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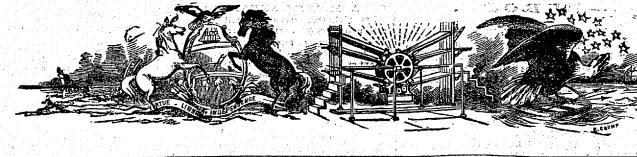
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WILLIAM F. KEMBLE,

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Always on hand at lowest net cash prices. SULPHITE OF LIME, for keeping cider sweet; a perfectly harmless preparation, put up, with full directions for use, in packages containing sufficient for one barrel.

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A swrit of sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States,
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STOLE, No. 142 North FRONT Street, on THURSDAY, November 3d, 1834, at 12 M., Twenty four Bags
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U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania. LATOUR'S OLIVE OIL. 400 BAS-kets fresh Latour's Olive Oil. in lots to suit the purchaser, for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS, 107 South WATER Street. OLD SHERRY WINE—20 QRS, 10 OC-TAVES, and 50 CASES OLD SHERRY WINES. For Sale by E. P. MIDDLETON, No. 5 N. FRONT Street. CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, CURTAIN GOODS.

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No charge for instruction to operators. Persons can readily learn from the printed instructions that accompany each machine sold, if not convenient to call at the office. omee, The New Patent Adjustable Button-Hole Cutter, a valuable invention for tailors and manufacturers of clothing, is for sale (price \$5) at the office of the Coming, is for sale (price \$5) at the office of the Company.

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Portrait of John Bull, and of an Insane Maniac; Facts about the Brain, with illustrations; Portraits, Character and Biography of McClellan, Fremont, Kennard, Allis, etc. Brains of Criminals, Work and Wages, Nativity of our Population, Grapes a remedy for disease; How to eat them.

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WAR LYRICS. With illustrations on wood, by F.
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NEW JUVENILES AND NEW NOVELS, too numerous

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STANDARD WORKS and books of all kinds in every variety of binding, now receiving from the late TRADE SALES, and will be sold at very low prices.

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Alsc. NEW EDITIONS of
SANFORD AND MERTON. By Thos. Day. Illustrated rated. EVENINGS AT HOME; Or, The Juvenile Budget Dened. Numerously Illustrated.
THE SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON; Or, Adventures THE SWIGS FAMILIA AND ASSESSED, OF, AGVENTURES IN A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCR A SHCROFT'S LOW-WATER DE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864. New Publications.

Whother Alain Rene Le Sage did or did not write the Spanish novel of "Gil Blas," it is one of the liveliest and most readable romances in the world. The hero is taken into various grades of society, and Spanish manners and morals are depicted in his adventures, the man himself being somewhat of a picaroon, but Gil Blas, full of life. and spirit, is a Frenchman, and not a Spaniard, which is someting in favor of Le Sage, he having rather invented than stolen the character from an unknown Spanish author. Mr. George Ticknor, who is authority upon Spanish literature, gives Le Sage credit for the book. For our own part, there are four books which we read, at least, once in every year. These are Robinson Crusoe, the Vicar of Wakefield, Gil Blas, and Pickwick. A new edition of Gil Blas, in three volumes 12mo, beautifully printed on fine paper, has just been published by Little, Brown. & Co, of Boston, Smollett's transla tion, revised, being adopted. It ranges with their recent edition of the British poets and other standard works, and, no doubt, will obtain a great circu-

"Golden Leaves from the British Poets," col lected by John W. S. Hows, glitters in green and gold, is a fine specimen of New York typography, will be followed by similar Leaves from the American Poets and from the Dramatists, and is pub lished by James G. Gregory, New York. It is well known that Mr. Hows is well read in English and American literature, and the present volume, in which the selections are made with taste, will sustain his reputation. The arrangement, commer ing with "the immortal William," (as Monsieur Ponsard, of the French Academy, patronizingly designates Shakspeare,) comes.down to Jean Ingolow, Gerald Massey, Sydney Dobell, R. C. French and Adelaide Procter. As a poet's name, above all things, ought to be spelled properly, we beg to say that T. H. Bayly, author of "I'd be a Butte fly," and numerous other songs, had no e in the final syllable of his name. Does Mr. Hows confound him with F. W. N. B. Bayley, also a songwriter, who was first editor of the Illustrated Lon don News, and died late in 1852? We are at a loss, also, to discover on what principle John Keats beautiful "Eve of St. Agnes" is printed with certain passages, lines, and even whole stanzas placed in italies? It is not so in the original, and is a liberty with the author's text.

W. T. Adams has compiled, and Brewer & Tile ston, of Boston, have published, "A Spelling-Book for Advanced Classes." The design is to present a collection of words somewhat difficult to spell, without the divisions or accents which indicate the syllabication or pronunciation. The various lesson each of thirty words, will test the pupil's ability to spell and pronounce, and the book is well adapted for public schools or private tuition. It may be new to some of our readers that while, in spelling, Ame ricans divide words according as they are pro nounced, the division in England is made by sepa rating one syllable from another. We have re ceived this little volume from Martin & Randall South Sixth street, agents for the sale of the various editions of Worcester's Dictionary.

Clark & Maynard, of Boston, have commence the publication of handsome 16mo. editions of the poets. The first volume contains Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's translation of Schiller's Poems and Bal lads, and the second is a complete collection, with brief blography, of the "Poems, sacred, passionate, the latter conclude with a cockney rhyme : "I've halfa plan, sir! To limn herein a quaint Spenserean stanza."

Here, to make the rhyme, stanza must be pro nounced stanzir. Nevertheless. Willis has written a good deal of readable poetry-his effusions or sacred subjects being by far the best. These volumes, we should add, contain fine portraits, en graved on steel, of Schiller and Willis. Roberts Brothers, of Boston, have recently published some superior story books for youth. One

"Gascoyne, the Sandal-Wood Trader, a tale o the Pacific," by R. M. Ballantyne, a popular English writer. Anotheris "The Tiger Prince; or, Adver tures in the Wilds of Abyssinia," by William Dal ton, also an English author. The third, for younger persons, is entitled "Helen and Her Cousins," and is reprinted from the London edition, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge All of these books are very neatly illustrated, and the first two are literally crowded with surprising, but not improbable adventures, on sea and shore. They have also republished, with the original en gravings, Miss Yonge's agreeable Story called "The Pigeon Pie." Its incidents are placed in the year 1651, and mainly touch on the state of society in England immediately after the execution of Charles I. Somebody once asked, "By what law did the English people try, condemn, and decapitate Charles the laws he had left them."

Stuart?" and some other person answered, "By all Some time ago, as we announced, the Presbyterian Board of Publication in this city issued a neat little volume, by James Ross Snowden, or 'The Coins of the Bible and its Money Terms."

