securing twenty prisoners and fifteen bayes. United States mail train, consisting of a Lecemotive and ten care, and securing twenty prisoners and fifteen horses.

"Among the prisoners are two paymasters, with one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars in Government fructs.

E. L. LEE."

Duffield is a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, eight miles west of Harper's Ferry.

Northern papers of the 15th instant state the funds captured to be ever two hundred thousand dollars.

Georgia.—The news from Georgia is cheering.
Hood's success so far has been complete. Sharman's communications are altogether destroyed.
They are said to have no stock to haul commissaries or artitlery, and no railroad. Sherman is beyond the Cattahoochee, cut off from his main army. Thomas is in command at Atlanta, and, it is said, has only one corps. There are no cavalry at Atlanta whatever. Gurpickets are within a mile of Atlanta, and capture or shoot every Yankee who shows his head. The evacuation of Atlanta by Sherman is confidently expected.

Missouri.—The Yankees estimate the force posted along the river and interfering with their commerce at two thousand, and say that they are stragglers from Price's army. Price would hardly have stragglers now; but if the Yankee account be true, they are straggling to some purpose.

Military Change.—General Braxton Bragg, hitheric commanding general, with his headquarters at Rionmond, has been relieved, and goes at conce to take compand of an important military poet in one of the more Southern States.

Wilmingron.—Frem a gentleman just from Wilmingron we learn that the blockade of that port is

postin one of the more Southern States.

WILMINGTON.—From a gentleman just from Wilmington we learn that the blockade of that port is as effective as Yankee ingenuity and an unlimited force of gunboats can make it. They have now established two lines of picket boats in the offing to give the alarm of the attempted egress of blockaderunners, and as soon as the latter make their appearance the boats in the alarm of make their appearance the boats in the general policy of the port are good, and will hold so perhaps a month longer, when they will all be swept away by the rude blasts of winter. This North Carolina coast is, in winter, the most dangerous in the world; and when winter sets in the blockaders must scand off to sea, or they will inevitably be blown ashore and wrecked.

The Northern Elections.—The Richmond THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS .- The Richmond Dispatch, of the 18th, speaks as follows of what may be expected on the resistation of President Lincoln,

and at the same thus cunningly puffs the young Napoleon, who, while he commanded the Union rmies, was declared by the united rebel press to be the greatest general of the times, and who, now that he is nominated for the Presidency, is stated by the same papers to be the most dangerous oppo nent of the Confederacy. It seems that this late laudation of McOlellan is an afterthought, for the rebel soldiers cheered lustily when they heard of his

rebel soldiers cheered lustily when they heard of his nomination:

"The completion of the returns from the North leave no doubt with regard to the re-election of Lincoln. For our own part we are in no way disconcerted or disappointed, for we have never, for one moment, entertained a doubt that the result would be precisely such as it is now wident to all that must be. Nor, to speak the truth, are we displeased with the issue. We have always regarded Mcdiellan as the most dangerous man for the Confederacy that could possibly have been put in nomination for the Northern Presidency; nor do we see any reason now to doubt that our opinion was well founded. He has proclaimed himself a war candidate, although placed upon a peace platform. He avows, at the risk of losing many votes, his determination to prosecute the war to the restoration of the Union. He avows his determination, if elected, to place the presecution of hostilities upon a footing consistent with the usages of civilized nations. Had he been elected, there is every probability that the policy of armistices and peace conventions—the most dangerous policy that could possibly have been in augurated for our cause—would have been pushed to consummation. Besides all this, he is a man of large milliary experience, and knows far better than Lincoln how to handle the immense forces placed at the command of a President of the United States. We are gratified, then, at the escape we think we have made. It might have been infinitely worse. We are, indeed, confident that it would have been.
"We now are pretty sure of what we have to exmain body. The party surrendered without first party surrendered with a state of the first party surrendered with a state

an immense deal of harm already, and it will do them a great deal more if they listen to it. There is, at present, no prospect of peace, nor will there be as long as the Yarkees continue to believe themselves gaining victories every day. There will be none, until they shall have become convinced that their efforts to subdue are unavailing. This conviction we shall be compelled to beat into their heads; and in order that we may do so, it is necessary that every man should be at his post. Rampant as the Yarkees new are for war, their tone would change immediately should one of their armies be destroyed, for they would find it difficult to replace it. In the meantime, we are convinced that if we can hold our own through this winter—as most certainly we canthe worst will have been past. Our onemy can never meak such an effort as he has made and is now making." now making."

