RETAIL DRY GOODS. CH HANDSOME SILKS GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICES. oire Antiques reduced to \$5.60.
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Fancy Silks for Evening Dresses.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, \$5 to \$9.
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e are selling all our Silks at lower prices than the styles and qualities can be bought anywhere else FRENCH MERINOES REDUCED.

FRENCH POPLINS BEDUCED. plins, browns and purples, reduced to \$2.50. 1.26 FRENCH CHINTZES REDUCED TO 75 cents. 41 FRENCH CHINTZES REDUCED TO 55 cents.

10,000 YARDS

NEW AMERICAN DELAINES. bese we have just received, and are all NEW. ONG AND SQUARE BLANKET SHAWLS. WOOLEN AND BROCHE AT REDUCED PRICES. RESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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Nos 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,

HAVE FULL ASSORTMENTS OF LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

COATINGS AND OVERCOATINGS. FANCY CASSIMERES, FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS SHAWLS AND MAUDS, LADIES' FALL CLOAKS. REAT STOCK OF

COATINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. BASKETS, VELVETS, MIXTURES, &c., &c. CHINCHILLAS, TRICOTS, of every shade and quality in the cauntry. For choice CLOTH STORE

WM. T. SNODGRASS. 34 South SECOND Street, and 23 STRAWBERRY Street. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

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LACES, . WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES.

VEILS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &. In every variety and at REDUCED PRICES. SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

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Has removed from 818 Arch street

To 36 North NENTH Street,

Where Ladies will find an assortment of Cloaks for ladies and Children. GOOD GOODS REDUCED. OUD GOODS REDUCED.

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All-wool Poplins at \$1.57%.

Good French Merinoss at \$1.62%.

Striped Glaci Poplins at \$1.25, \$1.62%, and \$1.75.

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Expense American De Laines at 50c.

A large assortment of Calicoes from 35 to 55c.

Pall and examins. No trouble to show them at JOHN H. STORES, ocl-tf.

702 ARCH Street.

Pinest American made.
Extra large "Premium Rochdales."
Superfine "Merrimack."
Well-known. "Hollands."
10-4 and 11-4 low-priced Blankets.
Crib and Gradle Biankets.
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Etels, Schools and Exmiles supplied with any grade, from cheapest to finest, of any size, from smallest cradle to extra large bed, at lowest wholesale or retail rates.

COOPER & CONARD,
1823-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS Long Broche Shawis, filled centres.
Square Broche Shawis, open centres.
Square Broche Shawis, filled centres.
Eich Plaid and Stripe Blanket Shawis.
Square, Plaid, and Stripe Blanket Shawis.
Long and square Black. Thibet Shawis.
4-Mantilla Velyets, pure silk.
Frosted and other Beaver Cloths.
Cloaks ready made.

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Open a large and choice assortment of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Plain Merinoes, \$1.25 to \$6. Plain Poplins,
Plain and Plaid Silk Poplins,
Plain and Figured Mohair Poplins,
Plain and Figured Mohair Poplins,
It plays for the plays for the poplins,
It pl A Kiper yard, below THE IMPORTER'S PRICES. BHAWLS-A large assortment, at a small advance set if Nos. 718 and 715 North TENTH Street.

MERINOES, POPLINS, Heps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpaess, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
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727 CHESTNUT Street. CILK SHAWLS, Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Lineus, and White Goods,
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TAT CHESTNUT Street, PLANNELS, BLANKETS,

Linen and Cotton Sheetings.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
727 CHESTNUT Street ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY
GOODS, at the very lowest prices, can find them
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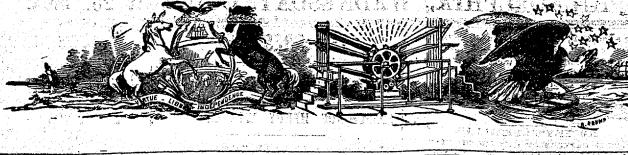
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Will from this date (October 3d) sell at REDUCED PRICES.

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. PXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

SHAWLS, FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

VOL. 8.—NO. 75.

comprising the largest and choicest display yet offere at Retail, and at prices below the correspondenced value of GOLD. FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOES.

WOOL DE LAINES, &c., VERY CHEAP.

We have just received at a great sacrifice a large stock of Medium-priced DRESS GOODS. A Job lot of American DE LAINES and PRINTS, which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the atten-

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HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE. J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO..

(FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,) W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STS., Are now offering the largest stock of Blankets to be ound in this city, at moderate prices: BERTH BLANKETS.

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SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, No. 1008 CHESTNUT STREET, Have received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK, A large addition to their Splendid Stock of

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, BROCATELLE, SATIN DE LAINE, REPS, TERRY JAPANESE CLOTH. And the various other materials most desirable for PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM, AND

LIBRARY CURTAINS. Estimates for furnishing single rooms, suites of apartments, or a whole house, based on a large deduction from former prices, prompily furnished, and the work punctually and faithfully performed by experienced and reliable hands?

NEW MOURNING STORE, IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES Of Merinoss, D. Laines, Reps, Baratheas, Bomba-zines, Alpacas, Grape Cloth, Empress and other favorite and Well known fabrics. Also, GREAT REDUCTION on all our immense stock of SECOND MOURNING GOODS Such as Mohairs, Poplins, Lustres, Valencias, &c., &c. BALMORAL SKIRTS AND SHAWLS, BLACK SILKS,

of the very best makes, and an elegant assortment o LIGHT SILKS. MOURNING MILLINERY, of the very latest New York and Paris styles, always on hand, and made to order.

We respectfully request an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere. M. & A. MYERS & CO., 926 CHESTNUT Street. EMBROIDERED CLOTH, TABLE, PIANO, AND MELODEON COVERS. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THE

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NEW STYLES OF WINDOW SHADES,
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SHAWLS, LINENS, A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGE AND DOMESTIC BALMORALS, INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES, COMMISSION HOUSES.

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ELENHAM GINGHAMS, DENIMS, STRIPES, TICKS, SHEETINGS, &c., of the most desirable styles DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS, 33 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street. HAZARD & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

FOR THE SALE OF [Jyl-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. 864.FALL 1864

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1864. 1864 McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

519 CHESTNUT STREET,

1617-3m OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF

a writ of sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALA.

DER, Judge of the District Court of the United States,
in and for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to
the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S

STO) E. No. 142 North FRONT Street, on THURSDAY, November 3d, 1854, at 12 M, Twenty four Bags
of Sea Island Cotton unginned.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,

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U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.

ATOUR'S OLIVE OIL, 400 BAS.

kets fresh Latour's Olive Oil in lots to suit the purchaser, for sale by HHODES & WILLIAMS, au20-it 107 South WATER Street.

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630 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STREET. PHE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE MA-

CAPITAL \$1,000,000. OFFICE 630 CHESTNUT STREET, Take pleasure in inviting attention to the merits of the AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, which are AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, which are now perfected and adapted to general use, and ready for delivery from our office. It is confidently asserted by parties who have our machines in use, "that more than the entire cost of the machine can be saved in two weeks by an ordinary female operator, calculating the cost of making perfect button holes at only one cent each, and that they are far superior in uniformity of stitching and finish" to those made by hand, besides possessing the advantage of being elegantly finished on the wrong side as well as the right.

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.

office.
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 Company.
Specimens of work sent on receipt of stamp. Please call and examine, or address
AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE CO.,
0c24-6tp 630 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CURTAIN GOODS. CARD.

