WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864. TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER IN Union STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 Chestnut Street.—Our friends in every county and district in Pennsylvania should immediately, without one

day's delay, send to the State Committee a correct copy of their whole ticket, giving plainly the name of each candidate for every office. All this must be done to enable the tickets to be prepared to send to the several regi-County Committees should also prepare and send with the Commissions their several county tickets, or send a special agent with the Commissions to carry

Gen. McClellan Accused of Insincerity. It has been matter of public wonder that General McClellan, with the platform of the Chicago Convention before him, with its demand of immediate peace, and its declaration that the war is a disastrous failure, which should be stopped for the sake of humanity, liberty, and the public

good, could imagine for a moment that he was nominated to represent a war policy. The meaning of that platform was plain to all, and if it needed any exposition, surely that Mr. GUTHRIE framed it, that Mr. VAL-LANDIGHAM approved it, that all the unconditional Peace men in the country accepted it, were facts which sught to have placed it beyond dispute. That Gen. McCLELLAN should affect to misinterpret the policy of his party was good reason for astonishment. In effect his letter of explanation said simply this: "As you have declared the war to be a disastrous failure, a curse to liberty and humanity, and have demanded immediate peace, I accept the platform as an expression of your determination to prosecute the war if the enemies of the country refuse to submit." His logic was literally no better than this, and was based on something more than mere equivocation.

But it is charged now that General Mc. CLELLAN knew what was to be the platform of his party, and approved it, two months before the Convention met. The (N. Y.) Daily News made this assertion yesterday, and, if it is not shown to be untrue, it will be hard for General Mc-CLELLAN to escape a very embarrassing dilemma. If he understood the platform, when it was presented to him two months ago, he must during that time have led his party managers to believe he would accept it. with all its dishonorable concessions; if he did not understand it, he must be convicted of an ignorance which is scarcely credible, and certainly must lessen confidence in his intelligence. It is n terrible dilemma to meet, but it cannot be avoided. The Daily News directly accuses the candidate of its party of deceiving his friends; and claims that in approving the letter and spirit of the platform two months before it was published, he led them to believe that he would accept it as his guide if he should be nominated. The following remarkable article, quoted from its columns, must have decisive effect on the campaign:

"So well settled seemed to be the policy of the Democratic party, that, by common consent, and after a free and open interchange of opinion, those planks of the Chicago platform relating to peace two months before the Convention met. Early in the month of July last-we have it upon the authority of a delegate from Indiana, who was selected by the delegation from his State to act as one of the committee to inform the car didates of the action of the Convention-the platform, with its peace planks, almost word for word as adopted, was presented to General McClellan, and was by him approved, both in its letter and in its spirit. "What produced the sudden change which led to its subsequent repudiation it is for General McClellan and his friends and not for us to say.

Without the platform adopted at Chicago he could not have been nominated. Contrary to the usual course, it was first agreed to, and the candidate, not only with the consent of his friends, but after their active exertions, was placed upon it-Between the time of its adoption and the nomination of the candidate for President one entire day intervened. The platform was published on the afternoon of Tuesday in the city—the nomination was made on the following day. It was seen and read by Gen. McClellan, and he had full time to telegraph to his friends in Chicago his repudiatien if he could not nor would not endorse it. He did no such thing. His confidential friends approved the platform, and they urged his nomination upon it. Its repudiation was an after thought. when he had secured the tempting prize for which, despite his assertion to the contrary in his letter, he had labored long, or else-and we should be sorry to believe this-it was a settled purpose to deceive, to secure the suffrages of the delegates, and then to tion, and thus to deceive men whose only fault was

believing him true to his professions and those of It is true, as the News asserts, that the policy of the Democratic party was thoroughly known long ago. Every unconditional Peace man in the Northern States belongs to that party; among its leaders have long been all the opponents of the war, and among the delegates to its Convention were men who have declared it better to divide the Union than to carry on the war. These men framed the platform, and placed George B. McClellan upon it. Two months before they chose him as their leader, they told him what banner he would have to carry, and on what side his sword would have to be unsheathed. They made known their principles to him, before choosing him as their candidate, and he declared those principles to be his own. Believing this, VALLANDIGHAM moved to make General McClellan's nomination unanimous. Their indignation is natural now, when their candidate, after the nomi-

nation, coolly publishes a letter which repudiates the principles which before his nomination he endorsed. Nor does it mitigate his offence that he protests he always thought the platform meant war, or that he affects to believe that he was chosen because of his military record!

The accusation which the News has made General McClellan must meet. Before he can ask the votes of his country. men he must let them know if it is true that he knew of this platform for two months before his nomination, and continued to approve it in letter and spirit until his nomination was secured. He is openly charged—not by political opponents. but by prominent members of his own party—with obtaining the nomination under false pretences, and we sincerely trust that he will be able to prove the asser-

Marlborough and McClellan. The great blot upon the character of that eminent soldier, John, Duke of Marlborough, greater even than lieve it from the consequences it might his perfidy to King JAMES, or his duplicity to King WILLIAM and Queen Anne, was his miserly meanness in money matters. He was accused of having needlessly prolonged the war in the Low Coun- The Georgia perpetrated certain offences tries, in which he held the station of ge- against the commerce of the United States, neralissimo, with vast emoluments, merely | and for such ill-doing incurred the penalty for the sake of the money he could make. of being captured, whenever encountered, When he announced his victory at Blen- no matter how changed in appearance or heim, he wrote to the Queen on a page how removed into another line of business, out of his orderly sergeant's note-book, | nor what flag she chose to sail under. This and to his wife on the back of a tavern | is the general opinion of the legal English bill-not that paper was scarce, but that | authorities who have pronounced upon the he was saving. He was publicly accused, question. The Times-which professes in the House of Lords, of peculation in to be merely a general and not the expenditure of the money committed a class journal-has not cared to to his trust as commander-in-chief, and a say much on the subject; but what majority voted that his practices had been it has said intimates a doubt whether unwarrantable and illegal. It was im- the commander of the Niagara may not puted to him by Earl Poulert that "he have been right. The Shipping Gazette, led his troops to the slaughter, to cause a which is simply a commercial daily, comgreat number of officers to be knocked on the head in a battle, or against stone walls, the ports of England, and generally from in order to fill his pockets by disposing of all parts of the maritime world, has extheir commissions." His avarice was so pressed itself thus: "The more we connotorious that, on one occasion, when the | sider the circumstances of this affair, and Earl of Peterborough, (also a great sol- compare them with the few cases given in dier,) was mistaken by a London mob for the books at all presenting an analogy, the the Duke of Marlborough, then very un- more satisfied we are that the seizure of the the Duke of Marlborough, then very unpopular, he saved himself from rough Georgia involves a direct violation of pincott & Co., E. H. Butler & Co., G. W. Childs, James B. Smith & Co., Willis P. Hazard, Davis, one of the property of the pr usage, with which he was threatened, by | neutral rights, and cannot be supported by calling out, "Gentlemen, I can convince an appeal to international law." It is vou, by two reasons, that I am not the | right to ask who gives this opinion, in Duke: in the first place, I have only five order to estimate its value. Now the Shipguineas in my pocket; and in the second, ping Gazette is a journal whose opinion (throwing his purse to the crowd as he never had any influence in England. It is spoke,) they are heartily at your service." | doubtful whether it has an editor-certain-Contrasted with Manlborough's acquisi- ly it rarely contains an original article of tiveness how proudly stands out the pure even slight value. A man looks into it

integrity of Washington! One of our correspondents suggested yesterday that General McClellan, having their army of agents scattered along the terday that General McClellan, below the world what vessels.

To learn all the matters at Lloyd's have obtained from plates, chiefly of standard works, the property of their army of agents scattered along the Henry Carey Baird, will be disposed of, and also a standard works, the property of their army of agents of the world what vessels. solemnly pledged himself to restore scaboard of the world; what vessels variety of stationery. The sale promises to be very and are foolish enough to follow their advise. cconomy in public expenditures," would have arrived and sailed; what vessels are brisk.

do well to cease drag for duties from the performance it was found requisite to "relie economy of which he speaks might properly be commenced by his own resignation. Our correspondent inquires: "Is drawing \$6,000, as pay for doing nothing, a specimen of that economy? \$12,000 received and no equivalent rendered in work of any description." When Gen. FRE-MONT found that he was likely to be nominated for the Presidency by the little Convention at Cleveland, he resigned his military commission and its emoluments. General McClellan has given an acceptance,

(such as it is,) of the nomination at Chicago, but has not yet been able to "screw his courage to the sticking point" of resignation. It would appear that, in one point, at any rate, he strongly resembles MARLBOROUGH. That a man should hold on to pay, after he has ceased to earn it shows a good deal of the MARLBOROUGH and none of the Washington practice.

