THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Latest Southern News

REBEL DEFEAT IN THE SHENANDOAH.

A Muddled Despatch from Early.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH GEORGIA.

ATLANTA TO BE CAPTURED

Longstreet Again in the Field.

LEE'S "CRADLE AND GRAVE" RESERVES.

Further Particulars of Early's Defeat—He Retreats Twenty-four Miles.

From the Richmond Enquirer, October 22.

There was a great interest felt yesterday to hear from the valley, as rumors of a serious disaster to our troops were prevalent on the streets.

We learn from a gentleman who left Staunton yesterday morning, and who had conversed with officers wounded in the battle, that on Wednesday, the 19th, General Early attacked the enemy at Cedar creek, two miles and a half north of Strasburg.

He completely routed the 8th and 19th Army Corps, and drove them through Middletown, five miles north of Strasburg, capturing all their guns, thirteen hundred prisoners, camp equipage &c. The enemy were then reinforced by the 6th Corps, when Early fell back to Mount Jackson, twenty four miles south of Strasburg, bringing off with him the thirteen hundred prisoners. He brought off his own artillery, though it is believed he abandoned that captured from the enemy.

So far from sustaining a reverse, he routed two army corps, and only fell back when the enemy were reinforced by a full corps of fresh men. The enemy are reported to have suffered very heavily in killed and wounded, *while our loss is reported to have been small.*

The enemy did not attempt to follow when our troops fell back. Orders were received last night to have transportation at Staunton this morning for thirteen hundred Yankee prisoners to be forwarded South.

Another Summary of Early's Despatch, in which no Intercurrents are Mentioned.

Since writing the above, official despatches have been received, which state that General Early attacked Sheridan's camp on Cedar creek before day on the 19th, and surprised and routed the 8th and 19th Corps, and drove the 6th Corps beyond Middletown, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery and thirteen hundred prisoners, which were safely brought off, but the enemy subsequently made a stand, and in turn attacked General Early, causing his line to give way. On the retreat the enemy captured thirty pieces of artillery.

[The remainder of the despatch does not differ from that published in the *Enquirer*.—Ed. E.]

There appears to be some discrepancy relative to the number of cannon lost. If we captured eighteen and lost thirty, the net loss would be twelve. The artillery we understand was captured by the enemy's cavalry.

[illegible] the Refugee Actor—His First Appearance on the "Conscript" and "Double Quick."

From the Charleston Mercury, October 14.

The enrolling officer of Richmond has called upon the *Examiner* to say that it was through no fault of his that Mr. Ogden was not put into the army; that he had him arrested and taken to Camp Lee six months ago, and that with this his duty in the matter ended. This clears up the matter so far as the enrolling officer is concerned, but the fact still remains that Ogden did manage to elude the service up to the very day he absconded to the Yankees.

The record in Ogden's case shows that on the 1st day of April last he was arrested and surrendered to the authorities at Camp Lee as a conscript; he sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that he was a "domiciled foreigner;" his case was most ingeniously and elaborately argued; he had the boom of the most learned counsel at the bar; but after all this the court decided that he was liable to conscription, and remanded him to the custody of the authorities at Camp Lee. This was on the 10th day of August. Mr. Ogden stood then, by the judgment of the court, a conscript, and the law had been executed in his case he would have been assigned to a company like any other Reb, instead of this Mr. Ogden will be back in the city, returns to his luxurious apartments, and is certainly expected from the 16th day of August to the 1st day of October, when he comes.

Capture of Ogden, the Theatrical Manager.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 22.

Manager R. D. Ogden, late of the Richmond theatre, returned to Richmond last evening on the Fredericksburg train, under escort of a party having been found in King George looking for the Potomac and stepping across to cross upon. We learn he has made a side of Commerce at Castle Thunder. "Hic mihi est labor arduus."

Arrangements Making to Enter Atlanta and Securely Hold It.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Whilst our army is messing on the enemy in the mountains of North Georgia arrangements are being perfected to occupy Atlanta by our forces, and very soon the means will be applied that a strong and available force will occupy and securely hold that city long forth. Already the work is rapidly progressing that will place the city in communication with the world again, and make it a secure depot for us hereafter.

In the past now being pursued the enemy are lost sight of completely, for the reason that they will not be in the way. The movements now in progress are similarly made to march over the feeble opposition they may make, as they will simply displace them and give the city into our possession again, and then for a successful and united movement on the enemy's rear and flanks.

