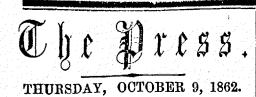
THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1862.



We can take no notice of anonymous commun tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts. ST 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 PLATFORM OF TREASON, AS PRE-PARED BY THE LEADER OF THE BRECKINRIDGE PARTY IN PENNSYL-VANIA.

The following is the resolution written by Mr. F. W. Hughes, the Chairman of the Breckinridge Democratic State Committee, for the consideration of the State Damocratic Convention. It is the most lucid and explicit declaration we have yet read of the opinions of the leaders of the Secession party of Pennsylvania:

. Resolved, That Pennsylvanis owes her growth in population, and the increase of capital and wealth of her oitizens, chiefly to the advantages which the American Union had afforded for the development of her natural resources; and that her glory and paramount interests wre identified with the continuance of that Union.

SHOULD, HOWEVER, CAUSES HITHEBTO BESISTED BY THE DEMOCRACY OF THE COUN-TRY BEND ASUNDER THE BONDS THAT BIND TOGETHEB THESE STATES, AND SHOULD THE FIFTEEN SLAVEHOLDING STATES. CLAIMING TO BE DRIVEN BY THE NECESSITY OF MU-TUAL PROTECTION AGAINST THE REFECT OF SU IH CAUSES, SUCCESSFULLY ESTABLISH AN-OTHER CONFEDERACY, THEN PENNSYLVANIA MUST BEGARD HER RELATION TO THE FACTS WHICH CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND OUR CON-TROL HAVE PRODUCED.

"She cannot then refuse to perceive that she must either take her place in some Northern fragment of a once glorious Union, and rest content to be shorn of the greater part of her manufacturing it.dustry, and of her export and import trade-to hold a secondary and helpless relation to the Northeastern States, with no cutlet or approach from the ocean for her great East. ern or her great Western metropolis, except through the waters and before the forts and guns of a foreign nation, and thus practically (for want of ability to protect, be made to yield up all reliable direct foreign trade.

"OR SHE MAY, IF A MEMBEB OF THE NEW CONFEDEBACY, BECOME THE GREAT MANU-FACTURING WORKSHOP FOR A PROPLE NOW CONSUMING ANNUALLY \$300.000 WORTH OF PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTORES FROM. AND IMPOSTED THBOUGH THE NOR THERN STATES: HER OITIES BECOME THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOTS AND DISTRIBUTING POINTS FOB THIS CONFEDERACY, AND HER WEALTH, POPULATION, AND GLORY, BE PRO. MOTED IN A DEGREE UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTOBY AND PROSPEBITY OF ANY PROPLE! "That it will be the right and duty of her citizens to consult their own best interests in a position so momentous, and decide between the lawful alternatives. And that in stating the truths here announced, we have no desire to conceal that our object is to present to the people of other States the position they may severally occupy if the coercion disunionists in their midst succeed in defeating an equitable compromise of existing diffi-

FRANCIS W. HUGHES. culties " FORNEY'S WAR PRESS-UNQUESTION-ABLY THE BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PUB. LIBED .- The War Press continues to advance rapidly in public favor. The number for SATURDAY NEXT contains :

A POBTBAIT OF THE LATE GEY. NELSON. VIEW OF THE TOWN HALL, HAGERSTOWN. (Gnarded by the Dahlgren Howlizer Battery, of Phila. delphis.)

AN IBISH STORY, called " Boasted Alive." EDIFOBIALS -1. The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing. 2. Will France Interfere?-3. Garibaldi's Advent_4 The Centest in the Centre District-5. Condescending Loyalty Declined-6. A Reminiscence for Mr. Barr-7. Victory-8. The Duty of True Democrats-9. Lancaster County-10. Aliens and the Draft-11. An Excel-lent Suggestion-12. Promotion from the Banks- 13. The Late Gen. Nelcon-14. The Earnest Patriot-15. Shall Pennsylvania Decide in Favor of the Rebellion on the 14th of October ?-16. The Military Status-17. War Medals-18. Intervention in a New Shape-19. Eighteen Months Ago-20. The Congressional Elections and the

to show how the medal would appear in dif- | him, is to be found in the glowing words to his ferent metals. In all probability, when the war is ended, every man who has served in it | "the spirit of political faction for that firm, with an honorable record will receive a steady, and earnest support of the authority medal which he and his family ought to trea- | of the Government, which is the highest duty sure far above the factitious adornments of of the American soldier." If George B. Mcrank and title which European despots scatter among their myrmidons.

Another correspondent, who assures us that the Waterloo medal is the same size and love him? weight of an English crown piece, has allowed

us to examine the army and navy medals, which, after many years' agitation, much opposed by WELLINGTON, were granted, in Queen VICTORIA'S name, to the naval and military men who had served in the wars against NA-

POLEON, or, rather, to the few survivors. They were also issued, we believe, to the eldest sons and grandsons. The original medal, of silver, is large, but another medal, a little smaller than our silver dime, and twice as thick, was

worn by those who did not wish to have nearly an ounce of silver dangling on their breasts. These are the medals which we have been allowed to examine, and were made by HUNT

and ROSKELL, the well-known London jewellers, and executed by Mr. WYON, the modeller of the British Mint. The naval medal bears a bust of VICTORIA, and the reverse has a representation, in relievo, of Britannia riding a sea-horse. The military medal has the same obverse, and on the reverse VICTORIA. robed and crowned, is shown placing a laurel wreath upon the head of a kneeling

warrior. Surrounding this is the inscription "To the British Army, 1793-1814." Each medal has its distinctive ribbon by which it is attached to the coat-breast or button-hole. The navy ribbon is white and the military is red, each with a narrow edging of blue. As a cheap acknowledment of merit, such a thing as this is not without its use. The value consists in its being a record of good service, of

practical patriotism, and of national gratitude. The annals of warfare have not recorded any valor so great as that evinced by our citizensoldiers during the present war-and every one of them, or his surviving representative, ought to receive from his country some tangible memorial that he, too, bore arms in the great contest for national rights and human freedom now waging on our soil.

> The Meeting Last Night We surrender a great part of our space to

day to a report of the meeting at the National Hall last evening of the friends of the Government. Apart from the fact that it was one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations we have ever seen in Philadelphia, we cannot but remark the singular harmony that pervaded its deliberations, and the presence of men of all parties to assist in developing and reorganizing a true loyal feeling. Its president, Mr. CHANDLER, who was one of Mr. Bu-CHANAN'S ministers at a foreign court, took the

highest ground; and among those that spoke none were more earnest and bold than our fellow-townsman, FREDERICK C. BRIGHTLY, Esq., who has been hitherto actively in sympathy

with the Democratic organization. He was for the party until it turned against the Union, and his duty to the Union places him where he is to-day. We see in the meeting last night, in the character of those who controlled it, and in the patriotic sentiments there expressed, signs of encouragement and comfort. It shows that the friends of the country are active, energetic, and thoroughly organized. We think we may augur from this indication, and from the others that are crowding around

own troops, that they must not substitute

Clellan can thus appeal to his men-in-arms, why should not his words sink deep into the hearts of those who profess to admire and to OCCASIONAL.

CORINTH (Miss), October 5-[Corres] Death of Paymaster Slamm. St. Louis Democrat.]-On the morning of the 3d oututa We regret to see noticed the death of Levi D. posis were attacked by the enemy in force; abousix Slamm, which event took place at Mamaroneck, miles northeast of Corinth. Before nine o'clock thengagement became general and fierce, and a sangulary New York, on Monday. Mr. Slamm, at the time

attle was fought. of his death, was a paymaster in the United States Our men, under Bosecrans, stood up manfally, n navy, having been appointed to that position du ought with great coolness and bravery. But reginnt ring Mr. Buchanan's Administration. Mr. Slamm after regiment, and brigade after brigade poured in upn was a native of New York, and at an early age us, and we were forced slowly backwards, fighting dope entered the political arena as a Democrat. He es-

poused, with all the ardor he was capable, the cause The rebels pushed forward with detormined obstingy of General Jackson, and during his Administration, and held every foot of advantage ground. They of flanked our inferior force on the left, and were attempt he supported with zeal all the public measures of old Hickory." He also supported Mr. Van ing to get in our rear. We were obliged to fall back sir further, to prevent this movement from being account Buren during his Administration. Shortly after the plished. election of Mr. Tyler to the Presidency, Mr. Slamm

established a paper in New York called the s backwards towards the town, when darkness put Plebeian. It was edited with marked ability, and end to the fighting for that day. During the day's fight continued its existence until after the accesour loss was heavy, but that of the enemy must he sion of Mr. Polk, when his office was de. largely exceeded ours. Three pieces of the 1st Missor stroyed by the conflagration of the Tribune battery were captured.

During the palmy days of the Democratic party, my's fire, the men were consumed by thirst and subdu by the constant exertion. Mr. Slamm was counted among its leaders, and his opinions received a great deal of attention.

at the head of his brigade. General Oglesby was si n the breast.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th the ener opened briskly on the town with shot and shell.

dence and respect of all with whom he was brought in contact. The funeral took place from his resiafter day light their battery of seven guns were captured dence in New York city, yesterday afternoon, and

urning the fire of the enemy with effect.

A portentous quietness soon occurred, and it was eri was largely attended by the editorial fraternity, dent that some movement was being made by the energy. and his friends. The Western Sharpshooters, under Colonel Burta vere ordered forward as skirmishers to feel the enemy FROM WASHINGTON position. At half past nine o'clock they met the enem within a quarter af a mile of the advance of our line (

Special Despatches to "The Press,"

building. It was not afterwards renewed.

While on ship-board, pursuing his avocation, he

contributed highly-interesting letters to the leading

newspapers of the country. Mr. Slamm was a

inished writer, an accomplished gentleman, and an

onest public officer, and one who won the confi-

WASHINGTON, October 8, 1862. The Occupation of Texas.

General WALBRIDGE, JOHN AUSTIN, STEVENS, MC. CORDY, LATHROP, WESENDOCK, and other New Yorkers, are now here to urge the early occupation of Texas. To-day, in company with Colenel HAMILTON, of that State, they had an interview with the Secretary of War upon the subject.

The Rebel Batteries on the Potomac. From the Wyandanck, which arrived yesterday, it is scertained that gunboats have been engaged for several days past in destroying the old Confederate batteries down the river-the last place at which they were engaged being at Cockpit Point. It is not thought that the rebels have any guns on the river, or have fired into any vessels. The report to that effect brought up by river nen, probably originating with men on sailing vessels, who, seeing the boats from our ganboats putting out from shore after the match had been applied to the old works of the rebels, and the explosions on shore, took it for granted that the rebels were firing at them.

The Hospitals of Philadelphia. The Surgeon General has returned from his visit of inpection to the Philadelphia hospitals. He found them a'l in first-rate order. far better than those which exist in any other city which he has visited, the supplies being ample and the arrangements excellent.

Dr. HOPKINSON, of Philadelphia, whose management of the Twenty second and South streets hospital has been so highly recommended. has been selected by the Surgeon General to take charge of the Chestnut Hill General Hos pital, now in course of erection. This will con ain over three thousand beds, and will be the largest in the world.

