THE MONTANA POST.

D. W. TILTON, & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

"My Country, May she Always be right, But My Country, Right or Wrong."

VOL. 1. VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA TERRITORY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864. NO. 8.

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The Montana Post

D. W. Tilton, & Co.,

D. W. Tilton. Ben. R. Dittes.

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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McMATH & LOVELL,
Attorneys at Law, Virginia City, M. T., will promptly attend to all professional business entrusted to their care. 1–3m

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McCORMICK & BURNS,
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W. M. Stafford, R. B. Parrott, L. W. Borton,
Cal. Iowa. Col.
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Attorneys at Law, Office on Idaho street, opposite the court house, Virginia City, Montana Territory. 2–3m

H. MOIER,
Resturant, Virginia City, Montana Territory.—Meals served at all hours. Also the best of liquors. 1–3m

J. B. JUDGE,
Boot & Shoe maker, Virginia City, Montana Territory. The best of custom work always on hand. Give me a trial. 1–6m

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French Baker, Nevada City, Montana Territory, would say to his numerous customers that he is always on hand to stuff the mouths of the hungry.—Give him a call. 1–6m

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Physician and Surgeon, formerly assistant in the Hospital du midi in Paris, and attached to the New York Hospital, New York—recently from Dubuque, Iowa. Office in Virginia City, opposite the hay scales, main street. 1–6m

S. T. BUTLER,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler. Particular attention paid to repairing all classes of watches. Any part of any watch can be made new at this establishment, and warranted to give satisfaction.—Call and examine specimens of Jewelry made from the native gold. 1–1y

CALIFORNIA HOTEL,
Nevada City, Montana Territory.
LOUIS BELANGER, - - - - - Proprietor.
This hotel is situated on Main street, and in the best part of the City. The table supplied with the best the market affords, and the saloon furnished with the best liquors.
Rooms and beds can be had at reasonable prices. Charges for board moderate. 2

FOUND.

A CERTIFICATE OF TEN SHARES OF THE consolidated Silver Star Company. The owner by provining property and paying for this advertisement can have the same at the City Book Store, Virginin City. 4—tf

MECHANICAL BAKERY,
Cuver street, Virginia City, M. T. Pullman & Kandall, proprietors. Keep on hand all kinds of bread, cakes and pies, which aro going off like "hot cakes," at cheap rates. 1–6m

STAR BAKERY AND SALOON,
Nevada City, M. T. Peter Ryan, proprietor.—All persons wishing good bread are requested to call. Prices low. Also, beer furnished with the best of drinks. Here is the place to get an honest loaf, a cake or pie, and "something to wash it down." 1–6m

LUMBER YARD.
Idaho street, Virginia City, M. T. James Gennall, proprietor. Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of the best lumber, which will be sold at low rates. 1–1y

Drs. BROOKE & GLICK,
Jackson Street, below Wallace Virginia City Montana Territory.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. J. ROE & CO.,
Wallace street, Virginia City, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Stoves, &c. St. Louis winter wheat, flour, and corn meal for sale by the hundred, or in quantities to suit. 1–3m

IDAHO HOTEL,
Wallace street, Virginia City, M. T. J. M. Castner proprietor. The proprietor announces to his old friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate boarders by the meal, day or week at low rates. His table furnished with the best the market affords. 1–1y

LEWIS & HALE,
Manufacturers of Jewelry, Jackson street, Virginia City, M. T. Strict attention given to repairing all classes of watches, and warranted to give satisfaction. Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Jewelry. Every thing in our line made to order at low rates. 1–3m

COLORADO
HAIR DRESSING ROOM.
Hair Dyeing and Cutting Done in GOOD STYLE.
TOM. WHITE, Proplietor.
3—1y

W. F. SANDERS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Virginia City, Montana Territory. 3—1y

Wm. DECKER.
Surgeon Dentist.
OFFICE IN POST OFFICE BUILDING. PAtients visited at their residence when desired. tf—3

ROATH & CO.,
AMERICAN WATCHES JUST RECEIVED DIrect from the manufactories.
Every description of Jewelry manufactured from the Native Gold. Call, Examine Specimens, and then judge.
Sign of the **MAMMOTH WATCH.**
NEVADA CITY, Montana Territory.
Virginia City, Sept. 10, 1864.
3—6m

