VOL. 8.—NO. 80. RETAIL DRY GOODS.

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ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODE, at the vary lowest prices, can find them IAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO. 'S. CALLES TOUT Street. MILITARY GOODS. LAGS! FLAGS!!

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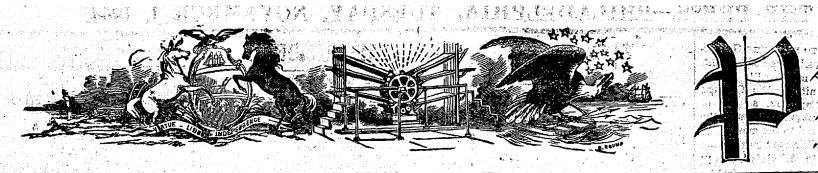
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1864.

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1864

RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, self-3m OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

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Gochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash,
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Always on hand at lowest net cash prices.

SULPHITE OF LIME, for keeping cider sweet; a perfectly harmless wreparation, put up, with full directions for use, in packages containing sufficient for one barrel. Orders by mail or city post will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested. WRIGHT & SIDDALL;

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BOCKETS, BENGOLA LIGHTS, &c., &c. They have had also prepared a number of TORCH-LIGHTS, NIGHT PARADES, Which will burn for several hours, and may be

held in the hand. JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO., > ocl-stuthtnos DEALERS IN FIREWORKS.

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These bonds are secured by a first mortgage of three hundred thousand 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.

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Treasurer. U. S. NEW 7-80 LOAN.

O. Subscriptions received, and the Notes fur-nished free of all charges, by GKOKGE J. BOYD, Banker, au25-5m 18 South THIRD Street, OIL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. GEORGE J. BOYD, 18 South THIRD Street. an25-520

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261 South SECOND Street,
are prepared to follow the decline in the market in the
price of their furniture. Purchasers will please call
and examine our stock.

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at reduced prices Buildings contracted for on favorable terms, JOHN M. BUIST, BRICK YARD, LONG
LANE, below Buck road.
OFFICE-922 MARKET Street. 0c27-134* LUCKNOW SAUCE.—THIS CRLE-brated Sauce on hard and for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS. 107 South WATER Street.

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LACE CURTAINS

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I WILL OFFER

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CORDS, &c., &c.,

For first-class goods. The workmanship of this establishment is second to no other in the United States. C. M. STOUT & CO., No. 1026 CHESTNUT Street.

SEWING MACHINES. THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE THE PLOKENCE BEWING MACHINES, REWING MACHINES. BEWING MACHINES, SEWIEG MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINE SEWING MACHINES. 630 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STREET

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CASH. 1864. FALL. 1864.

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N. B. - Having obtained a celebrity for cutting Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method, and give me

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A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH, (SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE GEO. F. WOMRATH,

No. 415 Arch Street, HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' FANCY FURS, To which they invite the attention of buyers.

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LADIES' FANCY FURS, NO. 826 ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH

Just opened, a large and handsome stock of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS Of every description, and in the newest and most ap-

proved styles, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. HENRY RASKE,

NEW FUR STORE, 517 ARCH STREET. The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.

which for variety and quality

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by any house in the United States. Being the mannacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices. sonable prices.
All FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.
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TOBACCO.

A large lot of prime CIGARS and ROBACCO, now in

Store, and for sale cheap. OOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON \$16 CHESTMUT STREET, PHILA. have now in store a very fine assortment of LOOKING GLASSES of every character, of the very best manufacture and latest syles. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS. ANT PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH PRANCE

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

Brilliant Affair on the Centre-Capture of a Rebel Fort and Fifty Prisoners-The Garrison Completely Surprised-A Rebel Colonel in our hands-Important Information Gained—The Bebel Line very Weak-Their Picket Line Cut in Two for Several Hours. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

MR. C. EDMUNDS' DESPATCHES. HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION 2D CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, Oct. 28, 1864-9 P. M. The tremendous artillery firing which took place last evening, commencing about nine o'clock and continuing until past midnight, turns out not to have been altogether without cause. One of the most brilliant affairs in which the 2d Corps has participated has just been enacted by a portion of the ist Brigade of this division. About one hundred and fifty yards beyond our picket line, and scarcely a fourth of a mile from the famous mine which was exploded by the 9th Corps, under Burnside, some nonths ago, stands one of the strongest and bestconstructed fortifications in the rebel outer line. It is an earthwork, with bombproofs, and is environed with abattis of novel construction. Between this fort and Fort Rice, held by one brigade, is a ravine. which the adjacent rebel forts may sweep. The order for the assault was issued by General Miles, who intended the affair mainly as a reconnoissance, having no idea that the rebels could be so easily caught napping. To Col. Mulholland, 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers, the general man agement of the work was entrusted. Much against he wishes of the Colonel, Captain H. D. Price, o the same regiment, volunteered to lead the charge and a detachment of 100 men from the 148th Ponnsylvania Regiment also volunteered. Shortly after 6 o'clock P. M., the brave little band passed out from the defences, and silently formed inside our picket lines. Colonel Mulholland instructed Capt. Price as to the best method of removing the abattis, and directed the men not to fire a shot, but to use the bayonet, if necessary. They were likewise ordered not to cheer unless they should succeed in entering the fort, when a single cheer would be sufficient signal for sending forward reinforcements.

About seven o'clock the men started forward on louble-quick. It was raining at the time, the evening was dark, and they had almost reached the fort before the rebels perceived them. Still no shot was fired. They sprang over the earthworks, and before the rebel garrison could recover from its surprise, the victory was ours. The rebels made some little resistance, but they had been taken completely by surprise, and save a few who effected their escape the garrison, numbering about fifty men, were taken orisoners. We succeeded in taking the following rebel officers: Colonel Harrison, 46th Virginia Regiment, commanding the fort. Lieutenant Colonel Wise, 46th Virginia Regiment

Lieut. Bylen, 34th Virginia Regiment. Lieutenant Coxe, 46th Virginia Regiment, and about forty private soldiers. Colonel Harrison could not at first be induced to believe that he was a prisoner, so astonished was he at the audacity of the enterprise, and pronounced the affair to be "a d—d Yankee trick." We learn from the prisoners that Wise's brigade, Bushrod Johnson's division of General Anderson's corps, together with Ransom's and Finnegan's brigades. hold the line opposite us. In addition to the prisoners taken, numbers of the rebels were killed and wounded in the trenches, refusing to surrender. Colonel Harrison admits that, if our assailing party had been supported by two hundred men, they could have maintained their position in the fort. But this was not to be. As soon as we took the fort our men gave the cheer as a signal, and Col. Mulholland despatched his aids to the adjacent fortifications to obtain the