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MY ENTIRE STOOK

LACE CURTAINS

FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN, SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL, . MASONIO HALL

719 CHESTNUT STREET. FINANCIAL. OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS, No. 114 South Third Street,

for a portion of the new 5-20 six per cent. Gold-Bearing Loan, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their ers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of de-

50s, 100s, 500s, and 1,000s, and is payable in Gold semi-annually, on the 1st of May

All other Government securities on hand and for sale JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. ocl5 1m WILLIAM G. HUEY, BROKER,

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EXCHANGE BOUGHT. COLLECTIONS made on all points. \$100,000 UNION PASSENGER COMPANY'S BONDS FOR SALE
The Union Passenger Railway Company offer for sale
at par one hundred thousand dollars of six per cent,
coupon bonds, clear of all taxes, National, State, and

conpon bonds, clear of all takes, Alexandry, and municipal.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage of three hundred thousard dollars on the road and its franchises. The trustees are Clarence F. Clark and Thomas A. Scott.

They are issued in sums of \$500, and can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 208 South FOURTH Street.

WILLIAM F. KEMBLE, oc22-12t

Treasurer. U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. O . Subscriptions received, and the Notes fur-nished free of all charges, by GEORGE J. BOYD, Banker, au25-8m 18 South THIRD Street.

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To which we invite the attention of STOREKEEPERS. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. ARCH STREET.

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G. A. HOFFMAN. TRET PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM. REMOVED PROM 505 ARCH STREET TO THE NEW STORE, 825

ARCH STREET. MILLINERY. TADIES' SILK HATS,

BIRDS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, ALL THE NOVELTIES IN THE MILLINERY LINE. THOS. KENNEDY & BRO., ocl2-wim2m No. 729 CHESTNUT Street.

FRENCH SHAPES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Manufacturer of VENETIAN BLINDS WINDOW SHADES.

And The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city at

LOWEST PRICES.

CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING.

Repairing attended to promptly.

Ag Store Shades Made and Lettered.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864. DEATH OF A GALLANT SOLDIER .- Lowis Ringwalt, a sergeant in Co. F, of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, died on the 12th instant, near Strasburg, Virginia, from the effects of wounds received from guerillas on the day previous, while gallantly guarding the medical inspector of Sheridan's army, Dr. Ohlenberger, and the chief quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Tolles. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, of the 18th inst., gives the following account of the affair, and pays a deserved tribute to the brave sergeant. Writing under date of October 11th he says: "A courier, arrived at headquarters at an early hour this morning, brings a report that the chief quartermaster of the army, Lieutenant Colonel Tolles, and Dr. Chienberger, medical inspector of the army, had been shot by guerillas on the road near. Newtown. About 9 o'clock P. M. two ambulances came in, bringing both these gentlemen mortally wounded. A brave old sergeant, named Lewis Ringwalt, belonging to Company F, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, one of the escort, was also brought in. Colonel Tolles had a bullet wound in the back of his head and one in his body. His face was also badly scarrified, as if he had fallen from his horse-or had been dragged over the rough pikes. The officers were returning from Martinsburg, with an escort of twenty-five men, and when about half way between Newtown and Middletown a company of guerilias, led by "White;" numbering from fity to seventy-five, suddenly charged out of a belt of woods from the left of the road, firing as they came, and calling out "A courier, arrived at headquarters at an early suddenly charged out of a belt of woods from the left of the road, firing as they came, and calling out to the officers to surrender. Seeing they were outnumbered the escort endeavored to escape, but being well mounted the rebels overtook or cut them off, the officers being left in the rear. For some distance it was a running fight, in which the guerillas had the advantage in number, being the pursuing party. The escort evidently did more running than fighting, only a portion of them using their carbines to any advantage. Ringwalt evidently fought with desperation, as he had one singer shot off a serious

to any advantage. Ringwalt evidently fought with desperation, as he had one inger shot off, a serious scalp wound, and a mortal wound through the body. Ringwalt says the officers surrendered. Col. Tolles orderly says the same. Dr. Ohlenberger also surrendered; but the rebels rode close up to them, and putting their pistols to their heads, fired, inflicting mortal wounds. One of our men was killed, named Samuel Deardorp, and seven were wounded. Ringwalt shot one of the guerillas, and with the assistance of a part of the escort six or seven were wounded. The officers and men were robbed of money and watches. While the rebels were encaged in strip. od. The olivers and men were robbed of money and watches. While the rebels were engaged in stripping their victims, a party of infantry, who were accompanying a train, were seen coming up, and the guerillas made off, taking one of our ambulances for their wounded. They carried off about half of the escorious prisoners.

for their wounded. They carried off about half of the escort as prisoners.

"Col. Tolles and Dr. Ohlenberger, with the wounded sergeant, Ringwalt, were placed in ambulances, and brought to Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, where their wounds were dressed. Both officers were pronounced to be mortally wounded.

"The event has produced a sentiment of profound grief at the headquarters of the army. Col. Tolles was a most valuable officer, and a gentleman who had become greatly endeared to the officers during a long connection with the service. It is the general remark that he had no superior in the army as an able and efficient quartermaster. He was a captain in the 15th Infantry.

"Dr. Ohlenberger was also an officer of rare "Dr. Ohlenberger was also an officer of rare ability, and a gentleman who enjoyed the esteem and affection of a wide circle in the army. They will be a great loss to the army." As we have before stated, Lewis Ringwalt died on the 12th inst. The case of this brave soldier is entitled to more than ordinary notice. In good circumstances, surrounded by a large and influential circle of relatives and friends, residing near Carlisle, Pa., he was early impressed with the conviction that it was his religious duty to go forth and battle for his country, and while he had frequent opportunities for promotion, he declined them all, and preferred remaining in an humble position. The writer

of this article knew him well, and has frequently heard of the valor he displayed on more than one by his immediate family and a large number of our itizens in the locality where he lived, but by his fellow-soldiers, to whom he endeared himself by his kind and genial manner, and by the coolness and bravery he manifested in many perilous engage-English Magazines.

From Mr. W. B. Zieber, South Third street, we

have the October number of Blackwood's Maga-

zine, (American reprint;) and Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, has sent us the Cornhill Magazine and Temple Bar for October. It may be said that Blackwood represents the old school of British magazines. It is once and a half as dear a either of the other two, and not much better. the new number, however, is a review, in the d Archbishop Whateley, an able, learned, ill-grain disagreeable man, who is thus drawn, with scarcely a touch of caricature, in Lever's "Roland Cashel," as the Dean of Drumcondra, "a tall, pompous man, with large white features and a high bald head, with a conical top; a sharp, clear, but unpleasant voice, always uttering grave nonsense or sublime absurdity. He was a brilliant light at Oxford, and came over to illumine our darkness; and if pedantry could only supply the deficiency in the potato crop, he would be a providence to the land. His afectation is to know everything, from chuck farthing to conic sections, and so to diffuse his information as always to talk science to young ladies, and discuss the royal game of goose with lords of the treasury." By the way, the "O'Dowd Papers" in Blackwood, generally attributed to Lever, are