Wm. DECKER.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
Real Estate and Mining Agency.
All business promptly attended to. Office in Post Office Building 4—tf

J. T. HENDERSON,
PAINTER AND SIGN WRITER.
Office on Cover Street, Virginia City.
5—6m

LIME AND BRICK.
BY
HENRY BAIER.
Also Flue Building, and all kinds of brick work done to order. 5—3m

Wm. CHUMASERO.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, VIRGINIA CITY, MONtana Territory. Office, corner of Wallace and Jackson streets, at J. A. Ming's Store. 4—tf

Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon.
MUSTACHE AND HAIR COLORING.
South Side of Wallace Street, Va. City
LYONS & WHITE, Proprietors.
3—1y

F. C. CORNELL, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at the Nebraska House, nearly opposite the Post Office.
AS THE DOCTOR HAS ENJOYED A SALUBRIous and successful practice for upwards of 30 years and as he has permanently located in this city he feels confident in soliciting a liberal share of the public patronage. 6—3t

PLANTER'S HOUSE
Corner of Idaho and Jackson Sts., Virginia City, Montana Territory.
WM. & JOHN A. SHOOT
(Formerly of the Planter's House, Hannibal Mo.)
PROPRIETORS.
THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE, FORMERLY conducted by Wm. Sloan, Esq., having been enlarged and re-fitted is now open with every facility for the accommodation of Guests and Boarders. Comfortable rooms and beds are provided, and the table is carefully furnished with the best the market and seasons afford.
Passengers for the early Stage Coaches can obtain good lodgings here and be wakened at the proper hour. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Wm. & Jno. A. SHOOT,
4—tf Proprietors.

JOHN S. ATCHISON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
REVENUE STAMPS AND BLANKS FOR SALE AT
ALLEN & MILLARD'S BANK.
VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA TERRITORY.
4—tf

PEOPLE'S MARKET.
Wallace St., Next Door to Weary's New Bank.
MEATS, VEGETABLES, GAME,
&c., &c., &c.
STEWART & BALL.
4—tf

FOUND.
ON THE HEADWATERS OF THE MADISON, about seventy-five miles from this city, one yoke of cattle, one a yellow with a white belly, and the other a dark brown, with white on his belly, and one hind white leg; also, a light iron grey mere. Any person proving property and paying charges can find the same by enquiring at the Saloon of Dr. J. Mearns, Nevada City, Madison county, Montana Territory. JAMES PURDY.
5—

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

The *Republican* has issued an extra containing the following important intellgence:

We learn officially that the advance of the rebel General Forrest has been suddenly checked at Pulaski, Tenn., to which point northward he pushed after destroying the railroad bridge over Elk river. Dispatches received by Government, this morning, containing the latest report from Sheridan, announces his arrival at Harrisonburg on Monday, and his intention to follow up the pursuit of Early, who passed along towards Staunton with the shattered fragments of his defeated and demolraized army. Every attempt of Early to take advantage of the gaps in the Blue Ridge mountains, to annoy Sheridan's rear, has been defeated. On Saturday, Forbit's cavalry met the rebel cavalry near Buray Court House, and after a spirited fight of several hours, routed them with a loss of several hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. The rebels were commanded by General Wickham. They retreated up the valley. On Sunday our cavalry effected a junction with Sheridan's infantry near New Market.

Head Q'rs Army of Potomac, Sept. 28.

The quiet in front of Petersburg is broken only by the usual picket firing and occasional artillery duels. Considerable heavy firing was heard yesterday and to-day in the direction of James river, supposed to be from gun boats. A large body of rebel cavalry are reported this forenoon to be moving on our left. The object is not yet developed.

Three spies were arrested within our lines yesterday.

New York, Sept. 28.

The steamer Cassandia, from New Orleans the 18th, with 300 prisoners from Fort Morgan, has arrived.

Gardiner, Me., Sept. 28.

Official returns from 475 towns, cities and plantations, or nearly the whole vote of the state, foot up as follows: Cony, 62,389; Howard, 46,476. Last year's vote in the same towns, stood: Cony, 67,799; Bradbury, 50,223. The vote on the constitutional amendment allowing soldiers in the field to vote, stands: In favor, 74,430; against, 19,127.