Army Appointments. The following appointments are announced ; Brigadler General J. D. Cox, United States Voluateers, to be Mejor General of Volunteers, U.S. A. ; Major Gustavus M. BASCOM to be Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Captain WILLIAM C. CHURCH, to be Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.

The Internal Revenue Stamps.

According to an order just issued from the War Da-

pariment, it is made the duty of every officer command-

ing a district or post containing a hospital or a brigade of

troops to inquire into the fitness, efficiency, and qualifi

estions of the chaplains of the hospital or regiments, and

to muster out of the service such chaplains as were

the law, and who have not faithfully discharged the

THE WAR IN ABKANSAS.

The Movements and Situation of the Re-

bel Forces.

ont ins the following information :

Rock, with 5,000 men and one battery.

brass.) and one seige piece, mounted.

ncamped as follows:

ST. LOUIS, October 8 .- The Helena (Ark.) corre

with 5.000 troops, tw) regiments of whom are conscripts.

ninsula.

engaged.

THE BATTLE AT CORINH. | THE MEETING LAST NIGHT. FURTHER PARTICULARS. Grand Outpouring of the People.!

ITS DESPERATE CHARACTER ON THE FIRST AV The Government to be Sustained and the

The Final Repuise of the Rebels HEAVY LOSS IN OFFICERS BOTH SIES

NO INDULGENCE FOR TRAITORS.

Speeches of Hons. Joseph R. Chandler, John Covode, Henry D. Moore, William D. Kelley, William B. Mann, Ex-Gov. Pollock, Frederick C. Brightly, Morton McMichael, Col. A. K. McClure, and John W. Forney.

[Special Beport for The Press.] An immense Union mass meeting of the friends of the National Administration was held last evening, at the National Hall, Market street, below Thirteenth, for the purpose of endoring the nominations of the National Union Party, and of expressing a determination to sup-

port the Government in the prosecution of the war. The ceting was composed of our most prominent citizens and many were present who never before attended gatherings of this kind. The meeting could not be termed one of party, as there were convened men of all The enemy were inside of our breastworks, push nolitical creeds, who were equally enthusiastic in support of the views expressed by the several speakers. The

emancipation proclamation of the President, whenever touched upon, was hailed with the wildest applause and the loudest expressions of approval. All present were of but one opinion, that in the present crisis there could After having stood for so many hours before the en be but one great party, whose solemn duty it is to lend

every aid and use every exertion in their power to crush out this wicked rebellion. Brigadier General Hackleman fell, mortally wound The large hall was filled to its utmost, the capacity of

the building being scarcely sufficient to accommodate the masses who poured in. A fine band of music was in at. The Second Day's Fight. tendance and discoursed the usual patriotic airs

Our batteries replied; and for an hour or more heavy

Caunonading was kept up. At the expiration of that loud and long-continued cheering. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER. This name was received with Mr Chandler took his place on the platform amid

great applause. When order was finally restored he speke as follows :

SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER. On taking the chair, Mr. Chandler said :

neeting to order, and proposed as chairman the Hon.

Union Preserved at all Hazards.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS : My presence her to night connet be a matter of more astoniahment to you then it is to myself. Having arrived at a good old age. I fit that it was thus for me to withdraw from public life, and from the loophole of my retreat I have looked out upon the world and its government, upon your ac-tions asparty men and no party men, and comforted mybattle, advancing rapidly in heavy columns upon the own. They immediately opened a murderous fire L the skirmishers, who immediately began to retire, re the say and the belif that I could be spared and could pass sway and be forgoiten by those among whom I had so long been remembered. But there are occasions when we must sactifice our own wishes to the views of others and our The woods seemed alive with rebels, and it appears numblest services are due when kind friends ask then heere.7

The request that I should be present, to night, to join n your deliberations, was one that I could not decline. I year around me, or all hands, those whom in in former years I met in council upon the affairs of the party to which I belonged, and also as many of those against whom we then pitted ourselves in earnest combat, and whose zeal in their cause evidenced the sincerity of their cellef in their principles. I come among you this excession affar so long an abunea form the making delike

their cellef in their principles. I come among yon this evening, after so long an absence from the public delibe-rations of my friends, not as a Whig, as you have 'biown me; not as a Democrat, as I have opposed some of yon; not as a Bernblican, not as ' People's' man. not as an anti-slavery man, or a pro-slavery man—these are all legitimate branches for differences of opinion in tin es when parties may be followed, but, in this emer-gency, I look beyond them to the great trunk out of which they all spring, and proclaim myself simply a Union mai! [Immeuse appleuse.]

which they all spring, and proclaim mysel simply a Union mai! [Immense applause.] A friend of the Union, and of every man of every creed and every clime who is friendly and will defend the Union. [Cheers] And I say, clearly and distinctly, that if I incught any principle less than this was to occupy the deliberations of those who are assembled here, I should feel that I was not at home in presiding owners if an suscembers at unch a time.

here, I stonic rect that I was not at nome in pressuing over such an assemblage at such a time. Friend, and fillow-citizens, my voice is not quite as strong as it was twenty years ago, when some of your lathers were wont to listen to me kindly and patiently; Tathers we's wont to instant to me kindly and patiently, but my, heat in this cause is as warminy, yes, warmer than ever it was in the party measures—those legitimate movements of men who then mingled is the public af-fairs of the country. [Cheers] I am not disposed to occupy your time, which may be more profitably en-gaged indistening to others who will address you upon the area question of the day.

gaged injustening to others who will address you upon the grea question of the day. If I hd time and strength, I would like to say a word upon the causes of the rebellion and its remedy. The rebels if the South, now in arms, have manifested a spirit of unju which would be worthy of all commendation in a betty cause. The North, trusting in its numbers, its wealt, its greatness, and the justice of its cause, has had less of that union than was necessary to the perpetuation of the jovernment; and one of the objects of this meet-

Asl have been told abroad, and as you would under-

This is the hour of desger. Never in the history of our relations, never in the bistory of the world, has there been a rebellion of such gigsmit and monstrous propor-tions as the present, and never had it so little cause. Without cause, without reason; in definance of right, trnth, and justice, madmen have raised the particidal hand, and are now striking down this great and glorious land of ours. This might nation is too night alwaset land of ours. This mighty nation is to-night almost in the death thross of an agony that may result in her in the desth throes of an agony that may result in her ntter destruction. And yet, with all this upon us, we have men in our mids who staud aloo? and hear with indifference the cry of our country, "Help, help against the wicked and the mighty." They stand back, shroading themselves in a miserable, cowardly, skulking neutrality that knows no loyalty, that is averse to a noble partotism, and recreant to everything that is true and noble in American manhood. If there is a sympa-thizer, with rebellion to night in this room-I care not by what name te may be called-let me tell you, North-ern man or Northern sympathizer, you are tho musch of Chesrs 7.

ern man er Northern sympathizer, you are too mach of a coward to be a traitor or you would not be here. [Oherring] Your place, to night, is with the minions of Jeff Davis, and nothing but your place. Skubling meanness keeps you away from that rebel hords. No, gentlemen, I can

you away from that rebel hords. No, gentlemen, I can-not with all the conservative character, (which, I believe I have the reputation of pessessing.) I cannot treat with common politeness the man who will sneeringly tell me that this is "your war." that this is an Abolition war, that this is a war for the negro. He knows better. He utters blie before high Heaven when he makes that assertion. [Long.continued applause] We have a class of nen wong us who have no sympathy with this joriour move-ment this might' unright of an unright morphets cont ment, this might' uprising of an upright people to save their nation from destruction—no sympathy wha ever. They look at the noble man who now controls the desti-nics of the nation [cheers] not as the representative of the people; but looking at him with eyes that cannot see The people; but looking at him with eyes that cannot see beyond their own dirty party line, they regard him as a mere party man. But, thanks to the noble and the brave, Order 163 has to night made McOlellan for Lincoln and for the war. All honor to our noble, gallant chief—the leader of our victorious hosts upon the Potomas. Let that order be read in the presence of some of these skulking, malignant, cold blooded neutrals, and let it be a scorching, withering rebuke to their baseness, when a hero, a patriot, and a staterman, in the presence of thirty millions, can tell the army that the civil power must be carried out, and that it is their buinces to defend the nation and the Governmet. What a holle contrast there is between the statesman and patriot hero and the little slimy politician! The con-trast, gentleman, you can draw. To name it is to speak the infany of those who would strike down McOlelian ard cruch the Administration. Shortly after eight o'clock, William H. Kern called the and crush the Administra

the infamy of those who would strike down McCliellan ard crueb the Administration. "7 he Union as it was, the Constitution as it is; free Speech and free press; the draft, taxes"-these are the cries that, you hear now from the party not for the Union, but the party who stand back and say this war is not for the Union and liberty, but for the negro. Why, gentlemen. I stand here to night; and advocato for the freedom of speech and of the press, in all its length and breadth. But let me tell gentlemen who are so clano reus for the freedom of the press and of speech, that there is a limit to that freedom of both speech and the press. Tell me, any one of this intelligent andi-ence, where in ou Constitutions, do we find the right of any man, claiming whatever freedom he may, to do wrong. [Applause.] I say to that maw ho speaks treason and then falls back upon his reserved right, "You infringe the liberty of speech." I say te the traifor editor, who uses treasonable language against the Administration or the war, "Sir, you do wrong in paralyzing the Administration, you are abusing the abusing the doministration, or where heat the shoriff the restiff the first or the war, "Sir, you do wrong in paralyzing the Administration in your penitentiary may use the same argument: What right bad the sheriff to avreat him for avefunc first for heat or the war? may use the same argument: What right had the sheriff to arrest him for setting fire to his cwn house? Why, do not these men who are now so clamorous for the liberty of the press and of speech, fully illustrate the old saying of Hudibras. of Hudibras

"No rogue e'er felt the haiter draw," "Fo rogue 8 ar rest the matter draw, With good opinien of the law?" If more of these men felt, the halter draw, they would

If more of these men feit the halter diaw, they would just have their rights, and no more. I am here to night to sustain the Administration, and the noble man who is now President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. [Great applause,] I am here to sus-t in him not by virtue of being a politician; but, I hope, the bighest and noblest motive that could influence you an myself. I sustain him because I believe him to be a patriol, a lover of his country. I sustain him because I desire the savation of my country; and as a patriot, not as a politician, I sustain him nevery act of his Admini-stration. I sustain him hecause of his two recent proclastration. I sustain him because of his two recent procla mations. [Tremendons cheering and prolonged enthusi

Mattheward and a second second

In the name of the President of the United States, I thank you for that approval of his course. Yes, I sus-tain that, proclamation, in which, despite the spurning ancers of Northern traitors, of Northern sympathizers, of Northern miserable neutrels, the President, in all the menhood of a noble American, date raise his voice, and, before thirty millions of people, aim a blow at the very fortress of the enemy.

