BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864. NUMBER 75.

Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

THE LATEST

FROM FARRAGUT.

OUR GUNBOATS NEAR THE CITY

NO ATTACK YET MADE.

Removal of Rebel Torpedoes from Mobile Bay.

THE LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

Price Invading the State with a Strong Force.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA

The Rebel Raid in Sherman's Rear

Forrest Again Slaughters Negro Prisoners.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

The Latest from Mobile.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Navy Department has received details from Admiral Farragut of the successful expedition up Fish River, some particulars of which are already published. On the return the vessels were attacked from Peters Bluff, at one of the sharp bends of the river, by sixty or seventy rebels who had also felled trees across the stream.

The fire was returned from our howitzers, and our vessel passed through with one officer and two men killed on the Stockdale, the smoke stacks of which were knocked over, and the boat of the Tritonia lost by being jammed between that vessel and the bank.

Admiral Farragut communicates to the Navy Department that he is successfully engaged in removing torpedoes, and thus far has succeeded in taking up twenty-one.

Some of the soldiers just released from Libby prison have reached Washington. It is stated that one of their number, while on the way to the place of delivery, engaged himself in sketching the rebel defensive works on the river and other points of interest.—For this he was taken back to Richmond.

New York, Sept'r 27.—The gunboat Fort Morgan, from Mobile Bay on the 16th inst., arrived this morning. Our iron clads and gunboats were then near Mobile, but no attack had yet been made on the city.

The Invasion of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—General Rosecrans has issued an eloquent appeal to the citizens of Missouri, to take up arms to defend their homes and repel the invaders of the State. Officers and soldiers now discharged are appealed to, and those in the city requested to report to Col. Saibold, who will combine them with his troops to form a brigade for the defence of the city. The entire militia of the State will probably be called into the field.—Pilot Knob has been evacuated and the troops have fallen back to Mineral Point, where General Ewing has three thousand infantry of General Smith's command. Price will soon be with Shelby, and their combined strength will be from ten to twenty thousand men with sixteen pieces of artillery. Their ordinance had reached northeast of Pilot Knob yesterday. There is no confirmation of the reported capture of Cape Girardeau. Active preparations for offensive and defensive movements continue.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 14th via Queenstown on the 15th, has arrived.

The Dano-German armistice was to be prolonged. The Spanish ministry have resigned.

The statements that Semmes will have a new vessel is contradicted.

The Daily News says that "the recent Federal successes reduce the proceedings of the Chicago Convention to comparative insignificance."

The rebel loan declined 3 per cent. on the announcement of the fall of Atlanta, but recovered ½ per cent on the 14th, owing to the doubts thrown upon the news. The city of Baltimore however reports that on the 15th she passed the steamship Etna bound in, which took out the official announcement of the fall of Atlanta.

The new rebel loan lately announced is declared to be a bogus one.

Messrs. Levine & Norris in the American trade have suspended.

The London Times argues that the Chicago Convention will lead to peace.

[COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Sept. 14th.—Breadstuffs closed very dull and prices easier. Provisions dull. Lard firm.

London, Sept. 14th.—Consols closed at 88¼ for money.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—C. C. Harris, a relief agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, who was captured in the Shenandoah Valley, while in the discharge of his duty in June last, returned from Richmond last night. The agents of this commission, it is represented, make it their business to be present on the field of battle and personally attend to the wants of the wounded.

General Slough, Military Governor of Alexandria, Va., has forbidden, under penalty of arrest, the taking of an informal vote for President of the United States, as designed by some of the citizens. The reasons for the order are that in a community composed so largely of the antagonistical elements of soldiers and disloyal citizens, the unrestricted and illegal expression of sentiment contemplated is apt to create disturbance of the peace and engender feelings of bitter hostility.

Besides, he says, Alexandria is a fortified military post, and subject to military control, that Virginia has no voice in the election of a President, and that such voting is calculated to create a condition of things desirable to be avoided.