From all quarters the means are coming. The men are gathered. Not only from Georgia, but from Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina, there is quietly accumulating a formidable power. These precious and classic soils will be no longer the debatable border land for contending armies of the day. Our army on the front will increase in strength and numbers as the addition of troops to those places will be filled by fresh troops in the rear. The campaign will entirely clear the country south of the Tennessee river of the enemy. It will be a blessed service.

The Georgia Militia on Hight Service.

The Macon *Intelligencer* has no idea that Atlanta will soon be occupied by the Rebel forces. It adds:—

The troops that are rendezvousing in large numbers at various points in this State are full of enthusiasm and spirit, and in a few days will be on the march for duty, where they will be of great service to the army, and where they will do this State a service whose benefits are incalculable.

The plans are working well; and in their certain success we see the utter discomfiture and total rout of the enemy. To assist to the desirable end, it is the duty of every man liable to duty to come without delay, take his place, and make this campaign a brilliant and glorious ending of the war.

Atlanta Closely Guarded by General Iverson's Troops—No Trains Arriving There.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Times, October 19.

A prominent citizen of Atlanta, who was detained there until Thursday last, makes the following statements of the situation of affairs at that point:—He says that the Yankee reports of large numbers of trains having arrived at that point, loaded with supplies, are false; that only four through trains have arrived since Wheeler started on his expedition.

The Yankee army has been consolidated into three corps, commanded respectively by Howard, Thomas, and Slocum. The two first have gone in the direction of Chattanooga. The last is in Atlanta, closely guarded by General Iverson's cavalry, which captures or kills every Yankee who shows himself outside of the trenches. In addition to the loss of horses from starvation, many are dying from glanders—a disease fatal and epidemic in its character.

The Fortifications at Lynchburg.

From the Richmond Whig, October 20.

The *Virginian* says:—We have recently made an examination of the fortifications that General Polston is constructing on the Amherst side of the river. Many and important additions to the old works are being made. There is no impropriety in our saying now that the fortifications on the Amherst side were too meagre and totally inadequate to the purpose of defense. They could easily have been flanked, and many approaches to the city have been thereby open to a cavalry force. The line is nearly perfect now, and we shall soon have works that will command every pass and ravine through which approach to this city could otherwise be gained.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST ARMY NEWS.

One of General Lee's Aids Captured.

SHOOTING OF A DESERTER.

Price Whipped in Missouri.

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

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The mail steamer *Dictator*, from City Point, brings up a number of officers on leave.

No changes have taken place in the position of affairs on the James river. Of late the Rebel artillerists and pickets have kept up a severe fire upon the line of the 2d Corps, but few casualties have resulted.

Deserters report that Lee is holding his lines with not more than forty thousand effective men.

Bodus Lynch, of the 63d New York Regiment, was shot on Friday for desertion, in the presence of the 1st Division, 2d Corps. It was his second offence, and the first time he received a pardon, but shortly after he again deserted and went over to the enemy, and, when captured, had on a Rebel uniform.

On Saturday Captain McPherson, of the 16th New York Cavalry, while scouting in the vicinity of Warrenton, Va., captured Lieutenant H. B. Turner, an aid to General Lee; he also captured a man who gave his name as Captain D. H. McGuire, of the 6th Virginia Cavalry, but who is believed to be the notorious Captain Chapman, of Mosby's command.

Captain D. Marun, 8th Michigan Infantry, who arrived here a few days ago, in charge of a squad of colored recruits and substitutes, has been arrested for attempting to induce some of the men to desert.

General Ricketts is very low to-day. It is feared that he cannot recover.

The news at the War Department from Missouri is good. Price was whipped, and is running to the best of his ability.

THE VERMONT RAID.

WHO THE RAIDERS ARE.

George N. Sanders on Hand.

ST. JOHNS, C. E., October 25.—Nothing of special importance has taken place in regard to the St. Albans raiders, who are understood to have engaged as counsel the Hon. J. J. Abbott and Messrs. Carr and La Flamine, of Montreal, and the Hon. J. H. Cameron, of Toronto. The examination is conducted with closed doors, only the counsel and reporters being admitted.

The notorious George N. Sanders is here, managing the cause of the robbers. He says they belong to the first families of Kentucky, and formerly were attached to John Morgan's forces. This raid, he asserts, is only the first of a series of plundering expeditions soon to take place on the frontiers of the States. Had he known before of this affair, he would have prevented it, as it was conducted on too small a scale.