to trees of the enemy. As a war measure, it exhibits consummate skill ana wis-dom that generations may envy. Why should the rebels possess a power that we have not, which enables them to mass armies, and sc.ds them to snoot down thousands of our fellow citizens? Why should Union men guard the homes and slaves of Southern rebels? Why should they be compelled to watch the property of the masters and cultivate their farms, while our sons and brothers are in the army fighting for liberty now and liberty for-ever ? [Applause]. The President touched the springs of the rebellion when he struck at slavery. Why, gen-tlemen, as a measure of war, is it wrong ? No; by of the rebellion when he struck at slavery. Why, gen-tlemen, as a measure of war, is it wrong? No; by every principle of humanity, of law, and of constitutional and religious right, God and conscience will approve it. Then, gentlemen, what have we witnessed, and what

ased for their own advantage, but I felt that the best used for their own substated but i for that he best way to make the rebine permanent, and to perpetuate through all time the memory of an unparalleled be-trayal of confidence, was to fill the Democratic heart with a keen and stinging sense of the wrongs which had been perperated upon the Democratic people. In the whole ritual of the Democracy I could see no such indicate a change and and the area if it had sure unpar-The whole right of the Demograph Could see he saturates a Sector sector is the largest toleration of opinion, the freest freedem, the strongest affection for all the suffering children of men, and, above all, a lasting, religious, unchanging, and ideiarrous devotion to the Union. Not the open it formulas advocated or taught any other lesson. err insultations from the Auanuc to the Pacific, Lakes to the Gulf. It has made a picyble surply world in all that is ennobling in peace and terrib And now, when mad ambition seeks to parties t And now, when may sufficient scene to particle continent into anorchy, and perpetually with ture history with fraternal wars, surely the vol

[Chers] To-night I appear before smeeting composed of mem of all patters, instinct and slive with the great idea that the precions inheritance bequeathed to us by the herces and asges of the past is in imminent peril, and that its deadliest foe, including those who are now arrayed against is in the name of Democraoy. Among its flerce solders who are now setking to take the life of the Re-public, there is not one who, while excerning the flerce solders and range of the generative of praise and raward the men who will vote against the unconditional Union ticket on Theiday next; nor is there and elsewhere, who does not creater the adapted and the unconditional Union ticket on Theiday next; nor is there and elsewhere, who does not creater, here and elsewhere, who does not creater and the superductive for me to solve this stupendous problem, to explain why it is that the Democrator, from having, been the great colder of freedom on this continent, has so far failen from its high estate. has so turned upon its descaling re-cord, has so far confronted the deeds that have made its triamphs so many examples to guide and educate the public ind, as now to be, on the one hand, the armed assailant of the Union, and on the other the deadly and remorseless foe of the Government. It is no purpose of mine to straign the masses who call themselves bemo-crats under this indictment I know well, Mr. Ohair-man, how frequently and how sadiy the people of this country and of all countries allow themselves to be misled and deceived. Our own history abounds with in-stances of this troth. In times may we have seen antifo-night I appear before emeeting composed of memof ture history with fraternal wars, surely the voice of Penn-gylvania must be faithful to herself, faithful to her hua-dred thousand sons in arms, faithful to her thirty than, sand heroic dead, and faithful to the Republic. We are met in this contest in the sacred sama of the They bring gifts to destrom We are met in this contest in the sacred nama of the Constitution. They bring gifts to destroy. Bid the Praders who are marihaling the best against the Guven. In a straight the sacred nama of the ment declare to the people frankly that they mean the the war by an ignominious treaty...by a reconstruction that would leave the Guvenment the mere prey of the would be condemned in thunder tones at the ballet bar. Every loyal heart would spurn them until obscurity would be a welcomereingo. But they array themselves profixedly in behait of the formation of the they mean to the inherent reverses of further in the thet instrument to Give them yright for further in the thet instrument to Give them yright for the they are a set in the set of the inherent of the further in the thet instrument to give the private of the further in the set of the inherent of the set of the further in the set of the further in the thet instrument to give the private of the further instrument to give the private of the further instrument to give the private instrument to give the private of the further instrument to give the private of the further instrument to give the private of the further instrument to give the private of the private of the private instrument to give the private instrument to give the private of the private of the private of the private instrument to give the private of the private of

Bat they array themselves professedly in behalf of tog Constitution, and appeal to the inheraut reverses of faithful men to that instrument to give them victory. If arowed devotion to the Constitution and the law, toy could be respected even in the strictness of construction that peace ever invites. Bat when they come with dia union lingering on their lips, and with appeals to see disloy al prejudice, to every selfish intercet, and by feyr the cost of a bleeding country. The Democracy of Philadelphia, as represented by its obcen leaders, has not ledi us in doubt as to its frue pa-stitution. When beaten in a Presidential context by a con-stitutional mejority, and when treason was schooling? country and of all countries allow themselves to be-misled and deceived. Our own history abounds with in-stances of this froth. In times past we have seen anti-masonry sweep over a portion of this Union like a pesti-lence, mystifying and bewildering the most intelligont, and changing majorities almost in a night. This popular delirium has puzzled the philosopher even more than that which we new remember and regret, under the name of Know-Nothingkm; and at this hour there are living thon-sands of men, who, on the 14th of October, will honestly vote 'against the Government and the war, and who, in an-other short year, will mourn in sack cloth and ashes their fatal mistake. They will then see what we see. Theor sitotion. When beaten in a Presucential contest by a ton. stitutional mejority, and when treason was achooling the murderers in the Fouth by threats of dissolution, the party met in this hall to deliberate upon the duty of the members in the crisis. It was declared that they met as a "distinct political organization"—that they were a part of the 230,000 electors of Penneyirania, who, by they votes and co operation, meant to express (Completence) part of the 220,000 electors of Penesyrania, their votes and co operation, meant to express and thorough sympathy with our Southern i and recognition, in the most absolute and form, of the rights of the South as claimed by statesmen and affined by the Supreme Go United States." United States." The "absolute and extended form of the rights of the South, as claimed by Southern statemen," has given a new chapter in the history of the Bepublic. The same

other short year, will mourn in sack cloth and ashes their fatal ministke. They will then see what we see. They will then admit, frankly, to each other, not only that they allowed themselves to be carried away from a high and solemn obligation, but that those who misled them were no more entitled to the name of Demscrats than a robel is entitled to the name of of Democrats than a robel is entitled to the name of petriot, or a sinner to the name of a saint. I know how difficult it is to break away from the Democratic organi-zation. Weak men, as they confess to the enormities of the Democratic leaders, are terrified at the idea of re-sisting them, and so commit themselves to the corrent, until at last they are brought to a sense of their errors by some glaring, unmistakable, and notorious act of shame. Never in the world's history was there a more causeless rebellion than this; never in the world's histo-ry was there a more causeless and malignant movement, than that which is now directed against the war, and against the Government, in the loyal States. What do these Democratic leaders profess to do? Search through their speeches and their platforms, and I defy any man to point me to any single practical remedy for our public difficulties. They criticles the General Administration; they misrepresent the acts of 'Oopgress; they magnify the expenses of the war; they Congress; they magnify the expenses of the war; they appeal to the lowest interests and meanest prejudices in our nature. But can you discover any one thing in all their recommendations that will help the State, encou-

rage the President, confound the common enemy, or aid to fire and unite 'he loyal people? Stripping away their professions, they atand before us unconcealed "enemies of the State, because they are known to favor the sepaof the State, because they are known to favor the sepa-ration of the States; the adversaries of the President, whom they constantly ridicule asd condemn; in close and conscientious sympathy with the common enemy, and the active disturbers of that popular unity without which this war cannot be conducted to a successful close. I am sure I do these men no injustice in this classification. Let me make a common-sense application of this remark. Of what earthly use would a known Breckinridge politician be in the Con-gress of the United States? Take any one now running in opposition to the Union ticket, and, with two or three inconsiderable exceptions, they are not only men who

gress of the United States? Take any one now running in opposition to the Union ticket, and, with two or three inconsiderable exceptions, they are not only men who can do no good to any body, but all of whose acts since the commencement of the war, as all of whose expres-sions at this very moment, will impel them to do harm to every loyal interest. They prove this by their impeni-ience in regard to their conduct from the time James-Buchanan turned his back upon his honor, and from the period when Sumpter fell. They prove it by their hypo-critical professions of loyalty. They prove it by honor-ing a mouth plece like Francis W. Hughes, who fung the banner of the dissolution of the Union to the breaze in February , 1861, and still keeps it fying, and they prove n February, 1861, and still keeps it fiying, and they prov in February, 1861, and still keeps it fying, and they prove it by the still stronger proof that they utter no word of confidence in any single member of the Government. How can such men assist the Government in this dark hour? Do they propose to do this by setting up a stendard of honesty, covered all over, as they are, with the reeking infamics of the Buchanan Administration? Do they propose to do so by denouncing and weakening the common enemy when they are in sympathy with him? I will tell you what their object is: It is to force a pease upon the basis and understanding that this Union shall at once and forever be dissolved. These Democratic leaders pretend to be the friends of George B. McClellan.

Look at his splendid appear to the soldiers in the army, published in the morning papers, in which he calls upon them to stand by the constituted authorities, in regard to the most assailed measure of the Administration_I mean the emacrostion proclamation. He says: "The principle upon which, and the objects for which, armies leaders pretend to be the friends of George B. McClellan. Look at his splendid appeal to the soldiers in the army, published in the morning papers, in which he calls upon

that a cause so good, so patriotic, so neces well being of every man and every interast

he over confide

ower-confidence and consequent such that it may fail

The over confidence and consequent supinates friends. Let every loyal main look well to bis In this dark hour it merits no divided to be no devotion, no qualified support. It has thrown shield of safety and of freedom over our forefat ourselves, until it has reared en pire after em-scattered, in rich profusion, the priceless bis our institutions from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Lakes to the Guil. It has made a moviel.

The "absolute and extended form of the rights of the south, as claimed by Southern statesmen," has given a new chapter in the history of the Bepublic. The sourd have fallen to maintain our Government against the "absolute and extended", rights claimed by bouthern statesmen. Half the Bepublic is one vast field of desda-tion, and millions of debt and paralyzed industry and commerce are the fruits of Southern right as controls by our Democratic friends within these walls. Are they not measurably, if not whelly, responsible for this bloody, this appalling record? When treason read its bydra-head in South Carolina it was greated with the band of sympathy, of encoursegment, year of fellowship where I now stand, by the leaders of the Demotrate band of sympathy, of encoursegment, year of fellowship where I now stand, by the leaders of the Demotrate the Constitution as they now profess to be, they void have hurled their honest, earnest denunciation agains rebellion, and it would have died still born; we should have had obedience to the law in every section, and me then two bunds of thousand American citizens. now sizes ing unimely in the "city of the silent," would litts bless and defend our free institutions I have said that the hand of fellowship viss estends to ci union in this hall. It is a humiliating, a blitten record; but here it is, so plain that the way faiting an must understand it. Among the resolutions adopted acting, as it declared, " as a distinct political trans. " Towelfth. That in the deliberate judgment of the Be mocracy: of Philadelphia, and, so far as we know its Pennsylvania, the dissolution of the Union by the sea-bled for that purpose, to determine with whom here should be east, whether with the North and East, whey should carborize at free dissolution of the stant was erely lament—may release this Gowment here with an confederacy, except so far as, for temporary convertions a distinct community, ready, when coccasion offer, is bloud tog there Penns, lyania should astand by hereaf is bould be th

that he meant to submit to a custe assemblage of a party, he portrass, in words of glittering trassmith Dright destiny of Rennsylvania as "a metabor of the new Uonfederacy," and claims that her wealth, ppe-lation, and glory may thereby "be promoted in a da-gree unparalleled in the history and prosperity of asy meable."