Concord, Sept. 28.

The Supreme Court of New Hampshire has decided that the soldiers voting bill is valid and binding in law without the signature of the Governor. The veto message of Governor Having was returned to the Legislature one day too late.

Nashville, Sept. 28th.

A courier from Rosseau has arrived with dispatches to the effect that during the night Forrest withdrew his whole force from the vicinity of Pulaski. He is believed to have crossed to the Chattanooga railroad. Rosseau reports the rebel loss during yesterday's fight at about 200. Twenty prisoners were also captured.

The Col. commanding at Columbia telegraphs that small detachments of rebels were near Columbia to strike the railroad between there and Nashville.

New York, 29th.

It is stated that Jeff. Davis has gone to Georgia to head off Stephens and Brown in their efforts to restore that State to the Union. The situation in that direction, so far as the rebel cause is concerned, is considered critical in the extreme. Nothing less than Jeff's presence can reconcile the citizens of the state to a longer endurence of the rebel yoke. Hood's army is also reported to be in such a state of demoralization that the presence of their President is considered necessary to bring them up to the fighting point.

St. Louis, Sept. 28th.

Colonel Mills was attacked at Mineral Point last night by a large body of rebels. The enemy were repulsed, but our troops subsequently withdrew to De Soto.

Potosi was captured by the rebels last night. Smith's head-quarters are still at De Soto, where he is receiving reinforcements.

Ewing was ordered to evacuate Pilot Knob but the rebels cut the communications before he could go away.

General Blair is home on sick leave. He tendered his services to Rosecrans to-day, and was directed to assist in the organization of the militia.

About 12,000 militia are now under arms, which with independent citizen companies, will make quite a formidable force.

Washington, Sept. 29th.

A dispatch from Grant gives a telegram contained in yesterday's Richmond *Whig*, dated Charlottsville, which says: That our cavalry entered Staunton on Monday at 8 o'clock, p. m., and that our forces were also at Waynesboro. No damage has been done up to 4 o'clock, p. m., but the smoke indicated that they were burning the railroad track between Christian Creek and Staunton.

No direct communication has been had with Sheridan for several days. A courier to and from him is known to have been captured by the guerrillas that infest that country in his rear.

Dispatches to 9:40 last night, were received from Sherman at Atlanta, but no movement at that point is reported.

From Nashville our despatches are to 9:30 last night. The enemy did not attack at Pulaski, but took the pike towards Fayetteville, and was pursued about nine miles by our cavalry. Rosseau is returning with his infantry to Nashville.

A desperate effort will be made by the enemy to force Sherman from Atlanta by destroying his communications.

The draft is quietly progressing in all the States. Signed: STANTON.

New York, 29th.

Special to the *World*: Several deserters from Lee's army reached here to-day and say there is indication of the evacuation of Richmond. The Virginia troops, however, pretest against it, and should the rebel authorities do so, it would cause a mutiny among the Virginians. Those conscripts declare that the confederates are making preparations which look very much like evacuation. Several Government works and shops have been closed and the machinery had been removed further South when these parties left Richmond a few days ago, and the machinery of other shops were being packed for removal if it was deemed necessary. A large number of mechanics had been conscripted for the rebel army.

A special to the *Times* says, that Hooker has been appointed to an important command.

Washington, Sept. 29th.

The following official dispatch from Grant was received at the War Department to-day:

Head-quarters army of the Potomac,
Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29th, 10:40 a. m.

Ord's corps advanced this morning and carried a very strong fortification and a long line of entrenchments below Chapin's farm; capturing some 15 pieces of artillery and 200 to 300 prisoners. Gen. Ord was wounded, but not dangerously. Gen. Birney advanced at the same time from Deep Bottom and carried the New Market road and entrenchments. He scattered the enemy in every direction. He is now marching on towards Richmond. I left Birney where the road intersects the New Market and Richmond road. The whole country is filled with fortifications thus far.

[Signed,] U. S. GRANT.

New York, Sept. 29.

The *Post's* special says: Hooker left here for Cincinnati this morning. The reported capture of Staunton by Sheridan in confirmed.

