TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1862. tions.) We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE WAR. THE rebels have jumped at many conclusions in this war. When Gen. McClellan was threatening Richmond and forcing the rebels to concentrate their entire forces at one point to save their capital from capture, the leading traitors in conclave concluded to adopt an illegi imate belligerence in the districts where their armies had been overthrownespecially in the Southwest known as guerilla warfare. They waged this most successfully, until our Government, fathoming the design, determined to move our troops in large bodies and thus crush these bandits out, declaring that death should be the penalty for all engaged in such criminal proceedings. Now, how suddenly has guerilla warfare waned away? It is true that occasionally we hear of "rebel raids," but military mon call these reconnoissances or foraging expeditions, as the case may be. When the war first commenced we heard of many "masked batteries," a commodity which military men know little of, but now the term has become simost obsolete. When we fear an ambuscade of any kind in advancing, now a days, we throw out a few skirmishers with some shells, as forerunners. So the guerilla warfare which is illegitimate, and the "masked battery" idea of the rebels have failed. Another ladder set up by the rebels heavenward was that of the "invasion of the North." It was admirably placed and well braced withal, but when they got to the top of it a long "jump was to be made at the conclusion," and, as before, they jumped too short for success, and fell rather awkwardly upon half a million of Union bayonets, and many were injured. Defensive warfare with the robels was unsuccessful enough, but of what avail to them has been their offensive operations? Mr. Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee issued a proclamation conjointly, some time since, that death would be in waiting for every officer and soldier captured from "Po; e's marauding army," but they little thought that General McClellan would capture enough rebels in Maryland to dare them to execute the threat, and we ve ture the assertion that General Prince, and those who were captured with him, the victims of general bad management, will soon be sent home on parole, for exchange, according to the just and equitable laws of war. It has been said that loyal newspapers and rebel sympathizers have furnished the traitors continually with valuable information, but can we believe that a knowledge of the real facts would have reasonably justified the rebels in believing that Maryland would rise and rush to their aid as soon as she was invaded by the Southern army? Was not this a conclusion jumped at? The Confederacy is "trying another conclusion," in the way of creating a naval establishment. They have finished mailing the Young Merrimac, at Richmond, and several other gunboats; they have a genboat at Charleston, and one building at Wilmington, North Carolina; the Fingal, a British iron steamer, has been fitted up as a formidable gunboat, at Savannah; and the heavily armed Oreto, or "290," has suc run the blockade at Mobile Bay Thus, with a remarkable energy and enterprise, accompanied with great sacrifices, "our little navy" is getting upon its feet again, only to receive a final fall from a heavy blow of Uncle Sam's famous blue jackets. Major General Braxton Bragg, with a display of military ability that will compare favorably with that of Stonewall Jackson in his attempt to invade Pennsylvania, has reticently and craftily marched all around General Buell's army in the Southwest, and is now marching rapidly upon Louisville. General Wright will see to it that Louisville is properly defended and garvisoned: but what if the city be taken and Ohio invaded by Bragg, with a powerful enemy in his front, both flanks and rear? We say let the "conclusion be tried." No other general would risk take away the life of the great criminal who his reputation, much less the cause of his country. upon such a hap-hazard campaign. Perhaps while we are writing this Jefferson Davis and General Lee are wishing the forces of Bragg and other generals were at Richmond for its defence, in view of the threatening attitude of the Army of the Potomac. The rebel army is divided up into many independent columns now, and we have the opportunity of "whipping it in detail."

THE NEWS. · COMMANDER PORTER'S official account of the operations of his iron-clad Essex in the Mississippi river will be found on our first page to day. No vessel in our navy has done more to weaken the power of traitors than the Essex.

WE present this morning full details of the batties of Antietam and the recent skirmishes near Williamsport, from our special correspondents. We have every prospect now for a successful advance of the Army of the Potomac southward to Rich-ANOTHER prize steamer—the Columbia—with a

fine cargo of arms, ammunition, &c., has arrived at New York from Key West. An account of her allies of our brethren in Virginia. We are capture, and news from Key West to the 14th inst., will be found on our first page. Col. Rufus Ingalls, who so successfully re-

moved the quartermaster's stores at the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, has been appointed brigadier general.

THE Government is not at present disposed t allow the enlistments in the navy to be considered as a portion of a State's quota. No such allowance will probably be made. GEN. Pore has commenced operations in the

West. He has forbidden Gov. Solomon, of Wis-

consin to send any more troops out of the State,

and has invited proposals for purchasing two thou-THE Western flotilla, under Commodore Davis. which was constructed and maintained by the War Department, will, on the 1st of October, be trans-

ferred formally to the Navy Department. THE draft in Indiana has been postponed to the

THERE are eighteen hospitals in Philadelphia, capable of accommodating seven thousand one hundred patients.

THERE are nineteen regiments in camp in Illinois, and some ten or twelve in Indian i, awaiting orders from the Government. By the arrival of the achooner Red Jacket, Cant. Payson, from Mathewstown, Inagua, September 8th, at New York, we learn that salt was very plentiful on the island, and a large quantity on hand. It was selling at 8a9c per bushel. THE amount of coal transported over the Read.

ing Railroad up to the present time, exceeds the

amount brought last year, to the same time, four hundred and thirty-five thousand tons. MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER, United States Volunteers, has been appointed a brigadier general in the regular army, by the President, as an Hooker is a native of Massachusetts, and is one of our ablest field-marshals. He commanded a corps

official recognition of his valuable services. Gen. d'armée at the battle of Antietam, and was severely wounded in the right foot, just at the time when the admirable plan for the capture of the entire rebel army, matured by Gen. McClellan and himself,

was exhibiting the elements of success.

Emancipation.

The rebellion is at an end! "The President as done a good deed, at a good time. has pronounced the doom of Slavery on the American Continent. After dallying with this great sip, because he dreaded to do violence to the interests and wishes of any portion of the people, he has accepted the lesson of experience, and ends the war by putting an Breckinridge ticket. end to the cause of the war. If this rebellion has taught us anything, it is that by slavery we have been defeated in our national progressby slavery the richest and fairest portions of our Republic have been kept as a desert and a wilderness by slavery a great part of the people have been estranged from one another—by slavery our institutions have been prevented from developing the blessings our fathers intended they should bestow. Slavery has been the perpetual disgrace to the American name. Slavery has bloomed into sedition, and ripened into war, the Democratic organization, and, in so doing, Why should it live? It has menaced our dearest rights, and has robbed us of our dearest kindred. This fearful monster, intertwining itself around the vitals of the Republic, retarding its growth, destroying its usefulness. making its very existence wretched, at last sought to take the life which had nourished it, and to rend the bosom on which it had grown. In self-defence we have wrestled in its em-

braces-wrestled in blood, war, carnage, deso-

lation, and slaughter—and all in vain. The

live, and so slavery must die. This is the meaning of the President's proclamation; and his words record slavery's inevitable doom.

President Lincoln has followed the logical any sympathy or countenance from the Brackcourse of events in issuing this proclamation. He has been neither too soon nor too late. He had a multitude of interests to consult, all of which involved the social, commercial, and political happiness of our people. He found the institution of slavery sustaining sa great agricultural interest in many States of the Union. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and other staples, seemed to live upon its labor, and vast European and American enterprises depended on its preservation. The hamlets of Lancashirethe counting rooms of New York-the mills of Lowell—the looms of France; to the uttermost ends of the earth—in India and Australia the safety of the cotton crop and the protection of cotton labor were matters of comfort and necessity, raiment and bread. It was not an easy thing to proclaim a decree so universal in its application, and so radical and even disastrous in its operation. And to the honor of President Lincoln let us record it—that he did not make this proclamation until the masters of the cotton crop and cotton labor compelled him to do so by their treason and violence.