RESUMPTION OF THE EXCHANGE.—The Richmond Examinar of the 18th says: We have good authority for saying that the cartel has been, to a certain extent, resumed. Arrangements have been made to exchange immediately ten thousank Yankee prisoners at Savannah, Ga., and Captain Hatch will leave in a few days to superintend the whole affair. now making. will leave in a few days to superintend the whole affair.

The flag of truce steamer William Allison will carry to Varina this morning between four and five hou dred slek and wounded paroled prisoners to go North. Among them is Lieutenant Colonel Burry, ham, who has been twice a prisoner in our hands.

The prisoners at Castlo Thunder have been deprived of the rich viands from outside parties by a recent order, and are now limited absolutely to the prison retiens.

Sherman's Position—The Augusta (Georgia) Sentiard says: "It is well known blat Gen. Hood is in the rear of Sherman's arroy; that no car has passed over the State road for ten days, and that shorman's supplies are completely cut off by that route." Shorman sappared to the state of the state o Friday.

"Monles, Oct. 12.—Three Yankee gunboats and four transports were up the river yeaterday as far as Eastport. They landed two thousand men and three pieces of artillery. Lieut. Col. Kelley, with Forrest's old compand, surprised the enemy, capturing three guns, twenty-five prisoners, and thirty horses.

"Two hundred of the Yankees were drowned in after ruby to re-embark on their boats. attempting to re-embark on their boats.

"The first shot from our batteries penetrated the boiler of one of the transports, and many men were scalded and burnt to death. The boats have gone REERL ADVICES TO TURSDAY LAST—NEWS FROM THE DIFFERENT ARMIES—THE SOUTHERN PRESS down the river. Our victory is complete.
"N. B. FORREST, Major General." THE REBEL CONGRESS — The Confederate Con-ress will assemble at Richmond on Monday, No-ven be: 7. HEAVY REPORTS AT BERMUDA HUNDRED .- The

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE. QUEBRO, Oct. 20 .- The Confederation Conference have decided in reference to members of the Legislative Council of the new Confederacy, that they should be selected from the members of the Legislative Councils of the several Provinces instead of being elected by the people.

Provision is to be made for the admission of repre-

the directorship of the Great Western Railroad is The new directors are Thomas C. Street, of Niagara; William McMaster, of Toronto; David McInnes, of Hamilton, and Charles Hunt, of Lon-

ing are some of the fumous horses lost:
Young Sutton and May Kimball, both owned by ing are some of the famous horses lost:
Young Sutton and May Kimball, both owned by
J. E. Maynard; Belle of Hartford, Lady Litenfield,
the well known horse Prince, and a splendid bay
horse. Six of the horses belonged to Mr. Beckwith, of Hartford. Blackhawk and Telegraph were
council by Reuben Dana; Buchanan and Pat, owned
by Mr. Osborne, of New York; Gray Eagle, owned
by Mr. Osborne, of New York; Gray Eagle, owned
by C. H. Blanchard, of Boston; Altany Maid,
owned by Albert Court; a magnificent bay gelding,
owned by Stephen Hayes; a fine colf belonging to
Mr. Fullum; the gelding Rapid, which trotted on
the track yesterday in a five-mile race. The loss of
young and valuable stock was also great. The
stables could be saved.

Union congress by the Union men of the Seventh district of
this State.

Cracy. They now prate activative in the supplanded him who took ludge Hall
applanded him who took ludge Planded
him wh

NINE OF THE BOBBERS CAUGHT AND \$50,000 RE-COVERED-PURSUIT OF THE GANG-THE BORDER GARRISONED-ABRANGEMENTS WITH THE CA-NADIAN AUTRORITIES - SKIRMISH WITH THE

aptured raiders before our court, under the extradition treaty.