needed reinforcements. It was in the plan of arrangements that the 26th Michigan should be held in reserve. But this regiment did not arrive upon the ground in time, and no available troops could be got ready to send forward for half an hour. In the meantime the rebels rallied about 700 strong, and drove out our men. About fifty men out of the hundred are missing, the majority being wounded. Capt. Price, the leader of the charge, was the onlylofficer killed. His body is still in the enemy's possession A complete list of the casualties is subjoined During the fighting which this rencontre led to neither side used artillery, each fearing that it might inflict more damage upon its own men than on the enemy. But immediately upon the return of our assault ing party with their prisoners, all our forts in this vicinity opened upon the rebel forts a terrific can nonade, to which the rebels responded with equal

vigor. The firing commenced about nine o'clock, as I have stated, and lasted until one o'clock this morning. During the whole time the rain was We gained another decided advantage over the enemy last evening. The 3d (consolidated) brigade, commanded by Colonel McDougall, 111th New York, advanced against the rebel picket line, and succeeded in breaking it at two points. The advance was made at six o'clock, and we held the ground we had gained until about twelve, the rebels making three distinct charges in the effort to dislodge us. Finally, at midnight, they made a fourth charge, under cover of a heavy artillery fire, advancing with their poculiar yell, and succeeded in gaining pretty much what they had lost. And so affairs in this vicinity have remained in statu quo to day, up to the present writing. The following is an official list of the casualties in

the fighting of last night, and may, therefore, be LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE 148TH PENNA. REGI Capt H D Price, 116 P V, A John Parks, missing
A G, 4th bryade
Lt P D Sprankel, wounded
Geo Koon, wounded
and missing
Jas B Irvin, wounded
Wm Playson wannded
Wm Playson wannded

Lt P D Sprankel, wounded Geo Koon, wounded I and missing
Jas B Irvin, wounded
Wm Pierson, wounded
Wm Pierson, wounded
Gand Ransom, wounded
Jacob Kriner, wounded
Gand Ransom, wounded
Jacob Kriner, wounded
Grop Jacob Kriner, wounded
Hiram Carroll, wounded
Hiram Eiddle, wounded
Corp Sylvester Hill, missing
Wm Wetz, missing
John Welch, missing
John Welch, missing
Louis Mayo, missing
Louis Mayo, missing
Jas Carver, missing
Jas Carver, missing

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE 7TH N. Y. HEAV ARTILLERY. Caleb North, killed

R. D. Tompkins, wounded Joseph Fairbanks, woun'd slightly The brilliant and unexpected success I have above mperfectly described has created much enthusiasm in this corps, and the rebels feel greatly chagrined. The following congratulatory order has just been

HEADQUARTERS 10TH BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION 2D ARMY CORPS, October 28, 1864. [CIRCULAR.] The colonel commanding the brigade takes pleasure in congratulating the officers and men of the 148th P. V. for their gallant conduct displayed in the assault and capture of the enemy's fort on the evening of the 27th of October, 1864. Capt. Jerry Brown, Lieuts. Sprankle, Gibb, and Benner deserve special mention for bravery and skill in leading the charge. we deeply regret the loss of Capt. H. D. Price, 'We deeply regret the loss of Capt. H. D. Price, 'Ileth' P. V., A. A. G., 4th Brigade, who voluntarily joined in the charge, and fell, nobly sustaining the proud name he had won by his valor on the field, and we sympathize with the brave men who were wounded. By order of Col. St. Clair A. Mulholland, Thos. S. Ewing, Lieut, and A. A. A. G.

Our men were armed with Spencer's seven shoot ers, and were thus equivalent to 700 men ordinarily armed. How many of the rebels were killed and wounded was unknown, owing to the darkness, but the number must have been over a hundred. Only one of the rebel officers refused to surrender his sword, and he was shot dead. The 10th Massachusetts Battery is spoken of as having acted with great gallantry. They unlimbered and went into action without any infantry supports. All the officers were killed.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIG., 1ST DIV., 2D CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, Oct. 28-10 P. M. The rebels for some cause or other are unusually exultant to-night, and there has been a great deal of cheering along their lines. Possibly they feel in good spirits because their efforts to hold the South Side Rallroad yesterday succeeded better than they had expected. Their exultation may be short-lived. From the stentorian nature of their shouting, it is plain that their centre has been strengthened to-day . This morning, at nine o'clock, a soldier of the 5th New Hampshire Regiment, 1st Brigade, 1st D vision, 2d Corps, was executed in the vicinity of these headquarters, at Forf Stedman. He was a Norwegian by birth, and had not been more than a month in the country when he entered the service.

Ten days ago he attempted to desert with a com-

rade. The latter, quite a youth, was shot by our

pickets. The prisoner died without betraying the least sign of emotion. CITY POINT, Va., October 28-11 P. M. The fighting on the left, briefly referred to in yeserday's despatch, commenced about four o'clock esterday afternoon, and the whole affair was concluded by five. An officer just from the front, in charge of a car-load of the wounded, informs me that our men yesterday morning made a dash at the Southside road, and succeeded in tearing up the ralls and cross-ties for a distance of a hundred yards; but a very heavy artillery fire was opened upon them from the rebel fortifications commanding the road, and the rebel infantry, after making several terrific charges, succeeded in occupying the ground from which we had driven them. Our entire loss, killed, wounded, and missing, will not exceed five or six hundred-less, it is believed, than the enemy sustained. There has been less fighting than we had been led to anticipate. We have taken fourteen hundred prisoners. The heaviest fighting, it is said, as well as the heaviest loss, was sustained by the 2d Corps, commanded by Gen. Hancock. The rebels made desperate efforts to outlank this corps, but General Hancock made three very heavy charges, and the enemy found the effort to be futile.

Gen. Hancock is reported wounded, but the report is contradicted, and it is hoped that it may not General Grant was struck in the shoulder by a ment ball, and slightly wounded, but not incapacitated for active service. General Warren, likewise, had a very narrowes cape, his left cheek being grazed by a minie So far as heard we have lost no general officers, killed, wounded, or prisoners. Among the prisoners we have taken are several officers of note.

At present writing we have no intelligence of the renewal of hostilities. The fighting of yesterday is understood to have been more in the nature of a reconnoissance, and is no doubt preliminary to the hard fighling of the campaign. So far, everything is favorable for the Army of the Potomac, and the only source of regret is the reflect in that we shall be compelled to make sacrifices greater than we have yet made to reach the victorious consumma tion so devoutly wished.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND—OPERATIONS OF GEN WEITZEL'S DIVISION-DETAILS OF THE MOVE Special Correspondence of The Pross. 1

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION 18TH CORPS, IN THE FIELD, October 28, 1864. One corps, the 18th, was put in motion yesterday morning, and marched to the very gates of Richmond, by flanking the enemy's works. Having accomplished the purpose of the expedition, we leisurely returned this evening to our position on the James iver, to await what next the authorities may wish to have undertaken. If the grand plan of the com; mander in chief has been successful, then we have gained a substantial victory, and if not somebody will be held to a fearful responsibility. Without stopping to moralize at this time on the expedition or its results, I present the accompanying facts for the attention of your readers, with the assurance that when the Army of the James goes out to challenge the enemy for a general battle the loyal people need not fear for the result. But here is an account of the demonstration of yesterday, in which we had three cannon out of four disabled, but as we silenced the robel battery it is fair to suppose we did it material injury. At eight ololock, Colonel S. P. Spear, commanding 2d Brigade in Kautz's cavalry, moved out from White's Tavern, on the Charles City road, to White Oak Swamp road, following which he came into the Williamsburg road. At the junction of the White Oak Swamp and Williamsburg roads the first pickets of the enemy were seen, and were charged ipon by Captain E. P. Ring, 11th Pennsylvania

