THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Latest Southern News

DEPATCHES FROM GEN. HOOD.

Full Details of the Death of John Morgan.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. WHEELER.

MORGAN'S SUCCESSOR

Latest from Macon, Georgia.

"EXAMINER" ON THE SITUATION

A CRISIS AT HAND.

The "Confederacy" in Danger.

GRANT'S POWER RESPECTED

General Sherman Very Severe.

RICHMOND FINANCE AND TRADE.

LARGE FIRE AT RICHMOND.

Loss Four Millions of Dollars.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We have received the Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th instant, from which we make the following extracts:—

The War News.

Yesterday, being Sunday, was fruitful of rumors most absurd relative to movements said to be taking place in and about Petersburg. They are unworthy of the space it would require to repeat them.

We have authentic information that yesterday was one of the most quiet days at Petersburg that has passed during the so called siege. Not a gun was heard to disturb the stillness of the Sabbath air. On Friday the enemy captured a small party of our pickets south of the town. This driving in and capturing of pickets is a thing of daily occurrence when great hostile armies are in close proximity. Both sides practise it, and all reflecting pickets, when on outposts, consider their being captured or "driven in" as among the most probable of events.

It will be seen from the following official despatch from General Hood, that Sherman proposes to make a desert of the city of Atlanta. All the white inhabitants are to be torn from their homes and sent either to the North or South. We are at a loss to divine the cause of this cruel and barbarous measure. This is General Hood's despatch on the subject:—

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, September 9, 1864.—General Bragg:—General Sherman has ordered the removal of all citizens from Atlanta to a North or South, as they may elect, and proposes a truce for ten days to provide for the transportation of such as may desire to come south. I have accepted, and am making arrangements. J. B. HOOD, General."

Wheeler Safe.

From the following despatch from General Hood, it will be seen that Wheeler has ridden his circuit and is safe. He has previously by this time joined Forrest. What he accomplised during his expedition he tells himself:—

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, September 10, 1864.—"General Bragg:—The following despatch has been received from Major-General Wheeler, dated at a point between Lauderdale, Tennessee, and Athens, Alabama, 6th instant, via Corinth and Mobile on the 8th instant:—

"'We destroyed the railroad and bridges on the Nashville railroad, and then worked down on the Athens and Pulaski railroad. We destroyed the bridge on the Pulaski railroad, and also several miles of road and much property. In every fight thus far we have the enemy on the run, captures and damaging a large number of wagons in addition to those killed and wounded. No abuses have been captured from us in return.' J. B. HOOD, General."

Morgan's Command.

Brigadier-General Basil W. Duke, formerly of General Morgan's staff, has been assigned to the command of the deceased chieftain's troops. Colonel Duke is a dashing young officer, of daring courage and fine abilities.

In this connection we may say that General Gillem's official report of the killing of General Morgan was false as Yankee army reports, studiously false. Morgan's command were outside of the town of Greeneville, and were never engaged with the enemy.

From Macon, Georgia.

Breastworks are being thrown up around Macon. The citizens of Macon did not dream of the evacuation of Atlanta.

Macon are appealing to the citizens upon the line to organize and be prepared to resist any raiding party that may be sent against the place. Wounded of Jonesboro' have been added to those in Macon hospitals, and a large number of refugees from the overrun country to her already crowded population.

Authentic Version of the Death of General Morgan.

The Abingdon *Virginian* gives the following authentic version of the circumstances under which the gallant and lamented General Morgan came to his death:—

On Saturday, the 3d inst., accompanied by the brigades of Gillem, Hodges, and Smith, and a detachment of Vaughan's, with four pieces of artillery, General Morgan and his staff approached the town of Greeneville, Tennessee. Scouts had brought the information that the enemy were not nearer than Bull's Gap, sixteen miles distant, and, in addition, a guard had been sent into the village to reconnoitre.

Upon the report of the entire absence of the enemy, Cassel's Battalion, commanded by Captain J. M. Clarke, together with the four guns, were posted some three or four hundred yards from the court-house, when General Morgan and his staff entered and established headquarters at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Williams, near the centre of the town. Shortly after the advent of the guard in town, young Mrs. Williams, daughter-in-law of the lady at whose house General Morgan had his headquarters, disappeared; a scout was sent for, but could not find her, and as she returned with the enemy next morning, it appears she had ridden all the way to Bull's Gap, and had given information of Morgan's whereabouts and the strength of the guard.

Precaution had been taken to prevent the egress of persons who might convey information to the enemy, and all the roads and avenues were picketed. After visiting the camps and seeing that pickets had been duly posted, General Morgan and his staff, at a late hour of the night, retired to rest. Being greatly fatigued, they slept very soundly, and were startled from their slumbers about six o'clock on Sunday morning by the elder Mrs. Williams, who informed them that the Yankees had surrounded the house. The General and his staff at once sprang from their beds, armed themselves and rushed out at the opposite door to that at which the Yankees were thundering.