Harrisonburg, Va., Sept. 29.

Sheridan reports the close and sccessful pursuit of Early through Brown's Gap. At Port Republic he destroyed 75 wagons and 4 cassions. Torbitt entered Staunton on the 26th, and destroyed much property of the Confederates, and did the same at Waynesboro. From 25 to 40 prisoners daily give themselves up, reporting the demoralization of Early's command to be fearful. The seizure of the forage around Staunton is a heavy blow to the enemy. Early drew all his supplies from it.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 27.

The action on the James is a brilliant success. The captured works are very strong, and Gen. Birney's forces menace Richmond. The colored troops behaved splendidly. The forces are within 5 miles of Richmond.

Washington, Oct. 1.

Ex-Governor Dennison is sworn into office.

Head Q'rs Army of the Potomac.

Butler reports that the 10th and 18th corps carried the enemy's position at Chapin's Bluff taking 300 prisoners and 16 pieces of artillery, flags, &c.

Detroit, Sept.

The Governor General of Canada has ordered all persons from the Federal States of America who have taken refuge in Canada since the 1st of August, 1864, and who are fit for military duty, to report immediately to Capt. Wilkes of Her Majesty's service, for enrollment into the military service of Her Majesty's government. All person's failing to comply with this order will be subject to summary arrest, fine and imprisonment. Refugees or exiles seeking protection fron this government, must lend their aid to strengthen the government that gives them protection.

St. Louis, Sept. 29.

A raid on Potosi was made by a scouting party who robbed all the stores and conscripted several citizens.

The particulars of the affair at Centralia are received. Thirty-four soldiers, most of them discharged veterans returning home from Atlanta, were shot in cold blood, and their bodies terribly mutilated. Mr. Roland express agent at Centralia was also murdered, and three citizens on the train were wounded and left to burn up with the train, which was fired and started off at full speed. About an hour after the guerillas left, Major Johnson, with about 150 militia, arrived at Centralia and started in pursuit. They were ambushed three miles out of town, and 96 of them, including Major Johnson, were killed. The militia were all raw and badly armed. The guerillas were under command of the notorious Bill Anderson.

The following dispatches to head-quarters to-night, are from Ewing's Adjutant:

At daylight our outposts at Ironton were attacked and forced back within half a mile of the Fort. The enemy made a desperate effort to get possession of Shepard's mountain, and at 2 o'clock p. m., succeeded in driving a battalion of the 14th Iowa into the rifle-pits, and getting two 6-pounders in position on the mountain. The three mountain slopes overlookiug the Fort were filled with dismounted cavalry, extending across the valley between the Fort and Ironton, and commanded by Marmaduke, while a column passed around the base of Shepard's mountain and formed at the south of Gen. Cabell's command of dismounted cavalry on the slope of Pilot Knob. The rebel troops thus disposed, a signal of two guns was fired from the mountain, and the assault in force moved on our works. They came up in fine style to the ditches, but went back to the mountain in haste, leaving 1,500 killed and wounded. Among the latter is Gen. Cabell, one Lieut-Colonel, two Captains, and two Lieutenants. Our entire loss is nine killed and sixty wounded. Yesterday at 4 o'clock a. m., we left the Fort and blew up the magazine. Price was commanding in person.

Since the reception of the above dispatch, we learn that Ewing, after blowing up the magazine, evacuated Pilot Knob and brought away his entire command. He will reach Harrison's station on the South west Branch railroad to-night. There is much rejoicing in the city at the escape of Ewing and his gallant army.

General Smith has evacuated De Soto this morning, and brought his forces to Jefferson barracks, twelve miles below the city. The entire country below the Merrimac bridge, is abandoned. Gen. Smith arrived in the city to-night.

The Unionists along the North Missouri railroad are intensely excited over the Centralia massacre, and call for the extermination of all rebels and their sympathizers. The organization of citizens has so far progressed that business will be resumed tomorrow. Stores will be closed at 3 o'clock daily, to give an opportunity to drill.

The rebels infest the entire country south of De Soto, plundering everybody they meet. They have a list of all the wounded men where they pass through, whom it is said they kill. They conscript all rebel sympathizers, even boys of fifteen. The city is full of refugees from that section, and large numbers are emigrating to Illinois and other states. Troops continue to arrive from Illinois and other states.

