

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

THE ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA. FELLOW CITIZENS.—The result of the recent election on the amendment to the constitution of the State, allowing our soldiers in the field to vote, is generally understood. It shows a strong majority in favor of the amendment, and it is the duty of the friends of the Union to prepare to meet the result.

The friends of the Union have brought about this result, while the Opposition have used their power to prevent it, with the evident object of weakening the Union army, by distracting the soldier, and by causing him to turn his thoughts to the approaching Presidential election, and in connection with this election to vote against the Union.

The campaign of 1864 is now fairly opened. The issue upon which the campaign is to be made is clearly indicated. The enemies of the government have publicly and authoritatively declared their purpose in this connection. That declaration places the duty of patriotism and of duty to the country as that of peace. There is no mistaking either the spirit of the object of our opponents, it is the same that impelled the chiefs of armed treason to attempt the overthrow of free government on the continent of America.

The issue is sharply defined. The utterances of the traitors, who are the leaders of the Opposition, are clear and distinct. They are not to be mistaken. They mean that, or they are without meaning. The issue is not another name for separation. And finally, every European nation has come to regard the result of this war as certain to be one of two things—either subjugation or disunion. It is the clear conviction of the world, that for four years a mass of overwhelming evidence in support of its entire, its disgraceful truth.

And first, in evidence of its truth, we have the declaration, informal but not less weighty (because repeated and repeated) of the chiefs of the traitors, that the south will not treat for peace save upon the basis of a recognition of its independence. The press of the south omits no opportunity to impress upon us, and upon the world, that peace can only come through recognition of the independence of the south. And finally, every European nation has come to regard the result of this war as certain to be one of two things—either subjugation or disunion.

It is due to the opponents of Mr. Lincoln to state that they pretend to believe in the probability of peace and union through some compromise, the terms of which are not stated. It will be a difficult task to show that such a belief does not rest upon a conviction that it is reasonable to suppose that the chiefs of the rebellion would have accepted terms in the outset, if it. It is alleged by our opponents that Mr. Lincoln hurried the nation into war, not only without constitutional warrant, but even without the assent of the people themselves. They reproach the Congress then in session with having refused to adopt the Crittenden Compromise measure, and thus forced the south into rebellion in exercise of the right of self-defense and self-preservation. It is necessary to show to the world that all this transpired while the reins of power were held by southern men, most of whom are now in arms against the government.

Let us thoroughly consider this question of peace through compromise. It is reasonable to suppose that the chiefs of the rebellion would have accepted terms in the outset, if it. It is alleged by our opponents that Mr. Lincoln hurried the nation into war, not only without constitutional warrant, but even without the assent of the people themselves. They reproach the Congress then in session with having refused to adopt the Crittenden Compromise measure, and thus forced the south into rebellion in exercise of the right of self-defense and self-preservation.

Reference to page 109, part first of the Congressional Globe of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, will place the responsibility for the rejection of the Crittenden Compromise measure. It will be seen that the Crittenden Compromise was defeated by the substitution (in effect) of what is known as the "Clark amendment."

The chief object in alluding to this matter is to show that when the question of peace was committed, the south had the election of compromise or war, through her highest dignitaries, deliberately chose war.

The south would not have compromised then. It is reasonable to suppose that it would accept some accommodation now. Her rulers have the southern masses by the throat, and on would then to their interests. They are playing for far greater stakes. They would not withdraw from the contest now unless forced into withdrawal. Pride, love of power—both intense and fostered by the institution of slavery—would force them to elect, as they declare they do elect, extermination rather than subjugation and independence.



Hand.—Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in shape of a camel? Politian.—By the mass, and 'tis a camel indeed! Ham.—Methinks it is like a weasel. Pol.—It is backed like a weasel. Ham.—Or like a whale? Pol.—Very like a whale.

to be made becomes sharply defined. None can deprecate the horrors of war or desire the return of peace more than do the warmest supporters of the National Union. But they ask for, and will acquiesce in no peace that is not founded upon the integrity of the Union, and established upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence. They recognize no greater evils than war, such as this in which the nation is plunged. Divide the nation geographically, and to what end do we inevitably gravitate? With the precedent and justice of secession established and acknowledged, who can presume to say that we shall not repeat the humiliating history of Mexico and the South American States? United, the common danger was, and would continue to be, our common security. Divided, the land would grow with the breaking out of individual vengeance. Divided, the torch and brand would never be idle along the line of division. The country would at last awake to the bitter knowledge that open, robbery, arson—in a word, desolation for the nation.