Slavery might have passed away in its own good time, under the gentle influence of benefifree institutions, and the world would not have felt the change. But did not satisfy the ambition of its this lords, nor minister to their cupidity. They grasped at universal empire and sought to overthrow a free republic, that a republic with slavery for its corner-stone might be erected on its foundations. How much they have done to accomplish this wild and terrible design, the dreadful experiences of the past two years-the blood that has been shed-the devastation that has been inflicted—the general ruin that has everywhere extended—and the sad history these days are creating, will testify. That history is at an end. The President urns a new leaf, and, at the head of the page, He has written emancipation, and there i

will last forever a tribute to his own wise statesmanship and the fortitude of the American people. The patience and self-denial we the next day be his. have manifested from the beginning, in fighting this war with smaller weapons. while the great engine of death still remained in the arsenal, must forever be a wonder. But as we have been patient and selfdenying before, let us be active, vigilant, and unrelenting now. If any one ever dreamed that out of this chaos of war and destruction peace might suddenly come as a compromise, or by submission, let him dismiss it from his brain like an idle dream that it was. This proclamation of the President ends the rebellion. It will not do so to-day, or even to-morrow, but it will end it in a very short time, and in a very summary manner. We are now putting the axe to the root; heretofore we have contented ourselves with trimming the boughs, and breaking the branches, forgetting that new life was constantly oozing from the soil. It does not come as a wild exhibition of despair, nor as a mere effort to rouse a drooping public sentiment or rally beaten and disheartened columns. It is the manifestation of Northern power; it is the menial labor. result of overwhelming victories. We have shown the rebels that the sword is potent with us; we have shown them that, without going beyond the mere voluntary offerings of life and treasure, we have laid their conscript LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Confederacy at our feet, and now we propose

has been indicted and convicted at the bar of

to crush where we have conquered, and to

Christian civilization. Who will Support the Breckinridge Ticket. Perhaps the best way of estimating the real interests at stake in the coming election, is to inquire who are to be found in the ranks of the opposing parties. We heartily wish that the contest was a purely personal one—that there was nothing else to be considered but the individual qualifications of the candidates. There are many excellent and talented men on both sides; but when excellence and talent are given to aid the wicked, they become dangerous and unsafe. We regard the election in Pennsylvania as one of the most important that will ever be held. The expression of popular opinion, then to be recorded, will do very much to shape popular opinion in the North, and it may influence the settlement of the present war. We are but fighting in the same cause, devoted to the same principles, and conquering a common enemy with the ballots, while they conquer him with the bullets. We have to meet the sympathizers with Secession in our midst, and, by overwhelming them, again impress upon the minds of the Southern people the perfect unanimity of the Northern mind. We are very far from saying that every citizen who votes the Breckinridge ticket is a sympathizer with Secession, but we will say that every sympathizer with Secession will vote the Breckinridge ficket. They all labor and long for its success, for to them that success indicates a paralysis of the Union feeling in the

institutions, and the downfall of a Republican Constitution. JAMES BUCHANAN will vote the Breckinridge

CHARLES INGERSOLL, JOSIAH RANDALL, General PATTERSON, JAMES C. VANDYKE, and PIERCE BUTLER, will vote the Breckinridge The men who bought ice cream and delica-

cies for Secession soldiers, at our hospitals, will vote the Breckinridge ticket. The men who refused to subscribe a dollar to the Bounty Fund will vote the Breckinridge ticket.

The contractors who are now making fortunes out of the Government, and at the same time endeavoring to ruin it, will vote the Breckinridge ticket.

The men who, like WILLIAM B. REED, were anxious that Pennsylvania should go with the South, will vote the Breckinridge ticket. The men who engage bands of music to play Secession tunes in our streets, at midnight, will vote the Breckinridge ticket. The men who look upon the valor of our soldiers, the skill of our generals, the glory of baleful and treasonable associations. They our cause, and the vast sums expended on our would then behold men who proclaim their military operations as so many elements of a loyalty to saye themselves from public chas-

Breckinridge ticket.
The men who were soldier and became civilians as soon as their regiments were ordered into the field, will vote the Breckinfidge ticket.

The men who think that, in defending our homes, we are murdering misguided brethren, and fighting an Abolition war, will vote the

The men who think that McCLELLAN should assume despotic sway, and override Congress, will vote the Breckinridge ticket. The men who think that the President, in

the Breckinridge ticket. Not a single one of these men will vote for the Union ticket. They may endeavor to could constitute the staple of these conpunish those of their candidates who supported | fidential revelations.: Such scenes and such Douglas in the olden time, by voting against them; but they will not vote for any single candidate on the ticket nominated by the loyal our bleeding country. The mother on her friends of the Administration. They control knees prays for her absent husband, father, son, control all who are timid or ambitious, no matter what their former political proclivities may tude for those who defend it. Their hearts have been. When we see good Douglas men allowing themselves to be so intimidated by that organization, that they conciliate, support, and they rejoice in a victory or shudder over a reeven permit themselves to run for office upon the same ticket with the bitterest and most malignant of the enemies who hunted Douglas to his gine the feelings of those who thrill to none grave, we see the wonderful power of the great party machinery, and the lamentable degree of political depravity engendered by the poison of Is not their place rather in the blasted cities Secession. The country has no friends but of the South? Ought they not to be with

struggle is now for life or death. If slavery the Administration has no friends but those traitors they admire, with the rebel generals.

Mives the Republic dies. The Republic must | who give a warm, earnest, and loyal support to its measures. No citizen who recognizes this obligation will fail to admit it at the ballot-box by supporting the nominees of the Union inridge leaders, or the creatures of their organization.

A Legitimate Chance for our Free Blacks. "An armistice to bury the dead" are the strange and terrible words that interrupt the consecutiveness of our accounts of the recent battles. "An armistice to bury the dead!" What a picture it calls up! Not only the usual orrors of such a scene reduplicated to such degree as actually to force the combatants to pause in the work of slaughter that the frightful results of that work may not impede their future augmentation; not only corpses fallen in such heaps that the hurrying feet of the living must trample on their nerveless clay, and the wheels of cannon roll, with sickening drag, through their clotted gore; not only incoherent moans that ooze out from dying lips, vainly struggling to press into a last articulate murmur some long-loved name, and sharp cries of agony wrung from undressed, fevered, and stiffened wounds; not only all these tortures past and tortures endured, but a still more melancholy sight—the remnants of the regiments from which these brave fellows have fallen marching weariedly out, in the night hours, to do the last sad offices for their unfortunate comrades. This is the most trying duty that can fall upon a soldier, not so much because it demands his most active exertions at a time when both muscle and bloodsickened brain should be resting, as because tasks his manhood almost beyond even a soldier's endurance. Is it not enough that he shall miss familiar faces and seek in vain for the hand whose grasp has, in march and in bivouac, in the peril of the field, and in the pleasures of the camp, so warmly met hiswithout compelling his eye to look upon miseries which he cannot relieve, and his hand to perform offices from which his heart shrinks? t is an outrage upon every instinct of our higher humanity to permit, much more to compel, those who are knit to the lost ones y every tie that makes companionship ripen into friendship, and friendship into affection, to violate their best feelings by thus performing a rough, almost indecent sepulture for those who should be mourned with all the rites of a most acrupulous sadness. In presence of this higher effect it is hardly worth while to mention the lower; but every one can see the discouragement, if not demoralization, likely to be induced by thus subjecting the soldier to behold the agonies and the fate which may

Let an end be put to it. Here in our midst are thousands of dark-skinned laborers ready and eager to show their devotion to a cause whose issue decides their destinies for centuries. If we will not let them fight, but insist upon the mortal etiquette of dying for them, why, at any rate, shall we not let them work in all the humbler branches of the service? There are a score of duties, in the camp and on the field, that now devolve upon the soldier, and overtax his exhausted energies, but which had better, ten thousand times, fall upon those whose powers are fresh, whose lives are not risked, who ought to do anything and everything in aid of this present struggle. Suppose, for instance, we had had five thousand blacks attached to the army as hewers of wood and drawers of water-as cooks, nurses, diggers, camp-tenders, and servants of this very matter of burial? It would have been just five thousand fresh troops added to the force of the next day-enough, in the exhausted condition of both parties, to turn the fortunes of the whole contest. It would have been five thousand brave hearts relieved of a most painful duty, five thousand