F. S. Judson, Queen's counsel of Montreal, is here as counsel for the Canadian authorities.

CAPTURE OF STEAMER "ROANOKE."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

HALIFAX, N. S., October 25.—The steamship *Murvorodato* arrived last night in seven days from Bermuda, with the passengers of the captured steamer *Roanoke*. Mr. D. P. Bardon, a passenger, furnishes the following additional particulars:—

After the *Roanoke* left Havana, her engines were stopped to receive passengers approaching in boats, who proved to be Confederates under Captain Braine, and Lieutenant Paw, of *Chesapeake* notoriety. After the capture, Braine proposed to Captain Drew to board the vessel for $50,000 in gold, payable at Bermuda—Braine to keep the cargo—which proposition was of course refused by Capta n Drew.

The *Roanoke* arrived off Bermuda on Thursday night quite out of coal, but received a little from a vessel. Nothing special happened until Friday, when her passengers were taken off by the *Matilda*. The *Roanoke* had a valuable cargo of bale tobacco, cigars, and sugar. Braine and his associates were all dressed. Captain Drew and his crew left for New York in the schooner *Hound* on the 17th instant.

UNION MEETING IN BERKS.

George Francis Train in Reading.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, October 25.—An immense Union meeting was held here in Penn Square last night, at which the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. George Francis Train made one of his characteristic speeches, and held an audience of over ten thousand persons spellbound for nearly two hours. The applause was really tremendous. He speaks in Pottsville to-night. S.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—Governor Bradford stands firm in the determination to issue his proclamation, pronouncing the new Constitution to be the organic law of Maryland on and after the 1st of November next, regardless of the lawyers and their mandamus. He so expressed himself to a committee of legal and other gentlemen who waited upon him yesterday.

It is contended by the opponents of the Constitution that the legal home vote was against it, and that the soldiers had no right to vote under the Constitution. Also that many soldiers voted who were not residents of the State. Governor Bradford alleges that the legal home vote gives a majority for the Constitution, and that the soldiers were fully authorized to vote. He will issue his proclamation in a day or two.

Many wounded Union men and Rebels, from Sheridan's late battle, are arriving here.

A number of Rebels are taking the oath. Large numbers of Rebel prisoners are daily arriving.

Passengers from Old Point say momentous movements are on foot in Grant's army. All is hopeful.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Flour has advanced 5@10c.; sales of 11,000 barrels at $8 90@9 75 for State; $9 00@12 40 for Ohio; and $10 75@14 00 for Southern. Wheat advanced 3@4c.; the sales are unimportant. Corn advanced 1c., with small sales. Beef dull. Pork firm at $44 44@50 for Mess. Lard firm at 20@22½c. Whisky firm. Gold, 218.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 95; Cumberland preferred, 82½; Illinois Central scrip, 130½; bonds, 115; Michigan Southern, 67½; New York Central, 120; Pennsylvania Central, 66; Reading, 128½; Hudson River, 121½; Canton, 84; Missouri 6s, 60½; Erie, 97½; One Year Certificates, 98; Treasury 7-3s, 106½; Ten-Forties, 97½; Five-Twenty Coupons, 107; registered, 100; Gold, 218.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—Flour firm; sales of 2000 bbls. at $11 50. Western extra. Wheat is advancing; Southern sales closed at $2 55@2 62; and Kentucky white $2 60. Whisky is dull and nominal at $1 70@1 70. Groceries are quiet.

The Fire at Eastport, Maine.

PORTLAND, October 25.—Captain Field, of the steamer *New England*, gives additional particulars of the fire at Eastport, Maine. The estimated damage is $300,000. The wharves on Water street, where the burned buildings stood, are much injured. The alarm of fire was first raised at 11 o'clock on Saturday night by the burning of a smoke-house at North End.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, on Sunday morning, another fire broke out in a saloon on Union wharf, which terminated in a general conflagration. A strong northeast wind prevailed, and the tide being low, there was a scarcity of water, while there were only two available engines in town.

The property was entirely burned, and there was but slight insurance upon it. On some of the buildings there was no insurance at all.

Mr. McGeok, clothing dealer, is a sufferer to the amount of $13,000, on which there is no insurance.

The loss of E. E. Shedd, druggist, is equally heavy, and not insured.

The Eastport *Sentinel* office was burned. The telegraph office, which was destroyed, is now established over Bradish's bakery. The Frontier Bank, which was also destroyed, has been removed to the Custom House. The females signally distinguished themselves in saving goods, and even working at the engines.