Cavalry, but being some distance in the advance, and well mounted, they made good their escape. At McClellan's outer line, of entrenchments, Capt. Ring came upon a company of the enemy's cavalry, much larger than his own, protected by this line of works, whom he sent to Richmond at a frightful speed, following them some distance along the Wiliamsburg road. The infantry, under Brovet Major General Weitzel, coming up at this juncture, Captain Trip, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, with one squadron, moved out from its right upon a body of the enemy's cavalry, formed in the ridge of a thin skirt of woods, and drove them into their fortifications. A squadron of cavalry was kept on the right and left of the infantry during the remainder of the day to observe the movements of the enemy. Sergeant John Peterson, Co. A. 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, supposed to be captured, was the only loss, exceptng a few horses of Col. Spear's cavalry. The 18th Corps, under General Weitzel, left camp on the morning of the 27th about six o'clock, one hour later than was announced for the march. The soldiers, in good style, moved along the Kingsland road. By a circuitous route we reached the Darbytown road, which we followed up until we came to White's Tavern. A wheel to the right brought us into the Charles City road, and from here we took the route which had been pursued by the cavalry. As the

soldiers passed beyond the Seven Pines and the extreme fortifications which McClellan had erected, they manifested evident. satisfaction, while many of them who had figured in that disastrous camonign pointed out places of interest unknown to others. When the column came out upon the Williamsburg road and formed in line of battle, the sight was cheering to behold. From the repeated reports of musketry, which greeted our ears here, it was evident that the cavalry was diverting the attention of the enemy. neighborhood of twelve o'clock two brigades of infantry, under Colonels Fairchild and Cullem, commanding respectively the 3d brigade, 2d division, 18th Corps, and the 1st brigade, 3d division 18th Corps, were ordered to demonstrate in line of battle against the enemy's works, which were about three miles and a half from Richmond. Colonel A. G. Draper, with his gallant colored brigade, which so successfully carried the enemy's works on the 29th ult., formed a line of battle, with some other troops in the rear, in an almost impassable jungle. It was difficult to see any distance from where this line was formed, Tying down under cover of the dense undergrowth. The enemy's works at this point, in ront of Fair Oaks, were not only strongly built, but were well fortified. This fact having been ascer. tained, it was necessary to make such a demonstra-

tion as would seriously threaten the enemy's line, and prevent the reinforcement of his forces on his right, which we had good reason to believe was being attacked by General Meade. A skirmish line had previously been thrown out, which drew a portion of the enemy's fire; but when the two brigades, for which he reserved a volley, came up on a charge, a concentrated discharge of musketry was poured into them. Many of the 89th New York, 8th Maine, 118th New York, 5th Mary. land, 148th New York, 98th New York, 9th Vermont, and 19th Wisconsin were killed and wounded. An effort was made to continue the charge and demonstrate more fiercely against the enemy's line, but when within twenty rods in front of it our line of battle wavered, and those who remained fell to the ground, where they remained till night shaded the scene. The colored brigade was chafing with. impatience to be let loose upon the rebels, but as it was not a part of the plan to capture the works, but to keep the enemy where they were, they were to a great extent disappointed. Gen. Weitzel having performed the part allotted to him for the day, began, about 8 o'clock, to withdraw his force from the enemy's front. This was found to be exceedingly difficult, as the dense mass of brush and thickets, coupled with intense dark-

ness, made extremely disagreeable by a heavy rain, which began at noon and continued until midnight, rendered it almost impossible to communicate with our entire line. As it was, the 38th U.S. O.T. and four companies of the 36th U.S.C.T. were not aware of the movement, and were left in their position until the following morning, when, to their astonishment, they discovered that the column had retired .- This little incident, more than any. thing else, manifests how securely we were stationed there, and with what alarm we filled the rebels. When morning broke, and these troops saw that only they were holding the entire rebel force in his entrenchments, they very wisely retired before the enethrough the dense jungle as best they could, and, coming out upon the Williamsburg road, were informed. by the cavalry that the infantry was encamped at the White-House Tavern, several miles to the rear. As it was, many of our wounded fell into the enemy's hands, while many others, becoming lost in the jungle, walked, without being aware of it, into the enemy's picket lines, and were pressingly reuested to remain. Others, having been this way before, under McClellan, knew the route, and piloted themselves and their comrades by the most

direct course to the rear. The loss in the two brigades will not exceed 400 in killed and wounded. Such is a plain account of the part assigned to Gen. Weitzei in the great drama of that day, and if other havse performed their part as successfully we shall be greeted, as soon as we return to the rear, with the news of a grand victory. Col. Holman commanded the 3d Division, 18th Corps, but as one brigade had been left in the entrenchments in front of Richmond, another had been issigned for the day to the division under General Heckman, and the remaining one he headed in person. This force constituted the reserve, and was posted on the Williamsburg road, about a mile from White Cak Swamp road. Late in the afternoon Colonel Holman was ordered to threaten the enemy's left flank with a severe demonstration. He wheeled out of the Williamsburg road, crossed the York River Railroad, which, we understand, is out of use, and cut the telegraph. much, no doubt, to the confusion of robel curiosity. As soon as this part of the division, being the brigade under Colonel Kiddoo, came in sight, the rebels shelled them fearfully. Colonel Holman, knew his men, and as he had tried them before, he had no fear that they would fail him on this occasion. Major Weinman, with a company of excellent colored sharpshooters, were thrown out as skirmishers, and soon drove the enemy's pickets into his lines. A squadron of cavalry, of Hampton's Legion, drew up in the field in line of attle, when five officers of Col. Holman's staff and three orderlies charged down upon them with drawn sabres and fierce velling, and as soon as the rebs discharged their pieces, they turned and fled in great disorder. Without doubt, this was deemed quite a gallant affair, especially so, as the surgeon f the division, a non-combatant, and without weapons, formed one of the party. When we ame close to the enemy, we discovered that ie, had strong works in a road under cover of a dense wood. Col. Holman, quickly perceiving the state of things, immediately deployed the 1st. and 22d U.S.C.T. in line of battle, under cover of the woods, and formed the 37th U.S.C.T. on the right of the enemy's cavalry, which was threatenng an attack. Having waited for the enemy to assault our line a reasonable length of time, and as night was rapidly approaching, the Colonel ordered the 1st Regiment, which was supported on the left by the 22d, to charge the enemy's works. The 1st rushed upon the rebs with fixed bayonets, and were received by a terrible fire of artillery, showering spherical case shot, which made great gaps in the ine, which, however, were immediately filled up in nandsome style by the men of the fighting 1st. They continued to go on until they reached the fort, cap turing a battery of two guns, with the drivers, who were just ready to run them off, and during which

the enemy treated them to an abundant supply of canister. Under this fire Col. Holman, at the head of his command, was wounded in the thigh, but not seriously. Colonel Kiddoo took command. and pushed immediately forward, when the brave Kiddoo fell, badly wounded in the back with a piece of shell. To the credit of this excellent regiment it nust be said that, notwithstanding they saw their officers carried off the field, and with no one to command them, they still rushed forward until they had captured the enemy's fort and works, the only victory of the kind gained by our forces during the day. Just as our colored troops had captured the rebel lines they received orders to fall back and strengthen the right flank, as there was a large gap between this line of battle and the main body of the column. The 37th was deployed as skirmishers to

protect this retrograde movement. The loss in the

colored troops is not heavy, occasioned mostly by

Such is the record of the colored troops under Colonels Holman and Kiddoo, who were sent only

to demonstrate against the enemy's line, but would

the bayonet.