to be suspended for a time. The author makes a clumsy attempt to avoid recognition by speaking of 'Dean Curwen's sermons," yet correctly quoting Grattan's eulogy on the man himself-William Blake Kirwan, Dean of Killala, the most eloquent preacher Ireland ever produced. Originally a Catholic clergyman, he went over to the Protestant Dhurch, but, avoiding the usual practice of religious he abandoned, or the ministers who taught them. We are much mistaken, too, if the Irish story of "Tony Butler," now running through Blackwood is not also one of Lever's productions. A notice of the principal Public Schools of London, and an obituary of the late Captain Speke, the African traveller, are well worth perusal, though it cannot be admitted yet that Speke discovered the source of the Nile. He ascertained that the Nile flowed out of a lake, but the principal affluent feeding that lake is to be accepted as the Nile's real source, and s yet to be discovered. In the Cornhill Magazine, Mrs. Gaskell's new English story, "Wives and Daughters," is spirited-

y continued, and promises to be extremely interesting. We notice that "Cousin Phillis" is advertised as written by Mrs. Gaskell, which ought to settle the point that Miss Thackeray did not write it. " Margaet Denzil's History" is brought to a close in the present number, and winds up very indifferently and unpleasantly. It is so poor a performance that the juestion "who wrote it?" need not be mooted. The other articles in the Cornhill, particularly "Flower Farming," "A Tuscan Village," and the pleasant story of "Madame de Monferrato," are all above the average in merit and interest. "Armadale," a new novel by Wilkle Collins, will be commenced in the November number of the Cornhill, and will simultaneously appear in Harper's Magazine. Miss Braddon's new novel, "The Doctor's Wife," is nearly concluded in the current number of Temple

Bar, but is already published in full, a month ahead of its close in the magazine, by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, who thus anticipate "the trade," by paying a large sum to the fair author for advance sheets. The story does not end precisely as might have been anticipated, but becomes tragic towards the end. "Paid in Full," by Henry J. Byron, and "Broken to Harness," by Edmund Yates, are novels more to our taste than Miss Braddon's. There is a brief, rough sketch of "O'Connell as an Orator," which contains some good points, but winds up with some miserable lines which are meant to do duty as poetry. "Poverty a Orime" and "Family Olub-Life in England" are worthy of commendation, but Mr. Sala, (who has shown his accurate geographical knowledge by locating Philadelphia "on the banks of the Susquehanna,") commits a wholesale plagiary upon one of Thackeray's sketches, in his article

upon Frankfort on the Maine, in the series entitled "The Streets of the World." As usual, the poetry in Temple Bar is below criticism. Books for Children.

Judging from present appearances, the harvest of juvenile books, which is usually gathered in about Christmas, promises to be unusually large this year. As we stated yesterday, Roberts Brothers, of Boston, have already issued four volumes specially intended for youth: Gascoyne, the Sandal-wood The Tiger Prince, by William Dalton, a story of life in Africa; Helen and her Cousins, a simple tale of English country life; and The Pigeon Pie, a tale of Roundhead Times, by Miss Yonge, author of "The Heir of Redeliffe."

J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston, have published The Tailor Boy, which professes to relate the early life of the Union candidate for the Vice Presidency, and we be the control of the country life of the Union candidate for the Vice Presidency, and we be the control of the Country life of the the Union candidate for the Vice Presidency, and we believe that most of the incidents really are founded on fact." This neat volume is one of the Plymouth Rock series. Walker, Wise, & Co., Boston, are publishers o The Young Crusoe, containing the adventures of a shipwrecked French boy in a desert island, told in an easy, pleasant manner; showing how even youth may conquer difficulties by opposing them, and ending very happily for all concerned. Captain Mayne Reid's very interesting stories o The Cliff-Climbers and The Ocean Waifs, published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, we have already men tioned with commendation John Bradburn, New York, publishes Old Jack and his Foot Cavalry, a well written, but really a most eulogistic biography of Stonewall Jackson, rebel officer who met his death while fighting agains the country which had educated him, at West Point

We cannot understand the purpose of such a book in this part of the Union. Probably it may find sympathy and readers in the South. Sheldon & Company, New York, publish the concluding volume of "The Florence Stories," writter by Jacob Abbott. It is entitled Florence's Return and gives an account of the journey of a young girl and her still younger brother from Rome to Liverpool, en route to New York. To be sure, they jour neyed with plenty of money to pay expenses, and in careful custody of an honest vetturino. The same firm gives, as the sixth volume of Jacob Abbott's "Ame rican Histories," The Revolt of the Colonies, a reada-ble and honest book, and Walter in Damuscus, one

and improved by numerous wood engravings, extremely well executed. Mormonism.—An association of Latter Day Saints has been organized in Monongahela City, and arranged for regular services in the Cumber-land Presbyterian Church of that city.

of the Rev. Dr. Eddy's valuable series " Walter"

Tour in the East," Succeeding volumes will ex

Each of the above-described books is embellished

tend the tour to Constantinople and Athens.

The Russult of Price—Capture by the Rebels of Several Interior Towns — The Sack of Boonville and Glasgow-Stir-ring Incident in the Siege of the Capi-

I-Dissensions in the Rebel Camp-

Political Nominations in Missouri-A. Three Cornered Fight. Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24, 1864. Although but little has been done towards driving Price since my last letter, in this instance no news is good news. While we have not, it is true, gained any signal advantages over the enemy, he, on his part, has gained no very great victory over our forces. This is satisfactory, inasmuch as it reveals the scope and purpose of the rebel plans. It is now clear that the invasion is in the nature of a raid. The primary object of the rebels is plunder, and fighting is only a secondary one. They have, thus far, paid very dearly for all the military successes they have gained. The amount of material damage they may do is almost incalculable. The following are among the most important towns that have fallen into their hands without resistance : Boonville, Glasgow, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City, Sedalia; and Georgetown, Warsaw, Osceola, and Springfield, if not some of the towns of Kansas, will follow in the list. General Rosecrans, as you know, moved from Jefferson City this week with the divisions of Smith and Mower and some of the militia, striking directly west. He is by to-day in the vicinity of the Lamine bridge at Otterville. As the rail runs

parallel with the common roads for a hundred miles west of Jefferson, it is to be hoped that the former may be put in thorough repair. If Price would remain at Lexington there is small doubt but Rosey would force him to a battle, but already we hear of the movement of the enemy southwestward. Gen. Rosecrans himself telegraphs to General Ewing, commanding at this city, that Curtis has felt the enemy in the neighborhood of Wyandotte. Curtis will be confined to a defensive policy, for it is doubtful if his whole force can number over three thousand men. Fisk is guarding the railroad from Jefferson City to Lamine bridge; Sanborn is in the ferson City to Lamine bridge; Sanborn is in the lead of Rosecrans; MoNell is supposed to be at Rolla, putting that point in a defensive state. Trains are now running on the Southwest Branch of the Pacific road to Rolla. The Iron Mountain road is again in our possession, one bridge only remaining lanbuilt. On the north of the Missouri river we are glad to observe, at the latest accounts matters are not so bad as they were reported. In the attack on Danville by Bill Anderson, it is now asserted that there were no soldiers burned alive, The said Anderson has committed outrages enough to merit him a halter, but in this case we are happy to "give the devil his due."