The fight is not over by many months. By all means let the free blacks take at least this

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1862. The soldiers of Pennsylvania who went forth to defend your borders from invasion, while congratulating themselves that they are returning unharmed to their friends, will not fail to ponder upon their brief and bloodless, yet prompt and patriotic, experience. Most of them had never dreamed that war could be brought so close to their own doors. They looked upon the rebellion with horror, but they consoled themselves with the hope and the belief that those who began it would feelits fiercest evils. The attempt to invade Pennsylvania has dispelled these pleasant illusions. May we not anticipate that it will also dispel the prejudices which continue to rankle in so many minds against the right side of this great struggle? If the rebellion had started for the purpose of reforming great abuses, or revolutionary; if its leaders had avowed their design to be the improvement of our people and the strengthening of our Government; if, while making war upon the authority of the Constitution, they had carried the flag of the Union and pretended a certain respect for the Constitution, there might be some decency or consistency, however slight or hypocritical, in the conduct of those Northern men who; in the midst of mourning neighborhoods, and in the presence of the bloodiest sacrifices of their own acquaintances and friends, carry in their hearts the warmest sympathy for the enemies of our country. But these enemies have never affected anything but hatred, rapine, and cruelty since they took up arms against the Union. Their mission was to destroy, not to reform; to tear down, not to build up. Slidell, before he fled from his seat in the Senate, declared that the stars and stripes belonged as well to the South North, an eventual overthrow of Republican as the North, and that they intended to fight under them; but the very first step of the traitors was to mutilate that banner, and in its stead to hoist a foreign flag; thus making their cause the cause of a foreign foe intent upon slaughter and vengeance. Is it not monstrous that the authors and agents of this unholy and barbarous treason should be secretly worshipped and almost publicly aided by thousands of men in the loval States? While it is far from my thoughts to impugn the patriotism of many of my fellow-citizens who call themselves Democrats, yet it is a fact that every man who sympathizes with the rebels boasts of being a Democrat. If the masses who are now being arrayed by Mr. Frank Hughes against the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and therefore against the Government, if the voters who are invoked to the standard of that dangerous and polished demagogue, Horatio Seymour, of New York, could see and hear what is done and said by certain of the Democratic leaders of the free States] in their moments of confidence, they would no longer deny that which is so clear to others. and would indignantly cut loose from such mere "Black Republican job," will vote the tisement, gloating over the victories of the "rebels and the defeats of the patriots, and mourning at every-Union triumph as at a per sonal bereavement. They would witness the cold and heartless indifference of most of these leaders, as the dead and wounded from our battle-fields passed by their thresholds. Their ears would be shocked with praise of such flends as Davis, Toombs, and Floyd. They would listen with amazement to deliberate calculations on the enviable fortune of all in the North who had sympathized with treason after the rebellion succeeded. No word would be dropped in rebuke of the infuriated his earnest endeavors to save the State and | madmen that are thirsting for the life-blood repress sedition, became a des. ot, will vote; of the republic. Nothing but scorn, contempt, and derision for our rulers, nothing but enlogy and reverence for the rebels,

disclosures are witnessed in no loyal house-

hold. In these there is constant devotion to

or brother. The father teaches his children the

double lesson of love for the Union and grati-

throb with eager solicitude as they open the

morning papers, and their tears fall freely as

verse. How sad a thought that all our house-

holds are not like these! How fearful to ima-

of these holy emotions! Are such men our

brothers? Can they be our countrymen?

those who are friends of the Administration: | the men they aid and comfort, with the

they extol? When the slaveholders rushed their ragged battalions to your borders, and with swords dripping with the blood of our heat and bravest, sought to carry desolation to your firesides; they, aroused a spirit that should never be extinguished until the rebellion itself

is extinguished. They disenchanted thousands who thought that peace would always be your lot, and they opened a new and yet Occupation of Maryland Heights. more darker page of the designs of those wretched men who, in the name of slavery, would assassinate freedem. Is it too much to ask that the sympathizers with treason should be forced to abandon their intrigues in view of this last evidence of the savage purposes of our enemies, or should be forced to go forth

from the communities they infest? OCCASIONAT.. Important Proclamation by the

President. THE SLAVES OF REBELS PRO-

CLAIMED FREE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION. I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States merica, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations be tween the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be guspended or disturbed.

gress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tendering pecuniary aid to the free ac ceptance or rejection of all the slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual abolishment of alayery within their respective limits; and that the effort to oflonize persons of African descent, with fheir con upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previouslyobtained consent of the Governments existing there, will

That on the lat day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United Etates, including the military and naval anthorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons: and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States or parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States: and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections, wherein a majorit of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong, countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive

evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States. That attention is hereby called to an act of Congres entitled "An Act to make an additional Article of War." approved March 13th, 1862, and which act the vords and figures following: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representalives of the United States of America in Congress

assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be observed ... ARTICLE -.. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces of their respective commands:

for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violation of this article shall be dismissed from the service. "SEC. 2d. And be it further enacted. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage." Also, to the 9th and 10th rections of an act entitled An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and

rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rabels.

and for other purposes," approved July 17th, 1862; and which sections are in the words and figures following: "ERC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall bereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and secaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such perof such persons found on or being within any place congpied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of

slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be deliberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming the said fugifor any object that was not destructive and tive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto."

war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not

the United States shall, under any pretence whatspever. assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any perrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service. And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons en

gaged in the military and naval service of the United states to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respec tive spheres of service, the acts and sections above recited And the Executive will, in due time, recommend that all loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relations between the United States and the people, if that relation shall have peen suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all lesses by acts of the United States, including the loss of

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and sused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this the 22d day o September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight' hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President. WM. H. SHWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, September 22, 1862. WM. W. Ross, a relative of John Ross, has arrived here with a communication from the latter to the President, asking that the Cherokees be recognised in all their treaty rights, and setting forth that what was done by the Nation seemingly favoring the rebals, wi under duress and from intimidation Mail facilities have been restored to Frederick, Ha-

Special Despatches to "The Press."

gerstown, and the intermediate places.

The Post Office Department has ordered the continu ance of the Pacific mail on the overland route, having received reliable information that there is no danger to be apprehended from their being tampered with by the It is positively asserted that since the rem Cherokee trail, and at no time else, has there been any necessity for the mails being discontinued. The great overland mail now passes daily through Denver, and passengers are constactly travelling on this route. Acting Mester's Mate NIBL ALBXANDIBE, having been

A general court martial has been ordered to assemb

dropped from the rolls of the service.

at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 24th inst, for the trial of Maj. JUSTIS MCKINSTRY, quartermaster of the United States Army. Gen. HARNEY is president of the court. Under recent instructions, given to the commandin officers of all the arsenals and armories in the United States, to administer the oath of allegiance to the smployees under their command, nineteen refused to take the oath at the Springfield Armory, Managirusers, on the ground that they are foreigners. The Becretary o War gave orders for their immediate dismissal. According to an army order just issued, the prison of war, except commissioned officers, who were delivered to Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, aid de-camp to Major General Dix, at Aiken's landing, James river, Virginia on the 14th and 15th inst., are declared to be exchanged An order has been issued for the removal of all the criminals imprisoned in the penicentiary of the District, to the old county jail, in Allany, New York, to efford

an opportunity for the enlargement of the arsenal, made absolutely necessary by military exigencies. Warden King will therefore start with them by a steamer to morrow, attended by a sufficient guard.

By direction of the President the States of Missouri, Arkansse, and the bordering Indian territory, will constitute the department of the Missouri, and will be com manded by Major General S. R. CURTIS, Whose boad. quarters will be at St. Louis. Alton, Illinois, is attached to the department of the Missouri. Western Virginia is attached to the department of the Ohio, headquarters : Circinnati
Further reconnoissances of the other side of the river

n front of Washington, continue to demonstrate that there is no considerable force of rebels this side of the Boll Bun mountain. THOMPSON BROTHERS, of New York, have denosited with Commissioner Boutwell \$50,000, for internal revenue stamps, to be received as soon as issued. They take them as brokers to retail to the public, and are the only parties who have yet made a deposit for this purpose, The 10th New Hampshire Regiment.