THE CINCINNATI PEACE CONVENTION. THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE DENOUNCED AND REPUDIATED.

Gen. McClellan Unfaithful to Friend and Foe, QUERY, "WHO ARE HIS FRIENDS, AND WHO ARE HIS FOESP"

> This body of Peace Democrats, which met on the 18th of October, have just issued an address to the people of the country, signed by James W. Singleton, I. J. Miller, Josiah Snow, Lofe Devilin, Alexander Long, W. C. Jewett, W. M. Corry.
>
> From the document we make the following extracts, which conclusively show that this wing of the Democracy does not feel like supporting Mc-Clelian. The committee says:
>
> Many months before the Convention assembled,
> well-grounded suspicions were indulged that efforts
> would be made by the combined power of foreign
> and domestic capital to control its action, and secure and domestic capital to control its action, and secure the nomination of a military man committed to their schemes of centralization. And it is with the deepest mortification and regret that your committee are constrained to yield to the conviction that such a result was fully attained by the nomination of General George B. McClellan, who was then and is now a Major General in the United States army, holding the office for life with a salary of \$3,000 per year, which appointment was conferred upon him by Mr. Lincoln, since the commencement of the extension was a salary of \$3,000 per year, as his pledged and faithful friend. THE WORST FRATURES OF MR. LINCOLN'S ADMINIS TRATION DUE TO M'CLELLAN.

No man has ever done so much to give to Mr. Lincoln's Administration its worst and most objectionable features as General McClellan. Every outrage of which the Democratic masses have complained, and against which they have so often resolved, was either originated, recommended, or approved by General McClellan during his connection with Mr. Lincoln. Arbitrary arrests, the draft, military interference with slavery and the ballotbox, suspension of habeas corpus, are all the offsprings of his military genius. We shall not attempt to convince you of these painful truths by our own arguments or declaration, but will proceed at once to direct, your attention to the record of stubborn facts, made by General McClellan himat once to direct your attention to the record of stubborn facts, made by General McClellan him-self, and published by order of the Congress of the self, and published by order of the Congress of the United States.

In the first official communication of General Mc-Clellan to Mr. Lincoln, dated 4th of August, 1861, he uses this language: "The purpose of ordinary war is to conquer a peace, and make a treaty upon advantageous terms. In this contest it has become necessary to crush a population sufficiently numerous, intelligent, and warlike to constitute a nation." Fellow-Democrats, we besiech you to pause and blush, if you do not weep, for the honor of our cause. Our party are the peculiar advocates of the great American theory, that the people are the source of power, and that all Governments derive their just authority from the consent of the governed. And yet it is proposed that we shall give our support to a man for the Presidency whose unsheathed sword is still diripping with the blood of his slain, who is booted and spurred for war, with the declaration of a hellish wrath clinging to his lips, that this war must be continued until we crush eight millions of our kindred and countrymen; because they are "suf-

our kindred and countrymen, because they are "sufficiently numerous, intelligent, and warlike to become M'OLBLIAN MAKING USE OF ABOLITIONISM Again, in the same communication to which w Again, in the same communication to which we have reterred, this boasted apostle of Democracy, while professing to others to be fighting for the Constitution and the Union, advises Mr. Lincoin to equip an army in Kansas and Nebraska, to be marched through the Indian country into Texas, there to be joined and supported by another army to be equipped in California and marched overland through New Mexico. For what? To maintain the authority of the Constitution and restore the Union? authority of the Constitution and restore the Union?
No; but to abolish slavery and make a free State
of Texas. So anxious was he for the success of this
diabolical scheme, that he advises Mr. Lincoln to
form an "alliance" with the despotic Government of Mexico to insure its success, assuming and de-claring that Mexican antipathy to slavery would make such an alliance acceptable to them.

The reader will bear in mind that the communication with which we are now dealing was written by General McClellan to Mr. Lincoln during the first six menths of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and contains the first suggestion ever made to Mr. Lin-coln, so far as the public are informed, of armed mili-tary interference with the institution of slavery. M'OLELLAN A GUILTY AND DOUBLE-DEALING POLI-TICIAN. Fellow-Democrats, be not startled; we have a solemn and painful duty to perform, and we have entered upon it with the firm purpose of removing the veil of hypocrisy from the face of guilt, tearing the cleak of Democracy from the shoulders of in-famy, and exposing the schemes of those who, under its sacred vesture, are plotting the ruin of our country; and the extermination of liberty and free

country; and the extermination of liberty and free government.

That you may understand the character of the man who now asks your suffrages for the Presidency, his duplicity and hollow pretences, we beg you to keep in mind the important and incontestible truth disclosed by his own published correspondence, that while he was recommanding to Mr. Lincoln vile schemes for the destruction of slavery, employing the military power of the county to carry elections for the Republican party, and asserting that our brethren of the South should be "crushed," because they are "intelligent and warlike," he is with the they are "intelligent and warlike," he is with the same pen writing to Halleck, Burnside, and Buell, and impressing upon them the importance of making the people believe that the war was prosecuted solely to restore the Union and re-establish the authority of the Constitution. M'CLELLAN IN THE CHARACTER OF TRIMMER-THE "YOUNG NAPOLEON" SATIRIZED. In his letter of instruction to General Burnside, commanding expedition to North Carolina, dated 7th of January, 1862, he advises that officer to "say

7th of January, 1862, he advises that officer to "say-as little as possible about politics or the negro," it would not suit in that latitude, and at that time; but in his letter to General Buell of the 7th Novem-ber, 1861, he says: "It is possible that the conduct of our political affairs in Kentucky is more impor-tant than that of our military operations." What political affairs did General McClellan then have charge of in Kentucky that were "more im-portant than our military operations?" portant than our military operations?" Were they the political affairs of the Republican party of which he was then an active member and willing too!? or is it possible that they were the political affairs of the down-trodden "tradtorous Copperhead Democracy," as he and his party are accustomed to call us? We leave the answer to common sense if there he any left in the country. os any left in the country.