Drafting was resumed in Washington today.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 26.—The United States frigate Minnesota sailed hence early this morning under sealed orders. Her destination is supposed by some to be Wilmington, North Carolina.

There has been regular communication with Newbern, N. C., by way of the Dismal Swamp Canal, since the capture of the steamer Fawn some weeks ago.

It is now designed to establish a regular line of steamers to run outside from this place direct to Moorehead City, connecting with Newbern by railroad.

Since writing the above, the Minnesota has returned for some cause unknown.

FORREST'S RAID ON SHERMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS.

NASHVILLE, Sept'r 26.—Forrest, with his whole force of raiders, advanced upon and destroyed the Sulphur Spring trestle work yesterday. Colonel Price, commanding at Elk River bridge, evacuated that post at daylight, and Forrest took possession this morning with a force estimated at 7,000 strong, with three batteries. On Saturday, in the fight at and capture of Athens, five hundred men of the 6th and 8th Indiana Cavalry were captured. Forrest is reported to have butchered all the negroes captured who were in Federal uniforms.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Gold has been very weak to-day. The market opened at 193 and at one time advanced to 195, but again fell off, closing at 193.

A Rebel Raid.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., Sept. 15.—There was a raid made by the notorious rebel, Bill Smith, with sixty men, on Ceredo, which is situated on the Ohio river, in Wayne county, West Virginia, last night. They captured Captain Ben Hasley and eight of his men, who belonged to the West Virginia State Guards, and were stationed at Ceredo for the protection of that point and surrounding neighborhood.—They also captured all the male citizens of the place, with the exception of two old men, and robbed the post-office of stationery and postage stamps, and other valuables, to the amount of about forty dollars, and robbed the citizens and all the houses in the neighborhood of about seven hundred dollars. The guerillas left Ceredo with their prisoners and booty, going in the interior, in the direction of Wayne Court House, robbing the citizens of their horses and other property. The loyal citizens have been greatly annoyed for the want of necessary protection ever since March or April last, the county being overrun by guerillas, committing depredations of the most shameful character, such as murdering citizens, robbing houses of bed-clothing and other valuables, and taking money from citizens.—It would be a great relief to the loyal citizens of Wayne county if the military authorities could possibly spare soldiers sufficient to protect said county from the bands of guerillas that are continually infesting the county and driving the loyal citizens away from their homes.

Portrait of the Rebel General Jubal Early.

[From the Griffin (Ga.) Rebel.]

Old Jubal Early, or as General Lee calls him, his "bad old man," has won a name during his sojourn in the valley of Virginia of which he is well worthy. Did you ever see him? If not, you have missed one of the greatest curiosities of the war. He is a man of considerable corpulence, with a full face, which has the appearance of the full moon when it is at its height in redness. He is about six feet high, and of immense structure.

His voice sounds like a cracked Chinese fiddle, and comes from his mouth somewhat in the style of the hardshell Baptist, with a long drawl, accompanied with an interpolation of oaths. In winter his head is encased in a net striped woollen skull cap drawn about his ears, while his body is contained within the embraces of a Virginia cloth overcoat, striking his heels. His legs are covered by leggings of the same material, wrapped from the feet upwards as high as the knees with white tape.

He is as brave as he is homely, and as homely as any man you ever saw, except Parson Brownlow, who is said to rival his satanic majesty in personal appearance.—There are many anecdotes related of Old Jubal, but I cannot at present call to memory but one. During the battles in the Wilderness, on one occasion, a regiment from South Carolina was ordered to charge the enemy.—For some reason they faltered.

Old Jubal hearing of it rode up to the head of the column, and in that peculiarity of tone for which he was noted, cried out, "Blast you, you got us into this damned scrape and by God you shall help us out." The regiment was so cut by the remark that they rushed upon the foe, driving him from every position.

It may not be too much to say that Maine will furnish to the markets this year from half a million to a million bushels of potatoes more than usual.