The following is all that is known of the attack on Glasgow:

"Information, believed to be authentic, reports the capture of this important position by the Confidence on Saturday last. It is said to have been attacked, simultaneously, from the south side

iederate forces on Saturday last. It is said to have been attacked, simultaneously, from the south side of the river and the highlands on the north, and, after a fight of two hours, surrendered. The City Hall and at least one warehouse and tobacco factory were burned, and some seven hundred troops and a considerable quantity of military stores captured. The steamer West Wind, said to have conveyed the regiment of Colonel Harding to that point, is reported sunk at the wharf, by rebel cannon, but this may be considered doubtful. None of the casualties of battle are reported, but as the fight was somewhat desperate, and many citizens engaged, further information is looked for with great anxiety. A portion of the prisoners captured, and paroled, have arrived here. It must be understood that these rebel forces are scattered into parties of a regiment or brigade each, through several counties in West Missouri, and that they are collecting all the stores of clothing, money, and men they can lay hold upon. As they are principally mounted men they will be found hard to eatch, and generally worthless in a fight against infantry. I have before spoken of the credit the loval Wis. souri troops should have for their exertion in this invasion. It is true that the credit of the State has not allowed her to prepare so fully as others for her citizen soldiers, but it is astonishing what good soldiers they make when in harness. Loyalty and disloyalty are perhaps more intensified here than elsewhere. The Copperheads of Indiana would be shamed into darkness by the sterling talk of. some of the Missouri slaveholders. I add the following

incident, which occurred during the slage of Teffer n City, as an illustration, as it has been made the ject of a general order: HEADQUARTERS, JEFFERSON CITY, MC GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.—The General Com-handing desires to call the attention of the troops under his command to the gallant and noble conduct of Captain T. J. Babcock and his command of thirty. of Captain T. J. Babcock and his command of thirty Ottizen Guards, organized under G. O. No. 107 (C. S.), Department of the Missourt. Having been detailed as bearer of despatches to General McNell, commanding at Rolla, and having accomplished bis mission, in attempting to return he was cut off. Moving to the west, Captain Babcock found his little command surrounded on all sides by heavy raiding bodies and scouts of the enemy. Boldly moving to within one mile of General Price's line of march; he surprised and captured one of the enemy's pickets, composed of a captain, lieutenant, and eleven privates, with their arms and horses. So advoitly was this move accomplished that not a gun was fred or an alarm given. Mounting his prisoners, Captain Babcock secretly moved through the woods, was fired or an alarm given. Mounting his prisoners, Captain Babcock secretly moved through the woods, recrossed the Osage, and, though pursued by a large body of the enemy for six days, he effected his safe arrival at this post.

It is with extreme gratification that the General Commanding avails himself of the opportunity to express his thanks to a brave and meritorious officer. With such citizen goldlery as Captain Babcock and his heroic little band as the vanguard of American freemen, our illberties and Union will be vouchsafed to us.

By order of Brigadier General Brown:
J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant General. A citizen of Boonville, who left that place on Sunday last and reached here Tuesday evening, reports that Price's rebel force left there on Wednesday last, Price leaving about 1 o'clock in the morning and his rear guard about 10 A. M. The business houses were plundered of such things as his men chose to take, clothiers and boot and shoe dealers being the main sufferers. His entire force was settled. chose to take, clothiers and boot and shoe dealers being the main sufferers. His entire force was estimated variously from seventeen to twenty-five thousand. Brigadier Generals Fagan, Shelby, Marmaduke, John B. Clark, Jr., and Jackson were with him, and an officer formerly from Kansas, a Scotchman, by the name of McClain, his chief of staff. Trusten Polk and ex-Lieutenant Governor Reynolds were among the chief dighteries. Only a smail rebel force was crossed at Boonville, but Gen. John B. Clark, Jr., took the steam ferry boat and proceeded up the Missouri forossing 4,000 at Glasgow. Capt Shoemaker, of the E. M. M., and three negro men comprise those murdered at Boonville. Some private families had been plun-M., and three negro men comprise those murdered at Boonville. Some private families had been plundered of bed clothes; clothing, and provisions, and citizens on the street were robbed of their boots, money, and valuables about their persons. Livery stable keepers and farmers suffered greatly in horses, stock, grain, and provender. Price, when last heard from, up to the time our informant left, was at Marshall, Saline county, proceeding west, with the intention of taking Leavenworth City, and then proceeding south, devastating Kansas. Gen. Fagan complained that his men had not shared any of the plunder, they were promised in coming into Missouri, Shelby's force being heretofore in the advance, he was, as he said, "now promised" the "lion's share' in Kansas.

No Federal troops had reached Boonville up to the time our informant left. The rebel force proceeded west, crossing the Lamine at Dugg's Spring, fourteen miles above the mouth of that stream. At Boonville, about four hundred guns were captured, and at Glasgow eight or nine hundred. Price received considerable accessions, but only two, so far as known, from Boonville. While there he impressed the steam flour mill of Roosa & Co. Into service, to grind wheat for his command. service, to grind wheat for his command.

The most encouraging sign is this disposition to quarrel over the spoils in the rebel ranks. It is well known that the commanders were divided upon the Knob, or to Jefferson City. Lieutenant Governor Reynolds, with Marmaduke and Fagan, favored the former, but Price overruled them So that, after discontent to be greater. Price will, no doubt, quell all symptoms of insubordination so soon as they appear dangerous. We heard again that Reynolds was in favor of remaining at Boonville permanently, but Price has again opposed. Many of Price's officers declare they will not return to Arkansas. The talk in their camp is very current that Kansas Kansans will be prepared, however, in some degree. Lin of allest least between the I should notice a political squabble that has arise tion, by parliamentary dodging, managed to get the nomination. His name is Charles P. Johnson, a young law-student, who has been identified with Fremont and the Germans, and who has recently. been bitter in denouncing Mr. Lincoln. It is, per-haps, typical of the demagogue, that Mr. Henry T. Blow, of the First district, is still busy reviling Mr. Lincoln, in order to cater to the worst excesses of his constituency. Can baseness further go? Upon the perpetration of the above fraud a large number of respectable citizens have signed petitions calling on Mr. Samuel Knox, the last incumbent to run against Johnson. Mr. Knox, it will be recollected, is the contestant to whom Gen. Blair's seat was awarded. Two years ago he stood on

radical ground, relatively; now, by the opposition of a man so much more radical, he is conservative Johnson is a conceited young fledgeling, who neither knows nor feels political responsibility. Mr. Knox is a worthy man. Comparisons between the two are unfair. The Democrats have also a Mr. EMIGRATION OF SLAVEHOLDERS TO BRAZIL,—
The Brazil and River Platte Mail says:—Owing to
the war in America several wealthy Southern
planters purpose settling in this country. Some
have already arrived, and several more are on their way. One gentleman from Seuth Carolina is expected to arrive here with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand patacoons. All these parties intend to locate in Santa Fe. In a few years' time the lands in that province will be worth as much, if not more, than those of Buenos Ayres.

NAMES OF THE ST. ALBANS ROBERS. CAPTURED.—The following are the names of the rebel raiders taken at Hanstead, and now in Jall at St. Johns, Canada East. J. McGroty, James Doty, Geo. Williams, 'alias' Scott, 'Samuel Greigg, D. Moore, Calaban-Wallace, J. Solakey, E. P. Bruce, T. B. Cullin, Marcuse Spence, Square Tevis, Bennett H. Young, Chasself, Swager. FISHER'S, HILL.—The Shenandoah country used to be known as our Valley of Humiliation. Fisher's majority are destined to points further West. The Hill is now the rebels. Hill of Difficulty—but to take it our soldiers and as easy as the rebels and running down its sides.

NAMES OF THE ST. ALBANS ROBBERS CAP

The Rebel Press. THE BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK—EARLY'S REPORT HEAVY LOSSES ADMITTED-LONGSTREET IN THE FIELD-ACCOUNTS PROM ATLANTA.