ABBITRARY ACTS AND ARRESTS. On the subject of arbitrary arrests and the suspension of the habeas corpus, for which Theoln and his advisers have been so severely censured, it is only necessary to examine the letters and orders of General McClelian to know that he is the author of the system. He was the "Young Napoleon" of the days of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, across whose ultimitable vision are shadow days of Mr. days of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, across whose illimitable vision no shadow dare flit. All the departments of the Government, State and Federal, and even the people, learned implicit obedience to the imperial will of this sceptred General, "wrapt in the solitude of his own originality."

On the 11th of November, 1861, writing to General Halleck, then at St. Louis, referring to a class of persons who claimed to have military appointments he says. "If only of their class you the ments, he says: "If any of them give you the slightest trouble, you will at once arrest them and send them under guard out of the limits of your department, informing them that if they return they will be placed in close confinement." Could an order be more arbitrary than this? No accusation, no trial; but men to be driven arbitrarily from their homes, their families, their friends; denied even the poor privilege of remonstrating against such acts of lawless tyranny, lest they should be immured in some filthy dungeon to live upon its vapors, and die like felons.
On the 12th of November, 1861, just one day after, he writes to General Buell, and says: "When there is good reason to believe that persons are giving aid, comfort, and information to the enemy, it is of course necessary to arrest them." No case of mili-tary arrest has ever occurred where the officer or-dering the arrest did not claim to have "good reason for making it," but as such reason was never required to be given to the public, or the party arrested, that he might discharge himself from the fusploin or accusation against him; if any, the public, as well as the victim of such arbitrary power, have been kept in utter ignorance of the cause o

have been kept in utter ignorance of the cause of such arrests.

If General McCiellan had respected the authority. of the Constitution and laws of the country, he would have required that all such persons as he describes, when arrested, should be handed over to the civil authorities for trial and punishment; to be confronted with witnesses against them, and to have compulsory process for witnesses in their favor; but, like all others of whom we have compulained, he, in every instance, left his subordinates to decide upon the sufficiency of the cause, the mode of trial, and the extent and character of the punishment. In fact, his orders authorized those under his command to arrest, with or without cause, they being the judges, and to punish without accusation or trial, udges, and to punish without accusation or trial. they being both accuser and judge. THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE ARRESTED AT M'CLELLAN'S OWN INSTANCE. The arrest and imprisonment of the Maryland Legislature, by order of General McClellan, is the crowning evidence of the despective temper and arbitrary will of the man, and is justly regarded as the most high-handed act of military tyranny to be found in the annals of history. In this case, as in all others we have cited, no shelter can be found for General McClellan under "superior orders." Each and every case was the emanation of his own will. The suggestion the plan of arrest, and imprisonment of the unofiending representatives of the people of Maryland, were his own. The execution of the plan was entrusted by him to "My Dear Gen. Banks." (See his letter to General Banks on this subject.) The arrest and imprisonment of the Maryland

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1861.
General: There is an apprehension among Union citizens in many parts of Maryland of an attempt at interference with their rights of suffrage by disunion citizens on the occasion of the election to take place on the 6th of November next.

In order to prevent this, the Major General Commanding directs that you send detachments of a sufficient number of men to the different points in your vicinity where the elections are to be held to protect the Union voters and to see that no disunionists are allowed to intimidate them or in any any to interfere with their rights. unionists are allowed to intimidate them or in any any to interfere with their rights.

He also desires you to arrest and hold in confinement till after the election all disunionists who are known to have returned from Virginia recently and who show themselves at the polls, and to guard effectually against any invasion of the peace and order of the election. For the purpose of carrying out these instructions, you are authorized to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. General Stone has received similar instructions to those. You will please confer with him as to the particular points that each shall take control of.

conver with him as to the particular points that each shall take control of.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servit, R.B. MARCY, Chief of Staff, and R.B. Marcy, Was not then in favor of a "free ballot." On the 29th of October, 1861, Democrats had no rights in Maryland that even a "negro was bound to respect," according to his theory at that time. He was then in the omployment of Mr. Lincoln, fighting the political battles of the Republican party in Maryland and Kentucky, where Democrats; were called "Copperheads" were called "Copperheads" were called "Copperheads" were called "Copperheads" were called "Gopperheads" and were not entitled to vote.

Colonel R. B. Marcy, who signs the foregoing order, is the father in law of General McClellan, and at that time his chief of staff. He cays, in the order, the "Major General commanding" direct; ist. That General Stone and General Ranks should send a sufficient number of soldiers to each election precinct in the State of Maryland to not be satisfied until it was captured at the point of

protect "Union voters," alias Republican voters.
2d. "He also directs you to arrest and hold in confinement until after the election all disunionists," alias Democrats.

Why arrest and hold them in confinement until after the election poles to recent the election with the election of t Why arrest and hold them in commement until after the election, except to prevent them voting, and to deter other Democrats from going to the polls and making the attempt.

For the purpose of carrying out this detestable order, he says to General Banks and Gen. Stone,

For the purpose of carrying out this detestable order, he says to General Banks and Gen. Stone, "You are authorized to suspend the writ of habeas corpus." This was the unkindest cut of all. A man claiming to be the candidate of the Democratic party for President suspending the writ of habeas corpus in order to imprison Democrats beyond the relief of the law, and thereby to prevent them voting, and to carry the elections of the State of Maryland!

Reader, have you forgotten the history of that day? If so, go back to the files of your old newspapers and examine once more in shame and scorn the long list of your oppressed countrymen, your down-trodden Democratic brethren, who were incarcerated in loathsome prisons by that infamous order of General McOlellan. The ballot box, the last refuge of freedom, destroyed by a Republican major general, who now asks your support for President of the United States, having no higher claim to your confidence and support than that he has forfeited that of Mr. Lincoln's and the Republican party. We would be giad if the chapter of his evil deeds and audaclous designs could end here; but the culminated point is still before us; and must be told. THE HARRISON'S LANDING LETTER. Having inaugurated the odious, oppressive, and tyrannical system of provost marshals and arbitra-ry arrests, and dictated the whole system of mili-

ry arrests, and dictated the whole system of military interierence with slavery as at present practiced, having broken down and destroyed the ballot-box, having recommended or by his own order violated every right that Democrats hold dear, his next phase is that of a conspirator against our. Constitution and form of government, prompting Mr. Lincoln to disregard his constitutional advisers, turn Cobinet, Congress, and courts out of doors, and take upon himself the responsibility of administering the affairs of the Government according to his own will. his own will.

In pursuance of the atrocious and astounding scheme, he addresses Mr. Limcoln a long letter from Harrison's Landing, Va., dated the 7th of July, 1862, which for audacity of design and disgraceful subserviency is without a model. It is the most remarkable and extraordinary document this war has produced in either section of our distracted country. Under the pretence of correcting evils, and introducing a more civilized and Christian spirit into the conduct of the war, and under cover of the most wise and patriotic expressions, it adroitly conceals the glittering gems of a military despotism to tempt the ambition of the President. his own will.