Political pressure compels us to be brief this month in our notices of current literature. Of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, edited by Dr. Isaac Hays, and published quarterly by Blanchard & Lea, the October number has just appeared. As usual, it contains a great many original papers, and a good digest of American and foreign medical literature If not the best, certainly the most striking among the original articles here are those upon Malingering, by Drs. Keen, Mitchell, and Morehouse, in charge of the U.S. A. wards for injuries and diseases of the nervous system, Turner's Lane Hospital, Philadelphia, and a report of a trial of wife-poisoning by strychnine, by Professor G. F. Barker, Pittsburg. The November number of Peterson's Ladies' Maga zine has a finely-engraved frontispiece, numerous engravings of fashions and patterns, and the usual quantity and variety of letter press. Its price has not been advanced. The November number of Harper's Magazine which brings the 29th half yearly volume to a close. is the best livraison of that popular periodical ever published. There here is a charming melange of fact and fancy, of real and imaginary adventure, of prose and poetry, and the pencil and the graver have combined to illustrate the whole in a graceful and useful manner. The opening chapters of Book II. of "Our Mutual Friend" are also given, with ac-similes of Marcus Stone's characteristic illus trations. Several new characters are introduced. among whom are Mr. Bradley Headstone, the

schoolmaster who is educating Charles Hexam Miss Peecher, also a teacher; a singular little being, feeble in body but prematurely keen in mind, whose occupation is to dress dolls, and whose sobri quet is "Miss Jenny Wren; and her father, whom she treats and punishes as if he were an untoward child. There are glimpses, too, of Charles and Lizzie Hexam, and a little more of Eugene Wray. burn. We must say that "Jenny Wren" is one of Dickens' most original creations—a hundred times better than little Miss Mowcher in "David Copper field." There is a chapter here, also, relating how Mr. Veneering, having paid five thousand pounds sterling for the same, gets elected as member of Parliament for the borough of Pocket Breaches. We must say that the narrative here is needless; spunt out. Dickens is more at home in humble. middle, and eccentric life, than when he goes among higher and political orders. Harper is on sale at

J. B. Lippincott's and at T. B. Peterson & Brothers' A Word About a Picture. Political excitement runs so high at the present moment, the public mind is so athirst for every item of interest on the all-absorbing topic, that the daily journals, swayed by the popular feeling, have become almost completely estranged from subjects extraneous to the national crisis. But a theme has ffered itself to our notice that we think deserving of a moment's pause in the current that is whirling us along. Passing the Academy of Fine Arts the ther day, the large placards at the gate reminded us that West's picture of "Christ Rejected" was on exhibition within, and we entered the building for a few minutes to renew the acquaintance of this old friend, which was exhibited before in this city some quarter of a century ago. We were struck anew with the power and interest of the picture. The fine light in which it is placed brings forth all its beauties—the admirable composition, the excellent execution, and what is of more importance to the general observer, the unequalled skill with which the artist has told the story, and made gestures and expressive faces more eloquent than words. The fanaticism of the Jews, aroused and wielded by the jealous and bigoted high priest; the compromising neutrality of Pilate; the divine resignation of our Saviour, contrasted by the sullen watchfulness of Barabbas; the weeping faith of the loving followers of Christ, hoping against hope—all speak more powerfully from the canvas than the most elaborately-written sermon. The attentive faces of those who fill the benches in front of the picture show that their hearts are responding to the appeal. Impressed by its force, they imagine themselves in the Judgment Hall of Judea, witnessing the scene itself. We were pleased to see so many soldiers among the visitors, and to learn that the inmates of the hospitals constantly avail themselves of the privilege of free entrance to the Academy so properly tendered them by the di ectors. Who, after looking at this sublime picture, can join in the disparaging sneers against its painter. Benjamin West? Least of all does it become Philadelphians to swell the ranks of his detractors. He was a native of our Keystone State-might almost be claimed as a citizen of Philadelphia, so near is his birthplace-and it is time for us to learn to be proud of our artists as well as our statesmen and warriors. Nothing more constantly attracts the notice of Americans travelling in Europe than the pride with which the natal city of a celebrated artist proclaims the honor. His house is regarded as a shrine to be visited by the pilgrims of Art, and his pictures carefully treasured and preserved from injury. Antwerp and Cologne dispute with each other the glory of Rubens' genius, and his statues remind us of the rival claims. Florence fills an avenue of niches with marble semblances of her artists and other great men; the cities of Holland boast of Rembrandt, and put up statues in

Old World should excite our emulation. Our artists also ought to receive their meed of honor, and our parks and squares be adorned by their statues. No nation can attain to the first rank whose material and political progress is not assisted and graced by the cultivation of the fine arts, in the broadest sense of the tegm, and in our appreciation of the works we must include the authors. If we cannot immediately show the more substantial symbol of this appreciation, let us at least erect a Walhalls in our minds; and you who doubt if Benjamin West deserved a niche, go and see "Christ Re-

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Reception of the Glorious News from the Shenandoah-A Shotted Salute Fired Along the whole Line-The 55th Pennsylvania—Rebel Prisoners put to Work on our Fortifications-The Canal Approaching Completion.

Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION 18TH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE RICHMOND, Oct. 21, 1864. Yesterday the Army of the James was thrilled by the good news of another glorious victory in the Shenandoah Valley over the rebel force under Longstreet. It was cause for universal congratulation here, and inspired with additional confidence the exuberant spirits of this grand army. As coming events cast their shadows before, so our successes in the Valley herald the crowning triumph which is soon to be achieved by the forces which threaten the rebel capital. The victory was commemorated by a shotted salute along the whole line of Gen. Butler's army, which, as the good news was not gene rally known, was supposed to be the opening of the anticipated engagement. As this point is on the left of the line, which is entirely entrusted to the fighting qualities officolored troops, it was particularly gratifying to fitness with what good spirits they welcomed what they supposed was an opportunity to meet the enemy.