The War and the Presidency. Among the ancient Romans it was held as a heavy crime ever to despair of the Republic. Surely it ought to be so with ourselves, in a crisis to which history cannot present any parallel. We are assailed by open Rebellion on one hand and by secret Treason on the other. The question has gradually narrowed itself down to a few plain issues. First, is the Union to be preserved? Second, what will most certainly preserve it—a war or a peace policy? Third, what man is best qualified to work out the policy which will save the integrity of the nation?

In the loyal States there is no real question, in spite of the undergrowl of certain disaffected persons, that the Union must be maintained. It is impossible, utterly impossible, that the revolted States can be permitted to indulge in a permanent secession from that Union which made us so great, so happy, and so commanding; which made us powerful among the nations; which proved the error of the old-world assertion that an intelligent, enterprising, and energetic people could not thrive under a republican form of government. No mere pride of keeping numerous States in one grand federation makes us seek to maintain the Union, but treason is to be punished, and rebellion is to be put down; for should they succeed, Slavery will reappear in its very worst form in the South, and the retribution which, soon after, would extinguish it—perhaps by the extermination of the white oppressors—would be fearful to think

The war must be continued, and, indeed, is rapidly becoming drawn towards the great climax of success. An armistice has been proposed at the moment when all the resources of the rebels are evidently in a state of exhaustion, and the result would be to grant Rebellion time to rest, to recruit, to invigorate itself, opportunity to draw further material aid from abroad by means of the British blockade-runners. There cannot be the shadow of a pretext for granting a cessation of hostilities. An armistice would strengthen the foe, would paralyze our brave soldiers, who are eager to end the war in the only way by which it can be ended—a vigorous opposition to the rebels. Moreover, an armistice would be utterly useless Mr. JEFFERSON DA. vis has distinctly declared, more than once, and with the emphasis of stubborn deliberation, that the rebels are resolved to establish themselves as an independent sovereignty, and that they will not entertain, will not receive any proposition which does not give full recognition to the independence of what Lord Russell cautiously designates "the so-called Southern Confederation." He acts as if his motto was war to the knife!" An armistice would give him the breathing time which, pressed as he is by our gallant men and noble commanders, he so much needs. It would weaken us proportionably. As the Union is to be maintained, and

by the strong hand of war, it remains to be seen whom the country will choose, in the near-at-hand election, to note the r of the State during the next four years. from March, 1865. The action of parties has narrowed this question very much, for (counting Mr. FREMONT as a political cypher) this action has placed two candidates in the field. Mr. Lincoln is determined to stand on the Baltimore platform, which pledges the country to put down the rebellion by vigorous measures, and Gen. McClellan has been placed upon the Chicago platform, the framers of which undoubtedly sympathize with the rebellion. Indeed, he has candidly admitted, in the only public speech he made since his nomination, that "he could scarcely realize the position in which he had been placed." Perhaps he has not yet been able to reconcile the Chicago platform with the particular opinions and bearings of its framers. who, while they promise to prosecute the war so as to secure a speedy peace, would doubtless make such concession or compromise as would effectually prevent the restoration of the Union. The very Vice-President whom they would associate with him has been the steady advocate, in Congress, of measures and principles which.

if carried out, would keep us enfeebled by disunion Mr. Lincoln will be re-elected, despite of the old saying that Republics have generally been ungrateful to the public men who served them best. He did not seek the high office to which he was elected in 1860. He did not take any pains to secure his renomination. But, after having devoted his undivided energies, ever since the rebellion broke out, to maintain the Union in its full integrity, and this with an honesty of purpose and a high administrative ability which even his enemies cannot help acknowledging, the country will not do its duty unless it endorses his policy by giving him a re-election by an immense majority. Touching the "Georgia."

Not alone the thing said but the person who says it is to be taken into account. There has been some discussion in the English newspapers about the capture of the Georgia by the Niagara. The journals which view it legally, which consider it according to decisions of learned judges, intimate that the fact of a hostile vessel being taken out of the war and transferred to a private party, does not rehave incurred when employed as a belligerent agent. Just so, a criminal does not shift off his responsibility by proceeding to devote himself to an inoffensive future. municating shipping intelligence from all

discharging their cargoes, are entered, are loading, are cleared; what vessels have been driven back by bad weather or by accident; what vessels have been spoken with at sea, and so on. But no one, in England, looks into the Shipping Gazette for any more, and its opinion for or against the legality of seizing the Georgia will be wholly disregarded, we might say unnoticed, in England-particularly as it has been, from March, 1861, the most bigoted satellite and supporter (in its own Lilliputian way) of the pro-slavery Rebellion in "the so-called Southern Confederacy."

A Question of Dollars and Cents. The re-election of President Lincoln is absolutely essential to the financial security and prosperity of the country. The rise in gold immediately upon receipt of the intelligence of McCLELLAN's nomination is one very significant fact in this connection, and a hundred might be had for the asking. It will not be questioned that all classes of the community, without distinction of party, have subscribed to the Government loans, and there are many men who have all their available means invested in this class of securities. These men, no matter what their politics may be, have a pecuniary stake in the success of the Union cause. The safety of these investments rests wholly upon the popular confidence in the ability and determination of the Administration to crush out the rebellion and restore the nation to its original integrity.

The faith of the United States is pledged to

its creditors, and if the United States is suffered to be broken up into two or more confederacies, what guarantee can they have that this pledge will be maintained? If the Opposition is permitted to obtain control of the Government, a financial crisis and the suspension of every form of business will be among the immediate results. For even should the party be honestly resolved to submit to no separation of the two sections, the moral effects of an armistice, and of our being the first to propose an armistice, would be most depressing at home, if not disastrous abroad: The men who have nothing at stake—who have nothing to lose—may prefer partisan successes to the general welfare; but no man who has a dollar subscribed to the Government loan, or who has a business that would be likely to suffer from financial revulsion, can afford to desert the Union cause in the coming elections. Self-interest and patriotism alike dictate to such men the necessity of re-electing Mr.

THE TRUE DEMOCRACY.—The Boston Herald is one of the staunchest and most influential Democratic journals in the country, in the true and literal sense of the term Democratic. In 1860 it supported STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS because it believed the doctrine he advocated, and the platform of the party which nominated him. were in accordance with the Constitution. and formed a basis upon which all true Union men could stand, both in the North and in the South. In its issue of the 12th instant, the Herald squarely and boldly repudiates both the platform and candidate of the Chicago Convention. Of Douglas it says: "He was defeated by the action of ertain men at the South, who are now the leaders of the rebellion.": And it adds, as

LINCOLN.

truthfully as forcibly: "Having failed to accomplish their designs by the force of arms, and realizing the dangerous position in which they are placed, they are resorting to po litical action as the last step to save them from that condemnation and punishment which they so richly deserve. Hence we find them active in the free States among their old co-workers to produce a evolution at the North, which will enable them to carry out their original purpose of separation and independence. Hence we find the agents of Jefferson Davis at Niagara Falls, arranging the platform and the candidate to be put forward at the Chicago Convention, by and through which they are in hopes to fool and to cheat the free States out of the advantages gained, and which if continued will wipe the rebel leaders out. So far as the platform, the speeches, and candidates are concerned, the Convention held at Chicago might as well have been held in Richmond. It was a miserable, fawning, sycophantic, and degrading surrender to the men who are in arms against the Government, and who have done their utmost to destroy American liberty. be followed by every Democratic paper in the land which honestly and from conviction endorsed the opinions of the lamented DougLAS, and supported him for the Presidency four years ago.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S CLASSICS.—As General McClellan's "friends" have had considerable to say about the classical finish of his letter accepting the Chicago nomination, it is very natural that we should expect to find, in so finished and studied a production, some little attention paid to the ordinary rules of grammar, with which every school boy is familiar. But natural and proper expectations are sometimes disappointed, and thus in this case. . We could point to half a dozen inelegancies in this classic composition, but will be content with citing two or three slip-shod expressions. · What does the General mean by saying that "The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced?" We had always been under the impression that the destruction of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. Certainly, the rebels did not deign to give us any better reason for inaugurating civil war. What does the General mean by saying: "I (and so forth) should resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth?" Can a person resume a position which he never occupied? And again, what is the meaning of this mysterious phrase, "the operation of a more vigorous nationality?" Is it intended by the expression "more vigorous nationality" to neutralize the adverse influence of the State rights doctrine enunciated in the Chicago platform? Or is it merely thrown in for the sake of rhetoric?

