ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSM.

Great Victory.

the 28th, has prrived at this port.

pool on the 27th.

The Press FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

THE PLATFORM OF TREASON, AS PRE-PARED BY THE LEADER OF THE BRECKINKIDGE PARTY IN PENNSYL-

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 Damogratic Convention. It is the most lacid and explici declaration we have yet read of the opinions of the leaders of the Secession party of Penusylvania: Resolved, That Pennsylvania owes her growth in population, and the increase of capital and wealth of her citizens, chiefly to the advantages which the American Union had afforded for the development of her natural resources; and that her glory and paramount interests

are identified with the continuance of that Union.

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

45 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 industry, 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 Eastern 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

OR SHE MAY, IF A MEMBER OF THE NEW CONFEDERACY, BECOME THE GREAT MANU-FAUTURING WORKSHOP FOR A PROPLE NOW OF PRUDUOTS AND MANUFAUTURE; FROM, All his associations and feelings will compel AND IMPORTED THROUGH THE NORTHERN STATES: RER CITIES BECOME THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOTS AND DISTRIBUTING POINTS FOR THIS CONFEDERACY, AND HEB WEALTH, PEPULATION, AND GLORY, BE PRO-MOTED IN A DEGREE UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY AND PROSPERITY OF ANY PROPER! "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-culties." FBANCIS W. HUGHES.

THE WAR

We have vague and exciting reports from Louisville. The war in Kentucky has come at last to be something more than a dismal recital of retreats. surprises, surrenders, and guerilla raids, and the misfortune of Munfordsville promises to be speedily retrieved. The Federal army is now on the offensive, and, under the skilful management of Buell, we have reason to anticipate a victorious result of the contest. which the telegraph evidently believes has commence ed at a point "fifteen miles southeast of Bardstown." Let us explain, for the satisfaction of those who have forgotten the geographical lessons of their schooldays, that Bardstown is the capital of Nelson county, and lies forty miles southwest of Frankfort. and about sixty miles from Lexington. It is connect ed with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and with Louisville by a short branch road, meeting the former road near Shepherdsville. Bardstown is between thirty five and forty miles from Louisville, by railroad. The point fifteen miles southeast of this, which the despatch specifies, is probably steamer "Planter" from Charleston into the burg-a name already somewhat famous in the history of the Rebellion. If the decisive battle of the Kentucky campaign has really taken place, we feel assured, for amply sufficient reasons, that General Buell has redeemed his reputation, and that the Army of the Ohio has shown the fruits of its recent reorganization by a most signal and complete success. With such able generals as Scheepf and Thomas on the right, Crittenden, Wood, and Smith on the centre, McCook and Rosseau on the left, and General Buell in person on the field, we cannot see how a reverse could be possible. The rebels cannot number over forty-five thousand, even presuming that the scattered forces of Bragg, Smith, and Marshall have been combined. Recent accounts represented that Bragg's aggressive schemes had been abandoned, and that his chief anxiety was to escape into Tennessee; but his ragged, war-worn, unpaid, ill-fed troops, exasperated by failure, and made desperate by their sufferings, were rather anxious for the final struggle than otherwise. Such men may make an obstinate resistance to our advance; they may make a victory cost us dearly, as they did at Antietam and Corinth; but the history of the rebellion has shown that mere desperation does not make an army. We may expect momentarily to receive the intelligence that Kentucky has been freed from every semblance of an organized rebel force. We say this in the full light of the later Louisville despatches, which seem to be unfavor-

From the Army of the Potomac we have but little of interest save the general order of Gen. McClellan congratulating his army for the victories of South Mountain and Antietam. This tribute to the valor of the living and to the memory of the dead is touching, earnest, and assuredly well

able in their tenor. We await the full story with

A LETTER from our special correspondent, at Washington, somewhat out of the usual hackneyed course, will be read with interest. In another column we print the proceedings of the Triennial Episcopal Convention, including the committee report on the rebellion. Among the trophies wen from the rebels by our troops in the late victories in the neighborhood of Corinth was a large quantity of "new arms of, English make." The rebels, it seems, are still dependent on England for their rifles, which, somehow or other, they contrive to smuggle into the country in quantities sufficient to arm the conscripts whom the leaders in the insurrection compel to enter the ranks.

OUR local columns contain full reports of the various public meetings held last evening. It is reported that the rebel authorities have forbidden the publication of the President's emancipation proclamation in the Southern papers, and that the rebel soldiers, fearing the effect of the. premise of freedom upon the slaves, have already b gun to demand permission to return to their homes to protect their families.

Another letter from Parson Brownlow appears in The Press to-day. It contains a variety of interesting personal statements, which must command attention, coming from such a source.

Immediate Action.

But a few more days remain until the election takes place. The signs of the times are encouraging, but we think it proper to remind the people that success can only be secured by earnest, immediate, and persistent effort. The enemy is vigilant and well-disciplined. Able leaders command its various local organizations. All that chicanery, misrepresentation, intimidation, calumny, and anger can do will be accomplished. They are working in secret by the aid of ward committees, and precinct committees, and committees that go to every man's house and solicit his vote and influence. They have no public press; they have no cause; they have not even held a ge- depots, not a nail would be hammered, nor a neral mass meeting. Their last attempt sent a penny coined, nor a plate of iron rolled, prominent orator to prison, and they do not care nor a rivet heated, nor an invoice entered. to invite the people to hear sentiments at which | nor a tent stitched, nor a gun-carriage their soul would revolt. It is not by enlight- painted, unless by the hands of an orthoening public opinion, but by poisoning and de- dox and active Democrat. moralizing that they hope to succeed. Let such a faith in the Union-we know our the people know the truth, and their ticket cause is so holy, and we believe it is so palpable would have no more chance of election than to the minds of men, that we find ourselves WENDELL PHILLIPS in the First Congres- inclined to be apathetic and heedless. This sional district of Georgia. The longer they must not be. It is suicide and folly. No think the more their eyes are opened. There are ten thousand men in this State who would have voted for SLEVKER and BARR two weeks ago whose votes will be recorded for Cochran, Ross, and the whole ticket. These men see the humiliating attitude the Democratic organization exhibits towards the Union; they see that treason was plotted in its councils and on the eve of being practiced; they see that every enemy of the country is in the ranks of the Democratic organization.

There are a thousand things to be done, and they should be done at once. Oh, friends! if you value the liberties our brothers are dying to preserve; if you would protect | the ostensible purpose of investigating the exthe glorious Government, which is commanding so much sacrifice and devotion, spare no view to retrenchment, but with the political energy, no time, no counsel, influence, or addesign, as the meeting of yesterday evinced, monition that may bring a voter to the Union cause, and rescue a citizen from the slavery Upon examination, this zealous committee of the Democratic organization. You can ascertained that the municipal police force serve your country well in doing this, and she | numbered fifteen men less than the maximum will honor and reward you. Let every citi- specified by law, and that the sum of zen at once enroll himself as a soldier of the \$2,672 63 had thus been saved to the Union, and enter upon the work of organizing | city! Such an untoward event had not been victory. Let him go among his neighbors anticipated by the Breckinridgers, and they and friends, and show them wherein the cause | accordingly refused to report upon the matter of the Union can be benefited by their votes. Make this argument clear and palpable; re- nority, were not allowed to make a report at peat it again and again; rehearse the facts | the meeting of Common Council yesterday; that have been developed so abundantly, and | but Mr. STIRE demanded the privilege of

call upon their patriotism to aid in accomplishing a glorious success. Let every loyal man do his part in this great work, and our triumph on next Tuesday will be as certain as the triumph of truth, and the downfall of slavery, sedition, and crime.

looks forward to the time when he shall be

enabled to "cling around JEFFERSON DAVIS,

crying, 'well done good and faithful; you have

been faithful over a few things, we will make

you ruler over many things." Not a word

of protest appeared against this deliberate de-

claration of treason. Doubtless, the writer,

like Mr. CARRIGAN, would feel disposed to

krock any man down who pronounced him

disloyal. What Mr. Hughes has said, and

what he is doing, the whole country knows;

and Mr. Hughes is the accepted organ of the

Breckinridge party. In the county of Ches-

ter, Mr. John Brinton, one of their prominent

champions, is so out-spoken and offensive in

his declarations against the Government as to

lead many to suppose that he desires to be

arrested and sent to Fort Delaware. He ad-

vises his followers "to stay at home and vote

paper ballots instead of firing leaden bullets at

In the Congressional district composed of

the counties of Montgomery and Lehigh, their

candidate, John D. STILES, not only voted

against the tax bill, but also against rewarding

the negro, ROBERT SMALL, who ran the rebel

fleet under command of Admiral DUPONT.

And, as if to prove his determined hatred of

the Government, and his open sympathy with

the rebels, he opposed the proposition in the

the office holders of the Government, whether

elected or appointed, to subscribe an oath of alle-giance that they had not voluntarily and of their

own free will taken up arms to defy the authority of the Government."

In the Second Congressional district CHAS.

J. BIDDLE is a candidate, after having de-

nounced the war as a Black Republican job.

In the York district, ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER,

the private secretary of James Buchanan,

his emissary and tool up to the very last

hours of his Administration, is in the field

trying to defeat Joseph Bailly, another De-

mocrat, whose great offence seems to have

been that he voted several times on the right

side in the present Congress. In the Berks

district, Ancona presents himself to the ped-

ple and defiantly asserts that, notwithstanding

his unfaltering support of all measures in-

tended to embarrass the Administration and

prolonging the war, he desires the vote of

no man who does not approve his course. If

these and other instances that might be

quoted do not prove the disloyalty of the De-

mocratic leaders, what other evidences would

The City Ticket.

In our previous notices of the gentlemen in

nomination for city offices on the unconditional

Union ticket, we inadvertently overlooked the

names of Joseph R. Lyndall, candidate for

City Controller, JAMES C. KELCH, candidate

for Receiver of Taxes, and John Given, can-

didate for City Commissioner. The fact that

these gentlemen are in nomination for what

may comparatively be called minor offices, in

the present momentous contest, led to the

omission which we now rectify. All that we

know of Mr. Lyndall, Mr. Kelch, and Mr.