On the side of the house where they escaped there is a very large yard and garden, with a great deal of foliage and a vineyard. These, together with the basement of the old hotel at the southwestern extremity of the grounds, enabled them to conceal themselves for a time, but the Yankees by this time began to appear so thick and fast around them that concealment became hopeless, and they rushed out to attempt to fight their way through, in the hope of succor and assistance from the battalion so near at hand. The officers with General Morgan were Major Gassett and Captains Withers, Rogers, and Clay, and a young gentleman by the name of Johnson, a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General. At this time they were all, except Withers and Clay, in the basement of the old hotel, occupied by Mrs. Fry (wife of the notorious bushwhacker and murderer now in our possession), who was all the time calling to the Yankees, informing them of the hiding place of the "Rebels."

Seeing escape almost hopeless, General Morgan directed Major Gassett to examine and see if there was any chance of escape from the front of the tenement into the street. Major Gassett looked and replied that there was a chance, but it was a desperate one, which General Morgan did not hear, as at that instant the Yankees charged up the fence separating the hotel from Mrs. Williams' grounds, when the General, with Major Gassett, Captain Rogers, and Mr. Johnson, sprang out in the direction of the vineyard, when the two latter were captured and the General killed.

The latter had just fired his pistol, and was in the act of firing again, when he fell. Captains Withers and Clay had not been able to get out of the house, and had concealed themselves in it near it. Major Gassett, in the meantime sought shelter in the basement and vineyard alternately, but could not elude the vigilance of Mrs. Fry, who was all the time directing attention to his whereabouts. Being the only Rebel left—Withers and Clay having been discovered and betrayed by a negro—Major Gassett, in company with two wounded privates, Mr. Fry knew he was in the house, and the Yankees were as thick around him as snakes in hatch.

After passing to and fro several times between the basement and the garden, at the time under fire, he finally took shelter in the corner, and at an auspicious moment sprang into the street, gave Mrs. Fry a parting blessing in his exit, mounted a horse hitched near by, and made his escape. A great many shots were fired by the Yankees, but the only one that took effect was that which killed General Morgan, piercing his right breast, and ranging through diagonally. Withers, Rogers, Clay, and Johnson are now, we presume, in a Yankee prison, and Major Gassett is again on duty with his command.

The General was determined never to surrender, and told members of his staff they must not give up. He was heard to say, "They have got me here," when he drew his pistol and commenced firing.

The Situation—The Struggle in Virginia—Crisis at Hand—Fears for the Result in Virginia.

From the Richmond Examiner of 12th inst.

Sherman desires rest. Hood has consented to a truce. Atlanta is to be depopulated and converted into a huge military camp; a vast magazine of munitions and supplies. Nashville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta are to be the three strongholds in a wall of iron and bayonets, stretching from the Ohio river into middle Georgia, and to be extended in due time south to Savannah, or bent westward to Mobile, or prolonged eastward to Charleston. Until Sherman completes the defenses of Atlanta he prefers quiet, and Hood grants him a truce.

It is plain that active operations in the field are ended for the time being in Georgia. The Federal army is much shattered and much fatigued. The long line of exposed communications to the rear, which is a standing disgrace to the councils at Richmond, need looking after and strengthening. And the reinforcements which would enable Sherman to push forward in further enterprises are required for another and more important purpose.

That purpose is the capture of Richmond. On this one object the whole military power of the Federal Union will now be concentrated. Grant will no longer be distracted by lesser great enterprises. One of them is accomplished and well off his hands. He is at liberty now to give his whole force to the other. He commands all the armies of the United States, and his prestige is up. The task which engaged his immediate personal supervision is yet unaccomplished; while that which was entrusted to a lieutenant has succeeded. Every brigade and regiment that can be spared from any other quarter of the campaign will now certainly be ordered to Petersburg.

The Northern people and their generalissimo concur in the conviction that they have the Rebellion at last so circumscribed that one great blow must certainly destroy it; and they believe that blow is to be stricken in Virginia.

Petersburg is falsely esteemed the key to Richmond. The fall of one they erroneously suppose involves the other. But it cannot be denied that if they bring together a force large enough to overwhelm Lee's army, wherever the theatre of battle may be, they do imperil Richmond, and with it the Confederate cause itself.

In this view of the military situation, what is the Confederate policy? Is it to strengthen the army in Georgia at the expense of that in Virginia? The strategy of General Bragg is well known. It was illustrated at Missionary Ridge, when defeat was insured by detaching the best corps of the Army of Tennessee, under Longstreet, on a wild goose chase to Knoxville. It was illustrated in the attack in May last upon Butler, when a division, which was assigned to a most important part of the programme by the General in the field, was ordered on a Jack o'lantern pursuit to an opposite point of the compass.