Here is a fine chance for the debating societies. BIRNEY'S ZOUAVE REGIMENT.-We understand that General BIRNEY has completed the raising of his regiment of Sharpshooters, which will join the 10th Army Corps. The regiment numbers a thousand men, who are armed with the Spencer rifle. General Birney has further determined to raise a light brigade, to be composed of athletic young men, well armed and equipped, and accustomed to the saddle. It is the intention to use them for special service, where rapidity of movement is requisite. Wagons are to be dispensed with, the supplies being transported by pack mules. The troops are to be mounted, and in case of emergency each rider can be supported by another en croupe. One of the regiments, by permission of the War Department, will be recruited in this city and State; and Major JAMES C. BRISCOE, formerly of KEARNEY's staff, but they said they were preaching the Word of God, later attached to the staff of General Bir-NEY, has been detailed as general recruiting officer. The Voltigeur regiment will be raised in Michigan and Indiana. The dress of the Zouaves will be dark blue. trimmed with scarlet, loose trousers, and long jacket. Four of the companies are to be raised in Philadelphia, three in northern, and three in western Pennsylvania. The organization, in appearance, discipline, and effectiveness, promises to be one of the most complete ever recruited in our State.

PHILADELPHIA BOOK TRADE SALE .- The sixtythird half-yearly book sale will commence on Tuesday, 27th September, at Thomas' Sale Rooms, South Fourth street. As usual, the trade will have the advantage of the hammer being wielded, on that occasion, by that first rate literary auctioneer, Mr. Thomas F. Bell. The catalogue, 188 pages octavo, contains invoices from the leading publishers in the Porter, & Co., W. S. & Alfred Martien, Crissy & Markley, Charles Desilver, Blanchard & Lea, Lindsay & Blakiston, Miller & Burlock, and William W. Harding, of Philadelphia; James G Gregory, Hurd & Houghton, G. P. Putnam, W. A. Townsend, James Miller, John Bradburn, and Follet, Foster, & Co., of New York; and Gould & Lincoln, Walker, Wife, & Co., W. H. Dennet (late Jas. Munroe & Co.), W. H. Hill, Jr., & Co., T. O. H. P. Burnham, Lee & Shepard, Taggard & Thompson, to learn all the maritime news that the un-

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1864

THE NEW LOAN-THE PROCEEDS TO BE PAID TO THE ARMY. One-third of the bonds of the recent loan were de livered to-day, and immediate delivery will con tinue to be made as fast as the certificates shall be presented for that purpose.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed th

entire amount realized from this loan shall be paid to the army. Warrants were issued yesterday for CAPTURED REBEL LINE STILL HELD, money to pay the troops in the Northwest, Missouri A CONTRADICTION. THE BEBELS SAID TO BE MINING. There is official authority for contradicting th eport that Secretary Fessenden has decided to

ORDERS RESPECTING DESERTERS. A military order, which has just been issued, directs that deserters from United States troops arriving at Washington, who report themselves as beonging to any particular regiment, and are sent to it, shall be permanently assigned to the regiment which they thus report themselves members. Deserters now in the prisons of the District, or who may hereafter arrive, whose regiments are unknown, shall be sent immediately to the front, with HE INDIAN WAR IN THE NORTHWEST. instructions to the commanding generals of the army to employ them at work upon the trenches. ARBIVAL OF REBEL DESERTERS-EFFECT MPLETE HISTORY OF GEN. SULLY'S EXPEDITION. OF GENERAL GRANT'S ORDER OFFERING

PROTECTION. Eight rebel deserters from General Hill's corps came to Washington to-day on the mail boat fro The order of General GRANT, offering protection THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG to deserters and promising to furnish them with the Fight OF FRIDAY NIGHT-THE CAPTURED employment out of the reach of the rebel authorities, has already had the desired effect, and squade Washington, Sept. 13.—The mail steamer Dank of them come frequently within our lines, SALE OF CITIZENS' CLOTHING TO SOLDIERS ont unchanged since Friday night. In the fight

PROHIBITED. The military governor of the district of Washing. ss was fifteen killed, wounded, and missing, inton has issued an order prohibiting the sale of clothing to any enlisted man, upon discharge papers ne captured that night, and the enemy has shown which he may present, until the papers have been to disposition to attempt to retain its possession. examined and a special permit obtained from the governor's headquarters. The reason for this order is that persons engaged in the clothing business have frequently sold citizens' clothes to enlisted men who have exhibited certificates of discharge, which, in most cases, proved to be spurious and forged, or belonged to persons other than those pre senting them. This business has been very brisk in

Washington. Speech of Hon. Wm. H. Seward. INCOLN AND JOHNSON THE CANDIDATES OF THE UNION-THE SECRETARY'S OPINIONS ON THE

Washington, Sept. 18.—Secretary Seward made the following address to the Lincoln and Johnson Association, which called upon him this evening: Association, which called upon him this evening:

Fellow Citizens: I understand that you are the Lincoln and Johnson Association of the District of Columbia. [Cries of "We are."] It is well to inquire, because it is well that when people meet each party should know exactly who the other party are. I will tell you, therefore, who I am. I am a citizen who is in favor of the same ticket you support—Lincoln and Johnson. I am for them because they are the candidates of the Union which we are fighting for. We have found it necessary to fight for that cause, and when I am obliged to fight for a cause I am the last man that goes to the poll and votes against it. cause I am the last man that goes to the poll and votes against it.

Fellow-Citizens: In a speech I made at Auburn, I said there should be no draft, because the army is being reinforced by five thousand to ten thousand volunteers per day. The people of Auburn understood me, and cleared their district of the draft by volunteering. Patriotic men in Philadelphia write me that they understood me to say that there will be no draft, and therefore, of this occasion to correct their mistake by saying that as "grace can only show itself by works," so the draft will surely come if we do not volunteer and so prevent it. I hope that point is settled now.

Fellow-Citizens: The Democracy at Chicago, after waiting six weeks to see whether the war for the Union is to succeed or fail, inally concluded that it would fail. Therefore they went in for a nomination and platform to make the failure a sure thing by a cessation of hostilities and an abandonment of the contest. At Baltimore, on the contrary, we deby a cessation of nosintees and an abandonment of the contest. At Baltimore, on the contrary, we de-termined that there should be no such thing as failure, and therefore we went in to save the Union, by battle to the last. Sherman and Farragut have nocked the bottom out of the Chicago nominati and the elections in Vermont and Maine prove that and the elections in vermont and Maine prove that the Baltimore nominations are staunch and sound. The issue is thus squarely made up; McClellan and Disunion, or Lincoln and Union. Have you any doubt of the result of that issue? ["No! No!"] Nor do I have any doubt. Many thanks, my friends, for this visit. Good

MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR EVER CAST IN THE NEW YORK, Sept. 13 .- A special despatch to the Times from Augusta, Maine, says the Republicans have carried the State by the largest majority ever cast at a Gubernatorial election in Maine. They have carried all the Congressional districts by immense majorities, and five sixths of both branches of the Legislature. A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF PEACE DEMOCRATS. New York, Sept. 13 .- The Daily News of to-day

Political.

THE UNION VICTORY IN MAINE-THE LARGEST

says: "We are happy in being able to state that preliminary steps are being taken by the friends of peace to call a National Convention of the Democracy to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice President." UNION CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION FOR THE TWELFTH DISTRICT. SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 13 .- W. W. Ketcham; of Wilkesbarre, was to day nominated for Congress

by the Union party of the Twelfth district, Mr. Grow having declined. WEST CHESTER, Sept. 13-1 P. M.-The Union Convention of this county is in session. Thus far, Mr. J. M. Broomall has been nominated for Congress, and Dr. Nathan A. Pennypacker and Wm. B. Waddell for the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. It was also decided to support in the conference the Montgomery county nominee for EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS PITTSBURG. Sept. 13 .- Ex-Governor William Big-

ler has been nominated for Congress in Clearfield. The Fishing-Creek Confederacy-Copnerheadism in Columbia, Lycoming, and Sullivan Counties.