The spirit displayed is a harbinger of good, and enables one to speak with considerable assurance of the prospects of this army in the approaching conflict. While the forts along the line were honoring the event, the good news was communicated to the soldiers, who made the welkin ring with prolonged cheers of rejoicing. For some time after the roar of artillery had ceased the exultation of an electrified army rose higher and higher in an unbroken chorus of joy, until the echoes rolled along the banks o the James to the disheartened camps of the enemy. What was surprising to many was the number of forts which opened along the line, many of them firing for the first time. Fort Harrison led off in the salute, and the others joined in the thundering chorus. One of the forts, bearing Little Mac's name opened on the rebel rams, but the monsters paid no attention to it whatever. Some of their mortars threw a few shells, which exploded wide of their During the early part of last evening the brass brands, of which there are any quantity in this army, delighted the various camps with national airs, which seemed to have an invigorating influence, and long after they had ceased the cheering of the army was reverberating along the line. Yesterday I rode through the camp of the 65th

Pennsylvania Volunteers, and found but a remnant of the fourteen hundred men who left Camp Curtin just three years ago. The patriotism and courage of the regiment may be inferred from its re-enlisting, several months ago, for three years' service. It has passed through such fiery ordeals as Pocotaligo, S. C., twice before Petersburg, Drury's Bluff, and Chapin's farm. Its ranks, thinned by many a galling fire, tell of its struggles on many a hotly-contested field, while its colors, baptised with the blood of dying patriots, riddled with bullets until but a small and tattered portion now hang from its crimsoned staff, attest that they have been borne proudly and triumphantly on many a bloody field. Company G, commanded formerly by the lamented Waterbury, now by Captain Levi Weaver, mustered yesterday but twenty men for duty. This is about what may be said of the others. Captain J. C. Shearer now commands the regiment, which would hardly make three full companies. Without doubt. it will bear its new colors, which it is daily expect-

ing, bravely through the battles to be fought. The sacred old standard is to be forwarded to Governor Curtin. The rebel prisoners, who were put to work in retaliation for compelling colored troops captured by the enemy to assist in erecting fortifications around Richmond, are still at Dutch Gap, where the experience which they acquired with the pick and shove in erecting fortifications, within their lines, is of immense utility in progressing this great enterprise. Officers and men, under a guard of Companies E and F, 127th United States Colored Troops, are required to perform a good day's work. The rebels at times furiously shell the workmen from a mortar battery, which renders it exceedingly unpleasant for the Johnnies, who, though they previously refused before they were aware of their destination are now clamoring to take the oath of allegiance. Their appeals will have no influence with General Butler; but there they will be required to remain, in what will likely prove "the last ditch" to many of them. The prejudice which the rebels have pretended to entertain against negroes seems to be entirely eradicated from these prisoners-for they not only work side by side with the race, but under the superintendence of negro guards, with whose instructions and orders they most cheerfully comply. The rebs have too much good sense to provoke in the least their colored custodians. It was a curious sight to see the proud sons of the F. F. V.'s, who had been accustomed to command negroes wherever they met them, humbly acknowledging the authority of the blackest of the race. For the satisfaction of those who have been watch-

ing the progress of General Butler's canal with much interest, I would state, from personal observation, that it will soon be completed.

EFFECT OF SHERIDAN'S VICTORY -THE TROOPS ANXIOUS TO MOVE—THE EVACUATION OF PETERS-HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 21, 1864-6 A. M. Still no stirring news to communicate from these headquarters. There was an immense amount of cheering late last night, when the news of another brilliant victory by Sheridan was received by the troops. Aside from the material results of such a victory its moral effect upon the spirits of this army just at the present moment, when we are all hoping for an aggressive movement to be ordered, renders it of incalculable value. Officers and men are unanimous in the desire that a move shall be made. They begin to chafe and weary under the ennui of he past two weeks, and nothing is so welcome as the prospect of a battle. It is possible, however, that one may not speedily take place. As to what may be the plan of operaions, it is not safe for me even to venture a speculation. But it is thought, by officers of experience. that there will be no heavy fighting around Peters-

burg; that the rebels will abandon the town, as soon as its communications are seriously in danger. and retreat northwards. CHARLES EDMUNDS. THE POSSIBILITIES AND PROBABILITIES OF ACTIVE OPERATIONS SPEEDILY—SPIRIT AND EFFECTIVE-NESS OF THE TROOPS-REINFORCEMENTS. HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,

October 22, 1864. Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 It is the confident hope, and I may say expects tion of this army, that the attention of the Northern mind, now bent almost exclusively upon the issues involved in the pending political contest in the loyal States, may speedily be diverted to a contest of fiercer character, if not of graver moment, to be enacted here in the heart of Virginia. It is scarce. ly expected that we shall have any such extended conflicts as marked the opening of the campaign, when battles lasted for a week, and regiments were decimated in a single charge. When Gen. Grant resorted to mining the outer defences of Petersburg, several months ago, he tacitly admitted the impro pability of their being taken by assault, for an who have ever heard of Grant must know that he yould at all times prefer to move immediately upon the enemy's works, whenever such a movement ofered a prospect of success; and, if he hesitated to do so two months ago, he certainly would not en\_ tertain the idea at this period in the campaign, after the opportunity allowed the enemy to strengthen their position in the meantime. A certain amount of downright hard fighting was necessary in the beginning to obtain our present position; for aught we can say a certain amount of hard fighting may still be necessary; but many of us entertain a notion of our own, that the future fortunes of the campaign will not depend so much as hitherto upon this ingredient of military success. If Petersburg and Richmond, or either, are taken this year, their fall will be due to the combinations of Meade and Butler, and the strategy of Grantnot entirely, for the valor and discipline of the troops will undoubtedly be put to a severe test—but in a very great degree. As to when a movement is to be made, or in what direction, it is scarcely prudent to venture a speculation. Whatever is to be done must be done before the fall rains set in. But little over a month,

herefore, remains to us. It is extremely desirable that this army should be allowed a voice in the Presidential election next month, for the results o that election are quite as important as the results of the operations here. Perhaps it would be to the interest of the rebel leaders if they could so engage our attention on election day as to preclude the possibility of taking the army vote. Perhaps it would be quite as advantageous to the cause of the Union that the armies of Grant should on that day have a chance to deposit their ballots fairly and calmly, which they could not well pause to do in the midst of a general engagement. And while Grant, as a strictly military leader, would not, as a matter of course, allow this consideration to shape the course of operations he has marked out for the next month, so, on the other hand, he cannot ig nore it altogether, but must accord to it a certain amount of weight. One other point; if the army must winter in Virginia, it is much more desirable that it should quarter itself comfortably in Petersburg than on its bleak and desolated environs These facts, taken together with the circumstance that Sheridan is competent to take care of the Valley, suggest the idea (which still may be erroneous after all) that the tedious routine of the past few weeks is likely soon to give place to a scene of animation and excitement, which shall usher in events destined to live in history.

Officers and privates are universally anxious that such may be the fact. Since the engagement at Ashcroft's Steam and Blast Gauges.

Justice & Shaw's Mercurial Steam and Blast Gauges.

Justice & Shaw's Mercurial Steam and Blast Gauges.

Clark's Damper Regulator.

Water Gauges, Scotch Tubes, &c.

AUGS. S. BATTLES, Agent,

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cipitate a fight; and these feelings have gathered strength from the circumstance that reinforce ments are steadily, I believe I may say daily, arriving. Judging from past experience, the first intimation you will have that a movement has commenced will reach you simultaneously with the news of its successful accomplishment. The Army of the Potomac is coiling its folds around "the heart of the Rebellion," and when it strikes the wound is likely to prove mortal. C. EDMUNDS.