We make the subjoined extracts from the lates

ssues of the Richmond journals received:

We make the subjoined extracts from the latest issues of the Richmond journals received:

The Battle of Chdar Cherk—Early's Desparches.—The Richmond papers of the 22d contain details of Early's defeat in the Valley, on Wednesday last, in which they admit large losses on their side. The Enquirer says:

A remarkable battle has been fought in the Shenandcah valley. On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, our army attacked the 8th and 19th Army Corps of the enemy, on Cedar Creek, about three miles out from Strasburg, carried their positions by storm, inflicted heavy loss in killed and wounded, captured thirteen hundred prisoners, eighteen plees of artillery, all their camp equipage, wagons, &c., and drove the remnants of the two demoralized commands to Middletown, about two miles beyond. Here the 6th Corps of the enemy was entrenched, and Early determined to complete, if possible, his victorious work, now that the tide of battle seemed turned in his favor. Such glorious results as the complete and unequivocal defeat of the main body, of the enemy, and the capture literally of almost everything they had, might well have been dazzling, after the season of defeat in which our arms had well nigh begun to droop. But there is work in a victory, and in this it was crowded heavily upon the energies of our men to render the first triumph of the day, quite decisive. When our troops came before the breaktworks of the enemy, near Middle. Jown, they went forward with all the eagerness and enthusiasm with which it is possible for victory to inspire men; but they had done enough for the day, enough, physically and morally, but neither they may have been inspired by their triumph, they lacked, unfortunately, the inspiration that would warn them to go no farther. They charged the enemy's works, but were repulsed. Nothing daunted, they charged again, but were once more turned back. A third time they went full tilt against the foe, and again they were repelled. They began to find out, too late, they had been carried too far; it was e

causing his line to give way.
On the retreat the enemy captured thirty pieces of ar tillery.
Our net loss was twenty-three pieces of artillery and some wagons and ambulances. Our loss in killed and wounded was less than one thousand. Our loss in prisoners is thought to be small. The enemy's infantry is reported to be very badly demoralized. He did not pursue. His loss was very

severe.

General Ramseur was seriously wounded while acting with gallantry, and was captured by the acting with gallantry, and was captured by the enemy.

The Sentinel gives the following particulars:
There was a great interest feit yesterday to hear from the Valley, as rumors of a serious disaster to our troops were prevalent on the streets.

We learn from a gentleman who left Staunton yesterday morning, and who had conversed with officers wounded in the battle, that on Wednesday, the 19th, General Early attacked the enemy at Ocdar creek, two miles and a half north of Strasburg. He completely routed the 8th and 19th Army Corps, and drove them through Middletown, five miles north of Strasburg, capturing all their guns, thirteen hun-Strasburg, capturing all their guns, thirteen hundred prisoners, camp equipage, &c. The enemy were then reinforced by the 6th Corps, when Early fell back to Mount Jackson, twenty-four miles south of Strasburg, bringing off with him the thirteen hundred prisoners. He brought off his own artillery, though it is believed he abandoned that captured from the enemy. enemy.
So far from sustaining a reverse, he routed two army corps, and only fell back when the enemy were reinforced by a full corps of fresh men. The enemy are reported to have suffered very heavily in killed and wounded, while our loss is reported to have been small. The enemy did not attempt to follow when our troops fell back. Orders were received last night to have transportation at Staunton this morning for hirteen hundred Yankee prisoners, to be forwarde

To this the Sentinel adds: To this the Sentinet adds:

Since writing the above official despatches have been received: There appears to be some discrepancy relative to the number of cannon lost. If we captured eighteen, and lost thirty, the net loss would be twelve. The artillery, we understand, was captured by the enemy's cavalry. FILING UP THE RANKS - THE NITRE PRODUCERS IMPRESSED. - A late order, issued from the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, or office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, orders the chiefs of the Bureau of Ordnance and of the Nitre Bureau to turn over, without delay, one-fifth of all the force employed in their respective bureaus, including contractors and other employees. This order will put into the field almost as many, men, if not more, than were procured by the revocation of details of producers—the whole number of men who have been detailed as farmers on this side of the Mississippi river being four thousand four hundred and eighty five.

The only objection to this order is that portion of it which says: "Three days are allowed for the execution of the different departments." This time will be 100 short to prevent inconvenience to the public service from the sudden cessation of labor and the inability of contractors to wind up their affairs.—Richmond Dispatch, 21st.

LONGSTREET IN THE FIELD.—The Enquirer, of fairs.—Richmond Dispatch, 21st.

LONGSTREET IN THE FIELD.—The Enquirer, of the 22d, says: It has been known for some days past that Lieutenant General Longstreet has returned to Virginia, after an absence of some months in the South, whither he repaired to recruit his health and favor the convalescence of his wound, received near Fredericksburg in May last. The soldiers of his old command will gladly welcome him back among them, and the country will be rejoiced to learn that he is once more in the field again, as the following general orders will show:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST ARMY CORPS,
October 18, 1864.
General Orders No. 12.—By special orders No.
248, Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, Lieutenant General Longstreet resumes command of his army corps.

The undersigned congratulates its gallant officers and men on the restoration to them of that distinguished leader, with whom are associated so many of the proudest recollections of the corps. In parting with them for a new command he desires to express his thanks for their ready support, his high commendation for their gallantry and fortitude during the past unexampled campaign, and his best wishes for their future fortune and prosperity.

R.H. Anderson, Lieutenant General. HEADQUARTEES IST ARMY CORPS, Oct. 18, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 18.—The undersigned, with deep and grateful emotions, resumes command of his army corps.

Although separated from it since the first action of the past eventful campaign, the history of your share in that is not unknown to him.

He has marked with pride and pleasure the success which has attended your heroic efforts under the accomplished commander who has so worthly led you. the accompliance of the left o GEORGIA—PREPARATIONS TO TAKE AND HOLD ATLANTA.—The Macon Intelligencer says: Whilst our army is managing the enemy in the mountains of North Georgia, arrangements are being perfected to occupy. Allanta by our forces, and very soon the means will be so applied that a strong and available force will loccupy and securely hold, that city henceforth. Already the work is rapidly progressing that will place the city in communication with the world again, and make it a secure depot for us hereafter. In the plan now being pursued the enemy are lost sight of completely, for the reason that they will not be in the way. The movements now in progress, are sufficiently ample to march over the feeble opposition they may make, as they will simply displace them and give the city into our possession again, and then for a successful and decided movement on the enemy's rear and flanks.

From all questors the means are coming. The Cessful and decided movement on the enemy's rear and flanks.

From all quarters the means are coming. The clans are gathering. Not only from Georgia, but from Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina, there is quietly accumulating a formidable power whose presence and efforts will prove an insurmountable barrier to any advances again of the enemy. Our army, on the front will increase in strength; and numbers by the addition of those whose places will be filled by fresh troops in the rear. The campaign will entirely clear the country south of the Tennessee river of the enemy. It will be a decided success.

MESSRS. COALE, OF BALTIMORE, RELEASED.—Yesterday morning General Wallace received an order from the Secretary of War, ordering the unconditional release of Messrs. Isaac and Thomas E. Coale, and all their clerks, who had been arrested on Monday last, upon the charge of having been concerned in certain blockade-running transactions. Soon as the order was received, Col. Woolley delivered the keys of the establishment to the firm, whereupon they resumed business. It is due to this respectable house to state that as soon as the senior partner (who was in New York) heard of the arrests, he went to the quarters of, General Dix and gave himself up. The general as promptly released him on his parole of honor, to report at Baltimore, and the same consideration was extended his partner and clerks by the Secretary of War, on the day of the arrest. All the other partles remain in custody in Washington city, and notwithstanding an enormous amount of security (five millions of dollars) has been offered as ball for their release, still it is deemed inadylsable to permit them to go at large for the present—Baltimore Telegram. MESSES. COALE, OF BALTIMORE, RELEASED.