Marine Disaster.

CHATHAM, October 25.—The schooner *J. P. Johnson*, from New York for Portsmouth, with coal, went ashore on Nauset beach on Saturday night, and became a total wreck. The crew were saved.

The Mails per the "Europa."

BOSTON, October 25.—The mails per the *Europa*, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will close at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. She will sail about 9 o'clock.

GEO. H. PENDLETON IN NEW YORK.

Serenade at the New York Hotel—He Makes a Speech.

Hon. George H. Pendleton was serenaded last night at the New York Hotel by the McClellan Legion, an association composed of former soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. An audience of several thousand persons having assembled, Mr. Pendleton was introduced by Hon. John Van Buren, when he said:—

I thank you for this manifestation of your kind feelings towards myself. I am the more grateful for it as it comes from men who have stood in the first rank of danger, and perilled their lives for their country. (Loud cheers.) I accept it as an evidence of your confidence in and of your sympathy with my devotion to the Union and the Constitution. (Three cheers for George H. Pendleton.)

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

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

I was born in Ohio. I have lived all my life in the Northwest. I know the sentiment of the people. I sympathize entirely with it. They are attached by every tie of a freeman and patriot to the Union. (Loud cheering.)

Unlike New York, they have never known and hate Government; they never existed as a political community before this Government was formed, and their hearts cling to this Government with inconceivable tenacity. (Great applause.) Unlike you, they are inland people, chiefly devoted to agriculture.

As an interest and controlling portion of the Union they have prestige and power—they fear from disunion both the prestige in the world and the loss of that prestige and power. (Cheers.) Their interest requires that they should have speedy and easy communication with the ocean, and they do not intend to have both by the Gulf of Mexico and the city of New York, by conciliation and peace if they can, by all the force and power which a teeming population and a fruitful soil give them if they must. (Loud cheers.)

They believe that the first step towards maintaining the Union is the election of General McClellan. (Great cheering.) They believe that the restoration of the Democratic party to power will hasten the Union. (Cheers.) They believe the policy of the administration towards both the southern and Northern States is fatal to the Union. ("That's so," from General McClellan, as his Harrison Landing letter, said:—"Neither confiscation of property, nor political executions of persons, nor territorial organization of States, nor hasty abolition of slavery, should be the immediate object of the contest.") (Cheers.)

In his letter of acceptance he said:—"The Union was cemented with the blood of our fathers, and can be restored only by the blood of our children." (Cheers.) "Every dollar of the public treasury is pledged to an unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution. (Cheers.) It is pledged to "the restoration of peace on the basis of the Federal Union of the States." (Cheers applause.)

I believe, with my friend, that we know how. If this party shall be restored to power, if the policy shall be adopted, the Union shall be restored, State after State will return to us, and the echoes of our rejoicing will come down to us from the Heaven Heaven blessed, in token that they approves that statesmanship which combines firmness with moderation, and justice and conciliation. (Cheers.)

When next I meet you, I hope we may have already entered on the work. Again, gentlemen, I thank you for your attention, and will ask you good night. (Loud and prolonged cheers followed this speech.)

General Sherman and the Presidential Election.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

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

JOHN C. HAMILTON.

But we have heard a statement relative to a private letter from General Sherman, containing the following words, or words to the effect:—"I believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred soldiers in this army"—the laurelled army of Atlanta—"would vote for General McClellan, whether with or without my consent; but it my influence can suffice to make the honest-hearted man cast his vote the same way it shall not be wanting." This report we give as one known to be to be prevalent in army circles, but without vouching for its accuracy.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, KINGSTON, GA., October 11, 1864.—My Dear Sir:—There is not one word of truth in the paragraph you sent me, cut from the New York *Herald* of September 29. I never thought, said, or wrote that McClellan would get "ninety-nine out of every hundred" votes in this army. I am as ignorant of the political bias of the men of this army as you are at a distance of a thousand miles, and I would as soon think of tampering with a soldier's religion as with his preference for men. I have not and shall not attempt to influence a vote in the coming struggle. I believe Mr. Lincoln has done the best he could. With respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

John G. Hamilton, Esq.

Oil Matters.