As an example, a little more than a year since, when Lee, with his rebel army, invaded Pennsylvania, and on the fact of the republic was decided by the battle of Gettysburg, how promptly and designing men were to inaugurate the insurrection in New York city, trusting in the hope that the government was not able to meet the emergency of the Constitution and the laws. It will be long before the blackness of the crime committed by that conspiracy will be obliterated. As another example, take the recent conspiracy discovered in the northwest—the banding together in secret of a large number of men, the concentration of thirty thousand stand of arms and a large supply of ammunition. The papers of this conspiracy, which were seized, and which were clearly their design was, and is, the overthrow of the republic, trusting that division and anarchy would shield them from harm, but in utter disregard of the consequences which would be the result of their robbery, arson—in a word, desolation for the nation.

Now, fellow-citizens, in both these examples the moving spirits are prominent men in the Opposition, and controlled the nomination and platform at Chicago. Yet it is to such a peace as this that our opponents invite you. They ask your suffrages for a man who either is pledged to such a peace, if elected, or who is determined on a war grander in scale than any that has ever been known in our history.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR STOVES.—PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1864. Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, for the purchase of 1000 stoves, of the following description: No. 1. Cast-iron, 10-inch cylinders, 40 feet stove pipe, for 12-1/2 inch chimneys. No. 2. Cast-iron, 10-inch cylinders, 40 feet stove pipe, for 12-1/2 inch chimneys. Proposals will name price for cast iron or clay cylinder stove, and name of manufacturer. The price to include the necessary fittings, and must be accompanied by a certificate from the manufacturer, that the stove is of the quality and material specified. Proposals will be received until the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock, and will be opened at that hour. By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A. ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, Philadelphia.

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NEW GAME OF CARDS. (Patronized by the Royal Family of England.) are sent by post for FINEST HOLLANDS. They are a most amusing and profitable game, and are played by all the great nobles and gentlemen of Europe. The game is played by four persons, and is a most interesting and profitable game. The game is played by four persons, and is a most interesting and profitable game. The game is played by four persons, and is a most interesting and profitable game.

PAHY & BROTHER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters. Graining, Gilding, Glazing on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Hanging, &c. No. 47 & 49 Third Street, ABOVE CHESTNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION. HIGHLY IMPORTANT. THE PRESIDENCY.

McLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. He Will Stand by his Antecedents and his West Point Oration.

HE DECLARES FOR THE WAR UNTIL THE REBELS SUBMIT. Chagrin of the Peace Men.

Special to the Evening Telegraph. New York, September 6.—The Committee appointed by the Chicago Convention to inform General McClellan of this nomination for the Presidency by that body, waited upon him at his residence in Thirty-sixth Street, at noon today, and after the personal introduction of the members of the Committee, and an informal announcement of the action of the Convention, he read to them his letter accepting the nomination. It is substantially as follows:—

It will be true to all his antecedents; standing upon the platform as erected on his West Point oration, and adopting as his own the resolutions of the Convention, as meaning war unless the rebels will submit to the laws, the Union, and the Constitution. The intelligence of this decision spread rapidly throughout the city, and while the war Democrats are of course, delighted, it fell like an extensive wet blanket upon the peace faction. Fernando Wood declares that the party has been betrayed. UNION.

REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS. Three Union Gunboats Captured. GENERAL A. J. SMITH AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, September 8.—Reports reached Memphis on Sunday last, that the gunboats Hastings and Naumuck had been captured below Clarendon, on the White river, and that Captain Rogers, of the latter boat, was killed. It is also reported that another gunboat, name not given, had been sunk at New Charles, and that Duval's Bluff was threatened by a considerable force of Rebels. These reports are confirmed through Rebel sources from Helena. A cavalry force, under General Mower, left Memphis a few days since for the White river, and an infantry force is understood to be embarking for Duval's Bluff. The Little Rock Democrat contains the particulars of the recent raid from Duval's Bluff, on the Little Rock railroad. A large quantity of Government mail was burned, and other property destroyed. Some damage was inflicted on the railroad. A night recently occurred at Redwood, seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, in which eighteen of the 24 Louisiana Cavalry were killed. General A. J. Smith and staff arrived here yesterday.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS. Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, September 8. Promotion. Colonel Thomas Egan, 4th New York, has been appointed Brigadier-General for bravery in the field, on General Grant's recommendation. Vermont Election. The news of the Vermont election is considered here a decisive indication of the direction of the popular will in reference to the Presidential question.

Navy Yard in the West. Admiral Davis, Colonel Bowman, and George W. Blunt constitute the board just appointed to make an examination and report upon a site for a Navy Yard and depot in the West. The War Democrats here have abandoned the idea of supporting the Chicago nomination, while the Peace Copperheads declare that if McClellan should write a letter they would prefer Lincoln to him.