GIVEN, assures us that, if elected, they will

make honest, capable, and energetic officers.

In a canvass like this, while the public mind is

so engrossed about the success of the gentle

men upon the Congressional and Legislative

tickets, we should not forget the importance

vested in the city and county offices of honor

and trust. The economy of the city finances

demands a faithful Controller, while the rights

of the citizens can only be protected by an

efficient and honest Receiver of Taxes. If

Philadelphia is allowed to fall into the hands

of an incapable City Commissioner, she will

very soon lose her high reputation for cleanli-

ness, health, and comfort. We know of nothing

in the career or character of these men that

should lend to the mind of any citizen a suspi-

cion of their unfitness; and it is a high tri-

bute in their praise that thus far in this canvass

not a word has been uttered to their disparage-

ment. It augurs an exalted sense of duty in

our political conventions when such men are

placed in nomination; and it will show a re-

ciprocation of this feeling by the people if

they are, as they deserve to be, triumphantly

If the Democratic party had such a cause as

that now marshalling the Union men, what a

vigorous and vigilant campaign its leaders

would make! Every corner and market-place

would ring with the voices of their orators;

the walls would be covered with appeals and

invocations; the bar-rooms would swarm with

earnest and indefatigable agents; the streets

would be filled with bands of music; every

agency that could fire the hearts of men would

be invoked. All the terrors of their party

discipline would be enforced, and were they

in possession of the Government agencies and

cause, however righteous, ever succeeded

without the most constant energy on the part

of its followers. The holy disciples could only

preach Christianity in the face of persecution,

and imprisonment, and death. Let us imitate

the vigilance of the enemy, and let us fight

this fight as men should do whose banners bear

the legend of loyalty to the Union and devo-

A Dishonorable Transaction.

In Common Council, at a recent meeting,

committee, composed of three Democrats, and

two of the People's party, was appointed for

penditures of the police department, with a

of injuring the character of Mayor HENRY.

yesterday. The People's men, being in a mi-

tion to the Constitution and the laws.

last session of Congress requiring

the rebels."

a trust-worthy officer and Christian gentleman. which should not escape the condemnation of the public. It was a dastardly scheme con-The Disloyalty of the Breckinridge Leaders. cocted for political effect by a clique of unscrupulous Breckinridgers, and it will most as-In one of the speeches of Mr. CHARLES suredly recoil upon them. For the individual W. CARRIGAN, the Breckinridge candidate for sake of Mayor HENRY, we are glad that this Congress in the Fifth district, he is reported affair has transpired; it is a most significant as saying that whenever a Breckinridger is tribute to his high worth and fitness for his called a sympathizer or disloyalist, he should: position. esort to the law of force, and knock his op-

ponent down. Undoubtedly, the charge of The Eky is Bright. reason is a serious charge when made against Notwithstanding the boasts of the Breckinthe citizen of a free State. WEBSTER defines ridgers, we feel that all is well in Pennsylvania it as the highest crime, of a civil nature, of for the cause of the Union. Our loyal friends which a man can be guilty. We are not, have had many difficulties to contend against, therefore, surprised that the Breckinridgers Nowhere in this broad land have the enemies should recoil before such an accusation. Letof the good cause been more industrious, inis, however, see whether their acts and words tolerant, and defiant than in this city and State; do not convict the leaders of the opposition nowhere have they proclaimed their treason to the war of this monstrons crime. Mr. CARwith more impunity. The brand of shame RIGAN, in his noisy speeches, avows ultra loyal has been burned into the brow of their leader, sentiments, and we notice that the Doylesand yet not one of his followers has had the town Democrat publishes, in glaring capitals, manliness to come forth and repudiate him. a declaration said to have been made by him Money which has been made by trade with the that he would oppose all peace or compromise South is being freely used to accomplish the with the rebels while in arms against the Godefeat of the Union ticket, and many who have vernment. But throughout all his canvass the realized fortunes from the Government conburden of his harangues is made up of tirades tinue to be indifferent to its trials, and decline against the Abolitionists, denunciations of the to assist it in this terrible struggle. But, in Administration, and general abuse of all the spite of all this, our friends are in good heart, neasures of the last Congress which were and rely upon the justice of their principles to passed that the war might be vigorously prosecrown their efforts with success on Tuesday cuted. Mr. Carrigan is known to this comnext. We hear daily of accessions to the munity as a partisan, who, from the beginning ranks of the Union party of Democrats who, of our troubles, has sustained and justified fully convinced that the success of the oppo-JAMES BUCHANAN, and who, in the late Presisition to the Administration would be greated dential campaign, was among the most zealous by the rebels as their victory, are steadily and of the advocates of John C. Breckinginge sincerely co-operating with us. The New Navy Yard. him, in the event of his election, to vote with A thought occurs to us which our readers the men whose known purpose it is to disshould remember. The Government conmember and destroy the Republic. We need templates building a large navy yard, for the not go far to prove that this is the design of accommodation of our increased navy and the Breckinridge leaders. Within the last the erection of iron-clads. League Island has two weeks the Lancaster Intelligencer, the imbeen mentioned as the probable site, and mediate organ of James Buchanan, publishthere is every probability that it will be ed a communication seven columns long, chosen. This would be a happy thing for our in which Jefferson Davis is pronounced people. It would give work to thousands of the savior of his country," and the writer

> disloyal majority on next Tuesday, what an efficient argument it would be against us! Let our people remember this, and swell the Union majority to tens of thousands.

working men, and enable our coal and iron

mines to resume operations on a grand and in-

exhaustible scale. Millions of dollars would

come to us every year, and become a part of our

wealth, our industry, and our material pro-

gress. Strong efforts are being made to de-

prive Philadelphia of this great improvement,

and if by any calamity the city should give a

making a statement, which could not be re-

fused. The result was to elicit the above

facts, and at the same time to expose a most

infamous a tempt to defame the character of

Mr. Cassidy. The ingenious Mr. Cassiny thinks he has liscovered an old record of Mr. Lincoln, showing him to be a Secessionist! Mr. Cassidy might be at a better business, and if time does not press heavily on his hands, he might repeat some of his old speeches on the Union, n which he denounced the Democratic party, and beseeched his friends to discontinue their organization. If this is asking too much, he may tell us what he thinks of FRANK W. HUGHES. Perhaps, for the same reason that he makes Mr. Lincoln a Secessionist, he makes Mr. Hughes a good Union man. How. ever, it is a matter of taste altogether. If

we have no right to complain.

Mr. Nicholson Again. We beseech Mr. Nicholson to keep his temper. We have no quarrel with him, and when he makes a martyr of himself, before a sympathizing audience, out of the persecutions of The Press, it shows that he is either very sensitive or too much occupied to read the daily morning copy for which he subscribes and punetually pays. We do not abuse him. Far from it. We only ask him for his opinion of the platform he now occupies—the leader of that platform—and the Administration. Does he sincerely respect the Breckinridgers who have pardoned his sins, and brought him into the temple? Does he endorse his champion and leader HUGHES? Will he support the Administration? If Mr. Nicholson replies to these questions, we shall promise not to say another word of him, except perhaps to announce his defeat on next Wednesday morning.

False Assessments. One of our local Breckinridgers in this city, who was nominated for the important office of assessor in his ward, was convicted of the atrocious offence of adding hundreds of fictitious names to the assessor's list, and is now an inmate of Moyamensing prison. We are assured that others are engaged in the same business, and may soon bo his companions. This is a game at which the leaders of the Breckinridge party are accomplished adepts. Theutmost caution and vigilance are necessary to detect and bring to punishment these desperate tricksters.

Organize.

Organize in every ward, county, precinct and township. Wherever there are ten loyal men, let them meet and counsel together, to sustain and cheer one another, that they may do valiant battle against the enemy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 9, 1862.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

An Arrival from Richmond. Among the arrivals to day is Ceptain P. G. Young, lirect from Richmond, having left that city, on Tuesday, by flag of truce, down the James river. He, with Major W. C. BARNEY, of New York, was captured on the 21st of September, while on a horseback tour in the vicinity of Bull Bun, by the 13th Virginia Cavalry, under Col. CHAMPBLISS, a graduate of West Point. These prisoners spent four days pleasantly on the way to Richmond, and were treated kindly and hospitably by their captors and all whom they met on the route The cavalry regiment was handsomely uniformed and fully equipped. There appeared to be an abundance of salt, flour, fresh beef, and shoes among the soldiers. Good discipline, courtesy, and kindness among the troops to. ward one another, and no whisky-drinking or cardplaying. Much comment is made by the rebel troops as to the careless manner in which our dead were buried on the plains of Manassas. All denounce Pope, but speak in complimentary terms of MCCLELLAN. The country districts are exhausted of food for man and beast, and, in consequence, apprehensions exist of great distress among the people during the coming winter. Everybody has plenty of paper money, of all descriptions and denominations. The treatment of the Union prisoners at Libby prison has been changed for the better and those confined with Captain Young had no cause to complain. He, with thirty others, were in a large, cooland pleasart room, attended by the guards and servants

with marked kindness. The rations were served regularly, and the sutler was constantly present. The morning nawsparers were served at daylight. Col. DANIEL ULLMAN and Lieut. Colonel BROWN, of New York regiments, and about seven hundred others, arrived at Annapolis to-day, having left Richmond on Tuesday morning. The rebel troops are rapidly receiving their new uniconsisting of dark-gray woolen jackets, light-blue pants, &c. They say there is no lack of arms, and more that the war will not end till the expiration of President Lincoln's term of office. Everybody, however, is sick of hostilities, and the troops desire to return home One constantly hears the remark, "You may exterminate, but you can't subdue us." The New Merrimac is not yet finished. Eight dolls

per bushel is charged for sweet potatoes, and \$1 per pound for coffee and sugar. There is little or no molasses in market. Tin drinking cups sell for 75 cents. and all other necessaries in proportion, Major BARNEY is still detained at Libby prison. Capt. Young was released unconditionally. From the Lower Potomac

The steamer Dispatch which arrived here yesterday brought a number of prisoners and several rafugees from the Lower Potomac, who were captured by vessels of the flotilla near Blackiston's Island. One of the former, is a mail-carrier who was formerly in the rebel army, and at the time of his capture had several letters from Rich ond upon his person, addressed to parties in Balsimore. The Dispatch brought up a lot of contraband goods can tured in transitu to Virginia, consisting of dry goods, including a quentity of mourning fabric Consuls Recognized

The President has recognized Antonio Maria da Uunha Sotto Mairr as Consul General of Portugal. Alto ADOLPH FOSENTHAL as Prussian consul at Milwankee, and Lunwig von Baumpach as consul of the Grand Ducky of Oldenberg in the same city. The Expedition to Central America. The departure of the free negro expedition to Central America, has been temporarily postponed, owing, it is believed, to the unsettled political condition of that country, and in order to remove the objections that have been officially interposed to such a colony. Arrange-

asonable expectations, both of the Government and the migrants. Promotion. Brigadier General J. B. McPherson has been promoted major general, for meritorious and distinguished

ments, bowever, are contemplated, which will satisfy the

Appointments Under the Excise Law. The following appointments have been made under the xcise law in place of the original appointees declared: WM. F. CAWLES, collector of the 4th district of Iowa; BORAGE EVERETT, of Council Bluffs, collector of the 5th district of Iowa; BOBERT D. HALENMAN, of Centralia, collector of of the 11th district of Illinois; DEXTER MUS-SEY, of Romeo, collector of the 5th Michigan district;

nouth, collector of the 11th district of Obio.