The 198th Regiment P. V. THE OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT—THE BATTLE OF POPLAR SPRING CHURCH—MOVEMENTS AND SER-

VICES OF THE REGIMENT.

respondence of The Press. ] --IN CAMP BEFORE PETERSBURG, Oct. 19, 1864. Perhaps a few lines from this regiment, relating to its services since leaving home, may not be uninteresting to its many friends in Philadelphia. Without dwelling on the march and its incidents. from home to City Point, the delights of " Soldiers' Rests," the hospitality of "The Retreat," or the comforts of the "Transports" up James river, suffice it to say that about one thousand of us arrived, in good spirits and well, at the "Point," on the 23d ultimo, under the old veteran, Colonel Horatio G. Sickel, of the 3d Pennsylvania Reserves, and immediately took up the march for the Weldon Railroad, where we arrived the same evening, and were forthwith assigned to the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division, of the 5th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac; and simultaneously with that assignment Colonel Sickel was placed in command of the

brigade, which is the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Great surprise, and admiration too, has been expressed throughout the whole corps that Colonel Sickel, the senior colonel in the Army of the Potomac, who came out a colonel, and served his three years as such, should come out again with only that rank. The sentiment of the army is that he should receive his much merited promotion. His experience and his services call for expression of opinion by his friends, and recognition of those services by the Government. For a period of nearly two years he commanded first a brigade, and afterwards a division, through all the great battles of the Peninsula; he went home unrewarded by promotion; and now, in a spirit of true patriotism, again returns to the field with only the rank he brought with him upwards of three years ago. Colonel Sickel is an able and distinguished officer, and deserves better than this at the hands of his Government. the brigade, the command of the regiment devolved

Colonel Sickel then being assigned to command upon Lieutenant Colonel John B. Murray, who has ever since discharged the laborious duties with a degree of ability, tact, and devotion, that has render ed him popular with the entire regiment, and secured it the encomiums of the brigade and division For a few days we were encamped near the Gurley House, on the Weldon Railroad, and these few days were devoted to assiduous drill and the practice o field manœuvres, when lo! on the early morning o wards Poplar-Spring Church, where, during that day and the next, we took part in the battle of that

the 30th we struck tents, and took up the march to name. And it was here that our gallant boys showed the material of which they are composed, for, though coming suddenly under fire, and for the first time, when the order came to charge upon the ene my's works none sprang forward with greater alacrity than the brave 198th. Hundreds of the boys threw off their knapsacks, containing, perhaps, their worldly all, and dashed forward to their work, occupving successively the enemy's first and second line of defences with ringing cheers that reverberated ominously over the hills to Petersburg, whose heavy guns were heard in sullen reply. This triumph to our maiden arms was not, how

ever, bloodless; nine of our gallant fellows were more or less seriously wounded, and one killed by a A small party of us returned after the fight, and 'Buried him darkly in the dead of night, Our candle dimly burning''—: on the spot where he fell, wrapped in his coat and blanket, the last rites being appropriately ren-dered by our amiable and beloved chaplain, J. G.

Since then we have changed our camping ground two or three times, and we are now occupying the works connecting with Fort Wadsworth in the front, and between outpost, picket duty, and drill our time passes rapidly away. Farewell for the present, and expect another letter from me, when I have change to relate and time to write. I append the names of some of the commanding officers now present with the regiment: Lieut. Col. Murray; Adjutant Maceuen; Surgeon

Grim; Asst. Surgeon Thompson; Chaplain Pomerov : Captains Stanton, McNeight, Mulfry, Schroe der, Spackman, Stackhouse, Wm. L. Guenther. Gardner, McQuaid, Kimball. The Sanitary Commission in the Field. The following extract from a letter, written by a surgeon, now on duty at Winchester, shows that the Sanitary Commission is busily engaged in its benevolent work among the wounded of Sheridan's

"When I entered upon my duties here I was-placed in charge of a church containing fifty wound-ed men. The pews had been removed and bed sacks stuffed with straw placed upon rude frames of wood. The majority of the men had one blanket, not the cleanest in the world; and, at that time, we had no new ones with which to replace them. We had, too, very few delicacies to give to the badly wounded, coffee, beef-soup, and milk punch being our chief reliance; but, thanks to the Sanitary Commission, we were soon enabled to relieve the further wants of the poor fellows. Farina, corn-starch, sherry, canned milk, and fruits of various kinds, clean canned milk, and fruits of various kinds, clean clothing, and a few blankets were promptly furnished. I can only say, as I have always maintained, that the Sanitary Commission affords means of giving aid to the wounded, in the field and temporary hospitals, which otherwise could not be obtained. Here, when the requisition has been made out by a surgeon, the demand has been readily filled. I also have seen the accredited agenthrough the town and personally asceptiant the wants of the soldiers and wounded were properly attended. I have seen nonwere properly attended. I have seen none ac abuses of which these agents have been accused, no selling nor partiality in the distribution of the articles; nothing is given out without a printed and signed requisition, which, of course, prevents a great many from abusing their privileges. There is, also, an association of ladies in Wachester to whom stores are distributed; these they prepare at their homes and take to the various hospitals. They can be seen, at every meal time, in the streets car-

can be seen, at every meal time, in the streets car-rying luxuries to the soldiers and prisoners, for there are many wounded rebels in the town who, of course, have a share of attention from the Sanitary A National Lyric. We copy the following stirring lyric from advance sheets of the Atlantic Monthly for November: THE LAST RALLY.

NOVEMBER, 1864.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE, Rally! rally! rally!
Arouse the slumbering land!
Rally! rally! from the mountain and valley,
And up from the ocean strand!
Ye sons of the West, America's best! New Hampshire's men of might! From prairie and crag unfurl the flag, And rally to the fight! Armies of untried heroes Disguised in craftsman and clerk! Ye men of the coast, invincible host! Come every one to the work. From the fisherman gray as the salt-sea spray That on Long Island breaks,
To the youth who tills the uttermost hills
By the blue northwestern lakes! And ye Freedmen! rally, rally
To the banners of the North!
Through the shattered door of bondage pour Your swarthy legions forth!
Kentuckians! ye of Tennessee
Who scorned the despot's sway!
To all, to all, the bugle call

Old men shall fight with the ballot, Weapons the last and best!
And the bayonet, with blood red-wet, Shall write the will of the rest!
And the boys shall fill men's places,
And the little maiden rock
Her doll as she sits with her grandam and knits An unknown hero's sock. And the hearts of heroic mothers, And the deeds of noble wives. With their power to bless shall aid no less
Than the brave who give their lives.
The rich their gold shall bring, and the old Shall help us with their prayers; While hovering hosts of pallid ghosts

From the ghastly fields of Shiloh Muster the phantom bands, From Virginia's swamps and Death's white camps On Carolina sands; From Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, I see them gathering fast; And up from Manassas, what is it that passes Like thin clouds in the blast? From the Wilderness, where blanches
The nameless skeleton;
From Vicksburg's slaughter and red-streaked water, And the trenches of Donelson; From the cruel, cruel prisons,
Where their bodies pined away,
From groaning decks, from sunken wrecks,
They gather with us to-day.