Concoan, N. H., Sept. 22 -The 10th New Hampshire

Regiment left to-day for the seat of war.

Latest from McClellan's Army.

The Cavalry Raid on Williamsport. RETREAT OF THE REBELS. NORODY HURT BY THE REBEL FIRING

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Sunday Evening, September 21, 1862. The firing heard last evening in the direction of Wil-amsport turns out to have been a raid of Stuart's rebel cavalry. He crossed on Friday night into Maryland, a that point, with his cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and seveniesn pieces of artillery. The force sent up to drive him back arrived near the town late in the after noon. The firing heard was principally from the repel guns. During the night they recrossed into Virginia, and this morning had disappeared. No one was hurt. The burying of the dead is still continued at the rate of about 1,000 per day. To-morrow will probably Maryland Heights were yesterday occupied by the

The indications are that the rebels are continuin their retreat into the interior of Virginia, leaving the line of the Potomac. Divine worship was held at Headquarters this e ning, Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, officiating. STILL LATER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday Evening, Sept. 22. The following is the official report of our loss in San ler's Corps, at the battle of the Antietam:

odowick's Division. French's Division. Total loss in Sumner's Corps..... That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Con-The loss in missing may be somewhat reduced by A train of cars crossed the Monocaov this morning he road is now open to Harper's Ferry, where there sufficient Federal force for all purposes.

The rebels, in their hasty retreat from Maryland, left atween eleven and twelve hundred wounded between harpsburg and the rivers They are being paroled. Twenty-six stands of colors taken during the battle of Antietam have been received at headquarters. Seven re, known to have been captured, are in the hands of fferent regiments. len. McClellan on the Harper's Ferry Surrender.

BALTIMORE, September 22 .- A correspondent of th merican states that at Sharpsburg, on Friday, General icOlellan met the guide who conducted the cavalry force from Harper's Ferry, and enabled them to escape and ospiure Longstreet's train. He complimented him for his stylces, and remarked that if Col. Miles had held out wenty-four hours longer he would have been able capture a large portion of the rebel army.

Highly Important from Kentucky LOUISVILLE THREATENED.

Bragg's Rear Guard Repulsed at Horse Cave. HIS MAIN BODY RETREATING SOUTHWARD

REBELS ROUTED AT OWENSBORO. Louisville, Sept. 22 .- Gen. Bragg's force have e

caped from those of Buell and are several hours ahead

approaching rapidly upon Louisville. Major General Nelson is arranging to defend the city to the last. - Accordingly he has issued the following order: The women and children of this city will prepare to leave the city without delay." Jefferson Ferry is to be used exclusively for militar purposes. Persons on foot may proceed as usual. The city is in a blaze of excitement. Most of the stores are closed. The citizens apprehend an attack within forty-

eight hours. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22—Evening -The main body La Rue, county, this morning, en route for Bardstown which place they are supposed to have reached this eve-

ning. Ninety-five of the 4th Indiana Cavalry attacked about the same number of Forrest's rebel Cavalry vesterday merning, a mile from Lebanon Junction, and drove them twice their number. Our troops still pursuing, they drove the enemy into Boston, killing five, wounding seeventeen, and capturing thirty-two- We lost eleven prithe citizens to arms, under Gen. Nelson, for the defence

Governor Robinson has issued a proclamation calling of the city. Mayor Delf has ordered that business hous be closed. General Nelson has issued a patriotic, stirring address to his soldiers to give a bloody welcome to the rebel hordes now invading Kentucky. The report of the burning of New Castle was incorrect, and even the sur-Humphrey Marshall, with twelve thousand men and forty - we pieces of artillery, was expected to reach Paris yesterday morning. It is supposed they intended to join Kirby Smith's force at Lexington. Louisville, Sept. 21.—Beliable advices from Oavo City say that a portion of General Buell's force attacked and repulsed Bragg's rear guard from Horse Cave, on Thursday evening, upon learning which Bragg is re-

ported to have moved his main body across the river southward from Munfordville. No further particulars. with two hundred rebel cavalry, attacked, at New Castle one burdred and twenty of Robert Morris' Home Guard Cavalry. Morris, without firing a gun, surrendered his men, horses, and three hundred stand of arms A report, considered doubtful, has just reached us, which states that the rebels subsequently burned New Castle. cmmand there was, to-day, attacked by rebel oavalry, who intended to burn the bridge. Granger repulsed Six hundred |guerillas attacked Owensboro', on the 19th, in two bands. Colonel Miller attacked one of the bands at 9 o'clock in the morning, and was three of them, when they retreated. who lost 38 killed and 26 wounded.

lost five killed. At noon we shelled the robels, killing Cavalry, attacked, and, after a desperate encounter, routed from Owensboro' 800 rebels, under Col. Martin The Union loss was 3 killed and 18 wounded. We canared their army stores, provisions, and seven prisoners. There has been a great exedus of women and children rom Louisville. The excitement has somewhat subsided. The military operations are active and extensive.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 22.—No information has been reand. The United States Government has complete po session of the telegraph wires from Chambersburg to Hagerstown. Regiments will return to Harrisburg again at the rate of two a day. Denuties reach here by every train seeking informa tion in regard to the sick and wounded. Travel from Chambersburg to Hagerstown has been stopped,, and no person is allowed to go over the railroad

without a proper pass. HARRISBURG, Sept 22 .- Colonel Charles T. Camebell having been temporarily relieved from duty in the sermand of a Pennsylvania organization, under the late call of the Governor, has been relieved from the latter service, that he may resume his duties at Pittsburg. Quartermaster Hale has prepared a very interesting locument, comprising a complete list of sick, wounded, been sent to the various hospitals throughout the different States. It is of the greatest convenience to those having friends in the army, as by reference to this document those interested are enabled to tell where they may

hapks of all who may apply for information. As regards the whereabouts of the rebel army that has been invading Maryland, there has been no official information received, but that they have left Maryland there

ompany with several of his men, arrived here this morning. They are to join McClellan's army, and will be assigned to important posts for skirmishing purposes. A regiment of 1,016 men have reported themselves from Northampton county, for the war, in lieu of the draft They have been accepted by the proper authorities, and require their services.

The Pennsylvania forces that responded to the call of

Governor Curtin certainly rendered great service by their presence at and beyond the border of the State. The Gray Reserves, of Philadelphia, marched gallantly rom Hagerstown to Boonsboro, on Wednesday night last, to participate in the expected battle of Thursday. The Blue Beserves and the brigade under Colonel Mclormick, with Captain Spencer, Miller's battery, were sent to the front towards Williamsport to meet the enemy approaching from that direction, and their presence was of great value. Capt. Miller's battery was in week trim for action, and is entitled to great credit This whole brigade, together with all our forces, acted nobly throughout, and notwithstanding the fact that hardly a man had previously seen any service, their bravery and ability to meet the foe successfully could not be doubted. The exemy's advance was driven back twice during Friday night, our men lying on their arms in line of battle for two nights and one day. Withou their presence and decided action, the rebel force sent to capture Hagerstown, and the large amount of Go. verpment stores and ammunition, would have been sucessful, and they would otherwise have accomplished

great injury.

The statement made in several of the New York papers that six regiments had refused to cross the State line, is without foundation in fact. No force of newly or hastily organized men ever did better, and the State has great reason to be proud of them. Neither is it true that the State of New York offered troops to the Governor for the purpose of defending Pennsylvania against nyasion. Not an offer of this kind was made, nor was any expected, as Governor Curtin felt himself perfectly competent to protect our people, strengthened as he was by the great and glorious response which our own cityzens made to his call.

The militia force of Pennsylvania saved, beyond a apital, from a rebel raid.

mestion, the Comberland valley, and possibly our State The Governor of Maryland has tendered his thanks for the prompt assistance our forces have rendered in freeing "My Maryland" from the grace of rebeldom, and will hereafter do so in an official manner.

had seames of the army and navy—portions thereof to be distributed by the branches of the Commission at St.