It was again repeated at Atlanta, when a power equivalent to twenty thousand men, in the form of a commanding General who possessed the enthusiastic confidence of the army, was taken away from it, on the eve of the most decisive operations of the campaign. It was reiterated when Wheeler was, precisely at the wrong moment, detached with many thousand men on an expedition two or three hundred miles distant.

It is vitally important to the safety of this Confederacy that the same policy of dividing armies about to be engaged in decisive conflict should not be repeated now. The enemy come yet Richmond, except through the same blunders which surrendered Tennessee, North Georgia, and Atlanta. They are concentrating on Grant, and we should concentrate on Lee. All that is, for the present, needed in Georgia is a commanding general capable of securing the confidence of the army and people there. It is not merely a man who can charge bayonets, and ride boldly upon earthworks, that is wanted in Georgia but one who has also enough strategy to avoid being tricked out of a vital position without a respectable fight. The want in Georgia is a commander of talents and approved reputation; but in Virginia the great want is men, for we are supplied with a commander.

No positive results can now be expected from the Western campaign. The determination of the executive power to interfere in that campaign is so inveterate, and the results of this interference have been so deplorable, that the country has ceased to expect anything positive and decisive from Sherman. It will be content hereafter if General Hood holds his own.

General CARL SCHURZ has assumed the defensive operations of Philadelphia on the issues of September. Bids are made up for a BALL, this (Friday) even ne, at 8 o'clock, and led by Lee and Jackson, in the invitation of the Union League, we make way for the reception of General Schurz:—

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, Philadelphia, September 15.—Sir: A single Philadelphia single brigade or even a single brigade or regiment in Virginia may cause the loss of a great battle. The danger of the Confederacy is not from Sherman, it is not from Grant; it is not from the scarcity of troops; but it is from that infatuation, from that evil genius of our cause, that persists in dividing our armies on the eve of important and decisive engagements.

Great Fire in Manchester—Burning of Garey's Tobacco Factory and Gilmour's Tobacco Warehouse—Immense Destruction of Tobacco—Loss Over Three Millions of Dollars.

Between the hour of 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, one of the most destructive fires that ever afflicted Manchester, and the equal of which has not visited this city for years, broke out in the tobacco factory of Messrs. Garey & Brothers (Erasmus, Patrick, and Alfax Garey), located on Birney, near the corner of Hillbridge street, Manchester. The firm were doing an extensive business and had a heavy stock on hand, manufactured and unmanufactured.

When the alarm was given the citizens of the town, unused to the midnight alarms, had all retired to rest. One of the Messrs. Garey, who rooms at Sizer's hotel, on Main street, a short distance from the scene of the conflagration, arose and saw from his window the flames leaping and crawling up the northwest end of the factory, coming from the inside, on the first floor. He ran down and found two young men had already broken in the door. He entered and ascended to the second story, where he knew fire had been used the evening previous. There was no fire there, nor even the sign of it, and it was at once evident to Mr. Garey that the place must have been set on fire by an incendiary. The flames had by this time clambered to the roof, and were descending into the second story. The Messrs. Garey, with the assistance of citizens who had by this time been aroused, saved the books and papers of the firm, and attention was at once turned to saving what part of the stock that was available, the flames meanwhile making irresistable headway.

Up to this time the fire department of Manchester had not turned out, and, if it had, efforts to stay the flames would have been futile, as the water-works were out of repair, and the force pump was at Beard's foundry undergoing necessary repairs. All that the citizens could do was to labor to save what they could from the doomed factory. In half an hour, the flames leaping up in air in a pyramid of fire, disclosed its location to the sleepy watchmen of Richmond, and the Richmond bells took up the clamor for fire across the river. The fire brigade repaired with their apparatus to Mayo's bridge, and sent their reels and hose across, but for some reason—probably a mistrust of the stability of the bridge—the heavy steam fire engine was not despatched across. If it had been done, by lengthening out hose, water might have been obtained from the mill-race, several blocks distant from the fire, using the engine to force a stream upon the burning factory, where the flames could have been stayed. But it was not done, and to the absence of an order to that effect is attributable the greater destruction the conflagration wrought.

In less than an hour, and before a stream of water was thrown, the establishment of the Messrs. Garey was a smouldering ruin, with fifty tierces of manufactured nigger-head twist tobacco, put up for the foreign market; ten hogsheads of unmanufactured leaf, besides all the fixtures and machinery, presses, &c., used in the factory, very complete and valuable, and not to be replaced during the war. All that the latter will be serviceable for in the future will be old iron. The Messrs. Garey held policies of insurance on stock for twenty-five thousand dollars in Richmond, but their loss will exceed that by at least six hundred dollars.