And they say to us, "Rally! rally!
The work is almost done!
Ye harvesters! sally from mountain and valley
And reap the fields we won.
We sowed for endless years of peace,
We harrowed and watered well;
Our dying deeds were the scattered seeds;
Shall they perish where they fell?" And their brothers, left behind them
In the deadly roar and clash
Of cannon and sword, by fort and ford,
And the carbine's quivering flash;
Before the Rebel citadel Just trembling to its fall: From Georgia's glens, from Florida's fens, For us they call, they call! The life blood of the tyrant

Is ebbing fast away; Victory waits at her opening gates, And smiles on our array; With solemn eyes the Centuries Before us watching stand, And Love lets down his starry crown To bless the future land. One more sublime endeavor, And behold the dawn of Peace! One more endeavor, and war forever
Throughout the land shall cease;
Forever and ever the vanquished power
Of Slavery shall be slain,
And Freedom's stained and trampled flower
Shall blossom white again! Then rally! rally! rally!

Make tumult in the land!
Ye foresters rally, from mountain and valley,
Ye fishermen from the strand;
Brave sons of the West, America's best!
New England's men of might!

And rally to the fight!

From prairie and crag unfurl the flag

FOUR CENTS. Congratulatory Order of Gen. Buffer. The following order of Gen. Butler, congratulating his troops, and making honorable mention of those who have distinguished themselves, has just been made public:

Headq'es Dep't Virginia and N. Carolina, Army of the James, Before Richmond, Oct. 11, 1864. BRFORE RICHMOND, Oct. 11, 1864.

Soldiers of the Army of the James: The time has come when it is due to you that some word should be said of your deeds. In accordance with the plan committed to you by the Lieutenant General commanding the armies, for the first time in the war, fully taking advantage of our facilities of steam marine transportation, you performed marches without parallel in the history of war.

At sunset on the 4th of May you were threatening the enemy's capital from West Point and White House, within thirty miles on its eastern side. Within thewry, four hours, at sunset on the 5th of May, by a march of 180 miles, you transported 35,000 men, their luggage, supplies, horses, wagons, and artillerry, within fifteen miles of the south side of Richmond, with such celerity and secrecy that the enemy were wholly unprepared for your coming, and allowed you without opposition to seize the strongest natural position on the continent; a victory all the more valuable because bloodless.

Seizing the enemy's communications between their capital and the South, you held them till the 26th of May. Meanwhile your cavalry under General Augustus V. Kautz cut the Weldon Railroad, below Petersburg, twice over, and destroyed a portion of the Danville Railroad, while colored cavalry, under Col. Robt. M. West, joined you by a march from Williamsburg, across the Chickahominy to Harrison Landing. Landing.
From the 12th to the 16th of May you moved on the enemy's works around Fort Darling, holding him in check while your cavalry cut the Danville road, capturing his first line of works and repulsed

with great slaughter his attack, which was intended for your destruction.

Retiring at leisure to your position you fortified it, repulsing the several attacks of the enemy until you have made it strong enough to hold itself. Fortifying City Point, Fort Powhatan, Wilson's Wharf, and Fort Pocahontas, you secured your communications, and have practically moved Fortress Monroe as a base within fifteen miles of the rebel capital, there to remain till that travels.

Re-embarking after you had secured your position with hardly your whole effective strength, under Major General Wm. F. Smith, you again appeared at White House, within forty-eight hours after you received the order to march, participated at the memorable battle of Cold Harbor with the Army of the Potomac, where the number and character of your gallant dead attest your bravery and conduct. Again returning in advance of that army, on the 15th of June, under Gen. Smith, the 18th Corps captured the right of the line of defences around Petersburg, and nine pleese of artillery, which lines you have since held for three months.

On the 10th of June a portion of the 10th Corps, under Brigadler Gen. Alfred H. Terry, again threw itself upon the enemy's communication between Richmond and Petersburg, and destroyed miles of the road, holding it cut for several days.

The 10th Corps, on the 14th day of August, passing the James, at Deep Bottom, under Major Gen. D. B. Birney, by a series of brilliant charges, carried the enemy's works near New Market, and two days later another line of works at Fussell's Mills, defended by the best troops of Lee's army, brought back four guns and three battle-flags as the trophies of their valor.

Again, crossing the James on the 29th September, with both corps with accept the enemy with both corps with a celestry extension. Again, crossing the James on the 29th September, with both corps, with a celerity of precision, secrecy, and promptness of movement seldom equalled, with both corps in perfect co-operation, you assaulted and carried—at the same moment the 10th Corps, and 3d Division of 18th Corps, under General Birney—the enemy's strong works, with double lines of abattis, at Spring Hill, near New Market, while the remaining divisions of the 18th Corps, under Major General Edward O. C. Ord, carried by assault Battery Harrison, capturing twenty-two pieces of heavy ordnance, the strongest of the enemy's works around Richmond.

my's works around Richmond.

The army thus possessed itself of the outer line of the enemy's works and advanced to the very gates of Richmond. So vital was our success at Battery that son, that on the 1st of October, under the eye of General Lee himself, massing his best troops, the enemy made the most determined assaults upon our lines to retake it, and were driven back with the loss of seven battle flags and almost the annihilation of General Clingman's brigade, after weeks of preparation and massing all his veteran troops on your right flank.

On the 7th of October the enemy drove in the cavalry, with the loss of some pieces of horse artillery, but meeting the steady troops of the 10th Corps, were repulsed with slaughter, losing three commanders of brigades, killed and wounded, and many field and line officers and men killed, wounded, and Such is the glorious record of the Army of the James. Never beaten in battle, never repulsed in an assault by a larger portion of its force than a brigade.
All these triumphs have not been achieved without many loved and honored dead. Why should we mourn their departure? Their names have passed into history emblazoned on the proud roll of their country's patriot heroes.

my's works around Richmond.

Yet we drop fresh tears for the gallant Gen. H.
B. Burnham, a devoted soldier, leading his brigade
to the crest of Battery Harrison, where he fell amid the cheers of the victorious charge. In his m Battery Harrison will be officially designated Fort Of the colored soldiers of the 3d division of the Of the colored soldiers of the 3d division of the 18th and 10th Corps, and the officers who led them, the General commanding desires to make special mention. In the charge on the enemy's works by the colored division of the 18th Corps, at Spring Hill, New Market, better men were never batter led—better officers never led better men.