Major Austine has despatched Major J. L. Barstow to St. Johns, C. E., in order, if possible, to secure the arrest of a party of raiders who are apreaching that place The banks of this place suffered severely, but the

be raiders. The Provincial authorities of the contier towns did everything in their power to accomplish the arrests of the rascals. Six of the horses taken have been recaptured ARREST OF THREE MORE OF THE RAIDERS. ST. ALBANS, Oct. 20.—Three more of the bank robbers have been arrested at Freligsburg. They will be lodged in jail at St. Johns to await a requi-Major Austin, provost marshal general of the State, arrived here this morning, and has assumed ST. ALBANS, Oct. 10, 4 P. M .- Conger's party

pas returned, and report that they caught the leader n addition to the \$50,000 recaptured this morning. whole gang. The Governor General of Canada has telegraphed for a requisition for the rendition of the rebbers already arrested, and such as may be hereafter arrested. The St. Albans Bank lost \$75,000, the Franklin-county Bank \$85,000, and the First National Bank \$50,000. ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE CANADIAN AUTHORI-TIES TO OUR OFFICIALS. Montpelier, Oct. 20.-Immediately after the

graphed to the Governor General of Canada, relapoints to confer with the officers of the Canadian Government. h authorities, and every assistance possible was rendered to the pursuing parties to hunt down

The Gold Market.

tially damaged; to be percemptorily sold by cata-logue, on four months's credit, commencing this (Fri-day) morning, at 10 o'clock precessly, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos, 232 and 234 Market

HEAVY REPORTS AT BERMUDA HYNDERD.—The Examiner of the 17th says: "Several heavy reports were heard in the direction of Bermuda Hundred, about 3 o'ck ch on last Friday, following each other in such quick succession as to create the impression that an explosion had occurred. They may have been, however, the heavy ordinance from the Yankee gunboats, or the blowing up of the mouth of the immoss Butch Gap Canal. CANADA.

sentatives from the Red river country.

The Convention is now engaged in discussing the appointment of the representation of the Lower BLECTION OF BAILWAY DIRECTORS. Hamilton, C. W., Oct. 19 .- An entire change in

McInnes, of Hamilton, and Charles Hunt, of London, C. W.

BOSTON.

BUSTION.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BRIGHTON—TWENTY-THREE ROSTON, Oct. 20.—The stables at the Riverside Trotting Park, Brighton, were destroyed by fire last night, with twenty-three horses, including some of the best trotting stock in the country. The following are some of the famous horses lost:

Young Sutton and May Kimball, both owned by

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 20.—Eight of the raiders who entered St. Albans, robbed the banks and murdered citizens, yesterday, have been caught, and \$50,000 of the stolen money recovered. They were caught at Stanbridge and Farnham, in Lower Canade; the rest of the gang have been seen on the road and will probably also be arrested.

St. Albans, Oct. 20.—Later advices from parties who are pursuing the raiders under Capt. Newton, Capt. Conger, and Licut. Strainhan, confirm the news of the capture of nine of the freebooters and \$60,000 of the stolen bank bills.

Considerable excitement still prevails, though all apprehensions of any further danger at present from the raiders is entirely removed.

Capt. Rickerson, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, is garrisoning the border with 115 convalescents from the hospitals at Brattleboro.

Judge Aldis, of the Supreme Court, has just returned from Montreal, where he has had a satisfac.

ory interview with the Canadian authorities, and s now preparing the necessary papers to bring the

St. Albans Bank announces that they will redeem eir bills. We learn that in a skirmish last night, at Freelesourg, four of the raiders were captured. William lunt, one of the bailiffs of that town, fell mortally vounded while gallantly endeavoring to capture

sition from the United States authorities. THE LEADER OF THE GANG CAUGHT, AND \$100.000 of the raiders at Stanbridge, and recovered \$100,000 and there is a good prospect of the capture of the

depredations at St. Albans, Governor Smith teleive thereto, and messengers were sent to various They were treated with great kindness by the

THE CITIZENS OF THE BORDER ORGANIZING AS HOME GUARDS.

BURLINGTON, Oct. 20.—Major Austin has ordered the citizens of the frontier towns to organize them. elves into home guards. Arms have been distribued to them, and they will shortly be prepared for any emergency.