The building—two stories and attic high, of wood and brick—was owned by the firm of John Gilmour & Co., and valued at ten thousand dollars, insured for half that sum.

The flames, by the time the factory fell, communicated to the neighboring warehouse of Messrs. Ophelia Fuqua, corner of Birney and Hundred street, and located at Lynchburg, but from the factory. The heat was so intense that no human agency could save it, and it burst like a mass of fire from a house of paper. The building was consumed, and with it Mrs. Fuqua's entire stock of tobacco and upward, either nothing being saved. What makes it the more distressing to the sufferer, that Mrs. Fuqua, who is a widow, owned the house, and had no insurance upon either house or furniture.

Next the frame kitchen in the rear of the dwelling of Mrs. Sarah Allen, to the left of Mrs. Fuqua's, and nearly in the rear of the factory, also took fire and burned down; the dwelling, also of brick, being saved with great difficulty. Her loss is fully five thousand dollars. By this time the fire had reached the immense warehouse of John Gilmour & Co., across Barney street, covering a half square, embracing five distinct buildings of stone, brick, and frame, and bounded on the east by Barney, Hillbridge on the west, and Alley street on the south.

The Messrs. Gilmour had a very heavy stock of tobacco in store—something over one thousand hogsheads—including six hundred and seventy hogsheads of stripe, three hundred hogsheads of stems, and one hundred hogsheads of leaf.

It was ten o'clock before a jetty stream was brought to bear upon the fire, and the wind blowing fresh in the east, the flames swept through every part of the structure. Then the demon of fire had one grand smoke, and puffed away nothing in his volcanic pipe-bowl, formed by the walls of the warehouse. The heat became greater and greater as the flames propagated from one end of the warehouse to the other, and the water thrown upon the heated walls came boiling back in jets of scalding steam. When the flames had worked their way through under roofing, they burst their way out and leaped up in a cone of fire to a great height, making the night as light as day in Richmond, and casting the glare of its lurid eye for miles around.

When the destruction of the warehouse thus became inevitable, the sweathouse, a close brick building on the corner of Allen and Hanburgh streets, was forced open and attempts made to save the thirty-five hogsheads of tobacco in store therein and undergoing the sweating process. Much of the stock here was saved, but the heat becoming too great because of the heated walls, the balance had to be abandoned to the flames. Some few hogsheads of tobacco were saved from one portion of the warehouse while the flames were advancing, but the number saved is nothing in comparison with the number consumed.

The fire burned fiercely until daylight, when it gradually smouldered down upon the vast debris of charred hogsheads.

Mr. Allen Gilmour, (the only partner of the firm in the Confederacy, Mr. John Gilmour being in Scotland at a ripe age,) estimate, pace down the loss at between three and four millions of dollars in Confederate currency. As an offset to this the firm held policies of insurance in thirty-seven offices of the Confederacy for about two hundred thousand dollars.

The Confederate Government was the loser of two hundred and thirty-four hogsheads of prime tobacco. This quantity had recently changed hands, and we are not aware that there was any insurance or security upon it. A foreign house with which the Messrs. Gilmour had dealings is also a heavy loser.

The Messrs. Gilmour were the owners of the warehouse, sweathouse, &c., and have an insurance of twenty-four thousand dollars upon it, but it could not be rebuilt for two hundred thousand.

During Saturday a force of negroes were employed in getting out from the *debris* of tobacco the hogsheads containing that which appeared to be only partially destroyed; but there being no means to quench the smouldering fires, the destruction progressed from hour to hour, and not one-tenth was saved that would otherwise have been secured. Great heaps of white ashes, resembling the shape of the tierces or hogshead, marked the track of the destruction.

On Hillbridge street, a frame building belonging to the Manchester Cotton and Woolen Company was on fire several times from the hear, and was saved with great difficulty. On the south, the dwelling of Frederick W. Redford and the Messrs. Garey' residence were so heated by the flames that their ignition was imminent. The trees protecting them had the foliage scorched off to a, and their presence breaking the intensity of the heat, thus stayed the conflagration. Up to yesterday nothing had developed itself in regard to the origin of this most destructive conflagration. If incendiarism, as is generally thought, then it is another flagrant commentary upon our apathy and writing of our danger.

Finance and Trade.

SPECIE, &c.—The demand for gold has improved, and sellers have been emboled to establish an advance upon the rate current last week. We hear of sales at $22. The brokers are generally asking $23 for one. Nearly the same prices are said and demanded for silver coin as for gold. Bank notes, $3·25@3·50; State Treasury notes, $1 20@1·25.