With scarcely an exception, the officers of the colored troops have justified the care with which they have been selected. A few more such gallant charges, and to command colored troops will be a post of honor in the American armies.

The colored soldiers, by coolness, steadiness, and

The colored soldiers, by coolness, steadiness, and determined courage and dash, have silenced every cavil of doubters of their soldierly capacity, and drawn tokens of admiration from their enemies; have brought their late masters even to the consi ration of the question, whether they will not employ as soldiers the hitherto despised race.

Be it so. This war is ended when a musket is in the hands of every able-bodied negro who wishes to use one. In the present movement, where all have deserved so well, it is almost invidious to mention names. Yet justice requires special gallant acts to be noticed. Major Generals Ord and Birney receive the ticed. Major Generals Ord and Birney receive the thanks of the Commanding General for prompt celerity of movement of their corps, both in time and manner, thereby securing thorough co-operation, although moving over different lines.

Their active promptness cannot be too much commended, as an example in other operations. To be able to give troops in exact time is a quality as scarce as it is valuable. General Ord received a severe wound while directing the occupation of a captured redoubt. Brigadier General Stannard is particularly distinguished for his gallantry in leading his division in the assault until he lost his arm.

arm.

The commanding General takes pleasure in recommending General Stannard for promotion, for
meritorious services. First Lieutenant C. W. Cook,
21st Connecticut, acting aid to Brigadler General
Stannard, has special mention for distinguished
gallantry, and is recommended to his Excellency,
the Governor of Connecticut, for promotion.

All the comrades of Davis and Briggs acquitted
themselves to the satisfaction of the Commanding
General in the fight. The manner of the march of
some of their columns can and will be improved some of their columns can and will be improved.
18th Corps, 1st Division, in 1st Brigade, Lieut. Col.
Raiston commanding, reports that his whole command behaved in so creditable a manner that he has mand behaved in so creditable a manner that he has no individual instances of gallant conduct to report. In the 2d Brigade the following are honorably mentioned: Assistant Surgeon J. G. Porlious, 118th New York; Lieut. Col. George F. Nichols, 118th New York; Lieut. Campbell, 118th New York; Lieut. N. J. Gibbs, 118th New York; Lieut. H. J. Adams, 118th New York; Corporal M. Finnegan, 118th New York; F. Garder; 118th New York; Uol. Donahue, 10th New Hampshire; J. Bradbury, 10th New Hampshire; Color Sergeant W. S. Simmons, 8th Connecticut; Color Sergeant J. Bishop, 8th Connecticut; Corporal N. Lacock, 8th Connecticut.

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Chaplain N. Wordner, 96th Yew York; Sergeant L. Archer, 96th New York; Captain E. W. Gass, 13th New Hampshire; Acting Adjutant W. P. Long, 21st Connecticut; Corporal F. C. Buck, A. 31st Connecticut; Sergeant fickown is promoted for good conduct to lieutenant in 6th United States Colored Troops. Corporal Samuel Clopper, Company D., 188th Pennsylvania, is recommended for a medal for gallant services in bringing off the colors of the 92d New York, its own color-sergeant being wounded. colors of the 92d New York, its own color-sergeant being wounded.

Corporal Charles Blucher, H, 188th Pennsylvania, planted the first national colors on the fortifications in the charge of September 29. He is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal for gallantry, and will have a warrant as sergeant:

Corporal William M. Rowe, I, 188th Pennsylvania, who first planted the colors of his State upon the fortifications of the enemy, is recommended for a medal for gallant conduct.

Thomas Keamer, Company G, 188th Pennsylvania, who have the conduct.

a medal for gallant conduct.

Thomas Keamer, Company G, 188th Pennsylvania, who took one of the first prisioners captured in the charge of the 29th, is recommended for a medal for gallant conduct. Sergeants W. E. Gibson and J. Flannegar, Company I, and Sergeant E. M. Hawley, B, 188th Pennsylvania, who were conspicuous in bearing off the wounded under heavy fire in the action of September 29th, are promoted to lieutenants in United States Colored Troops.

Private Jos. Shea, 92d New York, is recommended for a medal. for a medal.

The 1st Division 18th Army Corps, and 158th New York, are entitled to have "Battery Harrison" inscribed on their colors.

In the 2d Division the following are recommended for gallest conduct. In the 2d Division the following are recommended for gallant conduct:
Sergeant G. DeCandia, 158th New York; Sergeant A. DeCandia, 158th New York; Color Sergeant S. Graham, A, 158th New York; Sergeant W. Long, F, 158th New York; First Sergeant T. Meagher, G, 158th New York; Private Shiller, E, 158th New York; Private Shiller, E, 158th New York; Private Shiller, E, 158th New York; Private H. Wells, 14th New York; Grabo, F, 158th New York; Orporal Van Winkle, 14th New York; Private H. Wells, 14th New York; G Buchanan, 14th New York; Ang. F. Carrigan, sergeant, 158th Pennsylvania, color-bearer, conspicuous for bravery in the charging on the enemy's works on the 29th of September, rushing forward with his colors, waving them, and calling upon his men to follow, until he fell severely wounded; he is recommended to the Secretary of war for a medal. Sergt. Hezekiah Hammers, Co. K, 55th Pennsylvania, with great fearlessness, rushed forward and seized the colors from a wounded color-bearer, and brought them off the field, and is K, 55th Pennsylvania, with great fearlessness, rushed forward and seized the colors from a wounded color-bearer, and brought them off the field, and is recommended for promotion to another grade for his gallantry (being already lieutenant), to his excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania. Would that his whole regiment had emulated his example. Engineer Corps.—First Lieutenant P. S. Michie, recommended for brevets of Captain and Major; Captain J. W. Lyon, 4th Rhode Island; Captain J. L. Sness, 1st New York Infantry; Captain H. Farr, 1st New York—all recommended for promotion. Third Division, all colored troops.—Honorable mention is made of the following, and they are recommended for promotion: Brigadier General C. J. Paine, Colonel S. A. Duncan, 4th; Colonel A. G. Draper, Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Shirtliff, 5th; First Lieutenant E. C. Gaskill, 36th; First Lieutenant J. B. Backup, Private J. Gardner, Co. I. Captain P. Welman, 5th; Sergeant Major M. M. Holland, 5th; First Sergeant J. Branson, D; First Sergeant R. Pin, I; First Sergeant P. Deatle, G; Captain P. Schlyck, 39th; Lieutenant Bancroft, Sergeant Major M. Wees, First Sergeant E. Ratelliff, Private W. Barns, Sergeant Harris, First Lieutenant J. M. Hoag, 4th Colored; Sergt. A. B. Heriton, Sergt. Major C. Pleetwood, Color bearer C. Veal, D; Lieut, Edgerton, adj't, 6th; Gorp. Miles James, First Sergt. A. Kelly, F, 6th; First Sergeant Ellsbry, G; Corp. W. Williams, K; Major B. Oook, 22d; Captain R. Dollard, 2d; First Lieutenant H. Peterson, 2d; First Sergeant G. Honesty, I; First Sergeant J. Harris, F; Sergeant G. Honesty, I; First Sergeant J. Harris, F; Sergeant G. Honesty, I; First Sergeant J. Harris, F; Sergeant G. Honesty, I; First Sergeant J. Harris, F; Sergeant G. Harris, F; R. Parker, F; R. Dower, I.