These men meet us and claim the verdict of our Sister as loyal mon. Fresh from an effort to hull Pennsylvais over the battlements of the Constitution into the zaraf rebellion, they come with falsehood upon their lines reachery in their hearts, and appeal in the name of the Jonstitution they so insolently, so wantonly defer

cisunderstand the purpose of Democratic leaders. The

alighteness of purpose, has devoted himself to restore the Government of our fathers; and they cannot be indeed or intimidated to approve even the shadow of disloyaty. They owe to this Government their lives, their poss-rity, their all; and they will preserve for themselves at their children this great fabric of free institutions They understand that he is faithless who, with pr-femions belowed by one bis lives has words of devusity.

resions fol loyalty on his lips, has words of deauci-tion only for the Government. The man who saws himself as a friend of prosecuting the war to restore the the Unien, and complains of every mea-ure scotch to give success to our cause, is not faithful—is not hand.

mpossible for this gallant regiment to escape destructor a their retreat over three quarters of a mile of ge ground, which intervened between them and our tempo rary works of defence. In a few moments the engagement became geneal Our batteries opened a destructive fire on the expect anks of the rebels, mowing them down like grass. The slaughter among them was frightful. But with unaralieled daring and recklessness they rushed impetuod forward. They charged our works desperately, broke our lit f infantry, and captured a small fortification, in with he battery of the 1st Missouri was planted. Our fortune seemed to be all lost. A temporary pa

eized our men, and the rebels once more marched ito the streets of Oorinth. New batteries: opened upon them. Our men, uner the direction of a few courageous officers, and atimuled

by their example, though thinned in ranks, fought desprately. The advance of the enemy was checked. Thy wavered, and then fell back. Our last battery was regained, and once more it hurled destruction into the ranks.

The day was saved, and the enemy in full retreat Our loss was comparatively small during this fearfal

Among the rebels killed and left on the field was Bit colonel learned.

The enemy was commanded by Van Dorn, Price, and Villepigne, with their respective army corps, numbering 50.00 men.

It is impossible now to give a list of the casualties. Our proportion of officers killed is thought to be large. We lost but four taken prisoners.

CHICAGO, October 8. — A special despatch from Oairo to the Tribune, says that the rebel Celonels Johnson,

charge. That of the enemy was fully twen ty to our one killed.

gadier General Rodgers, of New Orleans, Colonel an Acting Brigadier Johnson, of Mississippi, and another commanding a brigade, whose name was not

SIX LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL." [The War Press publishes every week all the letters " Occasional" that appear in the Dally Press.] SKETCH OF GENERAL HALLEOK (Original) giving an excellent description of him, both mentally and physically. CRIGINAL POETRY, by George H. Boker, and

other celebrated writers A WEEK'S NEWS SUMMARY. FROM THE ABMY OF THE POTOMAC. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. LATE NEWS FROM THE GULF. IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS. FROM FORTBESS MONROE THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI .- A Great Victory at Corinth. LETTER FROM RUSSIA.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND MISCELLANE. ODS TTEMS. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNION.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM EVERY DIVISION OF THE ABMY. OITY INTELLIGENCE.

MISORLLANEOUS .- The Cartel-Morgan's Great Retreat-The War in Mississippi-The Official Report of Gen. McClellan-The Richmond Prisons-Official Army Vote of October, 1861-Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers -Address of the Union State General Nelson's Death-The Valor of Pennsylvanians Acknowledged-Who was Responsible for the Surrender of Harper's Forry 1-The Governor of Maryland's Order, &c , &c. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL-The Money Market, Philadelphia Markets, &c., &c.

WIT AND HUMOB. PARTICULAR NOTICE.

In this week's WAR PRESS there are some new Preminms offered, to which attention is called. The new work, by EDMUND KIBKE of "AMONG THE PINES; OR, SOUTH IN SECESSION-TIME." will be sent (in addition to the WAR PRESS for a year) to every person remitting Two Dollars.

A BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALSUM AND THIBTY PORTBAITS will be sent to any person who will raise a Club o Twenty and remit Twenty four Dollars. TEBMS OF THE WAR PRESS-Single copies, FOUR cents, put up in wrapper, ready for mailing ; to be had at our counter, as well as of all newsdealers. Two Follors per annum, when sent by mail.

Napoleon and His Rivals Over the future of nations, as over the future of individuals, Providence has cast a veil. Yet, as we can somewhat judge from the boy what the man may be, we can approximate, by inductive thought rather than mere conjecture, what, under such and such circumstances, may happen to a nation. No doubt many philosophic minds have speculated, with keen anxiety, upon the condition of France whenever NAPOLEON shall have "shuffled off this mortal coil." Let him survive until his son reach manhood, and the continuance of the Bonaparte dynasty may be pretty surely counted upon. Let him die while that child is young, and shadows, clouds, and darkness as this splendid order comes, immediately rest upon and obscure the prospect. The prior to your election in Pennsylvania, and Empress, no doubt, would be Regent during from a native-born son of Pennsylvania, the boy's minority, but is France to be ruled by a sceptre held in a woman's hand? NAPO- | emphatic expression in favor of the policy LEON (son of JEROME) might then have the | of the Administration, and against the sympaambition of assuming imperial sway, though his unpopularity in Paris would militate greatly against it. Or, some bold soldier may cast his sword into the scale, and repeat the daring of the first NAPOLEON. That either | ally in their attacks upon the President of the the Bourbon or the Orleans' representative have the slightest chance of wearing the dia- of praise and of preference. When bitter dem of France seems so utterly out of the question that nobody appears to think it. worthy of consideration. France hates the Bourbons, and the junior as much at least as the senior branch-the Count DE PARIS rather more than the Count DE CHAMBORD.

It has sometimes occurred to us, and possibly to others, that NAPOLEON'S scarcelyconcealed leaning against the Union cause, in our present contest, is the result of distrust, believed in him. Their only object was to make on account of our having had the Count DE | of Geo. B. McClellan an element of sedition, a PARIS and his brother serving as volunteers in faggot of faction, and the best proof that the our army. These young gentlemen, it is uni- | leader of the conquering column of the Ameriversally conceded, behaved with marked gal- | can army was in sympathy with the brigands he courtesy and bonhomie, made friends of all with | unless they could put him in conflict with the

whom they came in contact. Perhaps NAPO- Government they hated. They knew, if they LEON found something annoying in their popu- | could induce him to yield to their importunilarity and gallantry, representations of which | ties, he would be the most potent instrument reached Europe. It is certain that, even in their grand scheme of first dividing and before PALMERSTON volunteered his hollow then dissolving the American Union. I pretext of neutrality, NAPOLEON had pro- am free to admit that General McC'ellan claimed that principle, which, of late, he has had many temptations presented to him. seems rather inclined to abandon. It may be | I am not of those who wholly confide in his assumed that he will not be quite pleased with own confidants. But I can appreciate the feelthe letter, dated 11th September, from the ings of a soldier who is attacked because he Count DE PARIS to General SICKLES, now does not please mere partisans, and who cangoing the rounds of the newspapers, in which not act up to the expectations of exacting he manfully avows his anti-Secession senti- patriots. A great man, however, is silent in ments. The following sentence is well put. the midst of calumny. It is only the small man who winces under the attacks of his foes. and is true as well as frank; "Depend upon it, however ignorant and preju-diced may be the public at large, there are still on this side of the Atlantic some hearts who follow with emotion the struggle of a great and free and rushes into print to defend himself against misrepresentation. Gen. McClellan, in his order of Tuesday, has answered those who unjustly suspected him, and has rebuked those who ation for her institutions, and who cannot believe in the ultimate success of the efforts of a deluded believed him to be willing to yield to their minority to establish a new community, whose corner-stone shall be so odicus, so dangerous, and so precarious an institution as that of slavery." blandishments. I happen to know that when the President visited the headquarters of the This, as the evidence of a personal witness, Army of the Potomac he jocularly reminded ought to have a decided influence upon NA. the young chieftain of the Emancipation act, POLEON. That it will favorably affect him, as so reluctantly issued, because it was hoped coming from one of the Orleans princes, is that the rebels would be subjugated withyery much to be doubted.

is, a glorious triumph to the Unic M. BLONDEEL, the Belgian minister, is going home for a short time. Mr. BERGHMANNS, the Secretary of the polls on next Tuesday. Legation, wil perform his duties in his absence.

Mr. Covode at the Arsenal

The Hon. JOHN COVODE has been in Phila-WADE, of Ohio, is now home, having been, for several delphia, on business for the Government. On weeks past, making a tour through Lake Superior country Tuesday afternoon, at the request of Colonel in that State. His health is completely restored, and h G. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster Geis ready to renew his patriotic action in the coming Conneral in Philadelphia, he visited the Arsenal, and, after inspecting its various operations, The Internal Revenue Department intend printing the made an address to the employees. Mr. Coevenue stamps on a finer quality of paper than they have vone impressed upon the minds of his audidone heretafore. ence the great duty of sustaining the Govern-Gen. McClellan Not Expected to Move. ment in this hour of peril. He recalled to It is the general opinion here that General McOlellan their minds the fact that we were now in a war will not make any move until the Potomac rises. for the salvation of the Union, and that if we permitted the common enemy to triumph, either on the battle-field or at the ballot box f no importance. great danger would befall the Republic. He did not address them as a party man, nor with

a view of influencing them to the support of mere party measures. He had no motive beyond the salvation of the Republic, and he called upon them to do their duty in its het in Westmoreland was brief, eloquent, and well received. We take this occasion to speak of the high integrity which has characterized Colonel CROSMAN's management of the Arsenal. Having in charge one of the largest, if not the not appointed in conformity with the requirements of very largest depot for the army in the coundulies of chaplains during the time they have been thus try, he has so administered its duties that the

Government has been protected, and the military operations forwarded and strengthened. Colonel CROSMAN is an officer of the regular army, and is an efficient, courteous, and intrepid soldier.

That gallant and gifted Douglas Democrat, JAMES M. SCOVIL, of Camden, has been placed in nomination by the Union party of the First Legislative district of New Jersey for the Assembly, and we are not surprised to hear that his chances of election are good. Mr. Scovin is one of the earnest, conscientious, and fearless Democrats who have broken loose from the old organization, and are now fighting under the flag of the Union.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, October 8, 1862.