KENTUCKY. ROCLAMATION OF GOV. BRAMLETTE-THE MILI-TARY AND THE RLECTIONS. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, FRANKFORT, Oct. 17, 1864.
To the Officers of Election and Criticens of Kentucky:

**
The apprehensions of many have been startled to The apprenensions of many have been startled to fear that the military authorities will interfere, and attempt to control the election. These fears have been awakened by the declaration of martial law over Kentucky just preceding the August elections, and by the incidents connected therewith, and by the confinance of martial law, without any occasion or reasonable pretence, therefore sion or reasonable pretence therefor.

The practical common sense of the loyal and law-The practical common sense of the loyal and lawabiding people of Kentucky can see no reason for being singled out for military rule, at a time when the civil authorities are fully established, and competent to the emergencies of government.

As martial law operates only upon those within the lines of military operations, and not upon adverse forces, and is only warranted where active hostilities exist, it is no satisfactory answer to those fears to say rebel raids and guerilla depredations make martial law necessary.

Rebels and guerillas must be met with martial forces, not with martial law. No guerilla was ever startled from the bush, or rebel soldier frightened from his purpose, or law-breaker intimidated into obedience of law, by a declaration of martial law. Martial law in Kentucky must expend its force upon the loyal citizens, as it cannot be brought to bear upon the rebels or guerillas. Nor is martial law required to empower our soldiers to give battle to rebels or to hunt down guerillas.

to rebels or to hunf down guerillas.

From this common sense wew, which is apparent to the intuition of all, martial law declared over. Kentucky assumes to many the aspect of a menace; and, therefore, they appeal to me, from all directions; to know "if we are to have a fair election."

The Constitution declares that "all elections shall be free and equal. If the officers of election will do their duty, and the citizens will manfully support them in the discharge of duty, we will have a "free election."

The efficers of election are civil officers—derivations to the contract of the citizens will be the contract of the citizens will be contracted to the contract of the citizens will be contracted to the citizens will be citizens will be contracted to the citizens will be citizens will be contracted to the citize election."

The efficers of election are civil officers—derive their powers from, and have all their duties prescribed by, civil authority. They can only look to the rules prescribed by law as their exclusive and only rule of duty. They cannot regard or obey any order in relation to elections from any military source whatever, without violating their oath. An order from any military source, directed to the officers of election, and assuming to direct their duties, is not only an outress. Done civil liberty, but an inis not only an outrage upon civil liberty, but an insult to the honor of the officers of election, and should be so resented.

The military authorities have nothing to do with The military authorities have nothing to do with elections, and have no authority or right, as officers or soldiers, to interfere therewith. At elections all are citizens—none are soldiers. Ultizenship is the highest status of the man. The soldier is but a cltizen employed in the military service—not in the civil. The daty of the soldier is to support—not to overthrow or control—the civil authority. He is to establish the civil authority where it, has been overhouse by result—not to overhead or mean overhead. overborne by revolt—not to overrule or usurp civil authority.

If, therefore, any military officer shall show himself so regardless of duty as to assume to direct or control the officers of election, you should treat such orders with indignant contempt, and scorn obedience, which implies perjury and cowardice in you.

If military force is brought to menace the officers

If military force is brought to menace the officers of election or voters, your duty is clearly marked out by law. The law is as binding upon the soldier as upon any other citizen. He has no more right to violate it, and is as amenable to its penalties. As no officer of any rank, from the President down, has any right, or authority to interfere with elections, no order to do so can legalize the act. If there be sufficient power in the citizens present at any place where such interference may be attempted to arrest the offenders, and hold them over to answer to the violated laws, it will be the duty of the sheriff to the offenders, and hold them over to answer to the violated laws, it will be the duty of the sherift to make the arrest in such case. He has authority to require the aid of every citizen, and it should be readily and promptly given in defence of a common right—of a blood-bought franchise. If the force omployed to interfere with the election be too great, at any place of voting, to be arrested, the officers of election in such case should adjourn, and not proceed with the election. If you are unable to hold a free election your duty is to hold none at all, but adjourn and report the offenders to the grand jury of your county for Indictment and punishment. This is the lawful mode of meeting unlawful attempts to is the lawful mode of meeting unlawful attempts to is the lawful mode of meeting unlawful attempts to disturb the freedom of elections.

The laws regulating elections prescribe all the duties of the officers and all the qualifications and test of the voter. Observe those rules and none other. None other are of authority or binding.

To the citizens I will add, it is your duty, each and all, to stand together in maintaining and defending this right, sacred to free government, whenever and wherescever, and by whomsoever assailed. No matter how wildly you may differ in views of policy and wheresoever, and by whomsoever assailed. No matter how widely you may differ in views of policy or choice of candidates, you have a common and individual interest in maintaining and defending for all and for each the freedom of elections. Divide as you please in your choice of candidates—this is your right—but stand tegether to the utmost extremity in maintaining and defending this right, common to all the security of all and the print. extremity in maintaining and defending this right, common to all, the security of all and the privilege of each. I trust there may not be any such efforts to interfere with the elections as many apprehend; but I know that the people, have the power to have a free election if they have the will, and will stand together in defence of their right. The people of Kentucky, are a law abiding, loyal, and much enduring people, and will ever be found struggling "to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired;" but will not accept a military despotism as a substitute for constitutional government.

To the people, whose right it is to have, is entrusted the defence and protection of the purity and freed m of the, election. My faith does not falter nor mind doubt as to the issue. "All elections shall"

nor mind doubt as to the issue. "All elections shall be free and equal" is the mandate of the Constitu tion and the fiat of the people.

THOMAS E. BRANLETTE,

A Rebel Thanksgiving. PROCLAMATION OF JEFF DAVIS APPOINTING It is meet that the people of the Confederate States should from time to time assemble to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, to render devout thanks for His manifold blessings, to worship His holy name, to bend in prayer at His footstool, and to accept with reverent submission the chastening of all His wise and all merciful providence. Let us, then, in temples and in fields, unite our voices in recognizing with adoring gratitude the manifestation of His protecting care in the many signal victories with which our arms have been crowned, in the fruitfulness with which our land has been blessed, and in the unimpaired. our land has been blessed, and in the unimpaire

our land has been blessed, and in the unimpaired energy and fortitude with which He has inspired our hearts and strengthened our arms in resistance to the iniquitous designs of our most in resistance to the iniquitous designs of our sensures.

And let us not forget that while graciously fourthers saing to us. His protection our sins have merited and received grievous chastisement; finat many of our best and bravest have fallen in battle; that many others are still held in foreign prisons; that large districts of our country have been devastated with savage ferceity, the penceful homes destroyed, and helpless women and children driven away in destitution, and that, with fiendish malignity, the passions of a servile race have been excited by our foes into the commission of atrocities from which death is a welcome escape.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do Issuethis my Banks." (See his letter to General Banks on this subject.)

General McClellan had no orders from the President or Secretary of War to commit this vile and unparalleled outrage upon the sovereignty of a State and the personal rights of the individual citizen.