The following colored regiments are to have inscribed upon their colors: Wilson's Wharf, 1st and 10th; Suffolk, Suc 2d Cavalry, Petersburg, the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 22d, 36th, 37th, 38th, and 2d Cavalry.

Tenth Army Corps, 1st Brigade, 1st Division—Recommend

Tenth Army Corps, 1st Brigade, 1st Division

tion, for gallantry and judgment in leading als command.

Third Brigade, Second Division—Captain Robert J. Grey, 9th. He was especially conspicuous for gallantry, and received his death wound while gallantly leading his regiment to the charge on Battery Gilmor. Captain Billing Brastor, Captain F. C. Beal, Lieutenant Colboth, 9th Maine; Captain B. N. Smith, 69th New York; Captain J. H. Lawrence, 13th Indiana; Lieutenant C. F. Smith, 9th Maine; J. B. Keenig, 115th New York; Lieutenant S. J. Watson, 9th Maine, dead; Sergeant L. F. Howe, Corperal J. Z. Pichi, T. Belcher, P. E. Preble, 9th Maine. Corperal J. Z. Pichi, T. Belcher, P. E. Preble, 9th Maine.

Third Division, Tenth Corps, Colored Regiments — Captain Oscar E. Pratt. Lieutenants Waldo B. Rydle, Joseph E. Lockwood, S. H. Warren, A. K. Long, C. H. C. Brown, R. Hall, of the 7th United States. Major G. E. Wagner. Lieutenant Thomas Young, Lieutenant W. H. Brooks, of the 8th; Lieutenants H. M. Phelps, E. E. Fairchild, Edward Coe, John Bishop, of the 9th United States.

In the hands of the enemy, or killed: Capt. J. A. Weiss, Lieutenants T. McCarty, G. R. Sherman, D. S. Mack, S. Ehler, J. Ferguson, B. M. Spinney, of 7th.

The commanding general is quite conscious that, in his endeavor to put on record the gallant deeds of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the James, he has almost of necessity, because of the imperfection of reports, amitted many deserving of mention.

Sanction of Coercion. STATEMENT OF AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR.

ASHMUN, IN 1861. The Chicago Evening Journal publishes the annexed important statement: To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

To Hon. I. N. Arnold:

MR. ASHMUN'S STATEMENT OF THE INTERVIEW MR. ASHMUN'S STATEMENT OF THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. DOUGLAS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 15, 1864.

On Sunday, April 14th, 1861, Washington City was agitated by the spread of the information of the fall of Fort Sumpter, the news of which had arrived the night before. Such an event could not but produce a profound feeling at the seat of Government, and discussions largely displaced all the ordinary Sunday ceremonies. The course which the new Administration would take was then quite unknown, and gave ground for much anxiety. For myself, I felt that the occasion was one which demanded prompt action, and the cordial support of the whole people of the North; and that this would be greatly insured by a public declaration from Mr. Douglas. The friendly personal relations which had long, existed between us justified an effort in that direction on my part; and late in the afternoon I decided to make it. On driving to his house, I found him surrounded by quite a number of political friends, whom he, however; soon dismissed, with an easy grace, on a suggestion of the errand which had brought me there Our interview lasted an hour or more, and in the course of it, the whole nature of his relations to Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and his first impulse was decidedly against my purposes. I desired him to go with me at once to the President, and make a declaration of his determination to sustain him in the needful measures which the exigency of the hour demanded to put down the rebellion which had thus fiercely WITH MR. DOUGLAS. which the exigency of the hour demanded to put down the rebellion which had thus fiercely flamed out in Charleston harbor. I well remember his first reply: "Mr. Lincoln has dealt hardly with me; in removing some of my friends from office, and me in removing some of my friends from office, and I don't know as he wants my advice or aid." My answer was that Mr. L. had probably followed Democratic precedents in making removals; but that the question now presented rose to a higher dignity than could belong to any possible party question; and that it was now in his (Mr. D.'s) nower to render such a service to his country or dignty than could belong to any possible party question; and that it was now in his (Mr. D.'s) power to render such a service to his country as would not only give him a title to its lasting gratitude, but would at the same time show that in the hour of his country's need he could trample all partisan considerations and resentments under foot. The discussion, in this vein, continued for some time, and resulted in his emphatic declaration that he would go with me to the President, and offer a cordial and earnest support. But I shall never forget, that before it was concluded, his beautiful and noble wile came into the room and gave the whole weight of her affectionate influence towards the result which was reached. My carriage was waiting at the door, and it was almost dark when we started for the President's house. We fortunately found Mr. Lincoln alone, and upon my stating the errand on which we had come, he was most cordial in his welcome, and immediately prepared the way for the conversation which followed, by taking from his drawer and reading to us the draft of the proclamation which he had decided to issue; and which was given to the country the next morning.

As soon as the reading ended, Mr. Douglas rosa oratt of the proclamation which he had decided to issue, and which was given to the country the next morning.

As soon as the reading ended, Mr. Douglas rose frem his chair and said: "Mr. President, I cordially concur in every word of that document, except that instead of a call for 75,000 men I would make it 200,000. You do not know the dishousest purposes of those men (the rebels) as well as I do." And he then asked us to look with him at the map which hung at one end of the President's room, where, in much detail, he pointed out the principal strategic points which should be at once strengthened for the coming contest. Among the most prominent were Fortress Monroe, Washington, Harper's Ferry, and Cairo. He enlarged at length upon the firm, warlike footing which ought to be pursued, and found in Mr. Lincoln an earnest and gratified listener. It, would be impossible to give in detail all the points presented by him, and discussed with the President; but I venture to say that no two men in the United States parted that night with a more cordial feeling of a united, and Mr. Lincoln might with a more cordial feeling of a united, friendly, and patriotic purpose than Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas.

After leaving, and while on our way homeward, I said to Mr. Douglas, "You have done justice to your own reputation and to the President, and the country must know it. The proclamation will go by telegraph all over the country in the morning.

Mr. Douglas called on the President this evening and had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of the conversation was that while Mr. D. was unalterably opposed to the Administration on all its political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union DAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1861 his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, and maintain the Government, and defend the Federal and maintain the Government, and defend the Federal capital. A firm policy and prompt action was necessary.