The last and most magnanimous demon-Gen. McBae on the Arkansas river, 30 miles north west of Napoleon. stration of the times is the general order of Gen. Baines at Cross Hollows, with a (reported) force George B. McClellan, commander-in-chief of of from 4,000 to 5,000, mostly conscripts. the Army of the Potomac, in favor of the Gen. Holmes is commander-in-chief of all the forces President's proclamation of the 22d of Sepat Little [Bock, with about 2,000 men and two batteries, tember, which decrees that the slaves of all one of 2-pounders and three 6- pounders; the other of two rified 6 pounders and 2- pound howitzers the rebels in arms, after January 1, 1863, Gen. McBride is at Batesville with about 2,000 men, shall be at once and forever free. Coming, only two hundred and fifty of whom are effective." Most of the cavalry force has been dismounted, and at resent it is not believed that they have more than 2,000 cavalry in the State. The manufactory of munitions of war is at Arkadelit is regarded here as the most explicit and phia, 80 or 100 miles southwest of Little Bock, and all the State records and papers have been removed thithey. Although the rebel generals boast of their intention to invade Missouri, it is not believed by intelligent men in thizers with Secession, that these latter days their camps that they will do so. If they have possession have called forth. General McClellan has of the capital of their State, it is all they desire at prebeen claimed by the sympathizers with Secessent, and perhaps more than they expect. sion in your city and elsewhere as a quiet Interesting News from Richmond FORTRESS MONROE, October 7 -The steamboat John United States. They have made him an object . Warner (flag of-truce boat) returned from Aiken's Landing to day, arriving at Fortress Monroe at 1 o'clock. partisans assailed him, they held the Adminis-She brings down no prisoners in exchange for the state tration responsible for these assaults, and prisoners sent up. I learn from Major R. W. Schenk, vowed that he was to be destroyed because 135th Pennsylvania Volunteers, the officer in charge that the commissioner, Major Ould, of the Confederate he was a Democrat. They insisted that he Government, refused to exchange the prisoners of State was to be sacrificed by the Republicans. They belonging to Virginia, on the ground that they were refused to acknowledge that the President taken on territory belonging to the Confederacy. stood by him; that your glorious Governor The Richmond Examiner of October 6th contains the CURTIN was his close and intimate friend, and that large masses of Republicans trusted and

military exemption act, passed October 4th, 1862, which exempts police for sections of country of dense negro population ; exempts editors and such help as they remire in their business: employees of transnortation and telegraph companies; ministers of the Gospel; physicians. shoemakers; farmers; blacksmiths; wagon masters; milers ; superintendents and employees in hospitals, wool, cotton, and paper mills; employees on Government work overseess of plantations; one man to every five hundred lantry in our service, and, by their frank was assailing. They cared nothing for him bead of cattle. The exemption act passed April 21st is repealed.

The Examiner skys: "Congress has serious busi on its bands at present. The subject of revenue and finance is now before Congress. The bill provides that every citizen give to Government one-fifth his gross inwme, and receive in acknowledgment eight per cent bonds. Of all loans 8 per cent. is the worst. Of a 1 taxes twenty per cent. gross income is the most oppressive. By this project Congress strikes a heavier blow at our credit than the public enemy. Government has committed financial blunders enough to ruin its credit, if the confidence of the public were not so well supported. Congrees has postponed adjournment to October 13th." Patrick McGowan and John Killaher were shot at Camp Lee, on Saturday last, for desertion. Owen Mc-Guire received fifty lashes the same day for the same of.

Bogers, Rors, Morton, McLaine, and Major Jones. were killed, and Colonels Donly and Pretch severely wounded in the late battle at Corinth. Sepator Wade, of Ohio. The Baitle at Corinth-Additional Par-A private letter received here states that Senator

particulars. The Ohicago papers of yesterday contain but few additional items to what has already been published, of the battle at Corinth. The Chicago Tribune publishing the official despatches of Gen. Grant, prefaces them with the

In order to gain a correct idea of the battle of Oorinth, it is necessary to go back to the desperate light at luka, on the 19th of September. Gen. Grant had information prior to that engagement that the rebel Gen. Van Dorn wes marching up with a heavy force to flank Oain boin the wes, and to attack either that place or Bolivar, Ten-nessee, while Price shauld move up similtaneously from luke: Price's dircomfiture at luka delayed, but did not

Adda A field of the online of the beloved, but the not ontirely frustrate this plan. After the battle of the 19th he retreated by way of Marietta and Fulton to Tupelo, and then marched northwest to Bipler, where he juined Van Dorn and Lovell, and the combined forces moved upon Oorinith, It sppears that their main army marched north through Burdersettile and Lovenbort to Boachering on the Marchersville and Jonesboro to Pocahontas, on the Mem-

The following despatches also published in the Tribune In the following department at s phones and in the Tribune and next, where the international states and the follow-ing list of killed and wounded in the bathe at Oorinth, in addition to the semen already forwarded; they all before to the Iowa 2d Infantry converted, they all before in the groin; Lieut. Colonel Mills, wounded in the left, Lieut. Snowden, Co. I and Lieut. Huntington, To. B,

Lieut. Snowden, Co. I, and Lieut. Huntington, To. B, Killed; Lieut. Bing, Co. C, and Lieut. Blake, So. K, severely wounded; Parker and Tomby, of Co. T, and Suiter, of Co. B, slightly wounded Lieut. Colonel Parrott, of the 7th Iows, was slightly

wounded. All the Iowa regiments at Corinth were in the engage-ment, as behavid with great gallantry. Bowen's Battalion, Gen. Ourtis' body guard, arrived this morning from Helena. They are on their way to St. Louis.

They are on their way to St. Louis. [PRIVATE DESPATCH.] CORINTH, October 5. To Capt. Dorchester, Chicago. "The enemy attacked us with 40,000. They ard whip-ped awfully, and retreating. We are are after them. I am unburt. ABTHUR 0. DUCAST." CAIRO, October 6 .-- I have received the following addi-

Colorel Thrush, 47th Illinois, was killed in the Dattle of Saturday. Colorel Baldwin, 57th Illinois, and Lioute-nant Colorel Sanders, 16th Iowa, formerly editor of the spondence off the Republican, under date of the 4th inst, We have late and very reliable intelligence from the Daver port Gazette, were slightly wounded. rebel forces fin this State (Arkansas) which is regarded

by military authorities here as worthy of confidence. It Municipal Election in Baltamore. is as late as the 18th and 22d ult., and seriously modifies BALTIMORE, October 8 .- The city election for Mayor. the many reports we have heard. According to this inand members of Councils is proceeding very quietly toformation, the rebel forces in Arkansas number and are day, notwithstanding the anticipation of a difficility between the friends of the regular and independent candi-General Hindman, at Austin, 25 miles north of Little dates. General Wool issued a proclamation announcing that as commander of the department, he would take all Gen. Boan, at White Sulphur Springs, near Pine Bluff, proper means to prevent disorder. A squadron of cavalry on the Arkensas river, 50 miles southeast of Little Rock, and a small force of infantry are on duty in the city, in case of need. The prospects are that but a single vote and unarmed. Also, a Texas regiment, and one battery, will be polled.

consisting of three 6-pounders, (fron,) one 2 pounder, BALTIMORE. October 8 -The election passed all very quietly, and, as was expected, but a small vote was polled. onditional (regular) Union candidate 8.877 votes, and Fred. Fickey, the Independent Union candidate 1,183-the former being elected by a majority 7.694.

cept in one instance.

Morgan again Advancing in Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, October 8 - A reliable report just reelved here says Morgan's advance reached Frankfort at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and that 3,000 more of his men were rapidly approaching that place. Our troops

"On Saturday, near Hardinsville, Scott's rebel cavalry

General Dumont's division is still at Shelbyville

Funeral of Mrs. General Scott. NEW YORK, October 8 - The remains of the wife of Jeutenant General Scott were landed yesterday, from the ship St. Charles, and the funeral took place at 1 P. M. to-day, at St. Thomas' Ohurch, Broadway,

met at Worcester to day, and was fully attended—Edwin L. Bailey, of the Boston Heraid, presided. / A A motion to adopt the People's ticket nominated at the Fancuil-Hall Convention was discussed with con-

siderable warmth Recolutions were read pledging support in the use of all legitimate means to suppress the rebellion, urging the President to stand by the Constitution, repuddating the meeting of Governors, eulogizing General McUlellan, sympathizing with the families of those who have fallen,

sympathizing with the families of those who have fallen, and declaring the following principles: That the province of the Government is to save the Union, and not to save or destroy thavery; that we are opposed alike to Secession and Abolitionism, and there can be no permanent Union where these exist. We ten-der our sympathy to the loyal men in the Border, States. That we will make no nominations, but are willing to unite with the conservative men of all parties. This we regist that the President, forgotful of his obligations,

stan if you were to cross the ocean, it was not our fitte hundred millions of acres within our States and organized Territories, or the thirty millions of people that till hose acres, that commanded the respect of foren nations, but it was the union of States, the union forgen nations, but it was the union of States, the union of parties, and the common feeling of our people wherever they were and however they were attuated. From the moment it was understood on the other side of the water that there was danger of a dissolution of the Union, that moment with their fear perished their re-spect for us, and we are now pointed at with scorn by ypgland, who is always a friend when it serves her inrest, and shways a for, either secretly or openly, to one whose existence import her wealth and standing. Fellow-citizens I will not further occupy your time, cught to have said some moments ago what I now say, I count to have said some moments ago what I now say, that I thank you for the position to which you have called me; but more especially do I thank you for the cordiality with which I have been received after so long an absence. After this expression of heartfelt thanks, permit me to announce that this meeting is now organ zed for the purpose of action, and I am now ready to éceive any proposition of business consistent with the all. [Oheers]

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Chandler's remarks, the following vice presidents and secretaries were proposed as additional officers of the meeting : VICE PRESIDENTS