Isaac Watson, servant of Mrs. Harrison, an English country lady, was recently fined 9s. 6d. for not attending church according to her directions.

THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

The money article of the New York Times, for Monday, thus deals with the tumble in gold, its causes and consequences:

Victory in the Shenandoah was the *Great Bear* in the Gold Room last week. The fall was *twenty-four per cent.* or from 224 down to 200 per cent. This rapid fall carried down the Foreign Exchanges and most of the Stock Exchange dealings with it, and completely unsettled the prices of produce and merchandise. A paralysis of trade is reported in some quarters, but a few days familiarity with the lower prices of gold will doubtless lead to activity, if not to profits again. The prices of fuel and family marketing must soon follow downward, and with these the higher rates of hotel living. Some of the oldest and shrewdest of the Dry Goods establishments up town were prompt to anticipate the turn on the victory of Atlanta several weeks ago, and a few of the coal dealers have also shaped their business to the change in advance.

The Import entries of the week are moderate. The Export clearances of domestic produce are quite large again. The grain movement from the West on the new and successful wheat harvest, and the almost unequalled promise of the corn crop now maturing, is lighter and later than usual. The explanation is found in the accumulation of supplies, temporarily withheld from shipment, at Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., whether from speculation or the want of free money facilities, we are unable to say. Some heavy mercantile failures were reported a week or ten days ago from Chicago, but have heard nothing of them since. It is satisfactory to hear that the hog crop of the West will be large, and packers are already lowering their engagements for November and December.

An Incident of Farragut's Fight.

A correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal tells this pleasant story of Admiral Farragut:

SIR: An incident occurred during the famous salamandrical fight in Mobile Bay, which I have not yet seen in any of the papers. It is illustrative of the great love and devotion Farragut's men feel towards their noble leader—their implicit faith in him, as the embodiment and guarantee of success. I "tell the tale as 'twas told to me," and you may publish it if you will.

After the flagship Hartford had hauled off from her first fierce assault upon the rebel flagship Tennessee, and as she was again pointed fair for her, and thunderingly coming down upon her, to dash into her a second time, suddenly, to the surprise of all, she was herself tremendously struck by one of our own heavy vessels, also heavily coming down upon the rebel admiral, and it was thought for a brief moment, so fearful was the blow, she must go down.

Immediately, and high above the din of battle, hoarse, anxious voices were heard crying, "The Admiral! the Admiral! save the Admiral! Get the Admiral out of the ship!" The brave men utterly forgot themselves—thought not a moment of their own safety, but only of their glorious old Admiral, who was all in all to them! Nothing can better illustrate his whole squadron's love and devotion to him than this. When they themselves were in imminent peril of death, they only cared for him!

Finding the vessel would float, notwithstanding the possible ultimate serious results, the brave old Admiral turned to his gallant fleet captain, with the order, "Go on with speed! Ram her again!" and on the Hartford sped, determined to "do and die" if need be; but just before she reached her, the white flag of surrender was hoisted above the discomfited Tennessee, and soon all was ours!

With such a leader as this—with God for *his* leader (as he says he is)—what can ever hinder success from being ours!

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION'S
BALTIMORE AGENCY,
No. 45 SHARP STREET, Sept. 26, 1864.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER:—We learn that the Baltimore office of the United States Sanitary Commission, have sent forward by the Adams Express Company to-day, the following named articles for the use of the sick and wounded men in General Sheridan's department, near Winchester, Virginia:—

1,000 woolen shirts; 1,000 do., drawers; 1,000 do. socks; 300 handkerchiefs; 200 quilts; 12 bottles Jamaica rum; 120 pair shoes; 50 do. crutches; 30 lanterns; 1 box reading matter; 600 bottles of whiskey, 50 cases; 50 gallons do., 5 kegs; 951 lbs. coffee, 7 bbls; 264 lbs condensed milk, 18 boxes; 8 bbls. potatoes; 20 bbls dried apples, 3,142 lb; 28 jars jelly; 50 lbs beef stock; 100 lbs Cas'le soap; 50 lbs. white do; 85 lbs crackers, 1 bbl; 60 lbs. chicken; 153 bed sacks, 2 boxes; 288 lbs. corn starch, 6 boxes; 300 lbs farina; 40 lbs. pepper; 14 bottles blackberry brandy; 12 bottles alcohol; 108 bottles Jamaica ginger; 1 box lint; 1 bbl. do; 4 bbls. old linen.