MERCHANDISE.—Flour has an advancing tendency, and with very light receipts sellers have but little difficulty in obtaining very full prices. Consumers remember their experience last season, when flour started at $27 per barrel, and rapidly went up to $700@$800. Hence there has been, and is, an anxiety to buy and "lay in supplies," which has absorbed receipts and clears the market of all that comes to hand. Bacon is very scarce, and must now be quoted at $7·50@$8 in small lots; butter is also scarce and in demand at $8; lard $7.

The following quotations are based chiefly on auction sales on Thursday and yesterday:—

Brown sugar, $8 50@$8·75; clarified sugar, $9·87; crushed, $11@11·75; Georgia syrup, $28 per gallon.

Rio coffee, $11·75@12; Cuba, $11@11·25; green tea, $12.

Black soap, $4 per pound; spirits turpentine, $14@15 per gallon.

Carb. soda, $4·25@4·50; black pepper, $9@$9·50; salt, 5@55c; starch, $2·50.

Nails, $160 (Old Dominion sold privately at $175 per keg); tacks, by keg, $3·87 per pound.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

MEDALS FOR BRAVERY.

General Meade's Presentation Address.

NAMES OF THE RECIPIENTS.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, SIX MILE HOUSE, VA., September 13.—One of the most interesting performances that ever occurred in the Army of the Potomac, and one that will, perhaps, have the most beneficial effect upon the men in the field, inciting them to nobler deeds of bravery and daring (if it were possible for an army to be more brave than ours), took place to-day at these headquarters.

The occasion of it was the presentation by Major-General Meade of three medals to three enlisted men for their bravery in each of them capturing from the Rebels their colors. This was in pursuance of an act of Congress passed some time ago, rewarding enlisted men by presenting them with medals for deeds of valor performed in the field. This is the very first occasion of such a presentation, and being such, unusual interest and importance attach to it.

The very best results from this movement on the part of the War Department may be looked for. The incentive this will give to enlisted men, showing them, as it does, that their services are highly appreciated, and the more so as they show themselves worthy of that appreciation, will prove of the utmost consequence, both to us as a nation and to them as representatives of its army.

THE SCENE OF THE PRESENTATION.

To-day was chosen by Major-General Meade for the presentation, and never could there have been a finer one for any outdoor scene. The spot chosen was General Warren's headquarters, and, although the order for the presentation did not arrive until 11 o'clock this forenoon, through the exertions of Gen. Warren and his Adjutant General, Lieut.-Col. Locke, everything was in readiness by half-past three, at which hour General Crawford's Division was drawn up in front of headquarters, an impromptu platform erected, which was gaily decked off with flags, among which were the captured Rebel flags, bands of music stationed, and everything done to make the occasion one long to be remembered and talked over by those who witnessed it.

THE GENERALS PRESENT.

At four o'clock Generals Meade, Warren, and Hancock ascended the platform, Generals Crawford, Ayres, Griffin, Baxter, Hunt, and Bragg, with their staffs, standing near, as also a large number of regimental officers.

General Warren, in a loud, clear voice, stated the object for which they had thus met together, and called the names of those who were to be honored, desiring them to come forward to the platform.

1st Sergeant John Shilling, Company H, 5d Regiment Delaware Volunteers, who captured a South Carolina flag; Private F. C. Anderson, Company H, 19th Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, who captured the flag of the 27th South Carolina; and Private George H. Reed, Company K, 11th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who captured the flag of the 26th North Carolina, came forward to the platform, and presenting arms, came to a shoulder.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE,

commanding the Army of the Potomac, then stood and addressed the utmost quiet and most respectful attention, addressed the soldiers as follows:—