Geo. W. Gampher, Wm. Hoffner, Lytle I. Hurst, Wm F. Emerick, Joseph Tree, John Meore, John M. Butler, Joseph O. Nichels, Adam Bin Thomas C'Meara, Wm Sharp, John Rater, James Gillingham. ore W. Chandler Jacob Stinger, Jr. Wm. N. Lindsey, Edmund Y. Yard, Edward B. McDowell, John D. Beers, Chas. Anderson, Jr., James Taliy, Wm F. Hughes, Charles W. Steel, Egbert K. Nichols, Wm. Morris, James Hooley, I. Wayne Germa J. A. Neff. ames S. Nickerson Harman Baugh, A. J. Derbyshire, James M. Gibson, Robert B. Salter, Amos Briggs, Wm. H. Hart. John Symth, William Leach, Peter Fritz, Samuel Bispham, James C. Hand, James Evans, John Patterson Wm. Shrivner, Philip Dubosq, William Welsh Peter Bobb, Sr., Oharles Wheeler, Gen P. Little Dr N. C. Beid, George Norton Thomas T. Lies. John W. Winters, Thomas S. White, Dr. Thomas S. Beed, Lemuel Y. Singleton, Samuel B. Murpheus, George S. Fox, Wm. Devine, Jr., D. Paul Brown, Jr., J. Fisher Leaming, Edward C. Dale, rederick Lennig James A. Bowie, Wm. S. Thomas, James Dundas, Geo. S. Weaver, Geo H. Braumont, M Thos. A. Robinson, Wm. P. Jenks, Evan Bandoph, Arthur White, Sli Holden. Frarcis Pert, James L. Claghorn. Samuel S. Moon Joseph Townsend, Charles O. Overbeck, The Randorph, Phomas Bidgway, Jaleb H. Needles, Wm. P. Hamm, Carleton R. Moore, Lewis Godbou, Elam F. Witmer, George Keck, H. I. Arbnokle, Henry Biye, Fred'k Gladding, Bobert H. Parker, Ludlam Matthews, Samuel Co harles B. Congar Benry O. Fritz, ohn L. cis B. Warner, Peter Revoudt, John Siner, John S. Heirs, Morris E Afflick, Wm. Boehm Philip Horn, John G. Alburger, harles P. Ferry. B. Shapleigh I. P. Wilkinson. Theo. Chapman, D. W. C. Moore B Shunk, M. I F. Bird, M. D. Joseph Reen, David Oramer, Joseph R. Bolten Joseph Wood, John J. Kersey, John Brown Thomas A. Boyd Abraham Horten. Morris Dunbar Josiah L. Haines Aden C. Michener ohn Brown, Wm. Curry, John W. Olark, John Kessler, James Alburger, A. H. Shoemake Samuel White, A. W. Wright, George W. Moore John J. Clothier, John Gardner, JOB. B. COX, Isaac A. Sheppard, John Hazler, Wm. Craig, Rebert Scott, James McManes John Scanlan, Jesse Detro, Thomas Hill, Ihomas Hill, John Palmer, Hugh Thompson, Mathew Brady, Jacob Jones, Joseph Haas, Joseph Palsley, Samuel P. Hall, Wesley Stevenso Samuel Bingham, Geo. J. Hamilton, John Armstrong, Benj Norman, William Weyant, Thomas Harris Dr. John Poley, James Milligan, Charles W. Fay, James Bichie, Henry Wister, Geo. W. Hill, John Bromley, Wm. Bowers, Andrew Brodie, Henry M. Walters, Oharles Bisting Isaac Davis, Dr. Joseph Longshore, Bistine, Amos Ellis, David Cameron, William Hunter, Jr. David Wallace, Dr. Joseph Castle, M. Deginther, Deginther, heph S. Levering, Jr., ey King C. Chariton Henry, William J. Murphy, John Leibert, John Leibert, William Eberle, George', W. Bhain, Wm W. Smelley, Simon B. Snyder, William Taylor, Paschall Hoopes, M. D., John R. Whiteside, M. D William Stokes, J. Wesley Bose, B. Andrews Knight, Hiram Stanhope, John B. Bodine,

Brewe how with essing, on our borders? Who have let locee upon the unofiending inhabitants of our Western fronticr the merciless savage, with his cruel scalping-baile and bloody tomahawk, making the cottage to flame, the wife to live in agony, and the huseand to welter in his blood? The accursed emissaries of this welter in his blood? The accursed emissaries of this accursed rebellion have set the savage upon our citizens and they are murdered night after night. These rebel emissaries have been leading on their heil-hounds against the loyal soldiers of the Union. And when we say to the rebels, 'Your slaves shall not be your strength,'' then what word of commendation is there from our Northern sympathizers? None. except that we are Abellionits, and that they will resist the war and overthrow the President. Where is the rebuke from these men when the rebels let loss the savage upon un-offending citizers? It is nowhere

these men was the receipt let loose the savage upon un-offending citizens? It is nowhere. Gentlemen, it is time this war should be a war in ear-nest. [Applause.] The nation must wake up. I be-lieve we have reached the midnight in this war; the hours of the morning are upon us, and from the many glorious fields, dyed with the red blood of our brothers, there is going up to Heaven the cry for justice. It calls upon the brave to rally; upon the noble at home to be up and doing to sustain the hearts of the brave and gal-lard men in the field. We are now recommencing anew a series of victories that will drive rebellion from our lard and proclaim the Union anew, one and forever. I proclaim sgain this night, not to the partisan, the Whig, the Democrat, or the Republican, but to the true and loyal man of every name and creed—we want you on the second Theeday of October, when an issue is to be determined and a battle fought, the results of which may be of untold importance to our land. If you are nct prepared for that final and glorious struggle, make ready now; prepare your ballot. We have now a noble man as Mayor. of this city-[ap-

by justice, moderation, energy, and efficiency. We want to re-elect him as a patriot, as a Union man, as a friend of the country and nothing but the country. Will you do it? I appeal to night to my fellow-citizens, without reference to nothing the second reference to party, to do your duty in the fear of God and in the love of your country. I appeal to night to the men who "fight mit Sigel" to come up and do your duty. Yes, while Hooker and Sigel are in the struggle, we

Yes, while Hooker and Sigei are in the struggle, we want their friends at home to do the fighting here. Come to the rescue. This country must be saved. I appeal to you to teach the rebels in the South, and their sym-pathigers in the North, that this country shall be preferved, and this Union maintained intact, although occass of blood may be spilled, although friends near and dear may be sacrificed, and although every Northern sympathizer swing as high as Haman [Cheers] Let the onward and glorious march of American union and American liberty lead to victory now and victory for-

SPEECH OF F. C. BRIGHTLY, ESQ. SPEECH OF F. C. BRIGHTLY, ESQ. FELLOW CITIZENS: For many years I have been known to you as a Democrat—a Democrat of the strictest school. I was a friend of James Buchanan; I voted for Breckin-ridge; I have upheld the rights of the Southern people, under the Constitution, as long as they had any rights under it, and now you find me on the Union ticket, selected by the Union loving people of the Twenty-second ward, as one of their nominees; and you may well ask me, wherefore this great change? [Oheers.] My first resean is, fellow-citizens, that I love my country and her institutions better than I ever loved the Democratic party. Another, and one which cannot fail to influence any reflecting mind, is the glaring fact, to which to tane man can shat his eyes, that the Demo-cratic leaders in this State are in opposition to the Go-vernment, false to their allegiance to the Union, and striving daily and hourly for the success of the wicked and canseless robellion which now drenches our once striving daily and hourly for the success of the wicked and causeless robellion which now drenches onr once happy land in blood. Blood, fellow-citizens, the blood of freemen, waters the fields of Virginia, and shed for what? For what is the South in arms? and for what is the sound of the Northern soldiers' drum? The South, in which for the last twenty years no Northern man could enjoy the rights guarantied to him by the Consti-tution, has flown to arms because the North has suc-ceeded in electing a Chief Magistrate whom they could not hope to enslave, and from whom they pretended to fear segression. And the people o the North have risen not hope to ensive, and from whom they pretended to fear aggression. And the people of the North have risen in their might to uphold the Constitution and the laws, and to sweep from their grasp everything in opposition to their free institutions. [Applause.] This war, fellow citizens, is not prosecuted for the ex-tinction of slavery, but if it, result in wiging out that foul blot from our country's otherwise clein escutcheon,

foul blot from our country's otherwise clean escutcheon, I, for onc, will heartily thank Almighty God that I have lived to see that day. When I was a Democrat I la-bored, it would seem, under the delusion that Democracy bored, it would seem, under the actusion that Democracy was based on the principle of human freedom; but the Democrats of the present day are wisser than their fore-fathers. They have been enlightened—whether from above of from below, I know not—with the idea that the The dest way to put an end to faration, to reduce the dest, to stop confiscation, and, if you please, al-though that is not among the possibilities, to arrest emancipation, is to put an end to this wicked rebellion, to anstain the Government in suppressing it, to hold up the hands of the President, and encourage our generals and soldiers in the field and our admirals and sailors on the see, and to vote the unconditional Union ticket on Thesday next. [Loud and long-continued cheering.] corner stone of Democratic institutions is slavery. To me this thought is so abhorrent that, in itself, it would have been enough to drive me from the party which, so

Bave been enough to drive me from the party which so load's and unblushingly proclaimed it. But there is another cause which is operating a great change in political opinions. The events transpiring at the present day go deep to the very foundation of our institutions; they fouch the diverging point between the old Federal and Democratic parties. They prove to us that the disciples of Jefferson were wrong in their an-ticipations of danger from the powers grantid to the Federal Government. And they tell in a voice of thun-der that Hamilton was richt, when he said that the der that Hamilton, was right, when he said that the dargor to our institutions lay in the reserved powers of the States. Fellow-citizens, the Democracy yrats londly of their.

devotion to the Constitution, and express their horror at any violation of its provisions by the Administration. Passing by the question whether there has been any di-rect violation of the sanctions of the Constitution, which I by no means admit, I would ask my Democratic friends, I by no means admit, I would ask my Democratic friends, whether it is not better, first, to restore the Union of these States, before we talk about the re-establishment of the Constitution which was framed for their govern-ment. We must remember that the Constitution, as it now stands, was the result of a compromise. The North-ern States would not, have framed the present Constitu-tion, neither would the Southern ones. The Constitution was framed for the government of a united country; it was established to regulate the intercourse of one section with another, whilst united as one people; but it never was designed to be obligatory upen the citizens of one section of the country, whilst a third of it was in robellion section of the country, while a third of it was in rebellion against it e constituted authorities. This was left to be regulated by the milliary law, which is all sufficient for the exigencies of the moment, and when the crisis is past, and peace once more reigns amongst us, then we will reand peace once more reigns establish the Constitution in all its integrity, for then egain we shall be one people. [Cheers.] But what are cur duties at the present moment? To organize against the "common enemy." While our sons and brothers are battling with the armed hordes of the South in the field, it is our daty to combat the treache-rons foe in our very midst. We know these traitors are conside in drivery induct. We know these trattors are active and vicorous in their exercions to overtherdw the Government; we know that they plot treason under our very noses, and we know that the last hope of the rebels is a Democratic victory at the ensuing elections in the Northern States, and we must organize to render their treatments. to the row value. [Applause] It is in your to disguise the fact that a D. mocratic vio-tory in this State on Tuesday next would be worth more to the robel cause then a reinforcement of 50,000 men. You all know it—you all feel it—and you must be up and You all know it—you all feel it—aud you must be up and at work if you do not wish it to take place. It is not enough to vote the Union ticket; each man must make it his business to induce some one, at least, of his neigh-bors or friends, who usually votes the Democratic ticket, for this once to drop all partiesn feeling, and come out boldly on the side of the Union. This is not the time for division—this is no time for the indulgence of party spirit—it is the duty of every loyal man, who loves his country, to forget these things multi this rebellion is orushed out, and then, when we are all again united and happy under the most beneficent Government upon the Yearth, let men again divide themselves into parties, and let all things go mas before. [Entursiastic chears.] let all things go on as before. [Enthusiast SPEECH OF COL. FORNEY.

principle upon which, and the objects for which, armies shall be employed in suppressing a rebellion must be de-termined and declared by the civil authorities; and the Chief Executive, who is charged with the administration of affairs, is the proper and only and the not disloyalty robe itself in the sate of the humer, an and attempt an unholy fraud upon a loyal State. Pennsylvania cannot falter now. Her people caust f affairs, is the proper and only source through which the views and orders of the Government can be mad polition of our great State cannot be a doubtful one own to the armies of the Union.' And egsin; that "It is the highest duty of the American soldier steadi-

bo drawn into even apparent antagonism with the Gover-ment, in this trying how 'of peril. The seatiment of the State is not in harmony with those who met rebelies on the threshold with words of encouragement, as held out Penneylvania as is offering to the desolation that has swept over the South as the logidimate fruits of irreason. To this entertainment our people will ectly invited. They will sustain the President, who, with

"It is the highest duty of the American sources even by and carnestly to support the authority of the Govern-ment" [Loud applause.] How do these Democratic friends of McClellan respond to this appeal? Let their acts answer for them There to the appeal? Let their acts answer for them. There is not a statute enacted by the last Congress, and which was honestly intended to strike at the common foe and to aid and fortify the National cause, whether it is the tax bill, the draft bill, the confiscation bill, the emancipation bill, the draft bill, the confiscation bill, the emancipation law, the revenue bill, the currency bill—there is not one which they do not attack and seek to bring into contempt and dishonor. I am amized that these self-evident pro-positions have not made their rightfal impression upon the public mind, and I shall be mortified and humilated if they do not prove to have been irrestabilie in defeating the expectations of our opponents next Tuesd sy. Proudly and peetlessly as our young commander has borne him-self during all these terrible months, completely as he bas sustained and vindicated himself, he has done no on bas sustained and vindicated himself, he has done no one thing that will reflect so much undying bonor on his name as this splendid and spontaneous appeal to his troops to stand by the Administration of the Federal Go-vernment. He and the men who follow him can do this and nisk their lives sgainst the foe; but our gentlemen of peace, our holiday coldiers, our magnates who give the law to the Democratio parky, and who preach separation. and Secession, cannot descend from their pedestals and offer the poor tribute of confidence in the constituted au-thorities. horities. Turning from these Democratic leaders in civil life,

O. Knox. of Pennsylvanis

but, like good patriots, they have yielded their own views to the emergency, content that the experiment should be tried. The best way to put an end to taxation, to reduce

MR. M'CLURE'S SPEECH.