FREE BALLOT AND FREE FIGHT—A PEACE DISCUSSION.

"A free ballot or a free fight" is now declared to be the purpose of the Democratic party. And here permit us respectfully to suggest, that it would be well for you to look into the record of General McClellan, which he has so arrogantly made the platform of the party, and ascertain whether he is willing to go into a "free fight for a free ballot." The following order, issued by him on the day it bears date, will very much assist your inquiries on this point.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1861.

General McClellan had no orders from the President of the Confederate States of America, do Issued this my proclamation, setting apart Wednesdey, the lith the day for oversity of Almighty God; and I do invoke all the people of times Confederate States of America, do Issued to the Confederate States of America, do Issued this my proclamation, setting apart Wednesdey, the lith day of Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do Issued this my proclamation, setting apart Wednesdey, the lith day of Now mber next, as a day to be spectally devoted to the worship of Almighty God; and I do invoke all the people of times Confederate States of America, do Issued the word and I woved all the people of times Confederate States of America, do Issued this my proclamation, setting apart Wednesdey, the lith day of the Confederate States of America, do Issued States of America, do I

Gov. Seymour on the Arrests in Wash ington. ALBANY, Oct. 30, 1864. Governor Seymour has issued the following pro clamation: To Amasa J. Parker, Wm. F. Allen, and Wm. Kelly

clamation:

To Amasa J. Parker, Wm. F. Allen; and Wm. Welly, greeting:

It being reported that Colonel Samuel North, agent of the State of New York at Washington, together with certain other citizens of this State, not in the military or naval service of the United States, have been placed in arrest by the military authorities of the United States, and no reason for such arrest having been given to me, and being anxious to learn the fact of such arrest, and the grounds therefor, to the end that no innocent persons may be imprisoned without a fair and speedy irial; and that no obstacle may be put in the way of the soldiers of the State having a fair ballot accessing to its law, shall be held to answer therefor, knew you, that I, Horatic Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby appoint you. Amasa J. Parker, William F. Allen, and William Kelly, commissioners for, and in behalf of the State of New York, and on authorize and direct you and each of you, forthwith to proceeds the city of washington as such commissioners, there to inquire into the facts and circumstances relating for such arrests, and alleged causes therefor, and it takes such action in the premises as will vindows the laws of the State, and the rights and liberty of its citizens, to the end that justice may be done; and that all attempts to prevent soldiers from this state, in the service of the United States, from voting, or to defraud them, or to coerce their action in voting; or to detain or after the votes already cast by them, in pursuance, of the laws of this state, may be exposed and punished, and that you report your proceedings to me with all; convenient peed.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

THE WAR PRESS. AG To the getter-up of the Ulub of ten or twenty, az extra copy of the Paper will be given. FOUR CENTS.

Catholic View of Emancipation in Marylang. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: How the heart of the loyal Catholic North swells with exultation at the thought that this glo-rious old Commonwealth, the founder of roligious liberty in America, has wiped the stain of slavery from her escutcheon forever! Too long did she bear that blot; too long did she leave unheeded the teachings of her fathers' faith, and the principles of American independence; too long left unfulfilled the mission trusted to her by the pilgrims of St. Mary's; too long delayed to emulate in freedom's cause the deeds of her noblest son, who "staked housands for liberty;" too long acquiesced in the

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

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

hey aford very little more than the cost of paper."

very principles of British tyranny from which " her fathers fled in fear." But she has awakened at last; the martial tramp of New England, "marching on" in Freedom's cause. awoke her on that memorable 19th of April, just as she was awakened on that same historic day many a year before; now as then, she rose and anwered, oh, how nobly, let this day's triumph tell. She needed a Lexington, Massachusetts gave it: gave her best and truest blood, to baptize her in Freedom's baptism, when the pangs and throes of the nation should bring her forth in a newer and better birth. It was not in vain ; her soil now sanctified by freemen's blood a slave shall never tread. In the victorious echoes of South Mountain and Antietam. in the historic waters of the Patapsco and Monocacy, as they kiss the Potomac and Chesapeake, liberty everywhere swells the chorus, Nevermore Oh Maryland, free Maryland, Christian Maryland, now more [than ever Catholic Maryland, rejoice! exult in this thy day!. Wave thy banners, peal thy chimes, wear thy proudest mien to day, when thou standest before the nations of the earth redeemed, regenerated, dis enthralled! Go and kneel by Carroll's grave, or before the altar near the ashes of that other Carroll, priest and patriot; say in the last utterances of the sainted Kenrick, "Now we shall have peace!" there thank thy God, thy fathers' God, that the principles of these sainted dead are thy deeds, of their prayers thine the fulfilling; that the bleaching bones of South Mountain, Antietam, and Mo nocacy have taught thee fearful though profitable truths. Let all thy sons and daughters unite in joyful thanksgiving that the grace has been theirs to reiect at length, in thunder tones, the unhallowed inspirations of South Carolina when she asked thee to forget that the blood of thine own braves of Pulaski's ne purchased in part her liberty; then catching the inspiration of those, to thee doubly symbolical names, the ark and the dove rise and do thy part in waving o'er the tempest tossed land the olive branch of peace, Union, and liberty. Above all, let no foolish tears be shed for thy degenerate children who sought to tighten thy chain, perpetuate the blot, and add the equally dark one, treason. With their acknowledged leader, the judicial representative and scion of a slave aristocracy, they died, died a moral death of political suicide. Let their requiembe the joyous shouts of a people hailing liberty.

No exhuming of their remains for the anointing; burn them rather in the fire of freedom; their graves self-dug, their memory a curse, their epitaph blank! C. H. A. E. The Financial Crisis in England. ARGE NUMBER OF BEAVY FAILURES ANNOUNCED. By the latest European advices, we learn that the commercial depression is very great, and that the additional failures reported include twenty Liverpool firms interested in the American trade. The Liverpool Courier of October 14 says : The affairs of Messrs: Thomson & Oldfield, brokers, have been adjusted in a manner highly creditable to the firm. It was agreed that the firm should go on with new books, under the expectation that, by an extension of time to parties indebted to them, they will be able to meet all their present engagements in full, and have a surplus in hand. Under these circumstances the firm is reinstand in engagements in full, and have a surplus in hand. Under these circumstances the firm is reinstated in commercial credit. The suspension has been announced of Messrs. variously estimated, the highest computation being £150,000, and the lowest £40,000. The losses have chiefly arisen on sugar and cotton.

The liquidation of Messrs. Elijah Price & Co., whose failure took place some days ago, is expected to be unfavorable.

We announced on Thursday the stoppage of Mr. Louis Speltz. merchant and broker. The Temple. The first estimate of liabilities was exagerated. They are now authoritatively computed at £329,000 and it is asserted that the assets will not prove satisfactory. The Liverpool Times, of the 15th, reports the following failures: N. H. Williams & Co., Manchester, have sus-N. H. Williams & U.O., Manchester, have suspended.

The suspension has been announced of H. Ledgard, woolen warehouseman, with liabilities for about £25,000, and assets estimated at £15,000.