Correspondence of The Press. COLUMBIA Co., Sept. 12, 1864. People in our cities live and write about the war and the Jeff Davis Confederacy, and know nothing about the events which are taking place in the immediate neighborhood; yes, in this very State. There has been born to our dear Pennsylva nia the changeling "Fishing creek Confederacy." Pennsylvania is a great State, and has just as great a variety of the species of mankind, (I mean intellectual mankind,) as she exhibits almost all kinds of surface and soil. There are parts in Pennsylvania where the forests and the sculls of human heads are so thick! that it is but seldom that the bright rays of "Sol" can penetrate the one or the rays of

Such forests and such sculls you can find, if you take a trip to the counties watered by the headwaters of the West and North Branches of the Susquehanna. Up in Columbia, Lycoming, Sullivan, and other counties, where no railroads disturb the quiet of the valleys and the mountains; where not even the tiny telegraph wire spreads the news with the wiftness of lightning; where newspapers are scarce in numbers, small in editions, but still smaller in quality, and where the sweeping Democratic majorities are always rolled up, no matter what's the question or who's the candidate, there, my dear Press. will you find the deep, almost impenetrable forests, and the equally thick human sculls-there is the birth-place of the changeling "Fishing-creek Columbia county was always strongly Democratic

and so were the adjoining counties. Of course, there

it was where the Vallandighams, Voorhees, Woods, nd Pendletons could organize their secret lodges of the "Sons of Liberty." This was a field where fools could be found to execute the designs of these leaders like the scum of New York did the dirty work in 1863. Here you find old men, and men who earned to write their names and read the Chicago platform, and who by virtue of their education are he leaders of the masses, who talk treason, who ounsel resistance to the usurpations of the Lincoln tyranny, who make their followers believe that they can resist in their mountains and forests any force that Uncle Sam can send against them. Whisky flows as freely as the big words of these braggadocios. The people are made to believe that it only takes some one to initiate resistance, and that it soon would be followed all over the country; for they are also made to believe that the "Sons of Liberty" are as numerous as the stars of Heaven and as bold as lions. The young men up around Fishing Creek bit the bait and resisted the draft. They were sure that during their rise, and before the United States could send a force strong enough to coerce them, Lee would have Washington, Vallandigham would marshal his forces in the Northwest, and Wood would run off with New York. They revolted; they would not be drafted and killed in this "nigger war." Of course, the provost marshals, tax collectors, and Union men had to suffer. The followers of Jeff Davis in the North had to imitate the examples of his followers South. The mountains echoed: with cheers for Jeff Davis and groans for Lincoln. Ministers of the Gospel were dragged from the pulpit and had to run to save their lives, because when the ruffians, flushed with whisky, demanded to know of them whether they preached "Abolition or Jeff Davis" Then came General Cadwalader with a force strong enough to drive the whole crowd of the "Sons of Liberty," or "Cowboys of '64," out the country. Our heroes, of course, skedaddled to the mountains, and their advisers and abettors stald at home. The "Sons of Liberty," or rather the mudsills of the leaders, declared now, like the chi-, valry of the South, that they only wanted to be "let alone." But the General could not see it, no more than Grant or Sherman can down in Dixle. The coercion began, some ninety "Let alone" and "Peace men" of the Vallandigham school were arrested and sent to "Number Secure," and the colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, and privates of the Fishing-creek Confederacy retreated deeper into the mountains and woods. But even here they were not secure, they made off in all directions. looking for protection with their friends in the surrounding counties. Most of them started off to the Canaan of all traitors and cowards, to Canada where they will try to find enough to do to still their hunger and warm their shivering limbs during a

Canadian winter. This is the fruit of Copperhead teachings. Would men of age, men of influence, take a patriotic ground, and talk differently, thousands of young men would not be thrown into the path of sname and misery. Our young men are not cowards, or disloyal to the country of their birth, but such teachers are the worst enemies to young and ignorant men, and if other communities take warning from it, the good will balance the evil that these men intended to do. Men who talk treason, and run down every act of the Government, who never can find a word of censure for their Southern friends or their deeds; men who belittle every Union victory and aggrandize every reverse; men who eulogize every Southern general, and try to blacken UNION.

THE WAR.

FAIRS BEFORE PETERSBURG tails of the Fight on Friday Night.

lace a temporary loan of \$50,000,000 in the market. pturn of General Meade to the Army. HE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

500 Rebels Concentrated at the Mouth of Red River.

Great Battle with the Sioux.

SKIRMISH LINE STILL HELD. Vebster, from City Point, reports matters at the that night we captured ninety prisoners. Our d uding three officers. We still hold the skirmish ight rebel deserters from Hill's corps came up o e Daniel Webster. RISK FIRING ON FRIDAY NIGHT-THE RERELS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 .- A correspondent of the onicle writes as follows: BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 10-11 P. M. Early Friday night the rebels in front of 2d Corps

ngthened their picket line, making it a weak

of battle. Under cover of night they charged skirmish line and were handsomely repulsed ith considerable loss in killed and wounded. wenty or thirty of our men were captured, but the sign of the enemy was completely frustrated. We tained possession of the line they coveted or wished ccupy in our stead. This skirmish was sufficient alarm the entire line and throw the cannon and rtars into convulsions. For some hours after the dence of this terrific uproar, everything reed into the former condition of stillness he rebels are said to be burrowing in the ground. isoner, captured a few days ago, mentioned two nts where they were engaged, night and day, in ermining our works, and that countermining was ig on at another place. Of course, I am unable much for the correctness of his story. I had forgen about it. "Fort Hell" is the euphoniously gestive name given a fort near where this attack in our pickets was made, and this same fort, with heard nickname, was mentioned as being opposithe rebel Washington battery, from whence the prground road is said to emanate. What their the was in thus madly endeavoring to capture the irof skirmishers in front of the 2d Corps, I am at s to know. Perhaps it may have been to cover oe operations hidden under ground. The prevaopinion is that the earth, in this locality, is now the proper nature for tunnelling. So the reas said when we were similarly employed. Hoever, they lost where gain was expected. Bere day dawned, General Mott advanced his advision of the 2d Corps. There was a fierce imish, and it was over the same ground which enemy fought for early in the evening. We eje favored with success. The line was pushed but in spite of desperate resistance. Over seventy bels were captured, and their fortified skirmish he. As usual, the sympathetic artillerists, upon ight and left, mingled in the noisy fray, and it was h hour or two before any one could tell what had ranspired.

The rebel batteries above Petersburg continue to re at the trains passing to and fro between City oint and Gen. Warren's headquarters. To-night his road has been completed to the Six-mile staion on the Weldon road. But one ravine had to crossed with trestle-work; the bridge over this anon is about three hundred feet long. For every hell thrown at passing trains I notice two cast into etersburg. If the enemy would observe this, and build be made to understand how foolishly they vaste powder, no more ammunition would be ex-All friendly meetings between rival pickets are again stopped. Such intercourse between foes in variably leads to ultimate misunderstanding. At present sharpshooting is in active practice, and men keep closely covered. Lately, when exchanging

ninded in this way. proclamation, or Gen. Grant's late order relating to rebel deserters, have been folded in the papers. One or two instances have been remarked where great good resulted, one individual who received the pam phlet coming with it into our lines, and claiming the pardon and protection therein freely offered. One evening a rebel officer came out to trade news. fectuared it, saying he could not take that paper into his lines, because he "was a Confederate officer." Why do the rebel officers desire to keer their men in ignorance of amnesty and away from the abundance of the North? Many of the common soldiers are anxious for information upon these subjects, but I have never met a rebel officer betraying

General Meade arrived at his headquarters this evening, and is looking much better than when he left for home. THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

A FORCE OF REBELS AT THE MOUTH OF RED RIVER. ST. Louis, Sept. 13.—The officers on board of the despatch boat which arrived at Cairo yesterday re port that 1,500 rebels are concentrated at the mouth THE INDIAN WAR.

COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE EXPEDITION OF GENE-RAL SULLY-EVENTS OF THE MARCH INTO THE SIOUN COUNTRY-THE BATTLE AND DEFEAT OF THE SAVAGES-DEATH OF A NEWSPAPER COR We have already given the particulars of the march of General Sully from St. Paul to Fort Rice, on an expedition against the insurgent savages of the plains. He left Fort Rice on the 26th of July. His army and the accompanying trains were cor raied on the upper waters of the Heart river, Dacotah Territory. Preparations were completed to make a swift raid into the unexplored country supposed to be occupied by the enemy. Subsequent events are thus recorded in the special correspond-

ence of the St. Paul Press: At two o'clock on the morning of the 28th Gen Sully started with his whole command, but after reaching a few miles from camp the sconts away the advance sent a messenger with the word th skirmishes had already taken place between them and a band of about 40 painted warriors. Thirteen and a half miles were then marched in the hot sun that afternoon, and the gallant "soldier boys" only found time to consume their hard bread and found time to consume their hard bread and cold water an hour or two after darkness had set in. The columns kept moving until the path could no longer be discerned, and then, just as the "boys" had begun their preparations for a warm meal; after the hard ride, the General commanding ordered the fires to be extinguished. Fears were entertained that an attempt at stampeding the animals would be made by the party attacked and driven in the afternoon, but fortunately the early mornings numers to break camp Gund away work. morning-summons to break camp found every mule and horse in the proper position.