The oil excitement on the Allegheny river, in the neighborhood of Franklin, is on the increase, and the famous Oil creek region is mentioned as only of secondary importance. The *Spectator* says that Messrs. Hoover and Plumer have tubed their new well on the island in the river, two miles below town, and they are satisfied it will yield from eighty to one hundred barrels per day. Taking into consideration the locality and facility of getting to market, this well is as valuable as any on Oil creek. There are other wells in the immediate vicinity that are yielding largely and every day will witness new developments, since a large number of wells are being bored, and are now reaching the depth where oil is found.

On the Allegheny, above Oil creek, several good wells have recently been tested. On Sugar creek the excitement has got up as far as Cooperstown, and large sales of oil territory have recently been consummated. A number of wells are being bored, and good shows of oil have been obtained. Look out for great developments in that region. On the Two Mile, Patchell, and Reid's Runs prospecting is going ahead with much vigor. We hear of extensive purchases of territory by eastern companies on Sandy creek. Indeed, the whole region in the vicinity of oil producing districts is now in market. On French Creek several new companies are commencing operations. The McCormick and McKissick Company has commenced pumping a third well, which bids fair to be equal to those which have been in operation for the past three years on this same land.

—Colonel Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, has at last taken the stump for McClellan and Pendleton. Colonel Seymour is a thorough peace man.

—Governor Morton lately made application to the War Department for an extension of the furloughs of the sick and wounded Indiana soldiers until after the Presidential election.

—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, is spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination for Congressman in the Third District of Massachusetts, now represented by Mr. Rice (Union).

MAJOR-GEN. EDWARD O. C. ORD,

Commanding 18th Army Corps, Army of the James.

MAJOR-GENERAL ORD.

We present to-day an excellent portrait of this distinguished commander of the 18th Army Corps. As the companion and compatriot of the lamented Birney, Philadelphians will take a peculiar interest in all that relates to his history. He is deserving of this notice, for as an executive officer he has never yet made a mistake. He has always performed his whole duty in a way to secure the admiration of his commanders, and the love and respect of his subordinate officers and men. His greatest feat on the field was accomplished on the 28th of September, 1864, in the Battle of Chaffin's (Chapin's) Farm, where, while leading his troops to victory, he fell severely wounded, but not until he could see the success of his movement.

General Edward O. C. Ord, son of Lieutenant James Ord, of the War of 1812, was appointed a Cadet to the West Point Military Academy by General Andrew Jackson, during his last Presidential term, and graduated from that institution in 1839, with the rank of brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. In September, 1850, he had passed the lower grades, and was promoted to a Captaincy. In the summer of 1861 he was commissioned as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and had command of a brigade in General McCall's Pennsylvania Reserve Division, and he acted a prominent part in the battle of Drainesville, which was the first battle that the Reserves were engaged in, and that constituted really the first triumph over the Rebels in the field in Eastern Virginia. After serving through the campaign on the Peninsula, he was ordered to the West, and assumed command of a division under General U. S. Grant. He distinguished himself at Iuka and other points, and was then ordered to New Orleans, where he operated under the orders of General Banks. When the Nineteenth Army Corps returned North, he came with it as a Major-General. After the retreat of the Rebel General Early down the Shenandoah valley, General Ord was ordered to report to General Grant, who, upon his arrival, relieved General "Baldy" Smith, and placed Ord in command of the 18th Army Corps, which, with the 10th Army Corps, constitutes the Army of the James river, under Major-General B. F. Butler.

General Butler, in officially reviewing the movement in which General Ord received his honorable wound, holds the following language:—

"In the present movement, where all have deserved so well, it is almost invidious to mention names. Yet justice requires special gallant acts to be noticed. Major-Generals Ord and Birney receive the thanks of the Commanding General for prompt celerity of movement of their corps both in time and manner, thereby securing their such co-operation, although moving over different lines.

"Their active promptness cannot be too much commended, as an example in other operations. To be able to give troops in exact time is a quality as scarce as it is valuable. General Ord received a severe wound while directing the occupation of a captured redoubt."

The Amount of the Public Debt.