Naval Orders.

Lient. Commander John G. WALKER has been ordered proceed to Cairo, by the 10th inst., and report to Act. ing Bear Admiral PORTER, for such duty as he may as sign him in the squadron under his command. Acting Master S. N FREEMAN has been ordered to proceed to Baltimore and report to Commander Dornitt, fo the command of the U. S. morter rehooner C. P. Williams. Acting Master B. C. DEAN has been ordered to report to the same officer, for the command of the U. S mortar Bokooner Dan Smith Acting Master W. G. WRIGHT has been ordered to report to Commander Harwood, at Washington, for the command of the U. 8 mortar schooner Artille. THOS MOELMELL has been appointed acting ensign, and ordered to proceed to Cairo and report to Acting

Rear Admiral Porter for such duty as he may assign Successful Reconnoissances. The command of Col. DAVIES, of the 2d New York Cavalry, with a battery of artillery, made a reconnois sance to Rappahannock Station vesterday, but saw no Yesterday General Stabl made a reconnoissa

Aldie, where he captured fifty or sixty prisoners, whom he paroled, and also took several wagons and ambulances. A large force of rebel conscripts are at Gordons ville, which seems to be their main gathering place. From Richmond.

Among those released from the Richmond prisons ar everal free colored men, who have arrived at their homes n this city. They were last month captured on the The New York Election

Several influential citizens of New York, who arrived by this afternoon's train, express their confidence in WADSWORTH'S election. They say he will have fifty thou sand majority. Personal. General McOLERNAND is still here.

E. D. WRAY, of Philadelphis, has been appointed to clerkship in the Surgeon General's office. Hospital Cleared. The Capitol hospital is now cleared of sick and wounded soldiers. The last batch of them was remove to-day.

Miscellaneous

Rumors of Cabinet and military changes from time to time prevail here; but gentlemen in official positions seem altogether ignorant of such arrangements. Postmaster General BLAIR has returned to Washington from the North. Secretary SMITH'S absence in Indiana will continue for some weeks. A more cheerful and hopeful feeling as to the entire discomfiture of the rebels exists now among all

present war. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

the loyal classes than at any former period during the

REBELS ATTACKED NEAR FRANKFORT.

MORGAN'S FORCES DISPERSED. DESPERATE FIGHTING BETWEEN BUELL AND BRAGG The Rebels in Superior Numbers.

OUR TROOPS REINFORCED.

Our Loss 2,000 Killed and Wounded. LOUISVILLE, October 9 -1 o'clock A. M.-Reports ust received, indicate heavy skirmishing between Gen. Buell's forces and the rebels under Bragg, near Perryville, 15 miles southeast of Bardstown, with every pros-

pect of a general engagement. CINCINNATI, October 9.—The forces that have been encamped in this vicinity, broke up camp yesterday and moved southward Major General Granger has assumed command of these roops, and will conduct the campaign in Northern and Central Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, October 9 - A report, considered reliable

here, says that Gen Dumont attacked John Morgan's forces, near Frankfort this morning, and drove them in every direction, with very little loss to our troops. FRANKFORT, October 9 .- General the rebels, at three o'clock this morning, by attacking th guard on the turnpike bridge with such vigor that they were unable to destroy the bridge as they intended. Six Confederates were left dead and fifteen wounded Several wounded were carried off, but the darkness prevented a correct estimate of the number. Our loss in

force consisted of six hundred cavalry and two regiments

of infantry. PERRYVILLE, Oct. 8.—Bragg's rebel army attacked two divisions of Gen. McCook's corps de armée, near this place, yesterday. The fighting was desperate. Gen Jas. S. Jackson, ex-Congressman, of Kentucky, commanding a division, was killed. Gen. Terrell, of Virginia, commanding a brigade, formerly of Terrell's batterry, was severely wounded. On two occasions the fighting was hand to hand. The rebels were greatly superior in numbers, and had the best of the fight. Gen. McCook was then heavily reinforced, and the battle was renewed to-day. The fighting was mainly done by Gen. Rosseau's division, formerly Gen. Mitchell's Col. George Webster, of the 98th Ohio, acting brigadier general, was severely wounded. The firing ceased about seven o'clock

this evening.
A doubtful rumor says that at the close of the engagement the rebels had possession of part of the field.

Louisvilde, October 9.—Later advices from Perryville report Gen. Sheridan, of Illinois, as killed, but this is doubtful. Our loss is stated at 2,000 killed and wounded. A general attack is expected immediately by our troops. The rebel loss is augscertained. The Government, at an expense of \$250,000, is about constructing a hospital near the House of Refuge, capable of accommodating 2,000 men. The Battle at Perryville.

Louisville, October 9 .- [Special despatch to the New York Herald. - The battle at Perryville commenced resterday morning, the rebels attacking Buell's advance n great force. An artillery fight coutinued most of the day, with no great results. Later in the day, Gen. Buell's troops, having secured a good position, advanced and drove the rebels back. No definite particulars have yet been received. It is reported at Gen. Boyle's headquarters that Gene. rals Rosseau and Jackson, commanding the Federal divisions, were killed, but this is not credited. bring on a general engagement this morning, but the re-

sult is not known. The Rebel Morgan Routed Gen. Dumont's success over Morgan and Scott at Frankfortisfully confirmed.

The rebel Morgan entered Frankfort yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, with his own and Scott's cavalry 3,000 streng, meeting no opposition. This morning Gen. Domont moved on them from Shelby ville, and at noon had routed them. The rebels are said to be dispersed and wandering over the adjacent hills, endeavoring to avoid Gen. Dumont's pursuing forces. If not all captured, the command will be completely broken up. The rebels destroyed the turnpike bridge before they were attacked. Another Account. Louisville, October 9.—The battle at Perryville com-

menced early in the morning, by an artillery duel, which continued all day. Gen. McClook's forces were engaged alone. About 2 o'clock the rebels made an effort to turn our left flank, and desperate fighting ensued at close quarters. The rebels were here driven back with heavy loss. The battle continued until dark, when both partie rested.
Gen Terrell was mortally wonnded; also, Col. Webster, of the 9th Ohio. Gen. Jackson was killed. The reported death of Gen. Rossesu is not confirmed. Our loss is estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is greater, if anything. Gen. Crittenden and Gen. Gilbert have reinforced Gen

McCook, and the battle was resumed this morning. The Victories in Maryland—General Order Congratulating the Army of the Poto-HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD, October 3, 1882.

GENEBAL ORDER NO. 160. The commanding general extends his congratulations to the army under his command for the victories achieved by their bravery at the passes of the South Mountain and The brilliant conduct of Reno's and Hooker's corps, under General Burnside, at Turner's Gap, and of Frank-

iln's corps at Crampton's Pass, in which, in the face of an enemy strong in position and resisting with ohstinacy, they carried the mountain, and prepared the way for the advance of the army, won for them the admiration of their brothren in arms. numerous and powerful army of the enemy in an action desperately fought and remarkable for its duration and for the destruction of life which attended it. Manifield, and Sumner, and the dashing gallantry of those of Franklin on the right, and the steady valor of these of Burnside on the left, and the vigorous support of Porter and Pleasonton, present a brilliant spectacle to our countrymen which will swell their hearts with pride and exultation. Fourteen guns, thirty-nine colors. fifteen thousand five hundred stand of arms, and nearly six thousand prisoners taken from the enen dences of the completeness of our triumph. A grateful country will thank this noble army for achievements

which have rescued the loyal States of the East from the ravages of the invader, and have driven him from their borders. While rejoicing at the victories which, under God's blessing, have crowned our exertions, let us cherish the memory of our brave companions who have laid down their lives upon the battl : field. Martyrs in their couniry's cause, their names will over be cherished in the hearts of the people. By command of Major General McClellan. 8. WILLIAMS.