The articles named sent to Col. Mullick, Sept. 26th, 1864, contained in 59 boxes, 92 bbls., 2 bales, 5 kegs.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN ACTRESS.—A few nights since, Mrs. Mary Gladstane, now performing in Cincinnati, Ohio, made two fortunate escapes from being destroyed by fire.—Upon retiring for the night, she placed, as is customary with those of her profession, a lighted candle near her bed, for the purpose of overlooking her work for the succeeding night. She fell asleep, but was aroused in a short time, and found the bed on fire. She managed to extinguish the flames, and once more sank to rest. Again was she aroused from her slumbers by the bed being on fire, and this time she made a narrow escape with her life. The bed and bedding was almost destroyed, and the greater portion of her clothing burned from her person. After this second scare, she succeeded in passing the night without further accident.

The assumption to himself of the whole credit of the first West Virginia campaign, when Rosecrans, Reynolds, Benham, and others, did all the generalship and fighting, while Little Mac was lolling on his sofa at his headquarters in Cincinnati, was his first blow at the independence of the army proper, and the first evidence of his design to use his power to build up a military party, by whose aid he hoped to lift himself into the Presidency, sooner or later.

It seems the people of India still have the custom of observing the Juggernaut saturnalia, and also of throwing themselves under the enormous car, to be crushed to death as a fitting sacrifice to the great Juggernaut. The festival lasted this year from June 19 till July 6, and was full of disgusting horrors and cruelties.

One of the fattest men in Roxbury, Mass., after dieting for twenty-three days according to the directions in the recent pamphlet of Mr. Banting, the Englishman, weighs twelve pounds less than when he commenced, and his spirits are elastic in proportion as his flesh falls away.

The old bell in the First Presbyterian Church at Morristown, N. J., is one hundred and fifty years old. It came from England during the reign of Queen Anne. It has just become cracked, and has been sent to the foundry to be recast.

ITEMS ABOUT DIXIE FROM A REFUGEE.

In the Nashville Union of Wednesday we find the following:

We had a conversation yesterday with a gentleman recently from Atlanta. He left this city in 1862, immediately after the fall of Fort Donelson, went South, and obtained employment in the rebel ordnance department under Captain (now Colonel) Wright, formerly chief of the ordnance department in Nashville. He has been in that department ever since, going with it from place to place until it at last sought refuge in Macon. The machinery, ordnance, &c., were removed from Atlanta to Macon in July—nothing of the kind which could be of value in the event of evacuation was left behind.

It was Hood's policy to get as many of the women and children out of the country as possible. So when the wife of our informant applied for a pass to come to Tennessee, he complied, and sent her, with others, into the Federal lines. The gentleman himself obtained a furlough to remain in Atlanta two weeks, hoping that the city might be captured in that time, and he could get back to Nashville, as he had got all "his rights" South, and was sick of the chase. But he was disappointed. Remaining in Atlanta beyond his two weeks' furlough, he was finally arrested and sent under guard to Macon. He took the first opportunity to escape, and made his way back to Atlanta. Around Macon for twelve or fifteen miles the country is full of people camping out, there being no room for them in town, and few of them having means to live in any other way. They are chiefly refugees from northern Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. How they are to get through the winter cannot be conjectured. There is already much suffering and distress amongst them.