The Copperhead press, acting upon the principle, doubtless, that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth, continue to reiterate their statements respecting the daily increase of the public debt, but with this difference—they have increased the amount from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. In view of this malicious innuendo, the following data are given for their information:—

The public debt on the 7th March, 1861 (the day on which Mr Chase entered upon the administration), was:—

Funded	$90,992,897 64
Treasury Notes outstanding	16,402,411 64
Total debt 7th March, 1861	$76,455,299 28
On the 1st of July, 1861	$80,987,828 68
Four months—115 days	14,412,523 40
Increase per diem	$125,30 00
Increase from 1st July, 1861, to 1st May, 1863, 22 months—639 days	$476,391,809
Increase per diem	$1,399,943
Increase from 1st May, 1863, to 20th April, 1864, 12 months—356 days	$660,617,372
Increase per diem	$1,915,594
Increase from 20th April, 1864, to 20th September, 1864, 157 days—5 months	$298,158,711
Increase per diem	$1,905,469
Increase from 1st July, 1861, to 20th September, 1864, 1183 days—39 months	$1,895,195,888
Average increase per diem since 1st July, 1861	$1,571,198

It will be observed that in the general average of the increase of the debt, the first four months of the Rebellion are not embraced; if they were thrown into the term, the effect would be to reduce the per diem increase of debt to $1,443,562, but these first 115 days are rejected because their expenditure bears no tolerable proportion to the rate of increase after the 1st July, 1861.—*N. Y. Times.*

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 25.

Sympathizers Dismissed.

Mr. Stanton has dismissed twenty employees from the Quartermaster's Department, on the charge of sympathising with the Rebellion.

Political.

The President of the Lincoln and Johnson Club here has tendered money to the McClellan Club to pay for the flag accidentally burned on Friday night. So far, the McClellanites have not accepted, but are busy getting up an indignation meeting.

Election Agents in the Army.

Election agents are now so numerous in the army that they are a nuisance to General Grant

General Taylor to Command Hardee's Corps.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, October 20.

Lieutenant-General Taylor was in Jackson, Mississippi, on the 7th, in consultation with Major-General Gardner, commanding the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and Brigadier-General Adams, commanding all the cavalry in the district. A correspondent of the *Register* says:—Among the rumors afloat is one that General Taylor is to be transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, and to take command of Hardee's Corps; and one report has it that General Breckinridge is to succeed him here, and another that General S. D. Lee is to be sent back. How true these rumors are I know not; but I find it pretty generally believed that General Taylor is to go to Georgia, though public opinion is divided as to his successor here. *Nous verrons.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER TO DAY.—Six A. M., 44½. Noon, 58. One P. M., 60. Wind, N. E.

GENUINE PATRIOTISM.—When the draft was imminent over the Twentieth Ward, there were meetings held by the people in the North Baptist Church, Eighth street, above Master, to take measures to avert it. The pastor of the church is Rev. Mr. Hall, who bent his entire energies to the work. When the subscription paper came round, Mr. Hall, who had already given largely before, now put down his name for ten dollars. The church is anything but rich, and the salary of the pastor anything but large. Mr. Hall's contribution was like the widow's mite, and added to his time and labor, it was his all. The citizens of the ward, realizing this, got together one night when he was not present and made up for him a purse of $125. This they presented to him. He accepted it. To the surprise of the donors they learned shortly afterwards that he had given the entire sum to the Subscription Committee. "Gentlemen," said he, "General Grant wants soldiers for the Union. I can do better without this money than he can do without men; so please take it; I insist upon it." This fact was only recently known. The people showed their appreciation of such exalted patriotism. They raised a fund forthwith, and put in a substitute for the patriot preacher, and ordered a full-length portrait of him to be painted in oil, at a cost of two hundred dollars. The picture was formally presented a night or two ago.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—One hundred and thirteen wounded soldiers arrived last night, and were placed under the care of Doctor Kenderdine in the various hospitals. Through the courtesy of the Doctor we have the list of the Pennsylvanians:—

Samuel Payler, 87th Pa. J. H. Miller, 87th Pa.
Wm. G. Kline, 5th Cav. G. D. John, 47th Pa.
Jacob Lindeck, 47th Pa. Wm. H. Bargris, sergt. 47th Pa.
Robert Waters, 87th Pa. Wm. Lords, 47th Pa.
Richard N. Salm, 13th Joseph Franz, 47th Pa.
Pa. J. H. Stelle, sergt. 47th Pa.
Evan C. Geese, 47th Pa.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE.—The Coroner commenced an investigation yesterday into the cause of the death of John B. Williams, who was stabbed on last Saturday week at the tavern of Antonio Cheghino, Eighth and Christian streets, by a man named Joseph Begeo. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony went to show that the affair was the result of a quarrel. The accused has not yet been arrested. The case was postponed until Thursday.