NEW YORR, Oct. 20 .- Gold closed to-night a BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Plour Juli: Ohio superfine \$10.87. Wheat steady; sales of 3.500 bus Southern red at \$2.45. Corn firm; white \$1.70. Whisky

Public Entertainments. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATER,-The Warren combination, which has so delightfully entertained us during the past three weeks, is about departing. Mr. Warren takes a benefit, and he should not be allowed to leave Philadelphia without feeling that we can appreciate talent and reward it. Olive Logan, an authoress and actress of some repute, will be the star next week. From the reputaon of this lady we are led to expect some intellectual performances.
WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Camille was played last night by Miss Charlotte Thompson, with a ender and touching pathos, which drew tears from many eyes. The admirers of this gifted actress will have an opportunity of testifying their appre-ciation or her merits by making her benefit truly a eneficial one. Denencial the Anchestrear Theatre.—The beautiful drama will disappear from the boards of the Arch at the end of this week. Madame Vestvali will be the replent of a benefit to night, and doubtless wil have a crowded house. Union SPY AND SCOUT .- But three more eve man will recite her experience as a Union Spy, or ntertaining, and goes to prove what a woman can do for the old flag, or anything else, when she makes up her mind to effect any object. Miss Cush-man is an actress of colobrity, and it is quite probale that she will appear some time during the win-

selves of the opportunity at once, as she will make her last appearance on Saturday night at the As. embly Buildings. LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 800 LOTS HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, &C., THIS DAY. —The particular attention of dealers is requested to the extensive and valuable assortment of 7,000 dozea gloves, gauntiets, shirts and drawers, suspenders, hoop skirts, patent thread, sewings, spool cotton, cutlery notions, &c., &c. Also, a stock of goods par-

ter in a piece that will prove to be very attractive.

Those who have not heard her should avail them-

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SRE POP SPEECHES AT UNION LEAGUE I speakers last night at the to Hall were Colonel Tower, of Pottsyll Geforth, of this city. Mr. Edmund sided over the meeting, which was, and intelligent, including a large numb Before the first speaker was introduced read from General Ward B. Burnett acdressed by him to J. H. Orne, Faq. Your very polf a invitation has been reply I cannot but express my regret this politics, as just left me convert this politics, campaign shall be compained the order of the convert the c

with seo seion in [6]. I was all in Cash. Pinckney, half a mile Charle ston, during the era of no forty, the proclamster was Unional Tower, of cratic party of the South that and the so called Dunneratie and the so carled handcrafte one order to select and ald these re-for their protection to the very rebels baye decuised and trample rebels have desided and trampled in at length an able consideration at length an able consideration at length an able consideration at length and a supersection of the States in a war of rebellion. It maded attention and appliance.

Mr. John Giforth Said that the passion of the Issues of the day was to make the was responsible for the revolutionales, which had been brought up. It had been but a few years and dent was elected by a ballot of the attention to the will of the majority. But I years ago we saw the misorable states the Constitution he was sworn to and the Constitution he was sworn to and down rebellion; so unlike bits, when down rebellion; so unlike bits, when commander of a revenue cutter at New shoot on the spot any man who had not have shoot on the spot any man who had not had not fortify him, he announced there was no p these latter days, a Convention of such has nominated a hero of the swamps of thomity and Harrisen's Landing, who will ever, have the pleasure of bolize elementation of the swamps of thomity and Harrisen's Landing, who will ever, have the pleasure of bolize elementation of the swamps of the control of the swamps of the swam commander of a revenue c

the North. The credit of the Government Oobb sought to ruin, and he succeeded a loan of \$12,000,00, at twelve per cent. Sing among the bankers of Europe and fused to take it. The speaker details other instances, part of the history of the result of the history of the period of the speaker of the path was responsible for the result the path was prepared for those was prepared for those was prefix for a grand Southern on pire. So called Democratic party at that thus a miserable speciate, One-half were arms against the Government, said the at the North, traitors, but without the control Lawrence M. Kelt spoke the feeling traitors and of his party at the traitors and of his party at special said at his restrement from Control. ne considered the war had been a failure sertion Mr. Goforth indignantly and commented upon, showing what was the the last three years and a half. The Miss free for 3.000 miles from Lake Itascatte ters of the Gulf; Maryland was free afa of slavery on her social system for the thirty-two years; -he rebel power

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF BIRNEY. A meeting of the officers who have servel unimajor General David Bell Birney was held at Continental Hotel, on Thursday, thetoker 20. 153, 734 o'clock P. M.

On motion, Colonel C. H. T. Collis was called the chair, and Captain Thomas J. ment appears On motion of General Gwyn, a com nices On motion of General Gwyn, a country were appointed to presare resourtens every of the object of this meeting.

On motion, the chairman and secretary were 118 to the committee.

On motion, it was resolved that the officer will have served under General Birney shell avenue the house of Captain J. M. Davis. No. 2014 his Street, at one o'clock on Friday, the statistical Country of Captain J. M. Captain L. M. the house of Captain J. M. Davis, No. 201 Amstroet, at one o'clock on Friday, the 21st lear.