Indeed, persons who have not realized something of the ordeal through which they are passing, can have no just idea of the extent of the destitution and misery endured by the people—the poor—who constitute the great mass. The rich get along well enough there, as they do everywhere. The government has impressed so large a portion of the breadstuffs, meats, etc., in the country, the remainder is insufficient to supply the ordinary wants of the people. The army is well supplied, and he thinks has rations for full twelve months. But while the army is provided for, the people are permitted to suffer.

On his return to Atlanta he stopped at the old Washington Hotel, kept by an Irishman and his wife, both of whom were loyal to the government of the United States. He was concealed in the garret of the hotel for three weeks, until the Federal troops made their triumphant entry into the city.

During those eventful three weeks he never uttered a word above a whisper, and suffered much mentally and physically. The city was daily bombarded, and he could hear the shrieking of the shells as they passed on their mission of destruction. Fortunately his hiding place escaped everything except one visitor in the shape of a round shot, which, having passed through several walls, made its way under the floor where he was, and paused about the centre of the room. He thanked Heaven that it was not a shell. In that case, death would have inevitably been his portion. His kind landlord had pits dug in the earth, into which he and his family retired during the most dangerous periods of the bombardment. The city was greatly damaged by the shot and shell, and many lives were lost—women and children being in many instances the victims.

During the siege of Atlanta flour sold in Macon at $400 per barrel, meal $80 per bushel, meat $5 per pound, coffee $20 per pound, sweet milk $8 per gallon, buttermilk $4 per gallon. The most common board could not be had for less than $50 per week; hotel prices $20 per day. Our informant paid $500 in Confederate money for $50 in greenbacks to pay the expenses of his wife to this city.

In relation to the captures made in Atlanta by our troops, his statements coincide with those already published. He thinks Hood's forces, after leaving Atlanta, numbered about 80,000 men, including militia and all others.

In Atlanta the rebels had a manufactory for making and repairing locomotives, and another for making railroad iron. The machinery of those were sent to Macon and Augusta.—At this time, confined to close quarters, they have as many locomotives as can be used to advantage.

The army is entirely without tents. Officers and men, alike, are compelled to do without, because the material for making them is not to be had.

He is of the opinion that the South is nearly exhausted, and that the war cannot last much longer, unless some grand mistake is made by the Government and people of the United States.

A Paris correspondent says: "An announcement in the fashionable journal Le Sport that the ladies in Vienna have definitely abandoned crinoline, in consequence of its condemnation by the Empress of Austria, has been received with a universal shout of delivrance. The Pays and La Patrie could not in their wild paragraphs about the English aristocracy exhibit more fury than do the journals of fashion at this presumption of a Teutonic autocrat. Paris, always considered as the seat of fashion, is to be placed after a barbaric city in her despotic right to lead the *modes*, is intolerable.

"Hitherto, the *modistes* of the Boulevards have always been consulted before any fashion could be recognized in a civilized land, nor will they suffer themselves to be dethroned from a government which they have hitherto held by universal consent. The threatened rebellion against their power will be met with contempt and disgust. It is only from Paris that a bonnet, a ceinture, a wreath, a knot of ribbon, a plume of feathers, can acquire a legitimate recognition. The overthrow of an empire is not to be treated of lightly, and the Empress of Austria and the ladies of Vienna are placed without the ban of the world of fashion."

In Dresden there is an iron egg, the history of which is something like this:—A young prince sent this iron egg to a lady to whom he was betrothed. She received it in her hand, and looked at it with disdain. In her indignation that he should send her such a gift, she cast it to the earth. When it touched the ground a spring, cunningly hidden in the egg, opened, and a silver yolk rolled out. She touched a secret spring in the yolk and a golden chicken was revealed; she touched a spring in the chicken and a crown was found within; she touched a spring in the crown and within it was a diamond marriage ring. There is a moral in the story.

A very diminutive specimen of man lately solicited the hand of a fine buxom girl. "Oh, no," said the fair but insulting lady, "I can't think of it for a moment. The fact is, John you are a little too big for a cradle, and a little too small to go to church with."