Assistant Adjutant General. The Late Action in St. John's River, Fa. BALTIMORE, October 9 .- The Savannah account of the ate action on the St. John's river, Florida, is explained by a gentleman who left our squadron there less than a fortnight ago, as follows: The squadron, consisting of the gunboats Paul Jones, Cimmerone Sebago, Conemangh, and others, all under

Commander Steedman, as senior commander, was then preparing for an expedition up the St. Johns, with a view to the recapiure of Jacksonville A land force of fifteen hundred men, with a field battery of rifled guns, was to take part in the expedition. The enemy had conis fifty or rixty feet high, under which our gunboats bave to pass, as the channel is close to it. It is probable that this battery, on the lat instant, was shelled by the gunboats simply to occupy the enemy while the troops were landed at Greenville Point, to march on the enemy's works from the rear. The Savannah despatch, inderd. says: "The Unionists subsequently landed at Greenville Point in force, and marched a mile to the rear of our bat-

teries, where a fight commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. No narticulars received." The rebels were understood to have a force of about 1,200 men, with a battery of flying artillery, which they have been moving from point to point along the river Probably the next news will be that the works on St. John's Bluff have been taken and the river opened to

JAS. G. BUTCHISSON, Of VIGCENDES, ASSESSOR Of the 1st. LATER FROM EUROPE. LOCAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

Reception of the News of McCleham' New Your, October 9 .- The royal mail steamship Persis, from Liverpool on the 27th, via Queenstown of The steamship Asia, from New York, arrived at Liver The news of General McClellan's victory at Antietam nad reached Liverpool, and attracted great attention.
Some of the English journals were rather debions in
heir remarks upos the battle, while others accord great
ored it to General McClelian for the mailtary skill which

ored it to General mcUselian for the maitary shill which he displayed in its management.

Consols closed on Saturday at 93 % 1093% for money.

Among the passengers by the Persia is Hon: Townsend Harris, United States minister to Japan.

The Daily News calogises Garibuidi for his declaration in f. vor. of the Porth, and denounces these who by the usual number of vice presidents and secretaries p at bim for it. It says, however, that he will not go o America. Highly in portant experiments had been made with the ew Whitworth shell; and it had proved a most destrucwork actively in expport of the National Union ticket or tion engine of war.

The Archbi hop of Work has accepted the Arch-The Archbidiop of Fork has accepted the Archbishopric of Canterbury
An important correspondence between Emperor Napoleon and M. Thouvenel, relative to the sattlement of the R. man question, has been published in the Monteur, and attracts attention. The propositions of the French Government to conciliate the Pope and the Italian Government to concentrate the Pope and the Italian Government to concentrate the Pope and the Italian Government the Italian Government the Italian Government to concentrate the Pope and the Italian Government the Italian Government the Italian Government the Italian Government to concentrate the Pope and the Italian Government t

vernment proved unacceptable at Rome.

The London Times, in an editorial on this correspondence, says, that although the Emperor elaborately proves that the French ought to leave home, nobody upposes that he has the slightest intention of doing so. The Paris Bourse was firm; Rentes were quoted a Prof. Partridge, in an official report of the condition of Garibaldi's wounds, ease, he progresses favorably and if the proper attention be paid for some months a cure will be effected, and he will have a good, serviceable foot, d leg. although, perhaps, it will be a little stiff. The festivities attending the marriage of the Princess Maria to the King of Portugal were progressing at Turin. Prince Naroleon took a part in the ceremonics, and was enthusia tically received.

The Calcutta and Onina mails reached Marseilles on The steamer City of New York arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 26th, and the North American on the atternoon of the same day. The Army and Navy Gazette says the Confederate invasion of Maryland has proved a failure. It may be fairly conjectured that the Confederates believed when they crossed the Pottmac that the Federal armies had been placed hors du combat for some considerable time; but Pope, though beaten, and well beaten, was not destroyed. The Federal army, as a military body capable of taking the field, was not put hors du combat.

The North was not discouraged. Under these circumstances the invasion of Maryland became a hazardous enterprise, and, always supposing the latest advices are substantially correct, it has not turned out well. If events have really occurred as described in the telegrams, McClellen showed a decided flash of soldierly grams, McUsellan showed a decided flash of soldierly spirit in marching resolutely upon the lines of retreat open to the Confederates. We shall look row for news of the movement made in Virginia by the Confederate force left South of the Potomac to prevent a blow of any serious come quence from the defeated invasion of Mary-Ind.

The Times says that announcements of decided successes and skilful strategic operations prefaced the long chapter of reverses and defeats that attended the Federal army from Richmond to the lines of Washington. Adconstitutional rights you will also find a traitor. vantages as confidently as the present victory have so eiten been claimed, and followed a few days later into disaster, that Europe is driven into incredulity, or a reservation of its belief But, at any rate, victories in the field

without a change of policy, will be very barren suc without a change of policy, will be very barren successes.

Writing in ignorance of Gen. McClellan's victory over the Confederates, the Morning Post charges McClellan with flowness in resisting the invasion. It admits, however, that the Confederates have entered upon a most difficult task when they attempt a conquest, and shows that the result must be to inflame the North to most bitter hostili v. and great energy in defence of their bitter hostilly, and great energy in defence of their soil. It thinks the only object of the Southern raid is to score a favorable position for making terms.

The Star thinks something or somebody must give way.

Either, the Union, the Confederacy, or at least the Lincoln Government must yield to the strain of civil war.

The crisis of the crisis, it says, has surely come.

The cotton crop of Scinde will exceed 50 000 bales, and The couldn't op or coince will exceed 50 000 bases, and the next year's growth will be three times that quantity. The Index says that the Southern Club at Liverpool was meeting with great success in raising funds for the relief of Southern prisoners in Federal hands. The con-tributions already exceeded £3 000. The ship America, from Bombay, with nearly 8,000 bales of cotton on board, has been abandoned at sea. THE LONDON TIMES ON OUR VICTORY. from the London Times, Sept. 27.] Though a greater victory than that now claimed would still leave the Federal Government in a desperate posi-tion, the n lilitary advantage, contrasting as it does with such a series of defeats, is likely to produce a great ef-

fect. New York requires but slight encouragement to be hopeful, and a battle won, though fought on the wrong side of Washington, will probably make the commercial capital jubitant. Unless reversed by some Confederate coup, like Jackson's descent through the Manassas Gap on the flank of General Pops, when he thought bimself victorious the, present engagement will revive McClellan's military credit. Considering circumstances under which he set out from ington, in pursuit of the succes ful Confederates, it is derable achievement to have marched or fought a considerable achievement to have marched or fought at all. Yet he has done both with a celerity that did not distinguish his operations in the peninsula; and he has done it with troops that must have been discouraged by continued retreats and the spectacle presented within the lines of Washington, from which they again moved to recommence the straggle. But if McClellan has really won the battle, it is still a fatality of the Federal Cabinet that it will not gain an unquelified advantage from it. The General's past failures will be attributable to its official interference with his plans; his success will date from the moment dire necessity comsuccess will date from the moment dire necessity compelled the Government to give him freedom of action. The Government is unpopular enough even for a success to be turned into a weapon against it.

The best result of any successes of the Federal arms, now that the war has rolled up to the north of Washington, would be the possibility of honorably turning them to account, by accepting the offer of the Southern Ongress, at least to consider some terms of peace. That body is shortly to discuss the question, and if any proposal is made it will require an answer. It may be difficult to give; but no possible conditions of peace can be imagined that would not be better for the whole nation, than a continuance of the war. If less than two veers of nocess will date from the moment dire necessity comthan a continuance of the war. It less than two years of co. flict have left the conquest of the South more remote than ever, and created dissensions that threaten to split up the North steel, what will be the state of things two The Mosthisell, what will be the state of falling a wo. years here? Already the worst consequences of civil war begin to appear. The broken armies, that cease to be dangerous to an enemy, become the pests of society in the shape of brigands. The deserters from the defeated force of General Pope are numerous enough to have it was at themselves in hards the past will country. "Epresd themselves in hands the set was country, pilleging wherever they go." A similar disorganization has begun in the cities. Two regiments have mutinied in New York, and after requiring an armed force to prevent bloodened, they have deserted or armed force to prevent bloodshed, they have deserted or disbanded themselves. They have pocketed the enormous bounties of the State, and gone, self-discharged from its service. Confusion is everywhere increasing. The army has little wars within itself, and outside its ranks; the civil and military powers are in collision with each other. The conscription, that was said to be given up, has, it seems, been enforced in the State of Connecticut, and the first result is a popular riot; the citizens of the seat and centre of abolitionism, consistently enough, resist an "involuntary servitude" in their own persons. The attempt to infuse more vigor into the war by raising a partisan army independent of

their own persons. The attempt to infuse more vigor into the war by raising a partisan army independent of the Executive has faited for the present, but the mere proposal of such a scheme shows what perhous elements the continuance of the civil conflict may excite, with increased power, at a future time. If the Girondists cannot conduct the war the Mountain may "organize its sections." For the first time in the history of the Republic something like the deposition or compelled resignation of the President is discussed. Those who have been the most zealous supporters of his Government now declare that its weakness and incapacity make it "a prey to the first strong hand venturing to seize it." Before the strong hand hand venturing to seize it." Before the strong hand appears—probably with a sword it—the Government would do well to hear what the Southern Confederacy bas to propose as the conditions of a settl out a change of policy, victories in the field will be very

The Moniteur, in view of the discussions which are taking place on the Roman question, publishes a correspondence between the Emperor and M. Thouvenel, to show what efforts have been made by the Emperor to Itsly.

The London Times says the Court of Rome, and the French papers, and we must add ourselves to the list, certainly have no belief that this elaborate proof by the Emperor that he ought to leave Rome is in timate to the world that he has the slightest present in-

ntion of so doing. The Paris Bourse on the 26th was very firm. Rentes. ITALY. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde arrived at Turin on the 24th, to take part in the ceremonies attend-ing the marriage of the Princess Maria with the King of

PRUSSIA. It was reported that the covernment intends to popose to the Chambers to vote the budget in monthly in INDIA. The Calcutta and China mails, already telegraphed reached Marseilles on the 26th, but it was doubtful they would arrive in London in time for the Persia.

OAPE OF GOOD HOPE. The mails from Table Bay to the 21st of August had

The news is of no importance.
The weather had been very boisterous and the shipping had suffered severely. LATEST NEWS PER THE PERSIA. LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, September 27.—The stramship Bremen, from New York, arrived this after-

The Paris Constitutionnel of to-day, throws doubt of the runs constituents to to day, innows donot on the truth of the Federal victory at Hagerstown (?). It says that a despatch was received at Paris to the ef-fect that Gen. McClellan, after the battle, retired upon Was hington.

The Datly News says that, McClellan's troops have proved themselves to be like British soldiers, not knowing when they are beaten, and states that Gen. McOlellar has shown enterprise and good generalship, and his men

Livenfool, Sept. 27.—The weekly cotton market was received per steemer Jura.