BREWERS' UNION.—The Fifth Annual Session of the Brewers' Union of the United States will be held in Baltimore in September next. The revenue from malt liquors, by the present system inaugurated by the Government, falls short of the amount contemplated; should, however, the suggestions advanced by the committee of brewers be adopted, it is believed that the revenue would reach the sum of four millions of dollars annually.

DRUGGING AND ROBBERY.—Charles Stewart was heard yesterday at the Central Station, on the charge of drugging, robbing, and enlisting without his consent, Joseph Briggs. It appears that Briggs was induced to accompany him and then made drunk, robbed, and placed on board a vessel bound for the West Indies. He escaped during the night and swam ashore, returned to the city and had Stewart arrested. After hearing the case Stewart was held to answer.

EJECTED FROM A PASSENGER CAR.—A conductor on the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway has been bound over by Alderman Beitler, on the charge of committing an assault and battery on a colored woman, in ejecting her from a car. The Alderman bound him over, as he said, not because he put the woman out of the car, but because he used more force than seemed necessary to eject her.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued for the payment of the city bounty to 54 men, credited as follows:—First Ward, 24; Nineteenth Ward, 23; Seventh Ward, 7. We learn that nearly two hundred of Colonel Thomas' men, expected home in a day or two, have re-enlisted for one year, and will be credited to the wards deficient in their quota.

THE UNITED STATES HOSPITALS.—During last week twenty-two hundred and three sick and wounded soldiers were admitted into the hospitals in this Department, making the total number at the present time seventeen thousand three hundred and seven. During the week six hundred were returned to duty.

GET ASSESSED.—An extra assessment of voters for the Presidential election will be made on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in the various wards. Those who wish to save themselves trouble at the polls should see that they are assessed.

TO TAKE EFFECT.—The new money-order system connected with the Post Office Department will go into effect on the 1st of November.

POLITICAL.—The Union League Hall was densely crowded last evening, to listen to addresses from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and Hon. William H. Armstrong. Long before the hour of meeting not only the seats but all the aisles were crowded to excess. Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., presided, and introduced Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who was greeted with tremendous cheers. He said that the audience would pardon him if he was not heard, and would be consoled with the reflection that they missed very little. He proceeded to give a most sarcastic review of General McClellan, and gave a number of reasons for the re-election of President Lincoln. Hon. W. H. Armstrong followed in a telling speech, when the meeting adjourned.

Notwithstanding the dense crowd which filled Concert Hall, it had no effect upon the number assembled at the Hall of the Republican Invincibles, where Hon. Hannibal Hamlin spoke for over an hour. Major Deering also delivered an able address.

Hon. J. S. Black, late Attorney-General under Buchanan, spoke last night at the Continental Theatre.

That able and eloquent orator, Hon. Henry Winter Davis, who has done more than any other man towards making Maryland free, speaks to-night at the Hall of the Invincibles.

COMPLIMENT TO A PHILADELPHIA REGIMENT.—Recently the Anderson Cavalry, a troop which was raised principally in this city, being ordered to report at Knoxville, Tennessee, to General Elliott, General Gillmam issued the following order:—"The General commanding takes pleasure in testifying to the uniform good conduct and gallantry of this regiment, and takes this opportunity of thanking their commanding officers for their promptness in carrying out all his directions and orders—especially for the manner in which they drove a force of Rebels, double their own, from Jonesboro, across the Watauga river, a distance of nine miles, September 29, 1864; and for their action at Rogersville, October 7, when in the face of a Rebel force much larger than their own, they crossed the Holston river, capturing two Rebel lieutenants and eight enlisted men, with no loss."

NOONDAY PRAYER MEETINGS.—The prayer meetings, which have been for several years held in our city, are still continued at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1011 Chesnut street. The exercises are of an interesting character, and in their prayers the country is not forgotten. They are not as well attended as they should be, but they have now received a new impetus, and will shortly become as popular as their cause demands.

LARGE SALE OF HATS.—Particular attention of hat dealers is requested to the large sale of fine wool and fur hats, caps, &c., at auction, as advertised in another column of our paper to-day, by Messrs. L. B. Hoppin & Co.