The capital of our country was in danger and must be defended at all hazards, and at any expense of men or money. He spoke of the present and future without reference to the past.

All honor, then, to the memory of the man who thus threw party considerations to the winds, and gave himself wholly and unreservedly to his country!

Geo. Ashmun.

S., Thirteenth ward. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1864.

[In this case, the discourtesy was certainly not on he part of the owner of the pew. A pew paid for, and used by a family, ought to be as inviolate from ntrusion as a house. The dialogue quoted simply nows that the stranger thrust herself into a pew rom which she might have been legally ejected. and her replies added to the decided offence against

Larger Clubs than Tez will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. As Postmasters are requested to ast as agents for THE WAR PRESS. AS To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given. First Lieutenant J. Cox, C; Corporal W. Noonans I; First Sergeant J. Curry; First Sergeant G. W. Boerke; First Sergeant A. Hamilton, H; Sergeant

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mail (per sanum in advance) at-----

THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by

R. Gossin, N.
First Lieutenant J. Wainwright, commanding
97th Pennsylvania, has honorable mention for the
gallant manner in which he conducted the regimens uring the engagement.
Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Cres, Company C. th Pennsylvania, behaved with especial gallantry in both assaults, and is recommended for promotion in his regiment to his Excellency the Governor of in his regiment to his Excellency the Governor extensivants.

Sergeart Wm, H. Martin, Company H. 17th Pennsylvanta, commanded his company in both assaults, and led his men with bravery and admirable order in the assault of September 29th, for which he has most honorable mention, and is recommended to his Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvanta for premotion to first lieutenant.

Corporal David E. Herry, Company B. 17th Pennsylvanta, is mentioned for special gallantry in both assaults of the 29th of September. He is appointed second lieutenant of the United States colored troops. Private William McCarty, D. 17th Pennsylvania, is honorably mentioned for special gallantry in bearing his colors in advance of his regiment in the absence of the color sergeant. He is recommended to the Secretary of War for a medal.

First Lieutenant A. Lippincott, 48th New York; Color Sergeant John Dawson, 48th New York; Captain McDonald, Company E, 47th New York, are honorably mentioned. Lieutenant Colonel G. Little, 7th Pennsylania, is recommended to his Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania, for promotion, for gallantry and judgment in leading his command.

Third Brigade, Second Division—Captain Robert

Yet, as these gallant men will, on other occasions, equally distinguish themselves, they can then take their due place in their country's history.

By command of Major General Butler. EDWARD W. SMITH, Asst. Adj. Gen. Official—ISRABL SEALY, Asst. Adj. Gen. Senator Douglas' Early and Unqualified

DOUGLAS, PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AND HON. GRO. To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

If there is any friend of Senator Douglas who doubts that, if living, he would be found boldly denouncing the Richmond-Clifton-House platform, adopted at Chicago by the so-called Democratic party, let him read the following letter and statement of the Hon. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts. Were Douglas living to-day, therefwould be found in all the land no voice more earnest and emphatic than his, demanding not cessation of hostilities, but the most vigorous, persistent, and decisive war, until a permanent peace should be secured, by crushing the military power of the rebels.

Respectfully yours, ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

HON. GRORGE ASHMUN'S LETTER TO MR. ARNOLD. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 15, 1864. Sir: Your letter asking me for a "statement of the facts connected with Mr. Douglas' sanction of the President's call for 75,000 men" at the first outbreak of the rebellion is before me I am impressed with the belief that the publicaam impressed with the benefit that the publication of those facts may be useful to resoue Mr. Douglas fair fame from any possible imputation or suspicion that he could, if living, lend himself to the schemes of disunion which, under the name of Democracy and the patronage of the party which assumes that name, are now on foot in the country, and for this reason I give my consent to the use of them in any form which your judgment may dictate.

Yours truly Yours, truly,

country must know it. The proclamation will go by tolegraph all over the country in the morning, and the account of this interview must go with it. I shall send it, either in my own language or yours. I prefer that you should give your own version." He at once said: "Drive to your room at Willard's, and I will give it shape." We did so, and he wrote the following, the original of which now lies before me, in his own handwriting. I copied it, and gave an exact copy to the agent of the Associated Press, and on the next morning it was read all over the North, in company with the President's proclamation, to the great gratification of his friends and the friends of the Government. The original is still preserved, as cherished evidence of the highest character, that whatever else may have fallen by the wayside, in the hour of our country's peril from "false brethren," Mr. Douglas was not of them:

Union Parades-A Suggestion. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: I would take the liberty, through the columns of your able, patriotic, and leval journal, to ask the committee who have, or will have, charge. of the next Union parade to embrace in the route some of the streets up town—for instance, Seventh. Spring Garden, Brown, &c. - where there are no cars to interfere, which would make the walking more convenient, and would also give thousands of our loyal citizens an opportunity to witness the grand demonstration in favor of right, liberty, and Union. I know thousands were deterred from seeng the last parade merely on account of the great distance from their homes to any point of the route.

Discourtesy in Churches. To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: With pleasure I see in your columns a rebuke from a stranger of that glaring discourtesy with which we citizens are so familiar. One case has come immediately under our observation where a lady of refinement and culture, a stranger in the city, was insulted three different times in a well-known church; once at the pastor's pew; once by having a pew closed as she was about entering; and once by being invited from a pew. In the latter instance, a "lady" entered the pew and adiressed her: "Will you please take another seat?" "Thank you; I am very comfortably seated." "The 'amily will all be here this morning." "Ah! I'm glad they are all able to be out." "But they will seed seats." "I hope they may all find them." No further efforts were made to unseat her. The exton has instructions not to show strangers soats ill after service has commenced.

Yours respectfully, To the Editor of The Press:

Tenth Army Corps, 1st Brigade, 1st Division—
Recommended for promotion: First Sergeant W.
Hedges, Company I, 62d Ohlo; Lirst Sergeant W.
K. Murray, C, 62d Ohlo; Colonel J. C. Abbott, 7th
New Hampshire Volunteers; First Sergeant W.
H. Hayes, G, 7th Connecticut; First Sergeant B.
A. Hill, A; Sergeant L. A. Cook, E; First Lieutenant J. H., Edglery, 3d New Hampshire; Sergeant Major G. H. Gesner, K, 6th Connecticut;
First Lieutenant F. Davis, 7th New Hampshire;
Sergeant W. Tilton, C; Sergeant H. W. F. Little,
C; F. Robey, C; Sergeant J. F. Coubrur, H, 7th
New Hampshire; Sergeant G. R. Dow; Colonel
F. A. Osborne, 24th Massachusetts; Corporal L. E.
I. Kellle, D, 112th New York; Colonel N. M. Curtis,
First Sergeant J. Fitzgibbon, B, 47th New York;

20cd breeding which she committed.