"Officers and Soldiers of the 5th Corps:—I have to day to perform a most pleasant and gratifying duty—to present to certain meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates medals of honor, conferred on them by the War Department, for distinguished conduct on the 30th of August in capturing flags from the enemy. It has been customary in all ages for an army to commemorate and reward the gallantry and devotion of their sons when engaged in the holy cause of defending their country. In the Word of God some of the most beautiful passages of the Psalmist are devoted to commemorating and praising the deeds of the warriors of old; for even the chosen people of God were, in the execution of His will, compelled to take up arms and battle for their cause. The histories of the ancient republics of Greece and Rome are filled with accounts of the honors bestowed upon these warriors, crowning them with wreaths of laurels, by triumphal processions, in which were exhibited the trophies and prisoners captured in battle, the whole population turning out to do honor to these heroes. In more modern times nations have adopted various modes of conferring distinctions for military services, by conferring military rank, titles of nobility, estates, and appropriations of money; on the private soldiers medals and other decorations, together with pensions and endowing institutions, where the aged and disabled soldier can live in comfort and quiet. Nor has our own country been remiss in this respect, notwithstanding the oft-quoted adage that republics are ungrateful. Besides numerous votes of thanks by Congress, the gratitude of our people for the devotion displayed by soldiers on the battlefield has been testified in many ways—States, counties, and cities have presented lands, houses, &c. The citizens devoted to raising funds for the Sanitary Commission have been made the means of honoring the brave and distinguished; and during the session before the last Congress passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to confer on its enrolled non-commissioned officers and privates medals of honor. This is the first occasion on which the men of the army have been so honored; and I have deemed it proper, through your corps commander, to call them together, that the conferring of this distinction might be witnessed by the comrades of the recipients, and that the influence of their example might serve to incite others to emulate their worthy conduct. I wished, moreover, to say to you that, although this is the first occasion of the presentation of these medals of honor, I trust, and have reason to believe, the precedent thus made will be soon followed by many other presentations, and that I am now preparing a list of names of enlisted men who have from time to time, since my assuming command of this army, distinguished themselves by acts of gallantry in the field, and whose services have been reported officially to the Department. This list I shall transmit to the Secretary of War, and urge on him the justice and expediency of sending medals of honor to all mentioned therein. It has always been my desire promptly to reward the good conduct of the private soldiers of the army. I have always borne testimony to the devotion and bearing of the men of my command, and upon all occasions like the present, when I have had an opportunity to give public expression to my views, I have stated it was to the heroism and gallantry of the private soldiers that our past success in this war was due, and upon which our future success depended. I know, and you know, that, whatever may be the talents or the genius of a commanding general, and however well laid his plans, unless he is sustained by the brave hearts and stout arms of his soldiers, success will not attend his efforts. I therefore take this opportunity, while reminding you of how much depends on the individual exertions of each one of you, to say to you that our countrymen look to you for renewed exertions to succeeding and persistent efforts to overcome all difficulties and bring this war to a close; and I trust the medals now presented will serve as incentives to urge you to similar deeds and surpass the deeds of your comrades now about to be honored, Sergeant John A. Shilling, 3d Delaware, private S. C. Anderson, 19th Mass., and private Geo. W. Reed, 11th Pa. Vol. I now present you with the medals of honor, conferred on you by the Hon. Secretary of War, by virtue of the authority of the Congress of the United States, for your conspicuous gallantry and good conduct displayed in capturing on the field of battle flags from the enemy. Take these medals, and wear them with honorable pride. Preserve them and hand them down to your posterity as testimonials of the faithful manner in which you have discharged your duties and saved your country in its hour of trials. Accompanying each medal you will find a letter from the Secretary of War, to which you are called to reply in acknowledgment. Your replies, when made, I shall be happy to transmit to the Department. And now, fellow-soldiers of the 5th Corps, let me again urge you to emulate the example of these honored men, and by your noble deeds not only deserve similar rewards, but aid in the great work in which we are all engaged—the overcoming of the enemies of our country and the restoration of peace and happiness to the whole land. Dismissing as now useless to discuss all questions as to the origin of this war, we have daily and hourly evidences that it exists, and that it can only be terminated by hard fighting and by determined efforts to overcome the armed foes of the Government. Nor do I think it proper to raise here any questions as to the policy on which this war should be conducted. With these questions, as soldiers, we have nothing to do. Their discussion among you is not only useless, but pernicious. Our policy is to fight, and the only question as to the conduct of the war pertinent for us to discuss is, how best we can defeat those who are in arms with the avowed purpose of destroying that Government under which, for three-quarters of a century, we had lived a united and happy people, almost reaching a point when we would have ranked among the first Powers on the earth. Our duty is to compel submission to the laws, enacted with the consent of the very people who now rebel against them, on the special plea of self-government. This duty is no easy task, as we here present well know; for it is no more than right to admit that our foes fight with bravery and determination worthy of a better cause. But it is a duty which I know you will all discharge at every sacrifice, and I earnestly pray the Ruler of the Universe that in His infinite wisdom and mercy He may so order events that, through your bravery and devotion to the cause, our enemies may be made to yield, and the cause of truth and justice prevail, so that, peace being restored to the land, the flag of our fathers honored and respected from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, we may be enabled to return to our homes and families, to receive those honors a grateful country is ready to bestow."

CHEERS FOR THE GENERAL.

Upon the conclusion of the address, General Warren stepped forward and asked the "boys" to give three hearty cheers to show the General they had a heart to appreciate his kindness, which was done, and they were given with a will that must have acquainted the "Johnnies" with the fact that something unusual was going on.

The band struck up "Hail Columbia," the troops were marched off to their quarters, and General Warren invited his guests to partake of a collation, which was not the least agreeable feature of the proceedings.

Thus pleasantly passed an occasion of interest to many both in and out of the army, which, if followed up, and full justice be done to our brave boys by the War Department, bids fair to accomplish the most beneficial results.

CAPTURED REBEL FLAGS.