How Rebel Prisoners are Treated. Colonel Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, has returned from Chicago, where he has been inspecting the prisoners' camp at that place. He reports the Rebel prisoners to be in an excellent condition; the camp is kept clean and tidy; excellent quarters are furnished them, and their rations are fully equal to those of our soldiers. Very few cases of sickness are reported, and the prisoners are as happy as can be under the circumstances.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, September 8.—Four has declined 1/2 cent, to 47 1/2 cents; 5's to 106 1/2; 10's to 107 1/2; 20's to 108 1/2; 30's to 109 1/2; 40's to 110 1/2; 50's to 111 1/2; 60's to 112 1/2; 70's to 113 1/2; 80's to 114 1/2; 90's to 115 1/2; 100's to 116 1/2.

CITY INTELLIGENCE. WHOLESALE ROBERT BY A SEMI-FORMAL HEARING THIS MORNING.—A hearing in the case of Scruphina Townsend, the sempstress who was arrested a few days since, wearing apparel, sheets, pillowcases, handkerchiefs, laces, &c., to the amount of several thousand dollars, from the house in which she was employed, came off at two o'clock to-day, at the Central Station. An hour before the hearing the station was crowded with a number of the wealthiest and most respectable ladies of our city, all in search of missing articles, a majority of which were recognized and handed over to their proper owners.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS. FALL STOCK FALL, 1864. NOW IN STORE, 1864. EDMUND YARD & CO., No. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SHAWLS, LINENS, AND WHITE GOODS. LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS. FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BALSAMOLAS, BRUNERS AND OTHER MAKES. EMBROIDERIES, LACES, WHITE GOODS, VEILS, HANKERCHIEFS. E. M. NEEDLES.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 14 North Second Street. Medical and Surgical Treatments. Dr. J. W. ALLEN, Dr. J. H. BROWN, Dr. J. C. HARRIS, Dr. J. M. SMITH, Dr. J. P. WOOD, Dr. J. R. YOUNG.

W. R. WALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY. It is the only safe and reliable for complexion, clear skin, and hair. It is the only safe and reliable for complexion, clear skin, and hair. It is the only safe and reliable for complexion, clear skin, and hair.

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GEN. GRANT'S ARMY. THE LATEST MOVEMENT.

A GOOD POSITION TAKEN. City Point, September 6.—Some artillery firing on the front during the afternoon of yesterday occasioned the most exaggerated rumors here of a general engagement between the forces under General Warren, and the Rebels who were daily opposed to him. These rumors, which might reach you through legitimate channels, and create unfounded apprehensions and uneasiness, I have ascertained they were based wholly on the movement of a brigade detached from Hancock's Corps, and sent to the extreme left to drive away a working party of the Rebels who were threatening to fortify a position that might have given them a fine view of the object attained without so much as a respectable skirmish, and no fighting worthy of mention occurred at any point on the line during the day.

REVISION OF THE CITY POINT RAILROAD. Major Wells, having the construction of the extension of the City Point and Petersburg railroad in charge, assures us that the whole line and half miles will be completed by the 10th inst. Five miles of track is already down, and construction trains are now passing over it. Troops continue to arrive from the North in considerable numbers—averaging fully one thousand daily. The Rebel army remains unimpaired, and is much better than was feared it might be some time ago. Light showers of rain fall almost daily, leaving the atmosphere cool for the season.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY. OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GENERAL AVERELL. BUNKER HILL, September 2, 10 P. M.—To Major General Kelly, Cumberland.—Early reaching the morning towards Winchester. I am on his heels. I have won the day. I have captured all his train which was not burned, and I have taken two battle-flags. He has no artillery. I have cut off his baggage. AVENUE, Hill, Brig. Gen. (Signed).

ARMY MOVEMENTS—REBEL DEPART. CHARLESTON, Va., September 3.—The army moved this morning in pursuit of the enemy, they having retreated during the evening night. The movements of the enemy the day previous indicated that they were moving from their position near New Market, and crossing the Potomac into Maryland from that point. This movement commended the attention of General Averell, who, with his cavalry division, moved to meet the enemy. He met the Rebels near Bunker Hill, when sharp skirmishing ensued, which resulted in the destruction of the Rebels, and the capture of twenty-five of their army weapons and numerous prisoners.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES. On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, the Train will leave Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at Camden at 10:30 A. M. The Train will leave Camden at 1:30 P. M., and arrive at Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M. The Train will leave Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at Camden at 10:30 A. M. The Train will leave Camden at 1:30 P. M., and arrive at Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

READING RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE. PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 8, 1864. The Train will leave Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at Camden at 10:30 A. M. The Train will leave Camden at 1:30 P. M., and arrive at Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M. The Train will leave Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at Camden at 10:30 A. M. The Train will leave Camden at 1:30 P. M., and arrive at Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

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