Breadstuffs.—The various circulars report flour quiet but stead; ; wheat quiet; corn firm, and mixed 29s 20 or 295 cd.

Provisions.—Beef has a declining tendency, and has declined 28 cd. Pork is nominal; Bacon steady; lard quiet; tallow firm.
PRODUCE—Ashes quiet but steady, at 33s. Bosin—n sales. Spirits of Turpentine nominal. Sugar steady.
Coffee quiet but steady. Rice steady.
LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet. Iron firm.
Sugar quiet but firm. Tea quiet. Coffee active. Rice
steady. Spirits of Turpentine nominal at 130s. Rosin has a downward tendency; common 28s 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The market is inactive. Ilinois Central Bailroad 49% \$48% \$\psi\$ cent. discount; Eric Bailroad 30% \$31.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The sales of the week amounted to 1,500 bales. Orleans tres ordinaire 840f.; bas, 825f. The market was very dull, and quotations nominal. The stock in port was 36,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday P. M.—The Bourse is buoyant.

Rentes 70f 10c. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—The ship Charlotte A. Morrison was totally burned at Algeo Bay. The Parana, from New York for Shaughae, was at St. Simon's THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening Cotton—The sales to day amount to 3,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market had an upward ndency, and a trifling advance is noted on all qualities I American cotton.

Breadsuffs — The market is quiet but steady.

The Provision market rules heavy.

London, taturday Evoning — Consols closed at 93% AMERICAN STOCKS.—Eric Railroad, 81% @31%; From Fortress Monroe.

FORTERSS MONROE, October 8 -The steamboat South America arrived from Aiken's Landing last evening, with about three hundred prisoners, sick and wounded, who are to be transferred to the St. Mark's, and sent to New York. About five hundred exchanged Union prisoners, from Richmond, arrived here last evening, on the steamboat Hero and Belvidere. They will be sent to Annapolis. No later papers from Bichmond have been recei There has been no disturbance at Suficik or Norfolk any account. About eighty females came from Richmond on the teamboat New York, on their way North.

From Cairo—Grand Junction Occupied by Federal Troops. DAIRO, October 9.—Our troops occupied ion to day, without opposition. It is reported that our troops have also occupied To elo, but this needs confirmation.

Wreck of a Propeller. OSWEGO, October 9 —The Canadian propeller Maria, from Oswego for Belleville, has been lost near Duck Islands. The crew and passengers were saved.

THE MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.

We surrender much of our space to-day to the publication of the reports of important political ward mass meetings, held in our city last evening, which will be found interesting in many particulars to the voters of Philadelphia. Our reports of the proceedings will be found unusually full and correct. The following is The Press badget of "local political news" for the day: MATIONAL UNION MEETING IN THE FOURTEENTH.

Last night a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the National Union was held at Broad and Coates streets. Chas. B. Trego, Esq., presided, assisted Mr. Trego; on taking the chair, made an elocatent apneal to the friends of the Administration, urging them to He was followed by Hon Henry D. Moore in a stirring

He was followed by Hon Henry D. Moore in a stirring speech. He said that his duty now was to sustain the Government, as it was the duty of every leyal men. We have before us two tickets for our support. The one is a ticket nominated by a purely polisical party; the other was nominated by a Convention of the people of Pennsylvania, in which was represented every party herotofore known in our State—Whigs, American, Republicans, and Democrate, They nominated for your support for State officers, one Republican and one Democrat—both good and truly loyal men—men who will stand by the Government; men who will upheld and sustain the Government; men ocratic party, proving that that party had not tured treason for the past twenty years. He denied the right of the Democratic party to speak for the loyal people of the State All the leaders of the rebellion were, Democrats. The rebels grew in power by the fostering protection of the Democratic party. The rebels have no friends in the North, except as they are found in that friends in the North, except as they are found in that party. Now, that same Democratic party issued an address to the people, calling upon them to reorganize the party. They were so assumed of this, that they had to give some reasonable excust for such a procedure. They unbinshingly said that the Aministration had arrayed itself against the Democracy. Who does not know that this is a falsehood? Goverals McClellan and Dix were appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and both are Democrats, Mr. Holt and Andy Johnson, both Democrats, were also appointed by Mr. Lincoln to responsible positions. That address contains no word of condemnation sgainst the traitors. They said that they must put down the Abolitopists. Was there ever a more miserable party cry than this? But this is still the cry. Francis, W. Hughes, still tells you that, in consequence of the emancipation act, hundreds of negroes will come up here and compete with the laboring men of the North. One word to the workingmen. Is there a sensible man One word to the workingmen. Is there a sensible man who does not know that the fugitive slave never came here except for freedom? Give the negro freedom in the South and he will stay there. Not only this, but the free negroes of the North would go down South, if they were secured, workers would go down South, if they were ssured of protection.

You have an important duty to perform on Tuesday. You have not to settle a question of party but a question of country. Wherever you find a man who thinks more of his party than his country you will find an enemy of our country. Wherever you find any one prating about were our constitutional rights when the traitors fired at our flag, at Sumpter? What constitutional rights have these traitors, when they are arrayed against their country?

In conclusion, Mr. Moore made a strong appeal to his hearers to vote for the Union on Tuesday next. to uchold the Government; and rebuke the traitor-sympathizers in our midst.

Be was followed by Colonel Philip S. White, who said the contract the area of the colonel philip S. White, who said He was followed by Colonel Philip S. White, who said, in opening, that, although he did not intend to speak long, his heart was fully in the cause. He had dropped his party predilections for the present, because he believed the war could only be ended by his joining with other patriotic men in the formation of a great Union party—a party determined to uphold the Union and enforce the laws. He was now in the party that was in faver of the Union unconditionally. What use, then, was there for any party? and, before God I say it, that the men who votes for any other party or any other ticket is a Secssionist. [Applause]
Be was a Kentuckian, and never had a relative north of the Potomac. He thanked God that that good old He was a Kentuckian, and never had a relative north of the Potomac. He thanked God that that good old State is still for the Union. It was the home of Urittenden and Clay. Why should it not be for the Union? touthern men as he was, hating an Abolitionist as he always did, he was now disposed to say that, as the slave has been used to carry on this war, it was time we should crush slavery. It is a military necessity, and Josiah Bandell said this to the speaker this morning. He thought the time had arrived when we should crush out slavery everywhere. (Appleans.) thought the time had arrived when we should crush out slavery everywhere. [Applause.]
The time has come for universal emancipation. The South are perfectly willing that we should keep home the half of our army to feed the other half. That is all right. But if we say to the South, that they should not be allowed to keep at home the half of their force to raise food for the army—that's all wrong.
The ansaker alluded to the militia cammaion, in which The speaker alluded to the militia campaign, in which he and Judge Kelley participated. Judge Kelley per-formed his duties like an able and a gallant soldier. [Applause] His services should be appreciated, and let The speaker idid not say that all Democrats were Secessionists, but all Secessionists are Democrats. Go to Secessionists, but all Secessionists are Democrats. Go to any grogshop in town and see these thieves, and you will find that they rejoice at the defeats of our army, and grin when we are victorious. For himself, he was for abraham Lincoln. He was in favor of the emancipation: first, because of a military necessary, and secondly, for a moral necessity. He was now in favor of the extermination of every rebel in the land. He was in favor of arm-

tion of every rebel in the land. He was in favor of arming the slaves, if necessary. He felt satisfied that now we are in the right, and the right must triumph.

Hon. Charles Gibbons was the next speaker. He remarked that when South Carolina endeavored to break up the Union in '32. Gen. Jackson said that there was enough hemp in Tennessee to hang all the traitors in the United States. The crop would have to be a large one now, for the the traitors are many. He would like to have that pleasant operation of hanging traitors commenced in Pennsylvania. The work might be commenced with Francis W. Hughes, and Wm. B. Reed. He reviewed the public acts of these men, and sepecially referred to the Democratic meeting recently held in Independence Square. It was called together by that archivator, Francis W. Hughes, the self appointed chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. Mr. Hughes was the Pennsylvanian who prepared a resolution that the of the Democratic Central Committee. Mr. Hughes was the Pernsylvanian who prepared a revolution that the sympathy of our State was with the South. It was, however, never introduced into the Convention over which that scoundrel presided. He had the presumption to tel Mr. Seward that 300.000 Pennsylvanians entertained the same opinions on National affairs as Mr. dingles bimself. What did he mean by the promulgation of those sentiments? He meant to invite the rebol army into the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hughes was the agent of the foul conspirators of the South Harbard and that they would goon he in Pennsylvania. Mr. Hughes was the agent of the foul conspirators of the Soul. Hather the reversel struly were approaching into Meryland, and that they would soon be in Pennsylvania. If the purposes of Mr. Hughes could have been accomplished, the hordes that raily under the flag of Jeff Davis would be warming themselves in Independence Equare. Had they got here, perhaps Mr. Hughes might have led them to the cemelery at Fifth and Arch streets, and there have told them of there lies the body of the president of the first Abolition Society in the United States—Benjamin Branklin."

And to beconsistent he should have led them back to Virginia, to the grave of Jefferson, another Abolitionist. He would probably then have gone to the grave of Washington, for Washington, for Washington too, was an opponent of slavery. The speaker had said that he was no Abolitionist. He would never say that again. [applauee.] The Aboli-

would never say that again. [Applause.] The Abolitionists are now charged with bringing on the war. Was there ever a greater falsehood? The facts show that the Abolitionists were a very small part of the Government, Abolitionists were a very small part of the Government, too small to direct any movement.