Union of Colleges Agreed Upon.—The boards of Jefferson and Washington Colleges were convened at their respective localities on Wednesday and Thursday, 12th and 13th instant, to receive and act upon the recommendations of the Alumni Convention. The result was the adoption of the plan recommended by the Convention. The plan was also agreed to by the board of Jefferson College, with some slight amendments, so that the union will now take place. It is understood that new buildings will go up for the new college, to be located in the suburbs of Canonsburg, and that the consolidation will command a most efficient corps of trustees and professors, with appliances fully equal to those of our highest institutions.—Patsburg Chronicle. ENIGRATION.—The Pittsburg Chronicle says that, notwithstanding the near approach of winter, enigration from abroad continues unabased; the number of tickets bought there by parties having friends to bring out indicating that there is to be no diminution in the arrivals for some time to come. Some of the emigrants have stopped at Pittsburg, but the majority are destined to polate further. West, The chronicle adds: "The indications are now that the coming spring emigration will be the heaviest on GEN. McCALL vs. GEN. McCLELLAN

a defence of the pennsylvania beserves. Gen. McClellan's Complaints of Pennsylvania Soldiers Shown to be Untrue,

Testimony of Generals Meade, Heintzelman, Barry, Sumner, Hooker, and Kearney.

From General McCall's sequel to his "Report o the Pennsylvania Reserves in the Peninsula," we take the following important statements. They are thoroughly established by the testimony of other generals in the field, and form a complete vindication of the gallantry of the Reserves and the ability of their commander. It is to be regretted that Gen McClellan accused so large a part of his army of cowardice without the slightest grounds, but hav-ing done so, it was the plain duty of Gen. McCall to defend our brave soldiers from dishonor. Gen. McCall says:

McCall says:

I regret extremely that justice to myself and to my division should render any further comment of mine on the official statements of General McClellan, in his report of the Peninsuls campaign, at all necessary. But having been prompted in self-defence to publish my own report, immediately on observing in a daily journal an extract from that officer's report reflecting on my division, published in advance of the official document printed by order of Gongress, and having subsequently discovered in the latter further statements injurious to myself and my command, I was led to open a correspondence with several general officers who served in that campaign. This correspondence has but recently closed. It has brought to light some interesting facts, and I have taken the earliest leisure I could devote to the matter to lay these developments be ore my countrymen. The services of my division have been either misinterpreted or misunderstood; and consequent misrepresentations, as discreditable to the author as unjust to myself, have been issued to the world in every form of publication by the hundred thousand copies. It is an unpleasant task to revert to this subject, for before the war I bed entertained no other feelings than those of amitty for General McClellan, and confidence in his ability and integrity. When, however, assertions are made which, in my judgment are unsupported by facts, it becomes my duty to "rectify the record." I now proceed: General McClellan, in his official report. However, a strip of pue forest from my battle-ground, where he could, from personal observation, know absolutely nothing of the forest from my battle-ground, where he could, from personal observation, know absolutely nothing of the following: "General Heintzelman states that about five o'clock P. M. Gene.

ground, where he could, from personal observation, know absolutely nothing of what was passing in my division.

One of these quotations is the following: "General Heintzelman states that about five o'clock P. M. General McCall's division was attacked in large force, evidently the principal attack; that in less than an hour the division gave way."

In order to expose the error here promulgated it is only necessary to cite General McClellan himself. On the same page and the following one of his report (p. 137-8), he makes this statement: "General Sumner says of this battle," The battle of Glendale was the most severe action since the battle of Fair Oaks. About 3 (three) o'clock P. M. the action commenced; and after a furious contest, lasting till after dark, the enemy was routed at all points and oriven from the field."

Now it is known beyond the possibility of a cavil that my division was engaged with the enemy; single handed, for two hours before either Sumner or Hooker saw the enemy at all, for it was not until about 5 (five) P M. when Seymour's brigade of my division was forced back on Sumner's right and partially on Hooker that the commands of either's those officers became engaged. That these troops, received the shock handsomely no one has denied, though General Sumner told we in Washington, about the early part of November, 1862, that he be lieved General Hooker's division would have been driven in by the impetuosity of the enemy had he not sent the best regiment of his corps (Golonel Owen, 5th Pennsylvania. Volunteers) to the support of that General. This en passant. But what makes the official report of Gen. Heintzelman appear a little singular is the fact that Gen. Hooker, who commanded a division of Heintzelman's corps, in his official report of Gen. Heintzelman appear a little singular is the fact that Gen. Hooker, who commanded a division of Heintzelman's corps, in his official report of Gen. Heintzelman appear a little singular is the fact that Gen. Hooker, who commanded a division of Heintzelman'

was attacked at three o'clock P. M., and not at five o'clock P. M. as reported by Gen. McClellan:

"With respect to my division having given way in less than an bonn! I need only say that, as the testimony of every officer commanding a regiment and many others of the division, proving the assertion to be unfounded, has been published heretofore in my report. I shall now only refer to the frank and manly testimony of General Meade, in a letter to me, dated Camp Warrenton, Va., November 7, 1862.

November 7, 1862.

November 7, 1862.

November 7, 1862.

The foregoing the contest till after dark; and checking till that time the advance of the enemy, that checking till that time the advance of the enemy, that will that time the advance of the enemy, that my division the lames river which saved it." (See printed report.) It is thus rendered equally patent that my division did morgive way; in less than an hour, but fought till night put an end to the battle.

"The foregoing are my grounds for declaring the aforesaid passage in Gen. McClellan's report to be not in accordance with facts:

"On the same page with the foregoing (137) General McClellan states: "General McCall's troops soon bagan to emerge from the woods into the open field. Several batteries were in position' and began to fire into the woods ever the heads of our own men in front. Captain De Russy's Battery was placed on the right of General Muner's artillery, with orders to shell the woods."

It is necessary, in order that the foregoing statement may be understood, to explain to the reader that it is a quotation from Gen. Heintzelman's report, (Heintzelman's report, definitellan's report of this battle is rather obscure and unintelligible to one not present, but the leader is report, and Horestown of the sound sterny in the greater part were reformed by their colonels in read of their own ground. The lesser part fell back on Gens. Sunner and Hooker, artifular serves on drove back the length of General McCall's "whole force was completely routed," &c. On th transpiring!

"saved McClellan's army," it makes the stigma attempted to be cast on the division the more glaring and unpardonable,

I have within a short time been unofficially informed that General McClellan, destrous of smoothing over the unmannered epithet, has written to the "Adjutant General at Washington, requesting leave to change his phraseology to the following, viz." "A portion of General McCall's position, from which he had been driven by superior numbers."

Previously tothis, however, I had, on receiving the official copy of General McClellan's report, written to General Heintzelman, to ask whether this term "descrited," had also been derived from his report. Heintzelman disclaimed the authorship, and sent me a printed copy of his report of the battle.