FELLOW. CITIZENS: A deadly, relentless foe has grap-pled with the Bepublic. Its sim is the subversion of con-

not triumph, however partially, without striking at the very vitals of order and security, and leaving us a future fraught with anarchy and despotiem.

tutional liberty throughout the continent ; and is can

eivé succeés to our cause, is not faithfal-is not homet. To appeal to ignorance and preudice by magnifus four fold our national debt, and yet claim to be is favo of paying our brave soldiers in the field and maintaining the credit of the Government, is but an effort to miked loyal men by falsehood, and to disarm a Government by treachery. The truly loyal will be earnestly devoted to the Government. He may differ with the President on many issues, but he will give his which hear and ess-gles to cruch rebellion first, and determine subordinite issues when we shall have a united Government to cu-fur to them. when it is contrasted with the Democratic leaders in mili-tery life. While Horatio Feymonr preaches treavon in New York, Themas Francis Meagher sustains the Adhour of gravest danger to our listfultons. The most unsoruptions dare not to question his integrity, and his disinterested loyalty and patriotism challenge the se-verest scruiny at home and abroad. He may err in the discharge of his rolemn and complicated duits, but to the preservation of the Union he makes all else subri-May 101%, 101mas Francis Meagher sustains the Ad-ministration, and denouncessatch men as Saymour, in the army. While Francis W. Hughes makes the State ring with his denunciations of the President and the consti-tuted anthorities, the gallant Cake, of his own county, the heroic Wanner, of Berks, Colonel Owen, of Philadelnate, and to this great purpose every true heart bear responsive, and must sustain him. He has called ment responsive, and must sustain him. He has called men to lead our armics, and to places of the highest trust re-gardless of political opinions, and he has asked of them only what he cheerfully yields himself--unfaltering de-votion to the Republic. He has struggled until hope itself flad to recall the re-bellious Stafes to obtedience without laying the struck arm of the Government upon slavery---the deman hat has written its vergence acoinst free institutions in the plia, and other long-tried Democrats, write home from the battle field, wishing success to the unconditional Union ticket, and hurl the bitterest rebukes upon the s) mpathizers with treason. Which of these leaders should a true Democrat follow? Who would not rather take coun-sel from a Breckfuridge Democrat like Gon, Builter, whose scorn of an armed rebel is only surpassed by his conscorn of an armed rebel is only surpassed by his con-tempt for an unarmed sympathizer, than of a Breckin-itidge leader like William B. Beed? What Douglas Democrat would not prefer to act under the inspiring ap-peal of Gez. John A. Logan, and Gen. John A. MoUler-nand, of Illinois, than to allow himself to be wheedied into the Breckinridge ranks by a facile politician like James B. Nicholson, who seeks to obtain a seat in Con-gress by using his past professions of regard for Douglas, while he disregards the last advice of that immorts! statesman to his triends, to banish all partisan feeling, and unite in support of the Administration in its conduct of the war. Has it ever occurred to you, Mr. Pre-sident, that nearly all the splendid intellects of rayed against the present sympathizers with treason in hes written its vengeance against free institutions is me gore of every battle-field. He has now issuel is is lemn warning that, if the Bepublic cannot others live, slavery must die. It is natural that for this step

tration should drannee him. It is fitting that a real Geogress that spurns the protection of the National Ge-vernment, and has disclaimed its support for divert should tramble and rave because the President has with drawn the power they affected to despise. But a store of the power they affected to despise. But as box first love is for the National Union will rejoice that the fisue is made; that the caressed and inside to for dour unity and prosperity can survive only by obelience by the laws, and by yielding to the progress and happing f a free people Slavey made this war. It grow wanton and with in power, and, from being the creature of rolerantias, d sought to andwert the liberties of a continent H^{ψ} rayed against the present sympathizers with treason in our midst, and that what is now called the Democratic organization is officered and led either, by discarded old line Whige, or by neophytes born of the present excite-ment, without a record that is not stained with all the

sout at to subvert the liberties of a continent H^w nisary it has succeeded lot the variable fortness of the war declare. Until now it has boasted of exemplia from the issues of battle. We might defast its rames, but it was sacred; and, although it could rear fortifica-tions for traitors, clothe and subsist our foes, and yield every mitte court and the state of the day set it mebt, without a record that is not stained with all the corruptions that polluted the Democracy during the days of James Buchanan? I need only illustrate this remark-by the names of 1 ewis Cass, of Michigan, David Tod, of Obio, Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, John S Henderson, of Mistouri, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Daniel S. Dickinson and John A. Dix, of New York, Dr. Muhlen-burg, Benjamin Champneys, William Wilkins, and John O. Know, of Penneylanda every while man to meet us on the deady field, ret if was regarded as more sacred than he Constitution itsal. The whole Ohristian world will now rejoice that sharer has, at fast, wrought its own doom-that it must ridd obedience to the Republic or die a speedy death, auf

Mr. Chaiman, this is a contest for country, not for Party. [Ohers.] We are not to vote on Tuesday next in favor of the Tax bill, the Emancipation bill, the Confiscaither is death. It has been the indispensable ally of the rebels in this to have been the indispensable ally of the receipt in conflict, and military necessity demands impralifely that it must feil. Traitors may demonace—sympathizay may quibble, as quibble they ever will—the timid my hesitsic—but, as a just retribution, as a messure in-volving the safety of the Government, and of thousand of lives, it will be heartily sustained by loyal men, wh see in it the bright star of hope that points to reuniss and pace. favor of the Tax bill, the Emancipation bill, the Confisca-tion bill, or any of the other measures of Congress. These are now laws of the land, and cannot be re-peded. The truly loyal, citizen, whatever his objec-tions may be to the policy of the Administration, can best frove his loyaity by trusting the Administration. [Applause]. Mistakes have been made, but those who are to correct them are not in the ranks of the sympa-thizers with Secersion. Observe, sir, that in the Ca-binet of President Lincoln there are gentlemen who are known to have opposed confiscation and emancipation, but, like good patifors, thay have yielded their own views The surpension of the writ of habeas corpus is part

The surpension of the writ of habeas corpus is ²⁴⁷ relly enough distasteful to Francis W. Hughes with coadjutors. There is no criminal that does not be the avenging law. There, is 'no föö of the Governmet win dees not abbor summary remedies. If there were a Union men South, Jefferson Davis would not utter; ük-regard the ordinary channels of justice, and punish releatesty, at his despotic will, every aspiration for the Union of our fathers. If there were no traitors hav-men who invited rebellion—who bid it God speel-reb held out Pennsylvania in their periodious hands as f. ee-will offering to treason—there would have been by tuspension of the bighest writ of right by President Life coin. But such men there are in our midst; for is tuspension of the bighest writ of right by President Mic coln. But such men there are in our midst fest in number. It is true, but formidable in power, bocause they have seized the organization of a powerful and loyal p-litical party, and they would betray it and a commu-country together. There is but one adequate remain the try, an army, and a loyal people, and that is summin-try, an army, and a loyal people, and that is summin-tunible ent. Let them but be agreed to grain the time there on dear homes and to the enforbling cause of the flowerment, and the supersider of the work of back

In such a crisis, with the well-being of thirty millions depending upon the issue, the partiana should, be lost in the ratio. The man who now seeks to attain a partian Government, and the suspension of the writ of helest coppis will be practically void. These mer, who ahield themselves behind the Consister tion the more effectually to destroy it, tell us they was the jahiot The man who now seeks to attain a partiasan triumphy regardless of the common weak, is weak and deluded, or is a deliberate foe to the Government. When the loyal hearts of the North shall have restored the na-tion to unity and fraternity, and driven treason and its abettors and sympathisers, beyond the hope of future power and evil, we can then differ; as in times past, as to the true policy of the Government. But until then, there is one day to which every, other must be subordi. peace Peace who would not welcome it if it broth not dishonor, or dismemberment to the Bepublic! would be welcomed as never was peace welcomed helve But the foes of the Government want peace only at 13 cost of national existence. They would sever the stat with ruthless, fratricidal hands; they would bring deat upon our fleg, diegrace upon our heroic sons livids, and the foul blot of dishonor upon the graves of our narrow dead. They would do this either to reconstruct the fornate; one aspiration, one hope, one prayer, more earnest than all the rest. It is the preservation of the Govern-ment, the unity of the Republic. dead. They would do this either to reconstruct the Givery ment upon the demand of slavery, and preserve M. Hughes' "natural bonds?" in the revolted States for further barmonious political action, or they would do it by dissolution, and, as declared by the Democratic leader in this hell, give Pennsylvania over to be deviated through lingering years in the deadly embrace of the Southers Confederacy. I want no such peace! Ever livel beart mut revolt at it. As you to the development, and Pennsylvania will at tratkin and the Government, and Pennsylvania will at tratkin and the Government. I shall make no partisan appeals to night. I earnestly ake common cause in behalf of a common and a perile