Our nation'is now under trial. It is passing through'a crisis of a most momentous character, and we have a duty to perform. Will you vote on Tuesday for that party that has no sy mpathy with the Union cause? for an organization whose objects are summed up in the desire to see the Southern cause prosper? The speaker desired to address the working men. This was their war: it is some address the working men. This was their war; it is emphatically the poor map's war. On the success of it depends the hopes of the world. Our country is the pride of civilization and the world, and civilization and the world are interested in its perpetuation. No better com-mentary on our institutions can be found than in the fact that Mr. Lincoln began life a poor boy, and exalted himself, by his own merits, to the highest office in the gitt of the people. Is this Government not worth fighting for? It is certainly worth an effort at the polls. The Government invokes us all to support it now, in the nour of its agony. Mr. Gibbons retired amid much enthusiasm. Other speakers followed, and the meeting adjourned at

NATIONAL UNION MEETING IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD. A mass meeting of the loyal citizens of the Eighteenth ward was held last evening, at the corner of Frankford road and Belgrade street. For a ward meeting the gathering was immense. Mr. Samuel F. Gwinner was called to the chair, and number of vice presidents and secretaries selected. A fine band of music was in attendance, and great enthusiasm marked the proceedings. The following resolutions were read and approved:

Resolved, That in the great and perilous exigency of our beloved country, all partisan feelings and party lines, with their attending jealousies and antipathies, ought to our beloved country, all partisan feelings and party lines, with their attending jealousies and antipathies, ought to be obliterated, and minor questions laid aside as unwise and unpaticitic, and in that belief we invite all loyal-citizens—all who by their acts and votes would encourage and strengthen the Government, and our brave volunteer army in the field—all who would with hold nothing of men or treasure necessary to ristore the Union and conquer a permanent peace—all who would not compromise with, or "make" concessions to armed rebellion—all whose patriotism is not bounded by State lines, but who believe that national units is the sheet-apolor of the Rempblic hat national unity is the sheet anchor of the Republic o unite with us in electing the candidat Union Party.

Resolved, That in the emphatic language of Andrew Johnson, "Rebols in arms against the Government have

Johns n. "Rebels in arms against the Government have no right to any property." We hold that they cannot invoke the protection of a Constitution which they spurn and repudiate; and we therefore assert that it is the duty of the Government to use all and every appliance in its power to cripple and crush out this mad and unnatural revolt, and in that view we hall with the livellest atisfaction the recent war proclamation of the President satisfaction the recent war proclamation of the Freshent declaring his intention to emancipate the slaves of all rebels who do not return to their allegiance by the 1st of January, 1863. "It cannot hurt loyal citizens; and, judging from the wall that comes from Bichmond, it is likely to strike with fatal effect the fountain head of the Resolved. That it is with mingled feelings of pity and Resolved. That it is with mingled feelings of pity and contempt we look upon that uneasy, uncomfortable, and dissatisfied portion of our so-called "fellow citizens," who spend their time in whining about the rights of free speech, and vainly imagine that by their much speaking they may become worthy candidates for Fort Lafayette; the Mark Meddles of the community, aching to be kicked into mertyrs; full of sound and fury about the lights of the South but having no word of rebuke for traitors, no denunciation for the brutal and fiendsh atrocities perpetrated upon the men and women of the South for having dared to stand by the Union, no aymathy for our noble dared to stand by the Union; no sympathy for our noble soldiers now in the field; and no respect for the memory of those brave men who have fallen in defence of our time honored and glorious flag. "They are joined to their idols—let them slone!" Resolved. That our heartfelt gratitude is due to the Resolved. That our heartfelt gratitude is due to the gallant officers and men of our loyal armies and fleets, wherever they may be; that we tender to them our highest admiration for their heroic courage, patient endurance, and indomitable zeal, and we promise them our earnest and unceasing efforts to relieve their distress, strengthen their arms, fortify their hearts, and provide for the future well-being of themselves and their familiars. The first speaker of the evening was F. Carroll Brewster, Eq., who, after a few preliminary remarks, called upon all present to sustain, by their suffrages, the Administration, and place in power men who would work faithfully in bringing to a speedy close the war. He

ministration, and place in power men who would work faithfully in bringing to a speedy close the war. He wished to see the old flag sustained, and it could only be accomplished in one way, by placing in office true and loyal men. The fate of the Government depends upon the votes cast on Tuesday next. If you sustain it, you will have but a short war; but if you rebuke it, you may have Stonewall Jackson to quarter his rebel hordes in Philadelphia. He did not think the people could be blind to their own interests. It was to the interest of the working man, and those orgaged in all the different callings of life, to sustain that dear and sacred Government which has so long nourished and protected us. The speaker briefly alluded to the well known ability and patriotism of the various candidates placed in nomination by the National Union party, and contrasted them with the nominees placed before the people by Conventions composed of disloyal men—men whose only object is now to gain power in order that they might rebellion. there to speak a few plain words of truth and soberness. There was never so important an election pending as that now about to be decided. He wished to talk to every man of a true and loyal heart. If there was any man present who loves his party, better than his country, he had no word for him; neither had he any thing to say to him who succeed at the old flag, or wished Stonewall Jackson to come among us and destroy, our homes. He had no word of rebuke to administer to those who had voted the Democratic ticket. There are some local issues to be decided. You have a Mayor to elect. You are to decide whether you can go home at night and sleep with safety, or whether men, can, be placed in power who are inexperienced and incapable. You are also to decide whether a set of men are to go back into power who have disgraced it.

They live in tavering spend all their time there, both during the week and on Sundays. Those men could never close on a Sunday Elect Mr. Fox and these are the men that will have power. The speaser alluded in atrong terms to the recent frauda on assessment of the Democratic assessors in the Fifth at d Eighth wards. These men in making this fraudalout as a sament are cheating you terms to the recent frauda and assessment on the bifth and Eighth wards. These men in making this fraudulent ask assent are cheating you. Can you, will you, place such m. in power? You have a great issue before you. You are to decide whether you will have Jefferson Davis govern over you, or still live under the best dovernment the sun ever shone upon. Do we ask too much when we ask you to support, at the ballot-box. that Government at whose head is our chosen chieftain, Abraham Limodin. If his foverment is besten at the polic, it is an endorsement of Francis Hughes and the rebellion? You can't link your fate with these. He knew how the coatest would endwe could not be beaten. All that was wanted was determination and victory was sure.

George B. Smith, in a few remarks, introduced to the meeting the Hon. John Govder. He did not come to make a political speech. It had been his duty to be on a number of investigating committees. He was sorry to say, that he had found here: in the North many men of strong Secession proclivities. The object of the notorieus Knights of the Gelden Circk was to overturn the Government. Their plans were well laid. Ben McCellech was to come into our mios, with an armed the Government. Their plans were well laid. Ben Mc-Crilicch was to come into our mios, with an ermed berde et traitors. The mob in Baltimore performed their part of the bargain, but Ben McCulloch did not come up to time and the others were disappointed. The speaker left the capitol, and came to Phil sclephia, and set celly effected an arrangement by which troops could be thrown into Washington. At that time we were poorly prepared for defence. We were without friends in the midst of the enemy. We colled for 75,000 men, and Philadelphia furnished the first men that entered the capital. These were critical times. He had endeavored to find who it was that furnished information to the rebest. In mo one instance did he find a Republican or Douglas Democrat guilty of betraying his country. It was the Brecking men. He now asked them to lay aside alligeding, and only make one issue—is the cand date to be elected a loyal man and true to the Government? The Brecking candidates are not loyal; and if they should be elected they will set and vote with the enemies of the Administration. Unless the Government is sustained by

pe elected they will set and vote with the enemies of the Administration. Unless the Government is sustained by the loy al people it will go to pieces before the four years have expired. He was here to insist that it was the duty of all to He was here to inest that it was the duty of all to stand by the Government, and on Tuesday next to cast their votes for the candidates of the National Union party. Their candidate for Congress, I conard Moers, was a loyal man, and if elected he would represent them justly. He was a good and true man, and, natike his opponent, could be trusted. Mr. tiyers did not belong to the Col. Biddle class of men. While our friends are battling the enemy in the field, we must fight the foe at home. Choud appliance. home. [Loud applause.]
Leonard Myers was introduced amid great cheering. He commenced by saying that he was much indebted to his friend, "honest old John Sovode," for the com-pliment paid him. He wished to keep before their

phillip paid in m. I wishes to keep before their minds the fact that at present there are but two parties—one for and one against the Government. He was for the Government, and he thought they all were. [Applause] I te did not charge the messes of the Demo-oratic party with disloyalty. Brany of them are with the toys rement, and will stand by it to the last. We have, for the sake of the country thouse of the phockets. for the sake of the country, the wn of the shackles of party. We have placed in nomination numerous loyal Democrats. How have we been met on this point by the other side? By sneers and cries that this is an Abolition way. The party that thus cry are in favor of attaching Pennsylvania to a new Confederacy, meaning the South ern (onfederacy. The speaker, in concluding, called upon those present to do their duty on Toesday next, and vote cily for such men as they knew would sustain the Government in this great hour of trial. After a soul-stirring address from James Logan, Esq. he meeting adjourned. THE MEETING IN WEST PHILADELPHIA-

SPEECHES BY HON. WM. M. BULL, E. SPENCER MILLER, GEO. A. COFFEY. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of th Twenty fourth ward was held last evening on the vacant ot opposite the depot of the Market-street Passenger Bailway. Martial music was in attendance, and dis coursed several patriotic airs. At eight o'clock the seting was organized by the appointment of the follow-

President—Albanus Holby.

President—Albanus Holby.

Vice Presidents—Wm. F. Blundin, Theo. M. Wiltberger, D. J. Cochrane Matthew Morris

Secretaries—Charles Githens, William Stokes, Wm.
G. Davis.