The venerable Bishop Smith, of the Episcopal Church in Kentucky, is on a visit to Massachusetts to obtain aid in the establishment of church privileges for the colored people.

Southern News.

[From the Charlottesville Chronicle.]

The Battle in the Valley.

About daylight the enemy advanced by the Berryville road on Ramseur, who was posted at the Spout Spring, on the same road, some four miles east of Winchester. Gordon was at Bunker Hill, on the Martinsburg road, on a reconnoissance; Rodes was at Hopewell Church, near Whitehall, to the left of the Martinsburg road, about eight miles below Winchester. About daylight Gordon, and about 7 A. M. Rodes commenced moving back to the point of attack. Wharton remained on the extreme left, on the Martinsburg road, a short distance below Winchester. About 10 or 11 A. M. all of our troops were on the field, our line facing east—the enemy facing west. Ramseur stretched from Abraham Creek to the Berryville pike—Rodes had taken position between him and Gordon—Wharton, as we have stated, holding the left. The battle now bore strongly towards our left.

About 12:30 o'clock, Gen. Rodes, who was placing a battery in the gap between himself and Gordon, was struck by a ball just behind the ear, and borne from the field in a dying condition. He was attended at the time by only two couriers. The enemy continued to push their line around our left, and about 4 P. M. their cavalry on their extreme right lapped our lines some two miles. This cavalry charged our cavalry and completely routed it, and then wheeled into Winchester on our rear. This made it necessary for our infantry to fall back, which it did slowly, reaching Winchester about dark. The whole army then retreated on that evening to Newtown, and the next morning to Fisher's Hill, a mile or two from Strasburg, where it is now posted. This is eighteen miles from Winchester, and a position of great strength, having the North Mountain on the left, and Massanutten Mountain on its right.

The battle is described as a very severe one, the loss on both sides heavy—their's supposed to be greater than ours. We took some 500 or 700 prisoners, more than we lost. Averill is reported killed, but this is not authenticated. We lost three guns, and, of course, left some of our wounded in the hands of the enemy. The ambulances of the army, which were loaded with wounded, came off safely.—With this qualification, we brought off our wagons, artillery, &c. There was considerable straggling on our part.

The casualties embrace Major-Gen. Rodes, killed; Brig. Gen. Godwin, of Portsmouth, Va., killed; Major Gen. Fitz Lee, said to be slightly wounded; Brig. Gen. York, commanding Hays' and Stafford's Louisiana brigades, arm shot off; Acting Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Carter, commanding artillery, slightly wounded by a shell in the back; and five colonels, names not remembered, killed.

Brig. Gen. Battle, of North Carolina, is in command of Rodes' division.

The Chronicle's informant states that the force of the enemy was very large, more than two-fold our numbers. Up to the time of our being flanked, we were pushing them back.

General Early is where he ought to have been before. Below Winchester, he has all along been exposed to the flanking movements of the enemy, who watched him, with double his force of infantry, and harassed him continually with a superior force of cavalry. If it was prudent to remain in this open and exposed position until recently, we cannot see the propriety of it, in view of movements that have since been made. It may be that Gen. Early was acting under orders to remain as low down the valley as Winchester, in order to secure the crops of that region. If he acted on his own judgment, we think he is subject to censure.

Fisher's Hill, his present position, is one, we take it, of great strength. He will, we understand, hold it. Whether reinforcements will be deemed necessary by the authorities, we have no means of knowing.

The recent battle, we have heard, was progressing very favorably, until the stampede of our cavalry, which enabled the enemy to pass on our flank and in our rear. A retreat was then absolutely necessary, which seems to have been well executed.

Fisher's Hill is just out from the little town of Strasburg, at the intersection of the Valley turnpike and the Manassas Gap Railroad. It is in the fork of the north branch of the Shenandoah and Cedar Creek—with the Massanutten Mountain on the one hand, and the Little North Mountain on the other.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 23.]