On the 27th we left camp at 2 A. M., marching twenty-seven miles during the day, and camping late in the afternoon on a stream set down on the map as Big Knife river. On Thursday, the 28th, camp was again broken at 3 o'clock A. M. The march was continued for sixteen miles, and the impression was becoming general among officers and men that the Indians would keep out of the way. This impression seemed to be gaining ground, when, all at once, the trains began to bustle to the front, and the troops on either flank spurred their horses and the troops on either name spurred their horses into a rapid gallop. Every movement told the existence of an actual struggle or very exciting rumor ahead. Soon the word arrived that a great camp of Indians—about twelve hundred lodges—had been discovered about two miles to the front. Upon reaching the summit of a very high elevation of land, a look to the west showed a range of high bills stratching out to the

showed a range of high hills stretching out to the right and left, dotted with clusters of timber, and grooved by deep ravines and guilles. In the midst of this remarkable formation the Indians had selected their position, and with excellent judgment, if we forget the powers of artillery well manned. The camp, which was described by the scouts as two miles distant, proved by subsequent revelations to be at least five or six miles, and led to difficulties which even the gallantry of the command could not remedy in the latter part of the day. As soon as the foot of the elevation above mentioned was remedy in the latter part of the day. As soon as the foot of the elevation above mentioned was reached, General Sully threw out the 8th Minnesota and 6th Iowa, and two companies of the 7th Iowa, as a line of skirmishers, with Brackett's Minnesota battalion of cavalry on the right wing, and the 2d Regiment Minnesota Cavalry on the left, held in reserve. Captain Jones' 2d Minnesota Battery, and Captain Pope's battery, under immediate command of General Sully himself, followed the line of skirmishers. After marching a little over one mile in this order, little clusters of Indians dotted the hills fronting and flanking the valley along which the command was marching, and, as usual, either standing perfectly still or travelling with all the force and speed strung in the sinews of their little ponies. The command moved steadily on while these exciting circus performances were being enacted on the hills, until the 8th Minnesota, from its position in advance, let fly a few scattering shots as signals that the enemy were drawing too close to some portions of the line. A few moments afterward Colonel McLaren, 2d Minnesota Cavalry, was ordered to dismount two companies of his regiment, for the purpose of skirmishing up the hills on the left. In obedience to this order two companies began climbing the hills, where the Indians were concentrating in large numbers: These companies went into the fray in gallant style, and the rapid explosions of the carbines sent the Indians flying in hot haste out of their range. Only a short time elapsed after the firing began, and the enemy found front and flanks an impregnable wall against their approach, when they swung around to the rear of the train, and came charging up like a whirtwind, on the track already made by our wagons. Here again, the skilful dispositions of the general baffled their attempts, came charging up like a whiriwind, on the track already made by our wagons. Here again, the skilful dispositions of the general baffied their attempts, and sent them flying back in more rapid speed than was shown at their coming.

The men of lowa and Minnesota joined hands, and in the square of blazing fire moved steadily on until within about a mile and a half of the wooded,

and in the square of blazing fire moved steadily on until within about a mile and a half of the wooded, wild encampment of the savages. A section of the 3d Minnesota Battery, under command of Lieut. Whipple, was ordered to the rear, and soon after Major Brackett received the welcome word to charge the red skins with his splendid battailon of men. They moved around in line style towards the wooded ravine where the Indians were concealed or gathered in heavy crowds on the open space alternating between. When a point in close proximity to the timber had been reached, the battailon was dismounted, except Company C, Captain E. Y. Shelley. This company continued the charge in fine style, way up on the side hills and by the timber. In this charge the first man attached to our expedition was killed—a man who, when living was modesty personified and courage incarnate—brave George Northrop, orderly sergeant of Company C. The news of his death sent a thrill of deep grief over the entire column, and made his companions totally unmindful of the danger surrounding them. At this time our wounded and dead were brought in, and the two batteries, which had heretofore only fired cocasional shots, began to play in earnest, and landed the shells into the very midst of the timber and savages, causing the most/hurried flight it has ever been my "The opera was 'Faust.' The cast was Faust, Tamaro; Mephistopheles, Herman; Valentine, Steinecke; Seibel, Johannsen; Marguerite, Frederick The presence of such an overwhelming crowd was favorable to the electricity required for enthusiasm. more particularly. journals. No one would ever suppose that so much of our territory was belted with huge armies to witness such a vast assemblage, bent on enjoying it-

fortune to witness. From this time on our men drove the savage crowd before them in a race for life, until the encampment was cleared of its occupants of the morning, and until Brackett's men and four companies of the 8th Minnesota, under Major Camp, had occupied the last of the defensible positions chosen by the Indians. They were beaten thoroughly at all points, and not a single nook was left them in their former camp, when night approached, and crowned a day of complete victory for the white men. All the property usually found in an encampment of this size was either thrown down in its old place or pitched into the heavy under-brush, for concealment. An immense amount of property in the shape of furs, robes and poles, camp furniture and food, was left to be wholly destroyed by fires. Of course a battle of this kind has its shade to cast a gloom over the reasonable and proper impulse to rejoice. over the reasonable and proper impulse to rejoice. The dead call for mourning, and mangled men appeal with pale faces for sympathy and help; and it must be given, even in the midst of the reviving event which makes us forget the hardships and privations endured.

it must be given, even in the midst of the reviving event which makes us forget the hardships and privations endured.

When the battle closed the entire command halted near the Indian village, occupying it partially—taking its scanty evening ration where the savages had breakfasted in the morning. After resting that night the command started in pursuit of the retreating foe, but was unable to proceed only a few miles, being barred by deep chasms and ravines—and the command was again headed toward the trains left in its rear. At this point a halt was ordered near the Indian village, and Col. McLaren, of the 3d Cavalry, was ordered out with four companies of his regiment and two companies of the Dacotah Cavalry, to destroy the abandoned property. After working over two hours with this force the Colonel found it impossible to destroy it all in one day, and four companies more were promptly sent him by General Sully. It took this force of one regiment until late in the afternoon before "the baggage" was finally gathered and given over to the flames. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon the command was given to resume the line of march, and we continued on the homeward march for the Heart river.

Our loss, the same letter says, was four killed and Our loss, the same letter says, was four killed and en wounded. Among the killed, as has been mentioned in the course of the above narrative, was the correspondent of The Press, Mr. George Northrop. He was stricken down while charging with Brackett's Legion. Of his adventurous, almost romantic life, much of it among the Sioux, by whose hands he ell, many a thrilling episode might be told, as he was, besides being a correspondent, a daring Union

THE WEST INDIES AND MEXICO. ARRIVAL OF THE BOANORE-MOVEMENTS OF GUN.

BOATS AT SEA-REPORTED DEFEAT OF JUARISTS NEAR SALTILLO-THE RUSSIAN FLEET ON THE PACIFIC—REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE SPANIARDS IN ST. DOMINGO. NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The steamer Roanoke. rom Havana on the 8th instant, has arrived, with dates from the City of Mexico to the 29th ultimo and Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. The purser reports: 11th, at 12.30 P. M., passed several bales of cotton; 2 P. M. exchanged signals with steamship Rhode Island, bound south; at 2.15

P. M. made two steamers to the northward, speaking each other—appeared to be gunboats—one, a large side-wheel, going to the eastward; the other, a small side wheel, painted white, with two smoke-stacks, appeared to be looking for something. Exchanged signals with a small steamer showing U.S. flag. Gen. Mejia has entered Victoria City, where he was joined by some troops from Tampico under Gen. Dupin. General Castaguy left Encarnacion on the 13th for the latter place, and at the latest accounts was in Vera Cruz. It was reported that he had defeated a force of Juarists near Saltillo, but losing among others his chief of artillery. No other particulars are given. General Mejia was said to be marching on Mata

moros.
The Mexican vessels Liberador and Mexicano were captured by the Diamant of Manzanilla and sent to Acapulco. They were from Mazatlan.
It is reported that the Russian fleet in the Pacific has received orders to rendezvous at Acapulco and salute the new Mexican flag.
The Spaniards do not seem to be making any more headway in San Domingo than the French in Mexico. They do not hold a point more than ten miles from the coast, and are suffering fearfully from the ravages of sickness. ges of sickness.

A small force lately sent out to San Cristobal were

attacked on their return, within a league of the capital, and Col. Suarez, their commander, was killed. The forces at Montecristo were sent to Puerta Plata, and it is reported that the rebels attacked, defeated, and drove them from fortifications on which they had been at work six months, cap turing six guns. But a Spanish officer says it untrue. He says the Spaniards took one gun. The rebels hold three forts, and keep up a constant fire on the Spanish camp.

A cargo of slaves was successfully landed near Remedios last week.

Sickness is decreasing, though the heat continues.

The steamer Havana arrived September 8. The New Rebel Pirate.

THE CHASE OF THE STEAMER FRANCONIA.

The Boston Journal says: A correspondent, who vas on board the steamer Franconia, on her la was on board the steamer Franconia, on her last trip from Boston to Halifax, communicates the fol-lowing particulars of her adventure with a vessel supposed to be a new robel privateer, of which men-tion was made by telegraph. Our correspondent writes from Halifax on the 8th inst.: I have to communicate the important news of a new rebel privateer off this coast. She is undoubtedly one of the new ones, not yet known by any acts, just out from Wilmington.