In this report, he says: "Seeing that the enemy were giving way (this refers to their sudden repulse by Sumper and Rooker, upon whom they unexpectedly came while following Seymonr) I returned to the (Charles City) road, where I received a call from Gen. Kearney, for aid. Knowing that all Gen. Sedgwick's troops were unavailable. I was glad to avail myself of the kind offer of General Slocum to send the New Jersey. Brigade of his division to Gen. Rearney's said. I rode out far enough on the Charles City road to see that we had nothing to fear from that direction, and returned to see the New Jersey. Brigade of his division to Gen. Rearney's relief. A battery accompanied this brigade. They soon drove back the enemy. It was now growing dark." On comparing Heintzelman's statement, just given, with that of McClellan, given, above, it is evildent that the latter is a transcript of the former, to part I would that I might, for Gen. McClellan's credit, say a transcript entire and correct. But I am constrained to say that it is incomprehensible how Gen. McClellan's that requires my notice. In his letter to the President, dated. Harrison's Bar, James River, July 4. 1862." The General kould have been a little more careful what per entire my notice. In his letter to the Presid

following reply:

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your note of 7th instant is just received, and finds me on the eve of departure for the Southwest, whither I am ordered for duty with General Grant's armies. I regret extremely that my papers relating to the Peninsular campaign are all packed up, and have been sent away, and that I have no better reference than ny memory to enable me to answer your queries. I can, however, state in general terms that the guns lost by field batteries belonging to your division were but a very small portion of the whole number lost at Gaines' Mills.

Fathfully, yours, WM. F. BARRY. the guns lost by field batteries belonging to your division were but a very small portion of the whole number lost at Gaines' Mills.

Fatthfully, yours,

Now here is satisfactory testimony that these guns lay on the outside of the enemy's lines, and were seen there long after sunrise the following morning by Surgeon James Collins, of the 3d Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves (Meade's brigade), and by many others who remained to care for our wounded (as since reported to me), and were not in possession of the enemy until, by the retreat of McClellan's army, they fell, uncared for into the hands of the enemy. It must also be remembered that at this time Col. S. G. Simmons, commanding the 1st Brigade of the Reserves, was mortally wounded, General G. G. Meade, commanding the 2d. Brigade, was severely wounded and compelled to leave the field, and General J. Saymour; commanding 3d Brigade, was not to be found, while I had myself, about dark, while moving forward with the purpose of recovering this same battery, been made prisoner; remembering this, I say, it will be seen that Generals Kearney and Heintzelman were the proper (fleers to whom Randall should have applied for the means to save his guns, which could, without loss, have been done after the enemy had retired. I therefore do not heaftate to assert that the six guns of Randall's Battery, were shamefully abandoned by McCllellan's srmy—not lost by me. As regards the German battery; left behind, by whose anthority I know not, and found on my ground by me, and unfortunately, as it turned out, assigned by me, in consequence of finding it there, a position in my lire of battle, it's guns, could not have been included in the twenty-one reported by McCllellan's army—not lost by me. As regards the German battery, left behind, by whose anthority I know not, and found on my ground by me, and unfortunately, as it turned out, assigned by me, in consequence of finding it there, a position in my lire of battle, it's guns, could not have been included in the twenty-one reported b To tum up, I think I may say I have established the To tum up, times.

Cllowing points:

Eirst. That my division was attacked at 3 o'clock.

M., June Soth (battle of Nelson's Ferm, on New Market Cross Roads), not at 5 o'clock, as attacked by Gen.

Second That it did not give way in less than an hour, as stated by General McClellan, but fought till nightall (about four hours), with what result let the coun
windse. all (about four boars), with what result let the county judge.

Third. That the New Jersey brigade was not sent to occupy a portion of my deserted position, as stated by General McClellan, but was sent to the relief; of General McClellan's report to President Lincoln, that "he had lost but twenty five guns on the field of battle," twenty one of which were lost by McCall's division, giving, way under the onest of superior numbers; "is not in accordance with facts.

The statements I have made in the foregoing pages are the record, in part of the operations of my division. In the battle off Melson's farm, or Newmarket Gross Roads, well known ofther, to General Meade or to the colonels of regiments and other officers of the division, and can be proved before any military, tribunal in the country.

country. Stin of September, 1861. I sent to General McClellan a copy of a letter written to a friend of mine, which letter was, in sabstance and almost in language, dentical with the foregoing statement in tull. This I did, wishing to afford him an opportunity to correct errors in

THE WAR PRESS. To the retter-up of the Club of ten ortwenty, az-FOUR CENTS. extra copy of the Paper will be given.

ate, \$1.50 per copy.

his official report reflecting upon my division and my-self, if arising from hastily-examined reports of kiz subordinates, and as hastily written and published in subordinates, and as hastily written and published in his own.

This I should have done at an earlier date had all the materials I desired to collect been earlier in my possession. I indulged the hope that on being made acquainted with the facts here stated, he would have accorded to the Pennsylvania Reserves the meed of praise carned with the best blood of the State. This he, has declined or failed to do; and I am reluctantly compelled, in justice to my brave associates, to make known their claims to their country's gratitude. My object is vindication and justice, not attack. The reports of Gen. Heintzelman and others I have necessarily referred to; I take it for granted were honestly made, though probably without as strict examination of the subject as should always mark the official reports of military commanders. They have proved their gallantry in the field, and I entertain no unkindly feelings towards them; their errors I have been forced to expose.

Bellars, October 22, 1864.

WAR PRES

THE WAR PARSE will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs than Ten will be sharged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as

hey afford very little more than the cost of paper.

POLITICAL NOTES. - Gen. Hooker has allowed ine doubt of his sentinents upon the great political question of the day. So with Rosecrans, Meagher, Owen, Dix, Wool, Burnside, and the whole roll of heroes. At Springfield, Illinois, last Thursday, General Hooker said. with a vigor worth of his strong arm and brave

"I think that all the battles we will have to fight are already fought. [Tremendous cheers.] The election early next month will pass off quietly, and tt will pass off successfully. [Renewed cheers,] The victory at the ballot-box will be in vindication It will pass oil successivily, ikenewed cheers. The victory at the ballot-box will be in vindication of this Union and of our authority. It will be in support of your armies in the field, and it will be in support of your armies in the field, and it will be in support of the honor of the nation. [Applause.] That vindication will be far beyond what the most sanguine who are here anticipate. It will be more than a Waterloo defeat to those who are arrayed against our country. [Long continued applause.] It will be almost a death blow; it will be a staggering blow to the rebels that we have been fighting in the war in which your brothers and your sons have been engaged for the last three years and a half; it will be a withering blow to them, and it will be worse to the Copperheads. [Tremendous cheers.] I would not for the world say anything to excite hopes that may not be realized; but I will say this, that it is the opinion of those who have a much better opportunity of knowing than I have, that in the next election we will achieve the greatest victory that has been won from the beginning of this rebellion to the present time. It will be a two-deged sword, cutting both ways. North and South. [Cheers.] I state this confidently, believing from those who have much better opportunities of knowing than I have, that every single State in this Union will cast its vote for Abraham Lindoln.\* [Loud applause and cries of "That's 80.7] Democratic papers are striving to frighten their eaders by saying that if Mr. Lincoln is elected there will be another draft. The people will bear this in mind—whether there shall be another draft no not depends not upon Mr. Lincoln's re-election, out upon the course of the rebels. If they shall lay down their arms there will not only be no more drafts, but no more fighting. If they do not lay down their arms, and McClellan is elected, would he stop fighting? - It would seem from the following remarks of Jeff. Davis in his speech at Augusta, Ga., just prior to Hood's advance, that the latter, which has turned out so miserably, was undertaken in aid of the Peace party of the North: "We must beat Sher. man; we must march into Tennessee; there we will draw from 20,000 to 30,000 to our standard, and so strengthened, we must push the enemy back to the