The chalirman introduced as the first speaker of the The chairman introduced as the first speaker of the evening Hon. William M. Bull, who was received with applause. Mr. Bull said that they were not present to discuss such small topics as banks, etc., or even slavery, but to discuss the subject whether this Union, with its glorious Constitution, should stand or fail. If this question was put to the whole people he did not believe that one in ten could be found who would answer in the negative. There are leading of a faction put a party with one in ten could be touth who would answer in the nega-tive. There are leaders of a faction, not a party, who are affording all the aid and comfort they can to the ene-mies of the country, and these must be put-down on Tucsday next. I have been, said Mr. B., a Whig, a Re-publican a People's man, but am now nothing but a Union man. He didn't care what the antecedents of a y

port him. He wanted all his hearers to vote the whole Union licket through without a scratch. I would vote even for ticket through without a scratch. I would vote even for bis Sataic Mejesty if he were on earth running for an office, before I would vote for the present Democratic party. The mass of the Democratic party are loyal, and they have proved it by shouldering their mustets in our country's defence; but their leaders are disloyal. We held out inducements to form one grand Union ticket, but they would not accept them. Every man should sa'rifice his private feetings for his country's good. It is the duty ow in the tentec-field, who are pouring out their heart's plood in defence of their country, and you can best do his by voting the whole Union ticket on Tuesday next. Mr. Bull then adverted to the General Order of General McClellan, and complimented the commander of the Army of the Potomac for the enunciation of his views. If the vote of Pennsylvanis, on Tuesday next, should be thrown in favor of the so-called Democratic ficket, it would be then a dozen Bull Runs to the cause of our nt would be then a dozen Bull Runs to the cause of our country. It would be heralded from one portion of the rebel Confederacy to the other, as a victory for their cause in the North. The rebellion is causeless, and can-not be successfully defended. There is a faction with the North, who, while professing to sustain the Constituthe NOTH, who, while professing to sustain the Constitu-tion, do all they can to weaken the Government in its efforts to crush the traitors, by stating that Mr. Lincoln violates the Constitution by suppressing the liberty of speech and press, &c. The most important thing we can do, on Tuesday next, is to elect the Union nominees to the Legislature and Congress, for these two bodies are the main support of the Government, and traitors in them will do us more harm than in any other position. SPEECH OF E. SPENCER MILLER, ESO.

Mr. E Spencer Miller, candidate for Select Council, was next introduced. He stated that he has not, nor cose he intend to make any promises what he will do if it is elected; but he has the proud consciousness of knowing that every one acquainted with him knew he would endeavor to do his duty. He was always an Old Whig; but when that party was broken up be became divented with politics, and at the last Presidential elecdisgusted with politics, and at the last Presidential elec-tion he did not go to the polls at all. But when the war broke out, and since then, he has consisted supported Mr. Linguis, ar ent other person who was endeavoring to crush it. If any man, of any party, stands by the country, Mr. Miller star ds by him. Mr. M. then drew a picture of the origin of the rebellion, and contrasted the imbrollity of Mr. Buchenan with the patrictism of Mr. Lincoln. What do the so called Democrats intend to do if they elect their men? They will endeavor to tie the

ands of the Government in its efforts to crush the re-SPEECH OF MR. JAMES MILLER. Mr. James Miller was next intro uced, and he stated Mr. James Miller was next intro uces, and he stated that he had been a Democrat all his life, having voted for every Democratic candidate for the Presidency, from Thomas Jefferson down to Stephen A. Douglas, and had supported every Democratic measure during that time, but in that miserable calad now professing to call themselves Democrats he did not recognize anything but the "rag, and bob-tail" of those who do nothing but keep and extend slavery into lands laid aside by God and nature for the white man. It is nothing but a stipling carcass, and he could not support nothing but a stinking carcass, and he could not support it. He then considered the question of the present prosperous condition of Pennsylvania, and what it would be if it were handed over te the rebels as the leaders of the present . Democratic" party intended it should be. SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE A. COFFEY. Hon. George A. Coffey was next introduced by the President. This was the first address delivered by Mr. Ocffey, at a political meeting, since his recent severe attack of illness. He delivered a speech full of fire and patriotism, which roused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. It was one of the most elequent speeches we ever listened to, and we regret that the crowded state of our columns prevents us from publishing it.

lishing it.

Mr. Coffey said he was now not engaged in any mere party movement. He could not imagine how any one could embrace party while the bayonets of the rebels are at the throat of the nation. There is now only one question. tion. How shall we treat those who are now in re against the laws? The man who says the 'Abolitonists' produced this war is a traitor from the top of his head to the sole of his feet. Who fired at Sumpter? No Abolitonists. Was it any Abolitonist who shot your father, your brother, or neighbor? No! I challenge any one to show me one 'Abolitionist fighting the ranks of Jeff.

your brother, or neighbor? No! I challenge any one to show me one Abolitionist fighting the ranks of Jeff. Davis' army!

I speak this frankly because I am what you call a radical. I believe alavery to be a hell-born institution, and I thank God he has spared me to see President Lincoln shake the chains off the ankles of an unoffending people. As I heard a prominent Democrat say, no matter who originated this war, we are in it, and we are bound to carry it through until our country's honor is maintained. There is no way to conquer the rebellion but to crush it, not to bribe its leaders. The Democrats intend to do the latter. This is the old war between aristocracy on the one hand, and true Democracy and free labor on the other. There is a combination between the lords of the lash in the South and the aristocracy of England, and the latter heartily desire the triumph of the former.

We want to maintain the Union, and suppose it is necessary to be eak the chain which binds the slave, and make the instigators of this foul rebellion psy wages instead of lashes to the poor black man. Are we to hesitate to use every means in our power? I would rather than see the latter take place I would destroy every living thing in the South, and make of it a desert. Before I would see white traitors destroy the Union I would put arms in the bands of every man, no matter if he were as black as midnight. I respect far more the poorest negro in the South than the proclamation of the President will be no idle word, but will surely go forward to fulfil its destiny. This country will then indeed be the home of the ree, and our but will surely go forward to fulfil its destiny. This country will then indeed be the home of the ree, and our proud banner will wave from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico over nothing but free men. There are but two parties—the party of freedom and human rights, and the party who believe we can end rebellion by succembing to traitors. numbing to traitors.

Mr. Coffey then spoke of General McClellan, and stated that he knew it to be a fact, for he had it from

undoubted authority, that the commander of the Army of the Potomac urged upon the President the policy of Issuing the emancipation proclamation. Gen. McClel-lan, before he acvocated the issuing of the proclamation, found out that it was idle to sustain the rebellion by supporting its main prop.

After Mr. Coffey had concluded, a series of resolutions were read by Mr. C. D. Githens, and unanimously dopted.
Washington L. Bladen, Esq, next addressed the next ster which it adjourned. ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT MANAYUNK.

In addition to the numerous meetings held throughout the city last evening, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the loyal citizens of Manayunk was also held, which was addressed by Hon. Wm. B. Mann, F. Carroll Brewster, DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD - THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DIS-TRICT.

The upper saloon of the Commissioners' Hall, at Thircenth and Spring Garden streets, was well filled last evening by the friends of James B. Nicholson, Esq. emocratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth Con gressional district, of Philadelphia. The meeting was organized by the election of George R. Berrell, president and a number of prominent ward politicians vice presi-

dents of the meeting. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Berrell called the assembly to order, and introduced Mr. Nicholson to the assemblage, as the People's Union Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, who was received with applause.
Mr. Nicholson thought that many of the meet with applicate.

Mr. Nicholson thought that many of the meetings now assembling in the various wards and over the country, instead of encouraging enlistments, were designed to forward only the interests of certain politicians thirsting for office. At one which he recently attended in the immediate vicinity of the hall in which he now stood, he heard of little else from the speakers save remarks touching the "negro question," and very little sbout the war and its proper prosecution. He thought, by what he could gather by a virit to his son, in the Army of the Potemac, that two-thirds of the army was composed of Union, loving, law abiding Democrats, and from them he had received his primitive nomination for Congress. One day, he said, a Philadelphia newspaper was brought to him, in which the renomination of Judge Kelley was announced, and the soldiers said to him, "Go home, Mr. Nicholson, and do all you can to deteat Judge Kelley;" and those assembled here to night were earnestly engaged with him in doing that work. Mr. Nicholson alluded to his visit to Washington, as the representative of the workingmen of Philadelphia, to sid in the adoption of the Orittenden Compromise Resolutions is 1860. of the workingmen of Philadelphia, to all it has adoption of the Orittenden Compromise Rosolutions in 1860. He thought that if those resolutions had been passed the rebellion would never have had a tangible existence. He went to Senators Cameron and Bigler, and the five Philadelphia Representatives, and beseached them to do something for the country. They received him well pay. something for the country. They received mm wen personally, but in their later action in ignoring the request of the workingment of Philadelphia had treated them with contempt. The same epirit animated the politicians of the present time. He had been at acked by Judge Kolley with personalities, and these he would endoavor to answer. John W. Forney, of The Press, had taken occasion to heap denunciations on his head, but he would rather have that sentleman's carsure then his recision. men are to go back into power who have disgraced it.
You remember before Alexander Henry came into power
how affairs were conducted. If you will have these old
scenes conducted over again if you elect Mr. Fox. He scenes conducted over again if you elect Mr. Fox. He has peculiar rotions; about the electing if shops and taverus on Sunday: If he should come into power, however, he would have a rather difficult job with one

Halleck, McClellan, and Buell, and set up their false idols in their places, when it was known their soldiers fairly worshipped and were willing tor the country under their leadership. Phillips had said publicly that the President's positions of emaccipation was virtually a nullty these men remained in positions to execute. Nicholson called upon his friends present to it and regard the demands of the brave soldier could not vote, and vote on Tuesday never and, regard the demands of the brave sodiers william D. Kelley.