The tide of the Bay of Fundy had set in so strong as to cause us to make Seal Island nearer than usual, and to this fact we probably owe our escape. From Seal Island we lay a near course to Cape Sable, running inside Brazil rock. When about off Sable, running inside Brazil rock. When about off the latter place we discovered what we supposed was a bark bearing down for us, but it soon proved a steamer, though not under steam, trying to head us off, but, from the fact before named, as we had the inside track, we were not long in getting inside of the three leagues necessary for protection. During the chase she showed first the English ensign, next two others in quick succession, which we could not make out. She chased us well in to land, and when it was obvious she had missed her prey she wheeled about directly in the path she came. She was bark rigged, painted lead color, one smoke stack, and a medium-size vessel.

Since arriving here I have further proof of her being a privateer, as the Bermuda steamer arrived ime, 3.54%, 3.52%.

being a privateer, as the Bermuda steamer arrived yesterday before us, and it was not her, and there is no English man-of-war at present known to be in that rout the Southern sympathizers here claim work of destruction. She had evidently counter on getting between us and the shore, and thus having an off-shore chase to her advantage, but the positions were fortunately reversed, and we escaped. I think, in common with others, that we escaped. I think, in common with others, that she will coal from some American vessel coal laden, bound from Cape Breton to Bosson or New York, which she may capture, and then be ready for extensive mischief. This is evidently her first appearance. ance, though she may have made captures, the knowledge of which you may have received ere this. The wind was blowing northeast at the time, and her manœuvres were such as no merchant vessel upon any regular course would have pursued.

The Draft to take place Next Monday. HARRISBURG, Sept. 13.—An official despatch, received here to-day from Provost Marshal General Fry, fixes next Monday for the draft in Pennsylvania. We will have some twenty thousand men to supply. ALBANY, Sept. 13 .- The following telegraphic de-

spatch from Washington has been received by Gov. Seymour: WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1864, The draft is ordered to commence in Ohio and

other States, whose quota has not been filled up, on Monday, the 19th of September.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General. The Hartford National Horse Fair. HARTFORD, Sept. 13.—The National Horse Fair

at this place has been postponed one day on account of the weather. The exhibition will begin on Wednesday morning September 14th, and will continue three days. A very large number of entries have been made and a splendid show may be looked for.

Fire in Worcester, Mass. WORDESTER, MASS., Sept. 13.—The retort house and coal shed of the Worcester Gas Company were burned last night. Twenty-five thousand dollars orth of coal was destroyed. PERSONAL .- We find the following personal no-

tices in late Richmond papers: To Lieut. Wm. A. Dawson, 27th Virginia Infantry, prisoner of war at Fort Delaware:
Your personal refleved your sisters of much anxiety. We are all well. Heard from your brother A. soon after you left; he is in Arkansas. J. was at home when last heard from. Your friends all send love to you. Let us hear from you again soon.
S. S. C. RICHMOND, Sept. 6, 1864.

To Gustavus Goldsmith, Philadelphia:
I saw your communication in this morning's Enquirer. Was rejoiced to hear that you were well. We are all in good health. I scarcely know how to advise you in regard to the voyage in contemplation. Just suit your own inclinations, and act as you think best. Advise us if you leave.

JOSEPH GOLDSMITH. RICHMOND, Sept. 5, 1864. RICHMOND, Sept. 5, 1864.

M. E. L., Philadelphia, Pa.:

I received your letter of August 20th and 24th.

Keep up a good heart; all will be well in a few
days. You must return to Petersburg. Papa will
see you and bring you himself. Business good.

Mary Golden's letter received, and will be attended
to. Love to all.

JOHN. Mrs. Hannah Oelsner, Philadelphia, Pa.:
Mr Drar Wiffe: I was much pleased to hear
from you through the personal column of the New
York News. You will receive letter by next flag.
of truce boat. All are well.
A. OELSNER:
A. OELSNER:

New York News and Philadelphia papers pleas WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. Edwin Booth's impersonation of Hamlet has excited so much admiration that he has received numerous requests to repeat his performance of the character. In compliance with these demands this great tragedy will be reproduced this evening, Mr. Booth appearing as

the melancholy hero and Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker as the Queen. ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—An entertaining bill is offered for this evening, consisting of the "Soldier's Daughter," in which Mrs. Drew will appear as the Widow Cheerly, and "Poor Pillicoddy," with Stuart Robson and Miss Jefferson in the principal cha-

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE .- "Aladdie" Will

be performed to night, with all the scenery, changes, and embellishments. An amusing comedictta will also be given. THE TEMPLE OF WONDERS, where Blitz, the Prince of Magic, nightly delights his numerous patrons, young and old, is well deserving of the favor it receives. This afternoon the Signor has his usual matinée at half past 2 o'clock. THE GERMAN OPERA IN NEW YORK.—The Tribune of vesterday says : " Last night the public, as

though hungry after lyrical food, rushed in grand numbers to the opera. Excepting some of the empty boxes of the stockholders in the second tier, and some places at the side of the 'horse-shoe' in the gallery, unfit for gods or men, every coigne of vantage' in the vast enclosure had its occupant. We have never seen a more crowded house, as a whole. It overflowed. There were over three thousand persons present. "Mr. Grover, the manager, may be congratulated on his success in the most important part of a first night.

and there was some liberal applause. Mephistopheles was wonderfully 'made-up' and largely declaimed by Herman. M. Tamare did most creditably on short notice. Miss Frederici was an interesting-looking Marguerile. The others did acceptably, and we may take occasion at leisure to notice them "The orchestra was somewhat increased in size and was kept in order by a master-baton-Mr. Anschutz. "There seems to be no doubt that the opera season will be most prosperous, notwithstanding the state of affairs here which we read of in the Richmond

NEW YORK CITY. Special Correspondence of The Press. 1

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1864. A LITTLE JOKE. The political chances "appertaining unto" John C. Fremont have, strangely enough, been very materially diminished by the last joke of Mr. Lincoln. This joke is just now going the rounds of society, and its object is never named without the inevitable laugh succeeding. Mr. Fremont, it is said. wrote to the President suggesting that both should with draw themselves from the candidacy, for reasons of great import. "This," remarked Mr. Lincoln, "reminds me of a little fable. Some race horses were in a stable once, in company with a number of fighting-cocks. The former growing somewhat restive, one of the latter, hiding his trepidation, said, with much pompous dignity, 'We must be careful, gentlemen, else we shall be stepping on each other;' therefore the radical candidate is always pointed out as the fighting-cock who was afraid of stepping on the race horse. He will not be the first man whose political opportunities have been annihilated

by a witty saying. REIGN OF THE ROWDY. Ruffianism is holding one of its periodical carnivals in this city. Between Saturday evening and Sunday evening the following brutalities were committed: A man named Quinn fired at one Churchill, with intent to take life. Two men were stabbed in Liberty street-one dangerously. A soldier was terribly beaten and robbed in First avenue. A rowdy picked a gentleman's pocket, and, upon being pursued by the victim, turned and shot him in the forehead. A man was shot through the leg on Cherry street. A man was shockingly stabbed on Christopher street; his wound is supposed to be fatal. When to these are added the numerous little brutalities which form part of each day's unwritten history, some idea may be formed of howerime runs amuck in this "mystic Babylon." JAMES NACK,

the deaf and dumb poet, has just met with a most terrible bereavement. His five children were riding out in the country, when the horses took fright and ran off. The carriage was overturned and the children dashed to the ground with terrible violence One of them, Walter Scott Nack, a little fellow, aged eight years, was killed. The others sustained fearful injuries which, it is feared may prove fatal. Mr. Nack has for the last few years relinquished his pen, and is engaged in the office of the County Clerk. He will be remembered, however, as a favorite writer, contemporary with Morris and Willis in their own poetical days. His last publication was a volume of poems, entitled "The Signet Ring."

DEATH OF PARK BENJAMIN. Mr. Park Benjamin died at his house in this city last night, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, after a brief illness. He was born in 1809, at Demerara, in British Gulana, where his father was a merchant. He studied two years at Harvard, and was graduated at Trinity College, in Hartford, in 1829; began to practice law in Boston in 1832, and was one of the original editors of the New England Magazine. He removed to this city in 1837, and was connected at different times with several journals, the American Monthly Magazine, the New Yorker, and the New World. Later he became known as a lecturer; and he was, besides this, a frequent contributor, in prose and verse, to the magazines and other journals of the day. His mind was active, his conversation prilliant, and he wrote with remarkable facility and vivacity. [By Te egraph.]

REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF GEN. FREMONT. It is said that General Frement has placed in General Cluseret's hands a letter withdrawing his name from the Presidential canvass, and giving as his reason for so doing the well-known thesis that any success on his part would only injure the Union party, and assist the Democrats. It is supposed that this letter will appear in the New Nation on Saturday next. THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold opened this morning at 218, and at 12 o'clock stood at 223. Since the Board gold has advanced to 223%. 2 P. M.—The present quotation of gold is 22514 Gold closed to-night at 226%.