THE BEAUTY OF WOMEN.—If a lady be not beautiful, if her features are irregular, and her hair coarse, she can at least possess the charm of a white and glistening skin. Powder wont do it, lotions wont do it. All these things contain injurious ingredients. Begin the use of them, and you cannot leave it off. No. The only way to enhance the texture of the skin is to apply Email de Paris. It doesn't render itself felt upon the face like powders or washes. It can even be applied at night, and removed in the morning. The Philadelphia depot for the sale is M. Eugene Jonin's, No. 111 S Tenth street, below Chesnut. It is rapidly coming into general use. A package lasts a long time. It is really more economical—the ladies tell us—than the ordinary cheap powder.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE Garments. We are selling goods equal *in style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper* than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

"ECONOMY ALL THE GO."—One man advertises you to "save your matches and temper by purchasing the new electric jack-knife;" another to save the pieces "by using his glue and cement;" and another, with a new burner, asks you to "save your gas." Now, we think this last advice the most sound and applicable of any thing we have lately seen in print. We, however, intend to have our ears yet discussing whether "war is right or not." Next in order is the saving of money, and that can be done by always purchasing your clothing at the one-price store of Charles Stokes & Co., under the "Continental."

THE 'FLORENCE" not only combines all the desirable qualities in a Sewing Machine, but is an item to those very machine has one of Jenks's patent hemmers attached, enabling the operator to turn any width of hem desired; and to avoid the strain on the eyes, best posture, easy application, and targuing care, more or less usual in operating Sewing Machines, every "Florence" is furnished with "Barnum's Self Sewer," which makes the work itself. Besides this, there is an other improvement which expedites large a range of work. It does not require finer thread on the upper side than it does on the upper, and uses coarser of thread on the lower with the greatest economy.

With all these advantages it is sold for no higher than that of single stitch machines. Every "Florence" machine, moreover, is sold with a warranty, written, if required, and unless perfect satisfaction is given the money is returned, and each machine is kept in perfect order one year free of charge. Obliging lady operators are sent to the houses of purchasers, to give instructions, when desired.

We conclude, therefore, that in the purchase of Sewing Machines the "Florence" instrument, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, has the first claim upon the attention of all who would display good taste and sound judgment in making their selections.

ONE BOTTLE DID IT.—That is the expression of many who have had their grey hair restored to its natural color, and their bald spot covered with hair after using one bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. It is not a dye, it can do no harm. Every one who has used these preparations speak loud in their praise. If you wish to restore your hair as in youth and retain it through life, without delay procure these preparations. All druggists keep them.

SECURE FOR YOURSELF or family a most artistic and truthful likeness, life-size photograph in oil, crayon, pastel, and carte de visite, at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—Wm. H. Hodgson vs. Wm. Millward, United States Marshal.—In this case, which was reported yesterday, the evidence closed in the afternoon, and Mr. Biddle addressed the jury on behalf of the plaintiff. This morning Messrs. Webster and Knox for defendant. Wm. B. Reed, Esq., will follow for plaintiff, when under the instructions of the Court the case will be given to the jury.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Christiana Weller, widow of Martin Weller, deceased, vs. The city of Philadelphia. This is an action to recover damages for the death of the husband of plaintiff, who was the driver of a lager beer wagon. Owing to the bad condition of a portion of the cartway of Girard avenue, between Front and Second streets, along which he was driving, it is alleged his wagon wheels dropped into a rut, the sudden jolt caused by which threw him from his seat under the wheels, one of which passed over his body. The accident occurred on the 18th of September, 1861, and on the 20th death resulted from the injuries received. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Alexander Wilson vs. George P. Whitaker. An action to recover the difference between the price, $32 50 per share, at which plaintiff contracted to buy forty-seven shares of stock in the Warren Foundry and Machine Company, which defendant failed or refused to deliver, and the highest price at which similar stock has since been sold, together with interest, dividends, &c. On trial.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, October 25.—The supply of Quercitron Bark is very much reduced, and No. 1 is firm at $43 per ton.

The Flour Market is extremely quiet; but there is more firmness in prices. Receipts come in slowly, and the sales for shipment are confined to 1600 barrels at $10 25 per barrel for extra, $11@11 25 for extra family, and $12@12 25 for fancy brands, as to quality. Sales for the supply of the home trade are making within the range of these figures. Rye Flour is scarce at $9. In Corn Meal no movement to notice.

In Wheat there is very little demand, and very little offering. The sales are confined to 3000 bush Penna. red at 2 30@2 35 per bush; Southern sells at $2 35; we quote Kentucky White from $2 40 to 2 60. Rye is quiet—400 bush Yellow sold at $1 02@1 04. Oats are steady and firm, at 85@86 for Pennsylvania, with sales of 2000 bush. In Barley and Malt we have no transactions worth noticing. Whisky is in limited request, at $1 75@1 78 for Pennsylvania refiled