In regard to the personal attacks of Judge Rel report of that gentleman, as published in The Print Thursday moving, as follows:

Especially the gentleman, as published in The Print Thursday moving, as follows:

Especially the gentleman of the report of the send a man published in the print of the print ment, from which my mother taught my in Lors's Prayer and the beatitudes. I hold temps the Koren and the book of Morm, colitical philosophy, I have been alile ment more instruct with biessing v to meet moore instinct while tressings to man fraught with peerse and prosperity to the p-the promise of deliberance asid out in the Con-the oppressed of all other leads. The Confer-stitution, if such a thing there be, I had d stitution, H such a thing there be, I had in toniemph—as much re as I'de lie book (I More in that, it seems, I differ with my adversay) h. Mr. Nicholson said that the above a sertion his private or public character were united, opposed to Momonism and every other (ver, political Aboltionism. He had Extended Diversary vesser; he never ness intovices. political Aboseonem. He has extended Divinifor twenty years; be never used intoxicated had never been in house of ill-fame; and though a Christian and an houset says: All Flicholson; he was neither a zealot nor a rectarian, but they the cause of Christianity was the cause of gentlemen spoke in the most correct General McClellan, and in doing the planced. Mr. Nicholson was followed by Mr. Lewis 0 to discard a Government which was discussful by and inaugurate a better one. In saying this dr. (d) thought Mr. Lincoln was a Secondionist at that and that, in spite of the penalties threatened in mation No. 2, he (Ossidy) came there to true his formation as he did himself, the products that to discard a Government which was d

These men belonged to a party that Halleck, McClellan, and Buell, and set

THE CITY

ipation No. 1. Mr. Cassidy was very

in his remarks, and spoke with much vote was followed by John Bell Robinson and the meeting did not adjourn until a lase hour

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE POURTH PAGE HOW. JOHN COVODE AT THE NAME YABD.—Yesterday the Hon. John Covode paid a visit to the Newy Yard, for the purpose of examining into the Newy Yard, for the purpose of examining into the workings, of the different departments. He expenses great satisfaction with the manner in which butless here. great settsfaction with the manner in which business conducted at the yerd, and paid a high tributs to skill of our mechanics. Previous to his departure, the workmen to the number of about 2.500 were smalled tregether, and Mr. Covode, in a short address, soke the them of the great trouble now distracting our county. He said that it was the duty of every man to sustain that Government which sustains him, and soner and source that Government which sustains him and some that Government which sustains him, and space of the important duty devolving upon them all at the come contest on Tuesday next which was a struggle with da loysi men to get into power, in order that they miss exipple the Administration. His remarks were received

ARRIVAL OF REGULARS.-Two com. ARRIVAL OF REGULARS.—I WO collapanies of the 7th Infantry Regiment, U.S. A, arrive in
this city, yesterday afternoon, from Fort Ontario, und
command of Lieut Frank Orilly, U.S. A., en route by
Gen. McClellan's army. Anticipating their arrival at
Washington street wharf, the Refreshment Sacon flamittee had provided a bounteous repast, but Lieut Criti,
hoping to be able to proceed in the afternoon train to
Harrisburg, halted the troops in Centre Square, when
they were detained until night. In the meantine they
were well taken care of by the residents of that vicinity,
who generously supplied their wants.

the generously supplied their wants. THE SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AND IR HIGH BAILROAD.—The engineers will have the road located in a few days. They say it is decidely one of the most beautiful router for a railroad in the United States, and is so located that it can be worked very cheap. The present location will cost at least \$15000 less than was anticipated. It will cross the Philadelphia and Beading Bailroad at grade at Schuylkill Havar-at that all the roads in this region can connect with it. and Besoing Ballroad at grade at Schuylkill Haven-that all the roads in this region can connect with it is it will require only a short road to connect the Lin Schuylkill road with it at Binggold, so that it will gi an outlet to New York direct from all partions of

THE LECTURE OF J. WALKER JAOK-SON.—The lecture delivered by this eloquent divise, at Concert Hall, on Wednesday night, which was unavoid. concert man, on wednesday night, which was unred, ably crowded from our columns, was indeed a massely and brilliant production. The subject was: "for his tion—its Perii; the Prodamation of the President the Path of Honor, of Bight, and of Safety," and was most ably handled. Mr. Jackson is a new competior in the lecture world." and has already won for himsel aurels. ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.—The British

schooner Nellie, of and from Nassau, N. P., ost-nsibly for Halifax, N. S., was captured 23d ult. thirty-live miles south of Port Royal; while attempting to rea the blockade, by the United States gunboat Atabams, who placed prize master J. H. Stimpson and a crew on board to proceed to Philadelphia, where she arrived yesterly morning. The prize's cargo consists of salt and some Windward coffee. SAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon

an accident of a serious nature occurred in a coperty and in Macher street, above Thompson, Sevententh ward. A large pile of staves suddenly tell over and in jured two of the workmen. One of them, named will liam Weaver, had his leg broken. The other, John Leb man, was badly injured about the breast, and is not en procted to survive. They were removed to their home: he vicinity. DIEGRACEFUL how .- We are

formed that, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon truefficers of the law engaged in a disgraceful field in Twelfth street, below Lombard. Officer No 256 came upon the ground, but failed to arrest the pugilies, as was his duty. Such proceedings are deserving of the severel RECKLESS DRIVING .- Yesterday after noon Daniel F. Hamaker and John Scullion were u-ratgned before Alderman Battler, howing been uncount on Mean and Inguit, upon the charge of driving at a to

ricus rate down Chestnut street, and endangering lives of our citizens. The prisoners were both comm BIRTH IN A STATION HOUSE.-Yes

terday morning, between one and two o'clock, a rong woman named Ellen Freeman was found upon its sik-walk at Twenty first and Vine streets. She was corre-ed? to the Filbert street police station, where the gain birth to a fine male child. SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM PORT BOYAL.—The following disabled soldiers had arrived at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, from Po

Boyal: A M Bardolph, F, 100th Pa. Jas H Forbes, F, 100th Pa 8 G Alfred, F, 100th Pa. John O'Kerr, F, 100th Pa T O Bandolph, F, 100th Pa. 8 G Veou, E, 100th Ps. COUNTERFEIT MONEY .- William Wi kins was before Alderman Shane, yesterday mornity upon the charge of passing counterficit five-dollar was of the Wilmington Bank, of Delaware. He was being 500 bail to answer at court,

THE CRIMINAL COURT.—This court is attil engaged in the trial of prison cases, of no publi WE UNDERSTAND that Major General Seorge B. McClellan arrived in town last evening.

Public Amusements. The Ravels are crowding the Academy of Music night with delighted audiences, and so far as the patrousge is concerned they might prolong their stay in Philadelphi for an indefinite number of weeks. Gabriel Bavel, in his rôles of Simon and Jacques is inimitable, and in the marvellous feat of the three flying Trapeze is perfect, actounding. Mr. Wheatley, we are glad to see suggest to the public that seats should be secured during the dif-This can be done without extra charge, and saves by nconvenience and yexation. One-half of the satisfaction in witnessing a performance consists in a clear title to 3 good seat.

is still all-potent, as the crowded and applauding hous

testify. This young but carable artiste species to night as Pauline, in Bulwer's "Lady of Lious" Mr. Adams, who takes a benefit on the occasion bisomes the character of Claude Melnotic. Is such able nands the piece cannot but go off successfully, and take occasion in advance to congratulate Mr. Adams his good fortune. Last evening, Miss Bateman appeared as Lady Gn Spanker in Boucleault's fine comed; "Lordon Mar rance." It was really an exquisite performance, and was rapturously applauded from beginning to end. Mr. Wallack appeared as Dazzle, and exhibited his gri power as a comedian, while Mr. Adams performed part of Charles Courtly with his usual good tasted talent. Mr. Bradley oppeared in the difficult rited Sir Harcourt Courtly, and acquitted himself better the we could have expected; and Mrs. Drew, as 672

and was so fall that hundreds were turned away from " The Indian drama, "Miantonimi," will be produce at the Walnut this evening, with Mr. Eddy in the less. ing part. Mr. Eddy is a judicious actor of decid talent. To night being his last appearance but out, M

liness. The house was one of the largest of the saint

benefit indeed. SALE OF CARPETING, COCOA MATTING, At-The early attention of purchasers is requested to the general assortment of 300 pieces of Brusels, ingrain, cotton, hemp, and list carpetings. Also cocoa mattings, rugs, mats, &c., &c., to be peremp torily sold by catalogue, on a credit of four months commencing this morning at 10½ o'clock precisely. by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Not. 232 and

234 Market street. From California SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The ship Twilight cle for New York to day, carrying 1,300 bales of so 170,000 bides, 275 bales of cotton drill 1,000 best of per ore, 15,000 gallons spirits turpentine, and 300 cs of tallow—all valued at \$250,000.

Sales of 5,000 bbls crushed sugar at 1240; 1800 freing of butter. saies of 5,000 bots crushed sngar at 174 firkins of butter at 25c; 100 boxes caudles at 18kc. Tobacco has declined 25 per cent for the brands from the highest prices. Probably 250,000 will be shipped for new York by the next clipper the Prec sales of wool are made at 23c. Wheat \$1.21.50 for the proposed of the propos 100 lbs for expert.

Congressional Nominations.

Bethlehem, Pa.; October 9—Copt. E. H. Rucch been nominated by his friends as the Bapublican Decaddate for Congress, against Philip Johnson, Decaddate for Congress, against Philip Johnson, Decaderat, in the Eleventh district, composed of Northampson Carbon, Monroe, Wayne, and Pike counties.

Boston, October 9—Among the Congressional nome Baltone mule to day was George 8 Rontwell, now Soil BOSTON, October 9.—Among the Congressions with the stations made to day was George S. Boutwell, now being States Commissioner of Internal Ravenue, by the gradients of the Ninth district.

WORGESTER, October 8.—John D. Baldwin, adding the Worcester Spy, was to-day unanimously accommiss the Worcester Spy, was to-day unanimously accommission by represent the Eighih Congressional district of Massethusetts in the next Congress.

Vermont Legislature. MONTERLIBE, October 9.—The Vermon Legi-conven d in annual session to-day Both house promptly and harmoniously organized. In the the Hon. John G. Smith, of St. Albans, was Speaker, and Edward A. Stewart, of Berby, clerk; Clark, of Poultney, was chosen sacretary of the and the Rev. L. H. Stone, of Northfield, chaplain The Perils of Intercepting Steamer St. JOHNS, N. F., Oot ber 8.—The steamer of Scotian, from Quebec, passed Cape Bace at sword on Tuesday night. A furious gate was blowing atome, and the crew for the new yacht of the Assolutions, and the crew for the new yacht of the Assolutions, and the control of the same of the control of

Aarrival of Sick and Wounded Sold NEW YORK, October 9. The transport steams between the Webster, from Washington, has arrived with 450 and wounded soldiers.

chusetts in the next Congress.

From Port Royal. Boston, October 9.—The steamer Alabems be rived from Port Royal with the crews of the schooners Defiance and Nelly on board.

rather have that gentleman's coxisure than his praise,