MARINE. Arrived-Brig Ann, from Gaboon, Africa. ST. LOUIS. ST. Louis, Sept. 13.

LOSS OF A STEAMER. The steamer John J. Roe, recently sunk near sured for \$30,000. Four persons were drowned. The boat had considerable Government freight aboard. THE MARKETS. Tobacco opened heavy and closed better. Hemp dull at \$2.60 for dressed. Flour heavy; double extra has declined 25c. Wheat easier; choice \$2.00. Corn steady at \$1.48@1.58. Oats firm at 89.00.

92c. Lard lower; 22@31%c. The New Jersey Baces. PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 13 .- The first race to day was for mile heats, two in three. Won by Eagletime, 1.54%, 1.56, 1.58. Patii won the first heat. Second race. Jersey St. Leger, 21/2 miles, won by Kentucky-time, 4.24%. Third race, two-mile heats, won by Aldebaran-

SOUTHERNERS IN NEW YORK .- The fact that SOUTHERNERS IN NEW YORK.—The fact that large numbers of citizens of Southern States are in New York, many of whom have added considerably to the wealth and business of the metropolis, was noticed some time since in the Express. Some of its cotemporaries have also recently discovered this fact. The refugees, noticing the kindly disposed teelings of the majority of the citizens toward the Southern people, the Sun says:

"A number of Georgians are holding almost daily the setul distance of the sun says." State. They say if the matter was understood in their State Legislature, that body would, with out hesitation, and almost by a unanimous vote, surrender the State into the hands of Genesurrender the State into the hands of General Sherman on the spot; that the contest is maintained on their side because they have been led to believe that the North is waging a war of subjugation or extermination against them. They would not fight as they do to save the institution of slavery, and much less to prevent return to a Union where their rights would be, as they in the past have been, respected. They were hurried and throttled out of the Union, in the first place, and the masses of the people and sene first place, and the masses of the people; and especially the non-political, intelligent classes, have constantly regretted the act, and wished continually and earnestly to return to it."

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] POLITICAL. UNION CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

Concert Hall has been leased by the friends of the Administration, for political purposes, until the expiration of the present campaign. Nightly meetings will be commenced on the 15th instant. THE MASS MEETING OF THE M'CLELLAN. GUARD. The McClellan Guard, composed of soldiers who have fought under General McClellan and who desire to enroll themselves into a campaign club, held a mass meeting last evening at the Continental

The stage was occupied by wounded soldiers.
The stage was occupied by wounded soldiers.
They carried a flag belonging to Company B, of
the 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, and which was
carried by them through all the battles in which the
regiment was engaged. Upon the occupation of the
stage by the soldiers they were greeted with much
appliause. applause.

Colonel James Page was the first speaker. He said he addressed them as soldiers. He had been a soldier himself, and he knew how they loved their commander. He would say something about him. George B. McClellan did not seek the nomination. He had promised nothing to the politicians, and he

George B. McClellan did not seek the nomination. He had promised nothing to the politicians, and he was only put in his present position because he was a man of the people. It is in the hearts of the people that the devotion to McClellan could be found. McClellan's motto was, "my country now and forever, let the consequences be what they may." And what was his reward? That man was treated with the basest ingratitude by the men at Washington whom he had twice saved from destruction. We can't have two empires on this continent; and, while we attempt to subdue our brethren, we should do all we could to bring them back. We should do all we could to conciliate them. This could never be done under this Administration, because they had but one idea in their heads, and that was nigger, nigger. Where is the enthusiasm that led our soldiers into battle before? It has all 'died out on account of the unconstitutional acts of this Administration. our soldiers into battle before? It has all died out on account of the unconstitutional acts of this Administration. They didn't ask the soldiers to fight for the red, white, and blue stripes, but they did ask them to fight for the black stripe, which they cared not for. He wanted to see the olive branch put forward, and followed by the sword if it did no good; for, if we can't have Union by fair means, God help us if we must fight it out.

A poem on McClellan, written by a lady of seventy years, was then read. years, was then read. Mr. John O'Byrne was next introduced. He said Mr. John O'Byrne was next introduced. He said that the question to be decided by the American people at the coming election was the most important that had ever been presented to them. They were to decide whether, after four years of tyranny, and misrule, they were to submit to four more. They were to decide whether, after having been smitten on one cheek, they were to present the other for four years more; whether infringements on the Constitution were to be permitted without brook or hindrance. The writ of babase sorrus had been Constitution were to be permitted without brook or hindrance. The writ of habeas corpus had been suspended, and leaders of the opposition party will confront you and say, What evil hath it wrought? It has done evil to thousands of widowed mothers, whose sons had gone into the army without their consent; and when they applied for the writ of habeas corpus to get their sons restored to them, they were told by

their sons restored to them, they were told by the courts that it had been suspended, and when they went to Washington to get them out of the army on account of their age, they were told that the oath of the soldier was conclusive, and if he swore he was 18 years of age and he was but 15 they could not do anything to help them. The Constitucould not do anything to help them. The Constitution said that no man should be subjected to punishment without a trial by a jury of his peers, and yet
citizens had been put in fortresses without a shadow
of trial. Lincoln having done these unconstitutional acts, what might he not do if reelected, and
these acts thereby sanctioned by the American people? He could the next day after his election take
every third man of you for the purpose of sending
you on some expedition to Richmond or the moon,
and if you made any remonstrance he could say—
Why, gentlemen, you have elected me, you have
sanctioned all my past acts, you didn't think it wise
to swap horses while crossing the stream, and you
should abide by your own decisions.

Hon. Richard Vaux followed in the same strain,
and the meeting adjourned. em. The Constitu-

THE DRAFT TO TAKE PLACE NEXT MONDAY. It is stated, upon official authority, that Provost Marshal Fry has designated next Monday for the THE 6TH UNION LEAGUE REGIMENT THE OTH UNION LEAGUE REGIMENT.

Ten companies of this regiment, comprising more than eleven hundred men, are now full. Five more companies are to be raised, which will make the organization over fifteen hundred strong. The regiment is commanded by Colonel H. G. Sickel, latocolonel of the 3d Pennsylvania Reserves, which organization was mustered out of service on the 16th of last June. The following is a list of the staff officers, and, where the organizations are complete, of the line officers:

Colonel, H. G. Sickel.

Lieutenant Colonel, John B. Murray.

MILITARY.

Odonel, H. G. Sickel.
Lieutenant Colonel, John B. Murray.
Major, Edwin A. Glenn.
Adjutant, C. I. Maceuen.
Quartermaster, E. F. Brother.
Surgeon, Henry A. Grim.
Assistant Surgeon, John Ward.
Quartermaster's Sergeant, Geo. W. Daugherty.
Commissary Sorgeant, William E. Howell.
Company A.—Captain, John Stanton; first lieutenant, Theodore R. Vogel; second lieutenant, Arthur J. Carver.
Company B.—Captain, John MoNeight; first lieutenant, Edwin Bailey; second lieutenant, Bartle C.
Steinmetz. Steinmetz.

Company C—Captain, George W. Mulfrey; first lieutenant, Thos. Mitchell; second lieutenant, Curtin Birch. in Birch.

Company D—Captain, Isaac Schroeder; first lieutenant, Adam Faust; second lieutenant, James

first Heutenant, Amos N. Schizinger; second 1 nant, James Urne.
nant, James Urne.
Company F-Captain, Powell Stackhouse; first
Company F-Captain, Powell Stackhouse; first
Heavignant. William A. Mackin; second lieutensut, Heutenant, William R. Massain; second heutenant, George C. Fisher. Company G.—Osptain, William F. Guenther; first Hentenant, John B. Souermilch; second lieutenant, Jeremiah C. Kellar. Company H.—Captain, Chris. H. Refuss; first Heutenant, William Eichman; second lieutenant, Hoorge W. Barnet. Company I—Captein, James P. McDonald; first ientenant, C. P. Wampole; second lieutenant omeroy. Company K—Captain, Isalah W. Kimbell; first cutenant. William R. Thatcher; settrad lieute.

nant, George Janney. PROMOTION. Captain Geo. E. Johnson, formerly of the 29th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. John K. Murphy, has been appointed to the rank of Major, and will leave for Atlanta to-day or to-morrow. He was taken prisoner in the Shenandoah Valley, and with Col. Murphy, and others, confined at Saliabury, N. C. He was also taken prisoner at Gettysbury, burg, but effected his escape. At the battle of Ringgold, in Tennessee, he was wounded. For some time past he has had command of the hospital at Haddington. Major Johnson has many friends in Philadelphia who will be glad to hear of his promotion.