Louis and Cincinnati. A suitable reply was made.

worth \$16 per foot."

demonstrative and the control of the

The Battle of Inka. BEADQUARTERS, CORINTE. Sept. 22. To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chif. In my despatch of the 20th our loss was over estimated and the rebelloss was under-estimated. We found 281 of their dead upon the field, while our loss in killed will be U. S. GRANT.

CAIRO, Sept. 22. The latest information in regard to

e battle of Tuka states that, on Saturday, Price was attacked at three points at the same time, being nearly urrounded. He cut his way through at the point where the 47th Illinois Regiment were stationed. This regiment suffered more severely than any other in the An attempt was made on Friday by a band of rebels to ourn the hospital, but they were repulsed by our sharphooters with severe loss During the fight on Saturday a body of Texan Rangers made a dash on our batteries and, notwithstanding a determined resistance, succeeded

in spiking two gams. Our troops acted throughout with

The Guerilla Warfare in Missouri. KANSAS CITY. Mo., Sept. 22 - The following official report has just been received from the expedition under Colonel Burns, which has been in pursuit of Quantroll's gnerilia bands since their raid: For fourteen days our forces have been in hot pursuit of Quantrell through Jackson, Cass, Johnson, and Lafayette counties, unable to bring on an engagement other than an occasional picket skirmish, until the 9th. when about fifty of our cavalry came up with the enemy, up for about ten minutes, when the enemy broke and fled in confusion, leaving two of their dead on the field. We pursued them two miles further, when the enemy entered the woods, scattering in all direction The enemy's loss is unknown. Our loss was one killed and three wounded. We captured from the enemy all the transportation and subsistence for the expedition. one hundred stand of arms, ten thousand rounds of ammunition, one hundred horses, five wagons, a number of tents, and other camp equipage : also, a considerable quantity of dry goods, groceries, &c., previously stolen

The War in Tennessee MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 20.—The bridge over the Hatchie river. a few miles north of this city, was burned by guerillas on Thursday night. The bridge was not guarded, as it was considered of no importance. General Villipique's forces are reported to be stationed twelve miles from Memphis, in the vicinity of Hernardo The army of General Breckinridge is at Holly Springe An expedition with transports, convoyed by a gunboat left Helena on Wednesday. A part of the troops landed

rom the citizens of Alatho. The houses, outbuildings,

erain, &c., belonging to some twelve noted maranders

whose premises had been the favorite haunts of guerillas

at Laconia, Arkaneas, 20 miles above Napoleon. The precise object of the movement is not known. General Geary Resumes Command. HARRISBURG, Sept. 22 .- General Geary, having satis factorily recovered from his late wounds, will leave her to-day and proceed to Hagerstown, for the purpose o rejoining his division, now in the field. The Trouble in Camp at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—The reports published of the disturbance among the troops in camp here are great ly exaggerated. Only 250 men ran away, and 600 men received furloughs, leaving 1,500 men in camp. No one was abot as reported. All returned to camp to-day, and good order again prevails.

Indian Depredations in Utah. SAIT LAKE, Sept. 22.—Charles McBride, from Virginia City, arrived here yesterday He says he was one of a party bound for the States. They were attacked by the Snake Indians at the City of Rocks, on the Humboldt route, 150 miles horth. They fought the Indians for 20 miles, losing six killed and two wounded, and all of their outfit. outh. -Jehn Conner, John Sharpe, Benj White, James Shaw Wm Davis, and Mr. Goodman were killed, and San Kelly and John Foster had their arms broken. Reports of Indian depredations northward are coming in daily, and much trouble is expected to emigration.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian. CAPE RACE, Sept. 22 .- The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 11th, via Londonderry on the 12th ust., arrived off this point at 5 o'clock vesterday (Sunday) evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news ob-The dates per the Nova Scotian are two days later than

hose alread? received. The steamship Glasgow, from New York, arrived at In the absence of later advices, the English papers continued to speculate on the position of affairs in Americs, at the time of the departure of the Anglo Saxon. It was generally argued that matters as then represented showed a drawn battle between the Federal and Confederate armies, and that a decisive action had yet to come. Later intelligence was most auxiously looked for. Small pox among the sheep, in Witshire, was making further progress. An official order from the Councils prohibits the removal of any sheep or, lambs from the infected districts, and makes other provisions to check the disease.

he disease. It is stated that the great reductions which have com housand persons.
The iron-cased irigate Royal Oak, carrying thirty-four guns, had been launched at Chatham.

FBANCE.

The Prince Jerome, with French troops on board, had ITALY.
The statements in regard to Garibaldi's health continu A Turin despatch of the 10th inst. says that the health

A Jurin Celepton of the luth inst. says that the heath of Garibaldi has improved, but other accounts say that his wounds are of a serious character.

General Bixic writes from Genoa, in regard to the statement that Garibaldi has been taken to an apartment specially prepared for him at Vacignans. He shows that no proper preparations were made for the sufferer, and he denounces the Italian Ministers therefor. He says that Butazzi may aspire to secure for himself omanity, and it would be better for him to confine his political prisoners. SPAIN.

The correspondence of the Autografa denies the assertions that the Spanish Government is about to assume a more conciliatory policy towards France, in order to conciliate a anrable Government in Mexico. New York Bank Statement New York, Sept. 22.—The bank statement for

An increase in loans...... An increase in specie
An increase in circulation.

Gen. Hooker's Wound. We are gratified to be able to state that the painful would which prostrated the brave General Hooker, in he battle of Sharp-burg, has proved so much less serious then was at first apprehended that he was able to be move ed to the Frederick cars, and has arrived in Washington. The Intelligencer says: "A. atriking exemplification of the marvellous faculty of the electric telegraph has grown out of the accident to the above General news of the event has not only reached San Francisco, but, a prescription has been received by the same me-dium for the wound. A lady of California, deeply interested by, the news, telegraphed back to apply lamp oil and cotton to the wound. Thus in the course of three

The Defence of New Jersey. PROCLAMATION FROM GOVERNOR OLDEN RELATIVE TO THE DEFENCE OF THE STATE. The following important proclamation has been issued by Governor Olden, of New Jersey, relative to the importance of steps being taken for the better security and defence of the State:

The condition of the country renders it prudent that immediate efforts should be made to increase the effi-ciency of the active military force of the State, in order that in any audden emergency the people may be pro-tected. The uniform companies of the State have been regarded by our people as the nurseries of those gallant those companies, organized and armed as they are under the authority of the State, that resort must now be had. If therefore recommend the commissioned officers of the companies of the active militia of the State to proced immediately, and with the utmost energy, to recruit their respective companies to the maximum number of ninety, eight men each. These companies will proceed, in all cases where it is necessary, to elect the proper commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and will meet for drill at least twice in each week, and offener if manufactures. But officers and men, we will at the officers and men, we will at the officers and men, we will at the officers and men. themselves in readiness to be called into active servic whenever the exigencies of the State may require. Th captains of the several companies will, forward to the Adjutant General, on the 1st day of October next, muster-rolls of their respective companies, containing the names of their officers and men. uniformed companies, provide themselves with uniforms, and perfect themselves in drill, in order that they may

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHORE, AC. The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of a boots, shoes, brogans, travelling bags, &c. Also, stock of a dealer, embracing first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., suctioneers, Nos. 232 and 231 Market street.

advertisements and pamphlet catalogues. THE DEBT. OF ENGLAND -The veight of Hing and's national debt is estimated; in gold, to be 6,282 tons; in silver, 120,000 tons. To transport it across a

sea, in gold, would require a fleet of 25 stips of 250 tons burden, or it might be carted by land in 12,680 one-horse carts; these would extend, in a single line 55 miles. 281,709 men might carry it, each man to carry 50 pounds. Put it in five dollar gold pieces, and pile it one upon another, and it would be 710 miles in length. COUNTERFEIT BANK OF MINGLAND .- Counfeit notes of the Bank of England are in circulation. made on the regular bank note paper, which was stolen from the manufactory. The counterfelt creates con-siderable excitement, as these notes depend more on the paper for their genuineness than on the engraving. The bank has offered a liberal reward for the detection of the INVENTION OF THE COMPASS. In Dubalde's