These three flags were captured in the late assaults made by the enemy to retake the Weldon Railroad, and are the latest captures made. The War Department have in their possession nearly two hundred Rebel flags, for which it is indebted to our soldiers, and which call for a like expression of sentiment to that given to-day.

The Adjutant of the 3d Delaware, Lieutenant M. Eyre, also captured a flag from a South Carolina Regiment at the same time the others were captured; but, being a commissioned officer, does not come under the order awarding medals, as that relates only to enlisted men.

THE DAVIS HOUSE RECAPTURED AND BURNED.

About two week ago the Rebels made a charge upon the Davis House, where Lieutenant Clark, signal officer, had a signal station, capturing it, and have since held it. Last night a squad of men penetrated their lines, driving in their videttes, and, setting fire to the house, burned it to the ground.

This was a bold piece of work, and in its execution evinced a spice of that bravery and dash which have so long distinguished the 5th Corps and given it its enviable reputation.

Trains will commence running on the new railroad to-morrow, making four or five trips daily. The road works very finely and much to the satisfaction of all concerned, except the Rebels.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THIRD EDITION

FROM PETERSBURG.

CONDITION OF LEE'S ARMY.

DESERTIONS INCREASING.

The City Vigorously Shelled.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—Another batch of Rebel deserters, seventy-eight in number, arrived here this morning from City Point by the steamer *Vanderbilt*.

They represent Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia regiments. They say great vigilance is now exercised by Rebel officers to prevent desertions, in consequence of their frequency since Grant's order. Many deserters have been shot while endeavoring to make their way to our lines. Crowds of miserable conscripts, old men, and boys continue to arrive daily in Lee's camp. Fifteen of these deserters belonged to the 11th Florida regiment, which entered the Confederate service eleven hundred strong, and has been reduced to less than one hundred men by the casualties of the war; but principally by desertion. Nothing specially is transpiring before Petersburg; but it is believed that the present quiet will not be of long duration.

Personal.

Mrs. Lincoln and her youngest son have returned to this city from the North.

The Draft.

Captain Putnam, draft Provost Marshal of this district, has received orders to proceed with the draft here on Monday.

Later.

Later intelligence from the army states that Petersburg was vigorously shelled on Wednesday in retaliation for the murderous picket firing of the enemy.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

Visit of General Grant to Washington

FORTRESS MONROE, September 15.—Intelligence from the front received here, states that our batteries opened on the enemy on Wednesday, and heavy firing was kept up all the day, in order to silence the Rebels, who for some days have been annoying our lines, particularly on the left.

The steamer *Georgia*, which was captured off Lisbon by the United States frigate *Niagara*, put into Fortress Monroe to-day, somewhat disabled.

Lieutenant-General Grant arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, *en route* for Washington.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, September 16.

No News.

The mail boat brings up no army news to-day.

Daily meetings are held here to relieve the city of the draft.

Official Reception of a Minister.

General Don Eustorgio Salgar has been received by the President as Minister from the Republic of Columbia. Assurances of friendship were mutually exchanged.

Personal.

Thurlow Weed, Esq., is in town.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 16.—Matters in this State are quiet, but prosperous. The depression in mining stocks has not affected work for the actual development in the yield of gold and silver, which continues large.

The usual manufacturing interests are now more prosperous than ever.

The political campaign has been fairly inaugurated by a series of meetings of both parties.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The steamer *Fulton*, from Port Royal, S. C., on the 13th instant, arrived this morning.

The Palmetto *Herald* says that the steamer *Connecticut*, bound for Mobile, put into Port Royal on the 13th, to repair a leak in one of her boilers.

General Foster has ordered a draft of all the able-bodied colored citizens in the department.

THE DRAFT IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., September 16.—The quota of this city under the late call is full, and the quota for the district will probably be filled by the time the wheel commences to revolve.

A DELAWARE NOMINATION.

WILMINGTON, Del., September 16.—The Hon. Nathaniel B. Smithers was yesterday renominated for Congress on the first ballot by the Union State Convention.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMTUG.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The steamtug *A. B. Saunders* exploded her boiler this morning on the East river. Three persons were killed, one fatally injured, and the vessel blown to pieces.

Arrival of a Prize.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The prize steamer *A. D. Vance* arrived this morning.

The Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, September 16.—The steamship *Arabia* arrived at this port at noon to-day.

From the Mouth of the Rio Grande—Great Number of French Blockaders off the Mexican Coast—The French Admiral's Opinion of Farragut.

The United States supply steamer *Circassian*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry Churchill, commanding, returned to this port yesterday, after an absence of fourteen days on a cruise to the Texan coast as far as the Rio Grande, during which time she has supplied about thirty of our blockading ships with provisions, etc. She brings a few sick and disabled men bound North.