NOT MUSTERED OUT. The 166th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which arrived here in August last, and some of the soldiers belonging to the 28th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who have been at the Union Research Selection 1881 Seven Weeks it Saloon nearly seven weeks, are not yet

nustered out of the service. ISSUE OF CITY WARRANTS. Warrants were issued, yesterday morning, for the payment of the city bounty to sixty-five men, five of whom were substitutes. FLAG PRESENTATION.

FIAG PRESENTATION.

Next Thursday afternoon the Supervisory Committee will present flags to the 45th and 127th United States Colored Troops, which regiments are commanded respectively by Major Bates and Colonel James Given. The flags are decorated with designs emblematic of the cause of freedom, and were painted by Mr. Bowser, a colored painter.

There are now nearly two thousand troops at the camp. The Supervisory Committee has received authority from the War Department to organize another regiment, to be called the 41st United States Colored Regiment. Colored Regiment.

The following deaths of soldiers were reported at the Medical Director's office, yesterday, from army hospitals in this department: Christian street Hospital—John R. Willoughby, Company H, 37th Wisconsin. Haddington Hospital—James Boone, Company A, 45th Pennsylvania.

Mower Hospital—James Bird, Company E, 190th Pennsylvania.

Summit House Hospital—Elijha Hachn, Company
A. 28th U. S. Colored Troops.

THE FIBEMEN. ASSISTANT ENGINEERS. The following assistant engineers of the Fire Dapartment were elected on Monday night last, to

erve for two years: First Division—Terence McCusker. Second Division—J. S. Robinson.
Third Division—James Adams.
Fourth Division—Jacob Conover.
Fifth Division—Hamilton Scott.
The following are the companies

Fifth Division—Hamilton Scott.
The following are the companies voting for the respective candidates:
For McCusker—Delaware, Franklin, Washington, Weccacoe, Good Will, Hibernia, and Philadelphia Engine Companies, and the Moyamensing, America, and Philadelphia Hose Companies.
For Robinson—Empire Hook and Ladder, Fairmount, Independence, Reliance, Spring Garden, Vigilant, Friendship, Globe, and Humane Engine Companies, Humane, United States, Ringgold, and Wm. Penn Hose Companies. Companies, Humane, United States, Ringgold, and Wm. Penn Hose Companies.

For Adams—Decatur Engine and Excelsior and Rescue Hook and Ladder Companies.

For Conover—Fellowship and Franklin of Germantown, Germantown Hose, Manayunk, Mount Airy, and Washington Engines.

For Scott—Kingsessing, Monroe, and West Philadelphia Engines, and Union Hose.

MISCELLANEOUS. A BOLD ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY. A BOLD ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

This morning, about half past one o'clock, an unusual scene for Third street, at least, occurred on that respectable thoroughfare, just opposite Dock street. What few persons there were in the locality at such an hour were startled by a succession of shrill feminine screams, and repeated frightened cries of "watch, watch," in a strong German accent. On hurrying to the spot it was ascertained that a man, while quietly jogging along in company with his wife, who bore a small child in her arms, was met by two men and an uncertain number of women (perhaps six) of unsmall child in her arms, was met by two men and an uncertain number of women (perhaps six) of uncertain character. One of the men knocked him down, inflicting in the act a severe cut over his eye; and while the other was rifling his pockets his feminine companion sent up her loud, nervous calls for nine companion sent up her loud, nervous caus for help. As soon as the passers-by were observed ap-proaching the robbers, their feminine contingent ran, and the victim scampered swiftly up Harmony street and was lost to view. The woman and child were left alone in the street, the valiant husband having abandoned her as soon as he could regain his feet and use them to advantage.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS CLUB. There will be a meeting of the Club this afternoon, at half past three o'clock, in the Common Council chamber.

CITY ITEMS.

WE ARE GLAD TO KNOW that the Sewing Department of the Wheeler & Wilson Establishment is so well patronized by the ladies of Philadelphia. Such by the hand or by any other sewing machine but the Wheeler & Wilson. The Wheeler & Wilson Company send out obliging and competent young ladies by the day or week, with or without machines. This we consider a great accommodation to families. Altogether the Wheeler & Wilson concern is one of the institutions that reflect credit on our city. Their legant salesrooms, No. 704 Chestnut street inrivalled. The Wheeler & Wilson Sewin thine, we all know, is the only one that give versal satisfaction. They have been thoroughly tried, and those who have them in use would not be without them for ten times their cost. Ever bine is warranted, and the money returned enthery participates. Go to 704 Chestnut street, examine these wonderful machines. Send for circular and specimens of work.

THE CHILLING WINDS OF SEPTEMBER are cal. culated to remind us that winter garments will soon be in vogue, and that a change to heavier clothing s imperative upon all who have a due regard for their comfort and health. We are glad to be able to direct our readers to an establishment where the best-made and most stylish clothing can be had, to suit all tastes at the most reasonable prices; we refer to the popular old Clothing House of Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall. Their present stock, the materials of which are mainly of their own importation, is, without doubt, the most desirable to select from in this

THE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS offered by Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street, is the finest in the city, and his celebrated 'Prize-Medal Shirts," invented by Mr. J. F. Taggart, are unsurpassed by any others in the world in fit, comfort, and durability.

THE GREATEST FEMALE BEAUTIFIER OF THE AGE.—This may sound a little like painting lilles, r adorning roses; nevertheless, the fact remains hat one of the most important attributes of female lovliness is a beautiful head of hair, and another fact, of scarcely less importance, remains, to wit: That the most wonderful article ever invented, both for obtaining and preserving this exquisite feature, is the celebrated "Lubin's Floriline," of Messrs. Drake & Childs, New York. The article is for sale everywhere, and is unrivalled in popularity as an

SECURE YOUR NEGATIVES.—The negatives by Broadbent & Co. and by Wenderoth & Taylor, taken between June, 1862, and June, 1863, are about to be effaced. All persons who desire to purchase any for preservation are requested to make immediate application to Wenderoth & Taylor, Nos. 912 and 914 Chestnut street.

ENCRMOUS DEMAND FOR THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE.—Since the opening of the elegant new ware-rooms in this city, at No. 630 Chestnut street, by the Florence Sewing Machine Company, for the sale of their celebrated instruments, the demand for them has been so much increased that the company have been obliged to enlarge their facilities for manufacturing them. They are now ready, however, to furnish the largest orders for them. The "Florence" has won for itself the highest name in the sewing machine category. It is unquestionably the best in use. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction.

A NEW INVENTION.—We refer our business men to an advertisement in another column headed "To Capitalists." The "Universal Quilter" is an entirely new principle in Sewing-Machine develop ment, and could be made of invaluable service in every family in embroidering children's garments, working fancy patterns, coverlets, bed quilts-in fact, its range of work is co-extensive with the ladies' wants; and in these trying times for patents it is well to know that it has been secured against all infringement. As an investment for an enterprising business man of means, we know of none better.

Sufferens from Deafness, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and Impaired Sight, should not fail to read, in this morning's Inquirer, the advertise. ment of Dr. Von Moschzisker. It contains numerous testimonials from responsible citizens, who have been under his care.

Tights.-When tights were fashionable, a customer returned a pair of trowsers to his tailor because they were too small for his legs. "But you to make them as tight as your skin is said the tailor. "True," said he, "for I can sit down in my skin, but I'll be split if I can in the breeches." There is no splitting of unmentionables now a-days, if they are procured at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chest-

nut street, above Sixth. WE SEE by foreign papers that a Doctor Paul Bert has been grafting animals, that is to say, he has been putting a chicken's tail to grow on a dog, and a cat's paw on a monkey's leg. But we have some monkeys here that are made a "cat's paw" of, without the pain of grafting, and some puppies that show the "white feather" as naturally as if it grew there. Not even a suit of clothing from Chas. Stokes & Co's "one price," under the Continental,

will disguise such characters. BARGAINS IN CLOTHING, Bargains in Clothing, Bargains in Clothing, Bargains in Clothing,

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand, At Granville Stokes' Old Stand, At Granville Stokes' Old Stand. At Granville Stokes' Old Stand. No. 609 Chestnut Street.

No. 609 Chestnut Street. No. 609 Chestnut Street. No. 609 Chestnut Street. DEAFNESS, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, treated by a new and most successful treatment. Eye.—All maladies of the eye attended to by Dr.

Von Moschzisker, Oculisi and Aurist. Office 1927 Walnut street. A. S. DOTTER, 304 North Broad street, Coal lealer, would respectfully advise his friends and the public in general not to delay in buying their coal, and run the risk of paying further advances, but buy at once of his superior stock of large aut. small stove, stove, egg, &c. None to axoel, for quality, durability, or cheapness, auli-im

EYE AND EAR most successfully treated by J. Company E—Captain, Thomas C. Spackman; cial eyes inserted. Nocharge for examination. 1726-tf