INVENTION OF THE COMPASS.—In Dubalde's General History of Ohina." it is stated that the magnetic needle (compass) was used in Ohina 1,040 years B: O., and was employed in invigation and the direction of armies during war. In 1260 A. O. Palus Yeastus brought the compass from Ohina is Italy. Some writers state that the captains of vessels sailing on the Mediterranean sea employed a very simple compass long before the Ohinese one was brought to Europe. It consisted of a common sewing needle, touched with a natural load-atone, mounted upon a please of cork, and permitted to float in water placed in a bowl of earthen ware. AFFAIRS AT HELENA AND VIOINITY .- A correspondent writes from Helens, Arkansas, on the 9th He says the flagship Bestport is lying off two miles above Helens, there hot being sufficient water on the bar for her to get over. He thinks it will "cont out?" in a day or two. The gunboats Tyler and Loutsville took charge of A salute of one hundred gans will be fired from Capitol
Hill to morrow, at noon, in honor of the success of our
arms and the removal of the fears of invasion.

Aid to the Sick and Wounded from
California.

New York, Sept. 22—The United States Sauitary
Commission to-day received a telegram from San Francisco, dated the 20th inst, giving information of the forwarding, per the steamer of that day, drafts for
Stowarding, per the steamer of that day, drafts for
Stought of the contribution of citizens of San
Francisco, for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers
and seemes of the arms and navy—portions thereof to
be distributed by the branches of the Commission at St.

The Benton, Mound City, Pittsburg, and General Bragg
were at Helena. Com Davis has been confined to his
cabin by lines ever since the Bastport had with her, and
delivered them to the rebel authorities at Vickeburg.
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were at Helena. Com Davis has been confined to his
cabin by lines ever since the Bastport left Cairc, and
was on deck on the Sth for the first time. Capt. Phelps
being absent from the feet, Lieut. W. R. Hoel was not
ing in the capacity of fleet captain.

GULD IN MAINE—Professor George L. Goodale, that he had the "pleasure of discovering (on the Sth
that he had the "pleasure of discovering (on the Sth
that he had the "pleasure of discovering (on the Sth
that he had the "pleasure of discovering of much purity. The
good chance to find agold, but gold of much purity. The
gold is like that of Tanglers locality, and promises well.

The leanne of the term to the rebel authorities at Vickeburg.

The Benton, Mound City, Pittsburg, and General Bragg
were at Helena. Com Davis has been confined to his
cabin by lines ever since the Bastport left Cairc, and
was on deck on the Sth for the

The Reception of George Francis Train at the Academy of Music. PATRIOTIC ADDRESS

The reception of George Francis Train, less night, at th acteristic and significant demonstrations which that plendid building has ever witnessed. The spacious ediwas filled, the cheerful eyes of the ladles giving the stage lively appearance. The upper tier was as crowded as rium, and the enthusiasm which pervaded the ntire audience was truly American, soul-stirring and atriotic. When Mr. Train came upon the platform, acompanied by Bev. Dr. Ducachet, ex. Gov. Pollock, Indge Lewis, Henry Carey, and other prominent citi mens, he was greeted with such a shower of cheers and applause as is seldom accorded to any orator. One genemen in the audience arose and proposed three cheers in George Francis Train, which were given with a will; ther proposed three cheers for General George B McClellan, and still another called for three cheers for Abraham Lincoln. The nine cheers were heartily given. Ex. Governor Pollock then came forward, and intro-

ced Mr. Train in the following speech: BEMARKS OF EX GOVERNOR POLLOCK: FELLOW CITIZENS: In the absence of the distinguish-desired and hoped would be present on this occasion, but who has been unexpectedly detained, (and whe would have introduced to the andience the orator of the eveing.) that pleasant duty has devolved upon myself will not detain you by any lengthened remarks. We "I'will not detain you by any lengthened remarks. We have to night in our midst one not enly known to every American citizen, but one whose fame to-day is concernive with civilization, and who is known among us as the self-accredited ambassador of the American people to the Court of St. James [applaus] —one whose true loyalty and pariotism would not permit him to be silent when the crowned heads of Europe shook their locks at us, and bid us fear them—[Oheers]—one who dated to speak the sentiments of a loyal American, the presence of those who their locks at these who their the research of those who their these to intimidate him. the presence of those who might dere to intimidate him At every bazard, and at every sacrifice, he vindicated his own character as an American and as a leyal, patrictic, and irne man. Be vindicated his country represented by that loyalty; and to night he is with us to speak, as no that loyelry; and to-night he is with us to speak, as mid doubt he will speak, from the full gushings of a patriotic heart, to American citizens—not in defence of our land, for here it needs no defence—but to speak of the world, to speak of England, and to tell her, in despite of threat and power, America is one now, and will be forever so. If Great avalance Trow have the honor of introducing to this audience corge Francis Train, who will now address you. Mr. Train stepped forward, and was greeted with the

most onthusiastic outburst of applause. Gheers were severally proposed and heartily given for George Francis Train, Abraham Lincoln, and George B. McDiellan. He said: Palladelphians, Pennsylvanians, Americans, Union men and Union women, fellow-citizens of the brave young patriot, George B. McClellan. [Applause.] Ye rous of liberty, awake, awake,

Arise, arise, for freedom's sake, And strike with George McOlellan. The Union eagle is not dead, Again his giant wings are spread We will not play the coward slave;

Ladies and gentlemen, Lepeak on England, and let me tell you there is no opera house in Europe like this, to commence with. I shall speak to night my own views in my own way. I like my country; I am glad to get back again. I am among Christians once more. [Laugh-ter and applaine.] : An ong a civilized people. I hardly knew what to do when I touched my native soil—when I returned to my native land and saw every body was for the Union, for I hardly had seen a Union man abroad It overcame me. Would it be possible that twenty five millions of Americans could have a doubt about allowing a band of usurpers to govern over them? It was impossible. There could not be a doubt upon any such thing.
But we must know and find out who it is that has enslaved our minds to England. In 1776 we were Americans; in 1812 we were Americans; we took a hundred
millions of tithes into our ports. In 1862, how does it
happen that we do not have an American offinion, that There could not be a doubt upon any such thing country should subserve English opinion and interest.
I do not understand it. I have been over there, and l il you, gentlemen, it is a sham, a gigantic sham; they

have neither brains, pluck, nor money, and I can prove about? I believe it has been through the moneyed in-crest. We are desirous of selling and buying; and then here get together at the temple of the social god a congregation of Englishmen and Americans, and it becomes meet and just to make such splendid speeches about the "Mother Land." Now, just think for a moment—it ocof Englishmen and Americans, and it becomes born. I happened to be born in America—in Massachu setts, slong with seven millions of other freemen—cones quently my mother land is America; and America is th mother land of those who signed the Declaration of Inde mendence, and those who fought for its maintenance Then I search through history, and I would like to know if Holland was not the mother coun-try of the Dutch who see ited New York? Who set-tled Carolina? The Huguenots. Was England their nother land. Who settled Florida and Louisiana? The French and the Spaniards. And thus, when you come to look at the page of history to day, you will find there is not ten per cept. of English blood in our veins. We have, thank God, Irish blood, that is being spent every day. [Great applause.] We have it on every battle-rield, but English blood is not in our veins. I cannot but laugh at the absurdity of calling England our mother land. You know the Queen of England, Victoria; was only four months old when she was transferred to the continent; the was born on English soil that she might be the sovereign, but the Prince of Wales, himto the continent; she was born on English soil that she might be the sovereign, but the Prince of Wales, himself, is an Austrian. The entire family of the present sovereign are Germans; they are all from the continent. Now, cid you ever hear of any one saying that Germany was England's mother-land? Did you ever hear any one saying anything like that? Not at all. No sooner did I ciscover that important fact than I said to them, "You are not our mother-land; the mother land of Americans is where they are born; you are our grandmother land, and Asia is our great grandmother land. mother land, and Asia is our great grandmother land, and Africa the black servant, whom we took in for the purpose of doing some of our labor." I discovered, also, that humanity was but a puling child in Europe and had come to America to passite manhood. I discovered how the fide went on, and while with one wave we got art from Italy, with another we received lore from Ger-many, and so on until the great tidal wave brought comerce to America to carry out the great enterprise o

liberty as well as honesty.