The gunboat *Aroostook*, Commander J. S. Skerritt, is the only one of our navy on duty at the Rio Grande. The French have a strong blockade there, consisting of nearly seventy vessels of all classes. The French Admiral, when informed of the surrender of Fort Morgan was greatly surprised, and very coolly remarked that old Farragut was the hero of this age, and he expected to hear that he had captured Mobile before long.

Our troops at Santa Brazos are in good spirits and enjoying pretty good health. The health of the crews of our blockading ships is very good, and they are now on the alert for blockade-runners, as they expect they will soon try the Texan coast now they are shut out of Mobile.

The *Circassian* will coal and leave in a day or two for Boston, touching at Mobile and Pensacola, for sick and wounded men. We learn that some of the sick men in the naval hospital in this city will go North in her.

The *Circassian* brings to this port six refugees. Some of them have been attached to the Rebel army in Texas. They made good their escape at Galveston, and gave themselves up to Commander Woolsey, at that place, who sent them here to the Provost Marshal.—*N. O. Times.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 59. Noon, 79. One P. M. 70½. Wind, N. W

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 69 volunteers and 7 substitutes were drawn by the Mayor.

A Skilful Physician.

We have refrained from adding our tribute to the high professional and personal character of Dr. Von Moschzisker, of No. 1027 Walnut street, with the knowledge that a thoughtless and absurd prejudice prevails in the public mind with regard to newspaper encomiums upon a physician, no matter how successful he may be in the treatment of those classes of disease which are called *specialties*, from the especial study required for their cure, by reason of the complication and intricacy of the organs they assail.

Doctor Von Moschzisker has devoted his entire life to the practice of diseases of the eye, ear, and nervous system. He arrived in this country with a first-class European reputation, having graduated and practised in several of the largest cities on the continent. He settled in New Orleans, where he speedily obtained a large and lucrative practice among the first families, not only of the Crescent City, but of the Southwestern States, including Jeff. Davis, a letter of thanks from whom is in the possession of Doctor Von Moschzisker, in which the Rebel chief acknowledges the skill that saved his eyesight.

Foreseeing the approaching storm, and being a devoted friend to the Union, Dr. Von Moschzisker left New Orleans a few months before the secession of Louisiana and settled in Washington, where he rapidly established a reputation equal to the one he had left in New Orleans.

We met Doctor Von Moschzisker at the National capital four years ago, and were personally cognizant of a number of remarkable cures that he effected of cases which had baffled the skill of leading physicians of that city and elsewhere. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the foreign minister, several of them being among his patients. He brought before the Medical Bureau of the Government a number of valuable suggestions on the establishment of our magnificent hospital system, which have been adopted over the entire land, to the amelioration and relief of our gallant soldiers suffering from wounds and disease.

Doctor Von Moschzisker, preferring our city as a residence, to any other in the country, has permanently located in our midst. Since his residence here, he has been highly successful in the treatment of a number of difficult cases, the testimonials of which he has at his office, as he is unwilling to publish them, out of motives of delicate regard for their authors. He has written, and published, a treatise upon "the Ear," which has met with a large demand among the profession, and we learn that it will shortly be followed by an elaborate and exhaustive treatise upon diseases of "the Eye."

He is also the inventor of an apparatus for conveying remedial agents into the interior ducts and passages of the eye and ear, which is pronounced by scientific and medical men as destined to work a revolution in the manner of curing diseases in those organs. This apparatus can hardly be described in the limits of a newspaper paragraph, and should be seen to be appreciated.

Its novel and ingenious effects are daily witnessed by numbers of physicians, and medical students, and gentlemen interested in scientific subjects, and it is universally approved as an invaluable addition to the list of benign mechanical contrivances for the decrease of human suffering and the restoration of the afflicted to health.

Of course every sufferer must judge for himself of the capacity and fitness of his medical adviser; and we only call the attention of the public to Dr Von Moschzisker's antecedents, in order that if they may not without a personal visit to his office, and an inspection of his letters of recommendation and certificates of cure.

ANOTHER BLOODY AFFAIR.—Some time during yesterday afternoon, an altercation between a number of men, took place at the Fairmount Locks, on the opposite side of the Schuylkill to the Water Works. A row ensued, during which, a man whose name could not be ascertained, was assaulted with a razor, and cut in a most shocking manner about the face and hands. John A. Snyder was arrested upon the charge of committing the act. Snyder was also badly beaten. His head was beat almost to a jelly, and his face so disfigured that he was past recognition. He was taken before Alderman Warren, and charged with being the man who used the razor. The Alderman committed him, but considered his wounds of such a serious character, that he had him forwarded to the Hospital, where he lies in a rather critical condition.

TRIAL OF A NEW ORGAN.—The First Baptist Church, Thirty-sixth and Chestnut streets, West Philadelphia, was crowded to its utmost capacity last night, to listen to a trial of the new organ which has just been purchased. It contains