On motion of General Gwyn,
Resolved, That we hereby extend an invision of olivers in the service, now in the city, to 22st learn in the funeral of General Birney, and assemble us the funeral of General Birney, and assemble has of Captain Davis for that purpose.

On motion, no committee of two were appointed watt upon Colonel John F. Glenn and extend its same invitation to the officers of the 22d Fee, and Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The Committee on Resolutions reperied the two lowing, which were thanknowing adopted.

Whereas, We have heard with sarray the dark via late commander, Major General David Bell Brown whose worth we learned to know and appearance our associations of the camp and field;
Resolved, That in the death of General Straying army has lost an able and gailing salder, the additional ways engaged.

Resolved, That, as representatives of the the activation.

energy to the accomplishment of the cause in which was engaged. That, as representatives of the themselved, That, as representatives of the themselved, the beam marshalled to battle under the leader ship, we feel it our days to phase a out read it high admiration of the bright pure which he has not in the history of the R unbit.

Resolved, That we will attend the "quantile in the history of the R unbit.

Resolved, That we will attend the "quantile in a body, and west the usual badge of marsing for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of General Birney.

On motion, adjourned.

**O. H. T. OCLUS, 114th P. V., Chairmin. THOMAS J. DIEHL, Secretary. CHARLOTTE CORDAY.—The Paris papers in nounce the death of Madame the Dowager de Clay, at her residence, the Chateau du Renoult near Vinoutiers (Orne), in her sightly-uln't per having been born on the 30th November, 1775, was of the same family as Chatlotte Corday. Noveman heroine, being a distant court. Frost ten years younger than Charlotte, she knew he well, and always spoke of her "as a rount persusually serious and reserved, having the mane of a well-bred lady, according to the usues of traditions of the Corday family, but was off laugh on occasions, was very fond of Charles, at loved to share their amusements."

PERILS OF PETROLEUM—A trightful acceleration in the place at Ulm from perideta luring a representation at the theatre, we four lumps attached to the chandler succession with great from the roof burst in succession with great fity, and the burning oil fell like a shower of the spectators, among whom were a number dies. In a moment the dresses of twenty owere in fiames, and most serious burns were consequence. One of the ladies was so dread injured that she died in a few hours after. PORTIQUESE RECRUITS.—Many of the progress by the bark Susan Jane, lately arrived it port from the Cape Verd Islands, are being out at Portland, Maine, by substitute brokers, famine has been very severe on the islands out the present season—seven thousand people bridled of staryatton—and those who came here classes with the opportunity of getting away with accepted the opportunity of getting away we prospect of going into the arms or navy for years.—New Bedford Standard.

CITY ITEMS.

How to Decide the Question.—There being multiplicity of Sewing Machines offered to the lic, each one claimed to be the best, and as the 'd' prominent ones are within a stone's throw of 92th other, we advise all contemplating purchasing to give them all a thorough test before doing so. This may be easily done by taking samples of different kinds of work to the various offices to be done. This test the Florence, sold at 630 (hestmut street, invited and the preference is always in its favor war a confined parison with others is made. For beauty of well and the wide range of work which it accomas well as the ease of operation and aconymic thread, together with its elegant appearance a article of household furniture, the Piorence has ival, and is the only perfect machine "warra to give entire satisfaction or money referded." account of the many advantages and improve it possesses over all others, we feel sure the Machine in the world, and that we but speak the minds of bundreds of our first families in Pallider phia, who have these machines is practical use. endorsing the Florence, sold at 630 Chestnut Street SHERMAN AND HOOD.—The rebel Hood has been smashing up the Georgia railroads unti ofted the ire of Sherman, and that warrier him with a sharp stick. Hood has been taken a leaving, and he is making tracks soul When Sherman gets through with the which he has on hand, he designs coming? procure for himself a new outsit at the Brayn at Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nov. 300 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. "ECONOMY ALL THE GO."- (no man a freelist you to "save your matches and temper by par ing the new electric gas bracket;" another to the pleces," by using his glue and coment, at other, with a new burner, asks you to use the Robert Now, we think this list advice the sound and applicable of anything we have he seen in print. We commond it to those who are discussing whether "war is right or not." Not. order is the saying of money, and that one

by always purchasing your clothes us the one store of Charles Stokes & Co., tinder the

nental.