I shall now proceed to show how we have been so deluded in regard to Etogland. I have discovered it to be a complete sham. The English are not a fighting people; they are a nation of cowards, and have been so all the days of their lives. Where have they ever fought? Show me a battle field. How did they fight in the Urimea? How was their fighting done in India? Did they fight in China? Let me tell you the English buttles have been fought and won by Irishmen all throrigh. The Irish are a nation of warriors as well as a nation of ora-I tell you there is more actual brains in one raw regi-

out to the railway trains as they pass through city and town. That is not allowed in Edrope. Every American rolder is a thinking man, and I have never seen such material, such armies, in my life, as now upbold this nation? sflag. Thave just come from the fortist fications around Washington, where Gen Banks allowed material. me to go.

I could not abstain from expressing my admiration of

the manner in which these forthications are constructed.
I have been all over the world, yet seen nothing like it.
You can keep figuring there for six months, and it is ut-I was glad to see the immerse army you have raised and let ne tell you that senesylvania has more soldiers in the war than there are in the entire British Empire, taking in India and all the possessions of that nation. There are not 40,000 soldiers in England; they cannot

ling a piece. The men, when they are drunk, are thus spirited away into the army by means of a shilling in heir hands, when otherwise they would not go. That is the way that volunteer soldiers are now raised. Now, we have been too modest. I have always maintained that we were the most unassuming people in the world. Laughter ]
I know not why it is that to-day we are not, in the opinion of the world, sitting in the dress-circle of the heatre of nadors. We are a people in every way supe-

But I was going to say how we were enslaved. Ame-But I was going to say now we were ensiaved. America is no longer a chip; it is a whole block; the expression a chip of the old block? cannot be applied to her. Mr. Chairman, we have been enslaved in this way in acknowledging, or, rather, putting us down as an inferior race to Englishmen. Now let me show you some terrible ruths. England is, I believe, to day, bankrupt to the centre; she is a sham; I would not to day give a shilling to conquer her. Are wen aware that there are a shilling to conquer her. Are yeu aware that there are two hundred people in the dress-circle of England to two thousand in the pit? and do you knew that the operaglasses in the dress circle are never pointed to the pit at all? The politoness of the guard is only extended to the dress circle? and do you know that the occupants in that f pounds sterling are paid by you to those people who live you? They say you are the meb. I do not know; I am a stranger here; but you yourselves know that you are taxed without representation, by these very people who now denounce you. It is millions of people in England are not even so high as the American slave; for the latter has some representation, though indirect. They are lower down in the scale of humanity than the slaves themselves; for they are taxed without representation—the very thing we fought for in the time of the Revolution. There are in all England but one imillion of voters; but here the number is not restricted. Here every man is a pauper niges, at. Ine whole country is pauperned.
They are shatton of beggers. The first thing the child
lisps is "Give-me three ha pence." The child salutes
yen at the door of a carriage, or on a street corner, with
"Give me a penny, sir," and the servant is the same.
Look at the Pasha of Egypt. How well he understood perizing

The speaker here made a further allusion to the gross SALE To DAY OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, including a number of the younger male members of the summary transfer of the younger male members of the summary transfer. in the face of all her defects, she presumes to be the spill talk out of my head as the points come in. I told perior of more civilized nations. Bhe assumes to teach ward the other day, that I had in China a friend ward the other day, that I had in China a friend ward the other than the china and the other than the china china that the china chin perior of more civilized nations. Bhe assumes to teach as Christianity and civilization.

She has had the advantage over us in her abuse of us. The triend had the great pleasure of under him. This friend had the great pleasure of under him. This friend had the great pleasure of under him. This friend had the great pleasure of under him. This friend had the great pleasure of under him. This friend had the great pleasure of under him. This friend had the great pleasure of under him. This friend had the great pleasure of under him. This friend had the great pleasure of him. This friend had the great pleasure of indication with the rebel chief, and hissing a behind which he was supposed to be, for he never an interview. His secretaries of the navy, of the war department, consisted of Mr. Do with the first of the war department, consisted of Mr. Do with the war departm

placed yourself in the place of the Queen and pas the Crown." Palmerston was out of office at the un a scurrilous painthlet appeared against the Queen, he tock to her and said. 'Your husband is a da in ten days unless things are changed." In four, was back in office again; but the Queen hates hi was back in office again; but the Queen hates him, an has not spoken to him since Prince, Albert's death. This well known in Eagland. He rules the country now fact, and why should be not conspire to rule it in name James Buchanao has, been the Lord Pelmeration of Pensylvania and this country, and why should be not su pose that there could be a conspiracy there as well have? here?

I tell you the country is shaking like an aspen. B not alone from the conspiracy of Lord Painaraton—I people are beginning to think. The discussion has have accused the mob, and all Ireland is online. The become lights are lit, and now they only wait thelressue. con lights are lit, and now they only wait thelresult this contest, and, as soon as it comes all Europe is in flame. We are fighting for the whole whole we would be used fighting the great battle of civilization, freedom; fapplenes But to return to my statistic England. In Lancashire 450,000 operatives in it totic are absolutely starving. Now, why is it that to live are absolutely starving. Now, why is it that the start of cotton, prespective they should be used. tories are absolutely starving. Now, why is it the 20 years of cotton prosperity; they should be at Should they not have something, Mr. Carey, the Carey nodded his head affirmatively.) hey a shilling saved. What do they get a day? pence or 37 cents a day, but of which to support and heat their transpose. families and pay their taxes. So it simply shows the aristocracy have so enslaved the people as to them down to that pitiable condition that it makes

them down to that pitiable condition that it makes difference whether there is plenty or famine in tae ist. If there is plenty, they get their 18 pence a day, live; if there is a famine, they get nothing, and do makes precious little difference. Unless they shortly relief, they will commence bearing the hay ricks. The have already commenced. I have been among all they will commence the description of the people. I could have put 20,000 of there in a day to tear down the jail, but I said up to help there is a good time coming to [Cheers ] Your time will come one of these days.

As I said before, the people have just been. As I said before, the people have just begun to for themselves in England. But to go on with the tietics. They are a nation of diunkards—50,000 to tistics. They are a nation of diunkards—20,000 drunt and gie every year in England—there are 600,000 habitual drunkards in the country, men and women-habitual drunkards in the country, men and women-as many gin-shops and palaces as there are churches or schools. There is nothing but gin shops at palaces and it is a terrible sight to repair the palace. And it is a terrible sight to repair the palace and it is a terrible sight to repair the palace. There is nothing but gin shops at women going into them all over the country—a thing you will never see in this country—you never saw a woman catter such a house hore, at least when I left three years ago. These things are not done in this country—reliable opinion looks down upon them; but in England traypoly drinks. An Englishman is made up of 80 many cubic inches of mutton chops and so many quarte of here. cubic inches of mutton chops and so many quarts of a register states that the statistics of Scotland. The register states that there are 8 000 families, each fan one storied house without a single window. That there is no constructed house without a window. That there is no construction houses of the state there is no construction houses of the state there is no construction. 250,000 families occupying houses of two rooms of windows, and 250,000 families more li windows, and 250,000 is mines more aving in houses of one room with one window. Thus 72 per cent of the entire population of Scotland is enslaved in a manner that the poor negroes of the Fouth would shed tests of pity could they see any human being. In the word duced to such a state as 1 have seen them in Soulk duced to such a state as I have seen such in Schland.