New York, Sept. 30.

Late southern papers contain the following:

The Macon *Confederate* commenting on the propositions for peace tendered by Sherman, says that Gov. Brown replied that their negotiations could lead to no practical results, as Sherman was only General of one of the Federal armies and he was Governor of only one of the Confederate states.

A correspondent says: Hood is in cheerful spirits. Before many months the Federals will hear from him through quite a novel and unexpected channel.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says: Magruder has gone into Arkansas with a very heavy force. Jeff Davis, on the way to Georgia, made a speech at Salisbury, N. C., and said that though reverses had befallen them, the spirit of the Confederacy was unbroken, and would yet bring a peace independence from the haughty foe. He called on all to enter the army, and urged women to marry no man who shirked the duties of a soldier.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 23rd, on authority of a correspondent: says: "An agreement has been effected between the Rebel Government and a Commissioner representing a certain European population by which some 30,000 soldiers of approved valor will be added to the armies. They are to receive a grant of land belonging to the Confederacy, but where, it is not stated." The correspondent intimates that these men are to come from Poland.

St. Louis, Sept. 30.

Capt. Hall, just arrived, gives a detailed account of the defence of Pilot Knob; but it does not differ materially from the report already telegraphed. He says:

At one time the rebels were so near the fort that they got on the draw-bridge, which was down, the ropes having broken, but they were driven back with great slaughter and forced to retreat. Our men fired about 300 rounds each. The garrison was not pursued after leaving the Fort.

A train of sixty-four wagons had been destroyed by the rebels between Irondale and Mineral Point, and the men massacred without demanding their surrender.

New York, Oct. 1.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent of the 29th, says: Rumors of a heavy battle near Petersburg have been rife here for the past two days and have caused great excitement, but upon inquiry, the facts prove that nothing more than the usual amount of picket firing has disturbed the quiet spell in the vicinity of the city, while however, there has been no pitched battle fought of late, still everything is preparing for the most sanguinary conflict, and the time is not far distant when a grand and decisive movement will be commenced which must result in a great Union victory. Heavy reinforcements for the front are arriving daily, and either ascend the James river in vessels which bring them, or are re-shipped here on light draft steamers.

This morning the ocean steamer Arago, Captain Henry Godsden, arrived here *en route* for Hilton Head. She discharged a large number of recruits who were sent forward to City Point.

The *Herald's* head-quarters army of the James correspondent of the 29th says: The army of the James is in motion, and the fact itself is not considered contraband by the military authorities. It may be stated further that the operations during the next few days will be of the most important character. The men are really in fine spirits and equal to a strong undertaking. Though the movements have been organized and conducted thus far, with the greatest possible secresy, still the most gratifying confidence is felt and unreservedly expressed that great efforts are to be made to accomplish the long desired objective point of the campaign.

The Charlestown *Mercury* says: Beauregard has accepted the command of Hood's army.

New York, Oct. 1.

The *Commercial's* special says: The government has information that the invasion into Missouri is substantially squashed, and Sherman has restored his communications with no apprehension of a lack of supplies. It is now positively stated that Sherman has corresponded with Gov. Brown of Georgia, concerning peace, and that the Governor approves of Sherman's course in the matter.

October 2.

The Herald correspondent with the 18th corps gives the following account of the part taken by that corps:

Hickman's and Stannard's divisions crossed the James at Aiken's Landing. A mile was marched before they came in contact with the enemy; but they showed no desire to fight and fell back rapidly from their lines of rifles pits, which were abandoned.

When they reached the main line they showed resistance and opened with sharpshooters and artillery of every description. Immediately in front of Stannard and commanding the road was a large fort mounting 11 guns. Preparations were made to storm it. When ready, Gen. Ord gave the signal and our men rushed across the field in the face of the enemy's artillery and musketry and captured the fort, guns and a number of prisoners.

Gen. Ord was wounded just as he entered the fort. Gen. Burnham was killed as he was about to enter. Hickman took command of the corps after Ord was wounded and made several desperate charges to capture the enemy's second line; but owing to the fact of the 10th corps and Paine's division of the 18th corps not joining us till noon, no further success has been met with. Twenty-two guns were captured—nearly all heavy.