Ohio, and thus give the Peace party of the North an ccretion no puny editorial cangive." - "Two years of war," said Henry Ward Beecher on Sunday night, "and we have conquered half the rebel territory, hold the keys of the whole, and have nearly destroyed the military strength of the rebellion in the field. All this in two years of war." "Four years you mean," said a bystander. "No," responded Mr. Beecher. "I said two years of war. In the first two General McClellan was in com-- Thomas A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, one of the Democratic electors nominated in that State, and a signer of the remonstrance against Andy Johnson's hardshell oath, has come out for Lincoln and

-Major General McClellan, drawing pay, but not in service, paid a visit to James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, at his residence on Washington Heights, one day last week. -Just think of it! a political party appealing on behalf of its candidates and its principles to the cowardice of the American people!! What an unendurable insult to the bravest race on this earthwhat fatuity in politics, inconceivable if it had not

actually happened, incredible if it was not actually -There is nothing in the history of impudence to e compared with the proposition made to the Amerlean nation by the Democrats in the Chicago Convention—"Commit suicide that slavery may live." -General McClellan's nomination by the Copperheads of Chicago was a bold bid for the support of the soldiers. But the latter understand the dodge, and indignantly spurn the insulting overture. They will vote for no man who is not committed to the Union and the vigorous prosecution of the war. Least of all will they vote for a pretended military hero decked in the livery of "peace."

Speech by Mr. Pendleton, in New York.

The New York McClellan Legion gave, Mr. Pendleton a serenade, at the New York Hotel, on Monday night. Colonel Duryea spoke on behalf of the Legion, and Mr. Pendleton was introduced by Hon. John Van Buren, and made the following speech: I thank you for this manifestation of your kind feeling towards myself. I am the more grateful for it as it comes from men who have stood in the fore front of danger, and periled their lives for their country. I accept this as an evidence of your confidence in, and of your sympathy with, my devotion to the Union and the Constitution. to the Union and the Constitution.

I have rarely found it necessary to reply to any personal attack. A friend has just handed me a pamphlet, which he tells me has extensive circulation both here and in the army. It professes to be a record of my speeches and votes in Congress, and to prove from them my "hostility to the republic." It professes to be published by the "Union Congressional Committee," and to be compiled from the Congressional Globe; to which it appeals for its entire accuracy.

On the 7th page of that pamphlet I am charged to have voted against certain resolutions on the 7th July, 1864. Now, if any of you gentlemen will examine the Globe, or the file of any daily newspaper of your city, or will even tax his recollection, he will find that Congress adjourned on the 4th day of July, 1864. From this specimen of fraud and forgery, I leave you to judge the credibility of the whole fabrication:

I was born in Ohio; I have lived all my life in the Northwest; I know the sentiment of her people. I sympathize entirely with it. They are attached by every tie of affection and interest to the Union.

Unlike New York, they have never known another Government, and their hearts cling to this Government with indescribable tenacity. Unlike you then Unlike New York, they have never known another Government, and their hearts cling to this Government with indescribable tenacity. Unlike you, they are an inland people, chiefly devoted to agriculture. As an integral and controlling portion of the Union, they have prestige and power. They fear, in disunion, isolation from the world, and the loss of that prestige and power. Their interest requires that they should; have speedy and easy communication, with the ocean—and, this they intend to have both by the Gulf of Mexico and the city of New York—by conciliation and in peace if they can, by all the force and power which a teeming population, and a fruitful soil give them, if they must. They believe that the first step towards maintaining the Union is the election of Gen. McCiellan; they believe that the restoration of the Democratic party to power will produce union; they believe the policy of the Administration towards both the Southern and the the restoration of the Democratic party to power will produce union; they believe the policy of the Administration towards both the Southern and the Northern States is fatal to the Union.

Gen. McClellan, in his Harrison Landing letter, said: "Neither confiscation of property, nor political executions of persons, nor territorial organization of States, nor forcible abolition of slavery, should be for one moment thought of." In his letter of acceptance he said: "The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and of acceptance he said: "The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it a like spirit must prevail in the councils of the country and in the hearts of the people." The Democratic party is pledged to "unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution." It is pledged to the "restoration of peace on the basis of the Federal Union of the States."

We believe we know that if this party shall be restored to power—if this policy shall prevail—the We believe we know that if this party shall be restored to power—if this policy shall prevail—the Union will be restored. State after State will return to us, and the echoes of our rejoicing will come down to us from the vaults of Heaven itself in token that the Deity approves that statesmanship which tempers all its policy with moderation, and justice, and conciliation. When next I meet you I hope we may have already entered on that work. Again, gentlemen, I thank you for your attention, and wish you good night.

General Sherman and the Presidential Election.

To the Editor of the Herald:

No.17 WEST TWENTIETH STREET, NEW YORK, October 24.—Having noticed in the Herald, of the 20th of September last, the subjoined paragraph, I transmitted it to General Sherman with the remark: "I feel that an expression of opinion by you contradictory of the enclosed statement, in a form avoiding everything personal, would be of importance." Igree you his reply, marked with all the elevation of his noble character. You will be so kind as to make it public.

JOHN C. HAMILTON:

"Rut we have heard a statement relative to a To the Editor of the Herald: "But we have heard a statement relative to a private letter from General Sherman, containing the following words, or words to this effect: "I believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred soldiers in this army—the laurelled army of Atlanta—(would vote for General McClellan, whether with or

would vote for General McClellan, whether with or without my consent; but if my influence can suffice to make the hundredth man cast his vote the same way, it shall not be wanting. This report we give as one known to be prevalent in army circles, but without vouching for its accuracy."

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississiff, in the Field.

Kineston, Ga., Ott. il, 1864.

My Dear Sir: There is not one word of truth in the paragraph you sent me, cut from the New York Herald of September 20. I never thought, said, or wrote that McClellan would get "ninety-nine out of every hundred" votes in this army. I am as ignorant of the political bias of the men of this army as you are at, a distance of a thousand miles, and I would as soon think of tampering with a soldier's religion as with his preference for men. I have not and shall not attempt to influence a vote in the coming struggle. I believe Mr. Lincoln' has done the best he could.

With respect, &c.,

JOHN C. HAMILTON, Esq.

PERSONAL.

- The Boston Commercial Bulletin announces that Mr. Chandler R. Ransom, United States National Bank Commissioner, has been sent by the Government to visit the principal cities in the oil region of Pennsylvania, to ascertain now far it is advisable to grant banking privileges to the applications that have been made from that quarter, which are both numerous and pressing.

— Rev. Mr. Conway, writing to the Boston Commonwealth from Bath, England, describes the meetng of the British Association for the Advanceing of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and says:

"Lieutenant M. F. Maury, who was present, wandered about like a lost spirit (he limps more and looks baider than ever). On one occasion he and his former friend, Professor William B. Rogers, of Boston, who was also present, met in one of the sections, and Maury prepared for a recognition; but Rogers somehow falled to see him, though he was very near."

Richard Fitch, one of the pioneer settlers of the Western Reserve, died in Ellsworth. Mahoning south of the Western Reserve, died in Ellsworth. Mahoning south of the Western Reserve, died in Ellsworth. Mahoning south of the Western Reserve, died in Ellsworth.

sounty, Ohio, on the 17th last, aged eighty-five years. He was a native of Connecticut, and emigrated to Ohlo about sixty years ago.

General Banks and his wife arrived in Boston last Saturday evening, and proceeded to their esidence in Waltham.