The enemy, in heavy force, say between twenty-five and thirty thousand men, attacked us. A bloody battle ensued, in which the enemy's infantry, after desperate fighting, were being driven back with great loss, when they turned our right flank with a force of between six and ten thousand cavalry. All our attempts to drive back this cavalry force, which is known to be the flower of the whole Yankee army, proving unsuccessful, we were forced to retire, which we did in good order, with face to the foe and contesting every inch of ground. The enemy being evidently too much cut up to pursue us with advantage, followed our column only a short distance, and drew off.

Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will certainly not exceed twenty five hundred men. Rodes' Division suffered the most, our loss therein being a thousand men. We probably lost 500 hundred prisoners in all.—The enemy's loss is estimated at between six and eight thousand men killed and wounded. On Wednesday the Yankees with the flag-of-truce at Varina, claimed that they had captured 5,000 prisoners. Yesterday they had moderated their pretensions so far as to claim but 2,500.

It was reported here yesterday that fourteen of our field officers had been killed and wounded; but we have received no correct list of the casualties. Gen. Lee's dispatch mentions the death of Gen. Rodes and Godwin. The body of Gen. Rodes has arrived at Charlottesville, where it is to be interred, we learn. Private telegrams have announced that Gen. Fitz Lee and Col. George Patton were wounded, and that the latter was in the enemy's hands.—The Lynchburg papers say that Gen. York, of Louisiana, lost an arm.

COMMENTS UPON THE DISASTER.

From the Examiner, Sept. 22.

A battle has been lost in the valley by the army under the command of Gen. Early.—The accounts which reach us are in some respects most unpleasant. They are to the effect that Early was attacked at daybreak, by an army three or four times the number of our own, which, with the advantage of numbers, had the still greater advantage of surprising our unready troops. The battle was lost before they could be concentrated or gathered into order. Yet greater exertions were then made by Rodes and others to retrieve the day. That brave and able officer lost his life in the attempt, which was eventually unavailing. Early retreated in the night, leaving his wounded and three pieces of cannon in the enemy's hands. We are sorry that General Early's list of lost opportunities should conclude with such a positive defeat.

There is no ground for believing that any immediate disaster will occur in the Valley. The position at Strasburg is one of great strength. Early reports that his trains have come off safe. *He will easily rally his troops, and may give the enemy a check, even if unaided.*

The late visit of the Federal General in-Chief to that scene of operations is significant. The capture of Lynchburg and the Danville road by the operations of an army approaching from the Valley has always been a marked feature in his plan for the siege of Richmond, and he now endeavors to do what his lieutenants have failed to do. But he would not again attempt it with the forces found unavailing. We give full credence to the statements which represent the Federal Army of the Valley as having been reinforced by 20,000 disciplined infantry, besides a large body of excellent cavalry.

Whence did they come? Not from the North. Not from the James. These troops could only come from the West. They were probably in part those troops which have lately been withdrawn from the lower Mississippi. But if none of them came from Sherman, we may reasonably expect soon to hear that large detachments of the army which captured Atlanta have appeared in Virginia, either on the James, or on the Potomac, or in the Valley.

Only for some such end did Sherman bamboozle Hood in the ten day's truce. Only with such view has he put forth all the resources of his army, to fortify Atlanta and provision it with supplies, which would last a large army many months, even with severed communication. *He can now safely send Grant twenty or thirty thousand men.* He may be besieged in Atlanta, but may risk the siege under the supposition that he will be relieved by the army which has taken Richmond before his provisions are consumed. The fact that Sherman has vociferously announced a very different project; that he tells the population whom he expels from Atlanta not to go to Macon, or to Augusta, or to Milledgeville, because he is coming by separate columns to all of these places—does not militate against the theory that his chief force is now to operate in Virginia. It is not likely that he would make the announcements referred to, if they were really his military projects. He gains much, if they are falsehoods which the Confederates shall believe; for they serve to prevent a counter-concentration. Meantime the stakes of Virginia are great. They are soon to be decided. Here, in the Valley of Virginia, on the plain of Piedmont, and on the banks of the James, the next blows of this war will be struck. Here, and not elsewhere. Here, not in Georgia.