These are facts, and I challenge any Englishman is the land to confute them. An Englishman once said me, that he would not be allowed to speak in the me, that be would not be allowed to speak in the country. I answered: come over with me, and bring any twelve men you may select, because you cannot do it alone, and I will see that you will have a stage and an audience; I will make my statement, and you can refug it if I do not speak the truth. Tknow these to be facta. We are a superior race. Our women are more beautiful, our men, more manly. [Laughter and cheers] Why; when I returned to this country, I could hardly resist the temptation of kis.ing every woman I new Why; when I fermined to this country, I coun hardy resist the temptation of kising every woman I net [Benewed laughter.]; I assure you my patriotism boiled over when I landed here; I was so delighted to get the nation where the women had little hands and little fer [Cheers and laughter.] I got tired of seeing so much [Cheers and laughter.] 1 got ured or seeing so man beer walking along the street. [Laughter.]

Now, in regard to this question of free trads, let me tell you, you have got two men in this country who say about a quester of a century ahead of it. One is Range on the tariff, my friend Carey. He has been talking a charter of a century. He is right, all three charts of a century. about a quarter of a century. He is right, all throat on the question of protection Let me tell you, i as born a free trader. Why, I do not know; because never thought the question over, and was merely a fre-trader because those around me were. England stated the free trade doctrine for us. She first made hered rich by bounties and prohibitions—by saying nather about free-trade. England has made hered! rich in taing the brains of other nations—by becoming the bank of the whole world, and by getter commissions on everything in the world. She first got the Flemings over to establish her first worse mills, and then declared free trade on wool, in order to get the wool in. When her people were starving for one in order to satisfy the laboring class and prevent it from going away, she took the duty off corn. Do your labels are tradenever thought the question over, and was mere

seens the same there as protection means here had an enormous sum of money in their maurianutes some 80,000,000—and in order to protect this capital it took the duty off cotton. When labor was a great tin in England they protected labor and prohibited man has been absurd. England has ensiaved us. Our one press has not passed an act for the last thirty years has not been sent over to see if it pleases the Bridge Ministry. We must please England.

You ladies are as much to blame for this as anylog. For thing you get you wast to be English. You must have French laces. To satisfy this desire you are outstantly cheated. Why, I know paper manufactured down in. Massachusetts, and in other States, who are actually forced to be dishonest in order to make their note paper sell. They put the English and F per, while it is made here all the time. [Laughter an applause.] There is no mistake about these fall Why, it is only ten years ago that your State cashel is Harrisburg was lighted by gas made from Eugl 81 cod when the whole of Pennsylvania to one vast cod bat Lock at the iron. Pennsylvania to-day has more into Look at the fron. Pennsylvania to-day has more ind and coal, and such things, than all England put be gether. Now that we have got a tariff, we must go to work and change the whole system. Herefore the have come over here and purchased cotton on the batter of our river, paid all the port charges at New Orleid, put it on board ships, sent it in seventy days' voyage to Liver pool, paid all the port charges at liver pol, has taken it to Manchester, by railway, have paid all its charges for freight, and then have brought it has but the same railroad, paying the charges, and nution to the same railroad, paying the charges, and patting as cargoes of cotton in the form of one cargo of good, set paying all the port charges and back, have many du make 30 per cent. profit. Why is this? It is an ply because we are enslayed to England, and it is him time we should take things into our own hands. With we want to do is this—we want factories started allow the land—cotton factories on overy stream of water it is marinfacture, the cotton we raise, and when E glad wants a clean shirt let her buy it of us. [Laush plause.] I say again, we must compage the whole spitem. Take the tapestry carpets. I was asking about the carpets at the Continental Hotel; and by the way, they have no hotels in Europe—we are ahead of the king trey have no hotels in Europe—we are ahead of the all everything—in machinery, in manufacture, sain con merce, and in agriculture, we are ahead of the British people. We have been englayed by them his enough. "Take carpets; for instance. We make a got carpets in this country as they do in England, but whithe ladies go out to buy, their carpets they ask, "I to an English carpet?". Of course, the carpet maker he to lie. Be replies, "Yes, it is English," white it really made here, and the lady, satisfied, says. It in unarther the most appropriate the lady, satisfied, says. I to the same and the lady and they are the lady are they are the lady and they are they are the lady and they are they are the lady are they are th not want anything American." here is a patriot, and now is the time for them to ask, "are these goods English?" and if the "
"yes." answer, "We do not want them."
laughter and applause I put my country
the whole world of fashion, and I know you will same, and buy no more English goods. Let that mere British coal imported. Take the que. We have salt mines all over the country, and artisans, and those we can get over there in a Cirys al Palace, the other day, when it was open it fixed that the English poro-lain was the finest, which the exhibition of '61 the French took the leaf this brench of art. I asked an Englishman how this walls and the said that the French had made their porcelain out clay sent from England, just as England madelectory goods out of the cotton rent from America Their the clay from England, and sent the porcelain ware had the kindle of the court of the clay from England, and sent the porcelain ware had the kindle of the clay from England, and sent the porcelain ware had the kindle of the clay from England, and sent the porcelain ware had the kindle of the clay from England, and sent the porcelain ware had the kindle of the clay from England, and sent the porcelain ware had the clay from England.

on the walls in this country, that have been rin out-of-the-way places in England. We have arrists here, and I want them to establish a great school. I want to see the Capitol at Washington the other pullic buildings, address with picture, the bistory of our country be written by Am-painters. We have got Washington crossing the ware—let us have mcClelian crossing the Pol-Great applause.]
Let us adorn our public buildings in this way, set we can say to our children, see what a history we passed through! If you want ancient semental thirteenth century, I will bring over the men will be the semental thirteenth century, I will bring over the men will be the semental thirteenth century. make it for you. [Laughter.] An old frient of in Pennsylvania, bought a lot of this ancient arm making his ermer. I said that if any of you ancient armor we will have a manufactory he the jurpose. We must change the whole I say to you that England wishes to up our Republic; she prays for it night day. The next news will tell us that London h minated when they heard that the rebels b into Maryland; they will be so delighted Now l chancery; she has not a colony or province the is not a French military station overlook threatening. All the French Canadians a France. They hissed the Prince of Wales visited them, and gave Prince Napoleon, soor an attack of apoplexy in the Crimea, a second India rebellion, and a third time she will have pawhen America refuses to lend her money to pay terest on her national debt. France has got English a tight place, and she cannot move. It was the by the Emperor Napoleon to fight Russia, and he using England as a tool. England used to fight she has only maintained for that purpose. Now it she has only maintained for that purpose. Now it leon should give one sneeze consols would so de [Lauphter.] Look at the Mexican expedition, and way, that expedition was Hogland's expedition, not intended against Mexico, but the United Sta was a secret trick to get Mexico, in order to have of operations; and what do you suppose stoped The Monitor upset the whole agreement. [Lon-long continued applause.] As I remarked before. and butfor the rebellion in America, and in China the way, that suggests another point. I am never ed in my speech; I cannot lecture in a proper w

ten years England was able to send porcelain to F

This calightened me, and I said, We can make parass well as you. We have not plenty of the clay in Jersey, and all we want are the artisans. We must

our Steffield and Birmingham, and we can make gloves as well as abroad. All we want are the art

and it will be an easy thing to get them We change the whole course of things. We must not send our young men to France, to England, and to many, to study medicine. Let us have our medicine.

leges here. Our doctors have got more brains to will find all over Europe, and on our late battle

call me, but I call you names, and the burden of proof is on your side, [Applause]. Let me throw mod on, he white breedles of a man for fifty years, and it may spet them; I therefor, I Regland has been engaged in this business with America, and I now volunteer my services as our Thackers', Trollope, or Dickens, to make her after them.

[Applause, I have found them out, and I tell you they are a nation of cowards. Tow may slay them in the face and kick them, and there is no fight. In them. [Applause, I thave found them out, and I tell you they are a nation of cowards. Tow may slay them in their saw firth ships, out of these waters. [Applause] I take with the is a great in a nation of these waters. [Applause] I would not be expected out of an English port; but in Tuckarors, could not have her coal in an English port; tow law, the result of the same waters, and a supplementation of the same waters, and the same of the s