Jesper Brothers, manufacturers, Preston, have stopped payment, with liabilities to the amount of about £22,000.

Vice Chancellor Kindersley has heard the case for the winding up of the Leeds Banking Company, and appointed Mr. Turquand sole provisional liquidator.

liquidator.

William Patterson, an eminent ship-builder of Bristol, has suspended; liabilities about £40,000, one half said to be owing to Bristol bankers.

A meeting of the creditors of Westall Brothers has been held in Manchester. Their liabilities represent £9:214, and assets only £19,902. It was decided that the estate should be wound up under decided that the estate should be wound up under assignment.
The stoppage of Webber & Biddulph, merchants, London; is announced. Liabilities about £70,000, including about £40,000 secured. The unsecured creditors expect about ten shillings in the pound.

Bendir & Co., merchants and commission agents, London, have stopped, "in consequence of heavy losses by bad debus and on produce." Liabilities about £25,000, a portion secured.

At a meeting of creditors of Manual & Brillman, which manufacturers and diamond merchants who watch manufacturers and diamond merchants, who suspended on the 6th ult., a very unsatisfactory balance sheet was submitted, showing uncovered balance sneet was submitted, snowing uncovered liabilities to the amount of £99,364 and assets of which only about £6,504, the actual amount of the stock in trade—can be relied on.

The suspension has been announced of Edward Lazard, London, a respectable French merchant, rather largely engaged in foreign exchange and banking transactions. His direct liabilities are stated to be about £200,000, and it is to the fact that stated to be about £200,000, and it is to the fact that about £120,000 of these are on cotton bills from Havre that the present difficulty is to be attributed. In addition to his direct liabilities, his name is upon bills negotiated for £300,000, but these, it is superior that the present different provided for

bills negotiated for £300,000, but these, it is supposed, will be duly provided for.

The London Post of the 15th says. The following circular, announcing the failure of Messrs. Brown, Buckley; & Co., merchants, was issued 14th inst:

11 Great Tower street,
London, E. C., Oct. 14, 1864.

Gentlemen: It is with deep regret that we have to announce that we have, after mature deliberation, conie to the determination of suspending our parments at all events until was know the great. tion, come to the determination of suspending our payments, at all events until we know the actual extent of the liabilities that will come upon us under contracts still outstanding for cotton and other produce. During the last three months we have sustained very considerable losses from the fall in these commodities, and also from the fallure of principals whom we had guaranteed to fulfil their engagements. As far as we are enabled at this moment to make up our accounts our estate shows a considerable surplus, notwithstanding the further depreciation that has occurred. abled at this moment to make up our accounts our estate shows a considerable surplus, notwithstanding the further deprectation that has occurred, but as we are quite unable to foresea to, what extent some of our principals may still surfer, and the consequent, further; loss, that may fall upon ourselves, we deem it prudent, in the interest of all concerned, for suspend our payments, so that all who have claims upon us may be placed on the same footing, whatever may be the result of our outstanding engagements. We have, in the meanitime, placed our books in the hands of Messrs. Quilter, Ball, & Co., of Moorgate street, and immediate arrangements will be made by means of a newly constituted firm to keep all future transactions distinct from the past. We are your most obedient servants, Brown, Brokley, & Co.

Monument to Colonel Shaw. The Anti-Slavery Standard announces that the 54th Massachusetts Regiment (colored) has contributed fifteen hundred and forty-five dellars towards the fund for erecting a monument in memory of Colonel Robert G. Shaw. The following letter from General Saxton acknowledges the receipt of this sum:

HEADQUARTERS URITED STATES FORGES,

DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT,

BEAUFORT (S. GS.), October 17, 1864.

MY DEAR COLONED. Thave received your letter of the 7th, forwarding differn hundred and forty-five dollars as a contribution from the entisted men of your regiment to the monument soon to be exceted in insurory of their former colonel, Robert G. Shaw, and those who fell with him in the assault on Fort.

Wagner Please inform the donors that their genewagner. Please inform the donors that their gene-Wegner. Please inform the donors that their gene-rous contribution, with that contributed by the freedmen in this department, makes the fund now about three thousand dollars (33,000). It is safely invested in disassednessets interest bearing bonds. The glorious work which our armies, in the field and patriots at home are now doing, means that the day is not far distant when a granite shaft shall stand unmolested on South Carolina soil to mark the spot where brave men died, not as recent de-velopments have shown, alone as soldiers, but as martyrs in the cause of freedom. When for a month, under my command, your brave regiment month, under my command, your brave regiment guarded so vigilantly and soldierly six hundred re-bet officers, near that spot where their colonel and comrades were massacred, it required but little faith to believe that the scales of justice were turning towards the right, and that it was time to com-mence the monuscent. It sim Colone! with great respect; yours, stacerely. R. Saxrow, Brigadler General Volunteers. Col. E. N. HALLOWELL, commanding 5th Registrement Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry;

The Verma INTENDED APPEAL TO THE PRIVE COUNCIL IN ENGLAND OUR ARMAMENT TO BE INCREASED ON THE LAKES.
WORTEELL, Oct 31:—The Confederate managers. in the case of the St. Albans raiders, in the event of a decision being given by the Canadian court to surreader up, the raiders, intend appealing to a judicial committee of the Privy Council in Engander Is not it is reported that the United States Government is a metified England of their intention to, increase their armament on the lakes for the purpose of pro-

ecting the frontiers. The Monitor "Mousdnock"—The Cruise from New York. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 30.—The turreted monfo or "Monadnock" arrived to day from New Fork,

tor. Menadnock! arrived to day from New Fork, accompanied by three vessels as a consol. The conduct of the monitor during the very section with east is spoken of in eulogistic taring by the officers.

Spain, Peru, and Orning The London Post, of Oct. 15, 88ys: "Advices from Madrid state that Peruvian affairs occupionitie attention of the Cabinet. As we stated a few divers since. Vice Admiral Prizon, as we stated a few diverse and the Admiral Prizon, as we stated a few diverse and the Admiral Prizon, as we stated a few diverse and the Admiral Prizon, he to be replaced by Yice Admiral Prizon, by Spain. Should the Peruvian Government perpension respectively them hostilities are to commence by the intellective them hostilities are to commence by the Spanish nevel squadron destroying or sinking the Spanish nevel squadron destroying in savor of Peruv."

General Excitement in Sandens Scoun-

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN SANDESKY SCOUN-GREAT EXCITEMENT IN SANDERRY SCOUNDED BELG: FROM CANADA ARBESTED. The Sandusky Register of Friday last, gives an account of a great xcitement in that city the hight previous caused by the presence of a number of repel scoundreds from anda. Attention was first attracted to them by help rowdylem in the salogus, A German was recoked down by one of them, and they afterwards scalled a private residence, and were said at by he occupant, but unfortunately the charge wounded returned soldier, who was passing. The Mayor peedily organized a private problem force, and they were selected to party were a received. No arms were found on hem, but circumstances indicate that they were ent on a St. Albaha raid.