MOBILE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 21.

The fleet in front of Mobile has been a little increased. It now numbers eight vessels. A correspondent writes from Mobile:

"The fortifications around this city are very strong, and well provided with bomb-proofs.

"Notwithstanding the many orders issued from this department for women, children and non combatants to leave, the city is crowded with them. Not a house is to be had here, and supplies and merchandise of all kinds are higher than in any other city in the Confederacy.

"The balance of Forrest's men arrived yesterday morning. They are a wild, 'devil-may-care' sort of soldiers—just as soon kill a Yankee as take a drink of 'old rye.' I presume that they will be ordered to Gen. Hood's army.

"Mobile, it seems to me, though I write it sorrowfully, is one vast bed of corruption—akin to Gomorrah of old. I think it surpasses Richmond in the vastness of its pollution, number of 'hells' and abodes of 'flashy vice.'"

Mobile, Sept. 22.—Arrangements have been completed for the exchange of all the prisoners captured in Mobile Bay.

THE REVIVAL OF PUBLIC FAITH.

The enemies of the Administration have cited the high price of gold, and the consequent high price of all the necessaries of life, as evidence of the failure of the Administration. It was proof, they said, that the people had no faith in their ability to put down the rebellion. To a certain extent the assertion was true. Gold has gone up as confidence in the Government went down. Setting aside the natural and inevitable effect of large issues of paper money, and the efforts of speculators also to create an artificial demand for coin, the price of gold is a fair measure of the public confidence in the Government. While the people believed, or feared, that we could not put down the rebellion,—that the war would go on without restoring the Union, their faith in the value of Government bonds of necessity grew less and less, and the comparative value of gold grew more and more.

Nothing, therefore, has given the enemies of the Government greater aid and comfort than the high price of gold. They have pointed to its steady increase as proof positive that the Administration was losing its hold on the confidence of the people. With gold, as a matter of course, everything else went up; and this was made the basis for fresh assaults upon the credit of the Government.

The tables seem to be turned. Within a month gold has fallen *sixty* per cent. Upon the action of the Chicago Convention it went up. The public heart was full of despondency and fear. The armies of the Union were not winning victories. There was danger that, in a moment of doubt and dismay, the people might sanction the demand made at Chicago for a "cessation of hostilities,"—that the war might be abandoned as a "failure,"—that the rebellion would achieve a virtual triumph, and the great Republic be forever overthrown.

But the past three weeks have put a new face on affairs. Farragut took Forts Gaines and Morgan. Sherman took Atlanta. Sheridan smote and scattered Early and his host. The people all over the land rallied to the call for reinforcements and poured them forth nobly and with a high hearted determination to maintain at whatever cost the honor of the national flag. Fresh courage took possession of the national heart. Our generals at the head of our armies sent forth messages of cheer, and proclaimed that one more strong and united effort would end the contest and restore the Union. The result is seen on every side. Public faith in the Government is revived. Prices are rapidly going back to their natural standard. The people begin now to see that the struggle is not hopeless,—that it draws near a glorious and victorious end. And this revival of confidence will itself contribute more than any thing else to the victory which it foresees.—*N. Y. Times.*

McClellan while in personal command of the army of the Potomac, never conquered a single inch of territory from the rebels that he held, that he did not abandon, that the rebels did not reoccupy before he left the command. Grant, on the contrary, has never yielded a single inch once gained. He has never retreated.

It is said McClellan proposes, if elected, to ignore the White House, and take up his Presidential residence on board a gunboat!

The average amount of laudanum sold by retail druggists in London is 200 pounds per year.