The Herald correspondent at Butler's head-quarters, Sept. 30, writes:

Early yesterday a. m., Butler had captured all the fortifications save one immediately opposite Fort Darling. We still hold them, notwithstanding the vigorous shelling by the rebel rams.

The fact that one of our hospitals was located within three miles of the city throughout yesterday is significant. It is reported that the rebels are rushing reinforcements to their left by train loads of 15 to 17 cars each.

The Peruvian, from Liverpool, 22d, has arrived.

Latest American advices were regarded so favorable for the North that the Confederate loan declined a quarter less than nine per cent. in one week.

The Times' editorial, criticising the platform of the two parties, regards them as identical except that one is turned upside down. Lincoln cannot forego the Union and must keep on fighting, but will make peace if the Union is preserved, as unconditionally as anybody. McClellan cannot forego the Union; but, instead of going on with the war, he puts the peace experiment first and reserves the fighting for afterwards.

The Times thinks the nation, after enjoying a respite from war and realizing the blessing of peace once more, may gradually be resolved on retaining those blesings, even at the expenses of what would now be thought impossible to surrender.

The political situation in Copenhagen has assumed a peculiar character. Not only the Swedish papers evince in a most pointed manner their Scandinavian tendencies, but even Copenhagen journals openly avow sentiments favorable to the formation of a Scandinavian, dynasty instead of reorganizing. They attack the stipulations of peace and the preliminaries therefor. It is quite essential that the great German powers should adhere strictly to paragraph one of the protocol of the armistice, whereby hostilities can be resumed at any time after six months' notice.

The Morning Post confirms the reported new treaty of France and Italy, and believes itself justified in announcing that the agreement is signed for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

The principal points are, that the French forces shall gradually withdraw within two years; that the King of Italy shall undertake to preserve inviolate the possessions of the Church as at present defined, and guarrantee not to countenance or assist the machinations of what is termed the party of action in Italy; that the capital of Italy shall be removed to Florence.

French Journals are demanding explanations from the Moniteur on the subject.

The Italian parliament was convened on the 5th of October.

A demonstration had taken place at Turin. A number of young men paraded the streets, shouting down with the ministry—no disturbance. The assemblage dispersed on their own accord.

Spain.—The Minister of the Interior had sent a circular to the civil governor recommending the impartial treatment of all political parties—at the same time an exercise of severity and the maintenance of law and order.

Greece.—The national assembly had decided to abolish the Senate and have only one chamber in future.

New York, Oct. 3.

The Tribune's special says, our lines now extend from Chapin's Bluff to White Oak swamp, a distance of five or six miles from Richmond. From the bluff we command the enemy's lower pontoon across the James. Our loss is estimated at 700.

It is reported that Torbett's cavalry captured one of Early's trains beyond Staunton. It is also reported that a force of rebel cavalry had taken possession of Grafton. We had no force there.

The citizens of Harrisonburg say that Early had but four pieces of artillery and 10,000 men when he passed that place. At Staunton he had two batteries of 5 pieces each in reserve. His troops had lost their regimental organization and were retreating pell-mell for a place of safety.

Baltimore, Sept. 29.

Early reached Keelstown at 11 o'clock yesterday. Opinions were divided as to whether he would make a stand there or fall further back. There is considerable excitement among the citizens of Staunton; many are leaving, sick and wounded.

The government stores have been moved to a place of safety. Sheridan may take Staunton, but its capture will avail him nothing. The valley since the war began has been a race ground. Sheridan has reached the other end of the course; if he don't pull up of his own accord he will be pulled up.

From Culpepper we hear there is no enemy in that country except a small body of cavalry that recently burned a bridge at Rapidan station.

President Davis arrived at Macon, Ga., on the 22d and made a speech there; he is going to Hood's army.

No movements of any consequence by the enemy were reported up to last accounts.

The expulsion of citizens from Atlanta has been complete.

It was reported yesterday that Hood's army was in Sherman's rear, between him Chattanooga.

A large force of mounted Yankees were collecting at Pound Gap with the intention of making a raid on the Virginia salt works; they number about 3,000.