country. I see about me many whom I have heretofore met in the rugged strife of politics as foer. On the isenes then dividing us we would be divided still; but they join in ignoring party issues and party triumphs; because it is the dictate of patriotism so to do. I do not charge that all who shall act therwise are distorted if the means the state of the state of the state is the dictate of patriotism is to do. I do not charge that all who shall act otherwise are distorial." The messes of the poople of "Pennsylvania, of all parties, are faithful to the Government. They may be deceived by tricksters, and Jured by their life time love of party, into unintentional but fearfal wrong; but they will return to their highest and holiest duty as truly as the oscillating need le will turn to the pole: nois, Connecticut, Rhodo Island, Vermont, and Main have spoken-some of them in the tone of deepest gion: but neither disaster, nor faithless men, could make them swerve from their fidelity to the Union Oaliloraia es not aumindial of her lamented Broderick, who fell, in advace, a martyr to the cause that we advocate todar; and Orecon mourned for her fallen Baker and Sterees, and vindicated their sacred fame. Thus, from the Ai-ilantic and the Paoific, have gone up the emphatic wir-dict that "the Union must and shall be preservel," and behalf of a united Government, will extinguish me ist hope of exhausted treason in the South, and point the world to the ultimate triumph of Republican institution. We owe this to our great State; to the thousands of homes and hearts veiled in source; to our brave som homes and hearts veiled in source; to our brave som Introduction to the information of the pole: I do know, however, that every foe off the Govern-ment; every enemy of our flag; every open or secret sympathizer with freason; every one who has hailed our season of mational disaster and gloom with de-light; every fiend who has rejoiced as thousands of our sons; and brothers fell on the gory field. valuity resisting the foe—all these will vote against the ticket I urge upon you to night. They will do it with a purpose—a delice-rate, fired, and solemn purpose; and if successful, they will not have labored and, hoped, entirely in vain. They know well that if Prinsylvania shall cast her mighty-vice against the Union ticket, there will be jop not only wherever treason has a home within the State, but there is not a murderer of our heroic brethren in the field from the Potome to the Gul; from the arch-fiend at Rich-mond to the humblest of his followers, that will not roise a shout of triumph. Francis W. Hughes will be no less jubilant than his fugitive Schuylkill nephew, whose bat-tery thundered its deadly volleys into our ranks on the homes and hearts veiled in sorrow; to our brave size who rallied around our flag in the field; to the thousand of devoted Union men now viotims of rebel despoint the South; we owe it to these to su tain the Gorernary prover, until it is ball be entirely successful. If alref must fall, let it fall; if our credit must be strained si further, let us stand shoulder to shoulder to sustain [t] often the sust hand shoulder to shoulder to sustain [t] offering. In short, there is no sacrifice so terrible as offering. In subort, there is no sacrifice to the strain of battles in our holy effort for the preservation of the Republic, let loyal hearts make common cause in a thin so for our common country. tery thundered its deadly volleys into our ranks on the Antietam; and wherever a traitor's heart, beats ther A Diteram, and wherever a trainer's near, bears there will be gladness. A yictory, certainly so intended by the political lead-ers arrayed against us, and clearly to be so understood by the perificious traitors in arms against the Government, is the perificious traitors is arms against the very strength, is not to be permitted by a loyal, sopple, save at the perif that threatons every home with insecurity, every life with danger, every species of property and credit with destruction, and every principle of order: and government, with revolution. I believe that the loyalty of our people we uld measurably defeat the full fruition of such a tri-um b--they would revolt and spurn these who betrayed things for our common country. SPEECH OF MR. M'MICHAEL Morton McMichael, Eeq , was introduced. He said I have just got voice enough to read these resolution. As I was too sick to speak, and as I wanted to do south As I was too sick to speak, and as I wanted to do some thing, I obtained the privilege of reading these resid-tions. [Laughter and applause] I heartify enders all toots. [Laughter and applause] I heartify enders all that has been said. Nothing can be said too shout tot I will not endorse, if it is for the preservation of the Union. I sam glad to see that Gen. McClellan support the Administration, and has approved the emacipation the Administration of the President When the Olellan for his endorsement of the President and the other as he has been by the commanding general of the pot-mac, the rebellion will be st an end. [Lond and load obtinue d cheers] It is only when our army officers manifest a sincers It is only when our army officers manifest a sincers we uld measurably defeat the full fruition of such a tri-umph-they would revoit and spurn those who betrayed h m, and heped to betray a country. But the path of reafety to ourselves, to our hearthstones, and to our Go-verment is that which leads to clearly loyal results. The verdict in Pennsylvania should cheer and inspire loyal hearts-not traitors bould strengthen our brave brebren in the field and our patriotic President-not neive the arms of removeless foes to renewed deeds of carninge, to desolate still thousands more of our happy homas The organization of the Democratic party. Reared and encoded of the encoded of the second processing of its that party was devoked to the management of the president in the It is only when our army officers manner will it desire to put down the rebellion that the war will it We, curselves, have a double daty to perform. b ust strike down the sympathizers and trainers store While our sons are in the army (and I have not there); while our brothers, our fathers, and she

Lowis G The entire regular Council ticket was also elected, ex-

bad left Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Ky.

cut off and dispersed a company of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, under Lieut. Morris. The company has not since been heard from. It is reported that Lieut Morris and two privates were shot after their capture by the

Massachuse ts Politics. IEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION-NO STATE TICKET NOMINATED-THEY PROTEST AGAINST THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. Boston, Oct. 8 .- The Democratic State Conventio

William Shields, George Widener. Thomas Dunlap, John Campbell, Perry Levering, D. Booney Ling, Hall W. Mercer, Windham H. Stoker Beckman Potter, Benben Sands, Joseph Mills. Watson Comley овя Т. Но l'homas I Iohn McN Jacob S. Knorr, Job Moore, James Hunter, J. Sidney Keen, Joseph'Boucher, Barton H. Jenks,

No News from Western Maryland. Little news to night from Western Maryland, and that The Court of Inquiry. the road to attack Gen. Rescrans, while another co-lumn, probably Price's, took the shortest route by way of The court of inquiry, of which General HARNEY is president, met 10.day to investigate the charges preferred by General FITZ JOHN PORTER sgainst General MARTIN-DALE, in connection with military operations on the Pe-HOSpital Chaplains.

War Medals.

A correspondent, who ought to be well- the sympathizers with Secession who have informed, assures us that the Naval war sought to use him. He tells it to his solmedals which Congress has authorized the diers. Every soldier in McClellan's army President to distribute, in acknowledgment of eminent services, will be composed of the this constituency are many who have been same metal for all classes, so that an Admiral trying to employ the name of McClellan and a man before the mast shall have the as a party-cry against the Government. His same distinction. Also, that the specimens in answer to them, and his responsive appeal to gold, silver, and bronze, were executed only the authorities who have so ably sustained of this disgraceful proceeding.

The same paper contains a despatch from Mobile. Oc tober 3, which says that General Butler has issued orders requiring all persons, male and female, eighteen years of age and upward, who sympathize with the Southern Comederacy, to report themselves, with a descriptive list of their property, which is to be confiscated, and they fined and imprisoned, unless they renew their allogiance to the United States Government.

Also, a despatch dated Savannah, 4th, which says : The Unionists attacked our batteries on St John's or the lst. and after an hour's engagement were repulsed The Unionists subsequently landed at Greenville Point in force, and marched a mile in rear of our battery, where a fight commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. No par ticulars have been received."

of the Draft Resisted.

A Rebellion in Indiana—The Execution out it. The answer of General McClellan is found in his general order. This an-CINCINNATI, October 8 -The Indianapolis correspon swer is at once a rebuke and a reply to dent of the Commercial says : "The ' Copperheads' of Hartford. Blackford county, collected on Monday last

and forcibly resisted the draft. They destroyed the ballot box and enrolling papers, and either forced or scared the commissioners and provost marshale into rehas a constituency in Pennsylvania. In signing. They claimed to have two hundred men armed, and said they were determined to resist the draft at all hazards. They denounced the Government, and those ttempting to sustain it. WA battallon of the 63d Indiana has been ordered to

Hartford, to enforce the draft and arrest the ringleaders

has issued his ensucipation proclamation, and we pro-test against it, as well as against the suspension of the wr t of habeas corput, and call on the President to re-store the right of trial, and freedom of speech and the Judge Wells moved to amend by recommending the adoption of the Faneuil Hall ticket. The Jonvention adjourned amid great confusion, and without clearly leaving any record of its action.

Interesting from California. BAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 .- Sailed, ship Star of the Union, for Callao. Charles Doanes, ex sheriff of San Francisco, died Charles Doanes, ex sheriff of San Frairisco, died suddenly, to-day, of apoplexy. Col. E. J. C. Kewen, member elect of the Legislature from Los Angeles county, has been arrested by order of Gen. Wright, on the charge of treasion. Secession sympathizers are numerous in some of the southern counties of California, having succeeded in con-trolling the local elections. Mr. Kewen has been some-thing of a ringleader smong them. This will probably take the osth, and endeavor to take his set in the Legis-lature. lature.

Race on Fashion Course.

NEW YORK, October 8 - An exciting trotting match took place to day on the Fashion Ocurre between Robert Fillingham and Gen. Butler, to the saddle; mile heats, Fillingham won the second heat and Butler the others. Time 2 21%, 2 24%; 2 23, 2 27. The contest was close throughout. The last heat was made by moonlight.

The Democratic State Convention of

Gibson Peacock, SECRETARIES. Wards. 14 W. C. Henszey. Vards 1. Capt. R. C. Hicks. 2. Wm Harper, Jr. 3 J. M. Fletcher. 4. Henry B. Gardner 15. James Sheridan. 16. Isaac A Sheppard. Wm. H. Or 5 Joseph P. Loughead. 6 James L. Ebert. 7 F A. Godwin. 8 H. O. Corfield. 18. Wm. Oramp, Sr. 19. Adam Griz. 20. Charles M. Evans. H. O. Ocrfield.
S. F. Babcock.
Daniel Steinmetz.
John W. Gibbs.
Boury C. Howell.
Thomas B. Little.
Gonrad E. Grove.
John B. Savage. 13. James Harper. SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR POLLOCK.

David Jayne,

Ex Governor Pollock was next introduced. He spoke

as follows : FRLLOW-OITIZENS: A few years ago, when a distin-guish d American statesman uttered the semiment "I desire to know no party but the people, no locality but my country," he uttered a semiment that met with a my country," he uttered a sentiment that met with a full and cordial restonse from every true and loyal heart. And, to night, when I say to you that I desire on this And, to night, when 1 say to you that 1 desire on this occasion to be the representative of no man or set of: men-of no party name or party association—when I desire to recognize "no party but the people, and no locality but m country" and your country-1 utter, a sentiment that I know finds an echo in your hearts, and to which every loyal man will cheerfully and cordially respond. If I would enunciate my principles to night, they would be three-first, I am for my country-scond,

Francis Perot,

The Democratic State Convention of Michigan.
DETROIT, Mich., October 8.—The Democratic State Convention, which met in this citr to day, adopted the nombrees of the Union Convention, held at: fackson on the 2d inst, as candidates for State officers.
Fire at Jamestown, N Y.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., October 8.—Fourteen buildings, including the soy the factory of A. B. Coff, Luccher botel, and the Wesleyan Church, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss about \$25,000.
Marine.
NEW YORK, October 8.—Arrived; the sbips Australia.
from Liverpeol, Philadelphia, do, Oalhoun, do, is whether the problem of the land of ours any occasion is clear and do. a structure is the structure, the ships Australia.
from Surinam: brigs Waiter. Bowes, from Cape Town, A. B. Cone, Matanzas.

SPERCH OF COLL COLLEGE Stars ago, impelled by a stern sense of duty, and impressed by the belief that the Administration of Mr. Buchanan had resolved to violate the pledges upon the twas elected, and to prepare the way for the diswhich it was elected, and to prepare the way for the di-solution of the Union. I determined to take issue with the organization of the Democratic party. Reared and educated in the belief; that hat party was devoted to the