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THE PLATFORM OF TREASON, AS PRE-PARED BY THE LEADER OF THE BRECKINRIDGE 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 Damocratic Convention. It is the most lucid and explicit declaration we have yet read of the opinions of the leaders of the Secession party of Pennsylvania: Resolved, That Pennsylvania owes her growth in pocitizens, 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 TOGETHER 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 REYOND OUR CON-

TROL HAVE PRODUCED. "She cannot then refuse to perceive that she must either take her place in some Northern fragment of s 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 outlet 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-FACIURING WORKSHOP FOR A PEOPLE NOW CONSUMING ANNUALLY \$300,000,000 WORTH OF PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES FROM, AND IMPOSTED THROUGH THE NORTHERN STATES; HER CITIES BECOME THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOYS AND DISTRIBUTING POINTS FOR THIE CONFEDERACY, AND HER WEALTH, PEPULATION, AND GLORY, BE PRO-MOTED IN A DEGREE UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY AND PROSPERITY OF ANY PROPLE! "That it will be the right and duty of her citizens to consult their own best interests in a position so momentous, and decide between the lawful alternatives. And that in stating the truths here announced, we have no desire to conceal that our object is to present to the people of other States the position they may severally occupy if the coercion disunionists in their midst succeed in defeating an equitable compromise of existing diffi-FRANCIS W. HUGHES.

THE NEWS.

On Saturday last, Colonel Lightburn, the commandant at Point Pleasant, Western Virginia, sent two regiments of i fantry and a battalion of cavalry to disperse the advance guard of the rebels at Buffalo creek, twenty-one miles above Point Pleasant. One regiment reached Buffalo a considerable time before the rest, and attacked the rebels, taking several prisoners and dispersing the rest.

By the Persia we have important news of the operations of the rebel steamer Alabama, known as "No. 290." The Cairngorm, an English vessel, arrived at Gravesend, England, from Sidney, on the day the Persia left Liverpool. She reports that when at Flores, Western Islands, three whaleboats' crews from the Alabama came alongside and reported that their ship, the Ocmulgee, of Edgarton, Mass., had been burned by the Alabama, under command of Captain Semmes, late of the Sumpter. of oil, and her crew (thirty-four men) were made prisoners. The Alabama had already burned four whalers. She also captured an American shooner (name unknown) in sight of the Cairngorm.

be the murderer of the German girl, a few days ago, and which event was chronicled in The Press. He will have a hearing to day. THE "Triennial Episcopal Convention of the United States." now in session in New York, was engaged yesterday in rather a desultory debate on

a suspicious looking individual, who is thought to

the restoration of degraded ministers. A letter from Memphis states that that city is now infested with a large number of blacklegs, hieves, prostitutes, and highway robbers, plying eir vocations. Cotton is continuing to come into to city in increased quantities, owing to the large

advance in price ETHE Charleston papers seems to apprehend a speedy attack on and capture of that city. They pay extravagant compliment to Gen. Beauregard. whe has assumed command, and assure the world that the people " will stand shoulder to shoulder to repel the foe, and, whatever the odds, will exhibit a defence worthy the ancient fame of the Nest of

Republican Treatment of Loyat Democrats. One of the favorite complaints of the Breckinridgers against the National Union party, in the present campaign, is that so few Democrats have been placed in nomination for general and local offices. This miserable and selfish appeal is made at all their public and private gatherings. A very few words will dispose of it. In the first place, it ought to be recollected that the loyal Democrats who are now cooperating with the Republicans in support of the Administration and the war did not break loose forever from the Breckinridge organization in order to secure place for themselves. In looking over the broad expanse of our State, and in examining the long list of Democrats who have determined to maintain the Government in its terrible struggle at whatever sacrifice to themselves of party association, we find very few who would accept a nomination from any political organization. They are generally men of such commanding influence that no position could add to that influence, men who are sufficiently rewarded when they see an opportunity to strengthen the hands of the President, and when they feel that he fully sympathizes with them in the determina. tion to put down the rebellion. It is worthy of remark that whenever President LINCOLN has been called upon to distinguish a Demo-

tional Union party, if we state that such Democrats as Joseph Bolt, of Kentucky, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Edwin M. STANTON and John C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, Robert DALE OWEN, of Indians, and hundreds of the Russell, it is admitted that the rebel raid into same type, have been called upon to discharge some of the most responsible and important | Ton's own paper, the Morning Post, apparently trusts of the Government. In the Union Con- had not heard of McClellan's victory at vention of this city, it is well known that if Antietam, nor of his having compelled the re-DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., had consented to bels to recross the Potomac. In Paris, the run for City Solicitor, the honor of a nomination | Constitutionnel doubts the victory, and menwould have been unanimously presented to tions a despatch to the effect that, after the him; and the ardor and enthusiasm with which | battle, McClellan had fallen back on Washthe Republicans are supporting that sterling | ingten. The American war-news had induced Democrat, Edward G. Webb, Esq., in the | a rise in the price of cotton. On the whole First district, show how gladly and gratefully | the foreign press seems to have an idea that they recognize his claims to their patriotic our soldiers can fight and do fight to some consideration. The nomination of FREDE- | purpose, with "a fair field and no favor." RICK C. BRIGHTLY for Select Council, in a | However a few journalists may affect disbelief, heavy Republican ward, is another proof of they cannot ignore the reality of Confederate the willingness of the Republicans to drop defeat in Maryland. all party feeling; and if to the mere politician there does not seem to be a still more generous recognition of this class of men, energetic and fearless contest for the Legislait is to be found, we repeat, in the fact ture, as the candidate of the National Union that they are not place-hunters, and do and War Party, in the Fourteenth district, not require office to insure their support and we sincerely trust that he may be of the Government. On the Union State | triumphantly elected. Mr. Cummings is one ticket, we have General WILLIAM S. Ross, of the best-abused men of the day, but he a Douglas Dimecrat, for Surveyor General, has been successfully vindicated against the and in a number of the counties of the State | assaults of his enemies, not alone by his own the same kind of Democrats have been se- personal statement, but by the manner in lected for various positions. In Chester which, during his absence, he was placed in county we have P. FRAZER SMITH for the nomination as the Union candidate for the Assembly and Colonel McIntire for District | Legislature in his district. He is a gentle-Attorney, both Democrats; in Lancaster man of decided talents, extraordinary decounty, Benjamin Champneys, a Democrat, cision of character, and undoubted loyalty, on the Legislative ticket, and in the Bucks and, as a member of the Legislature of Pennand Lehigh di trict we have Judge KRAUSE, a sylvania he would be, with his large expestraight Douglas Democrat, running for Con- rience in public affairs, a most industrious, gress against that shameless sympathizer efficient, and faithful public servant. STILES. Judge SHANNON, and Dr. GROSS, both Democrats, are on the Union Assembly ticket in Allegheny, and in Borks county the Republicans are carnestly supporting Joen B. WANNER, a Democrat, for Congress, against Ancona. As a contrast to this picture, we need only state the simple fact that, while the

Tinion!

advocates of Secession separation.

Breckinridgers complain that Union Demo-

crats have not been recognized by the Repub-

licans when they come to make up their own

tickets, they take care, in almost every case,

to put forward as their standard bearers the

most extreme, uncompromising, and intolerant

marked as unreliable and false.

The Raid upon our Borders. We have startling news from the border counties. It is probable that the intelligence we have is exaggerated, but there can be little doubt that a portion of the rebel army under General STUART has made a raid into some of our Southern border counties, with the view of obtaining subsistence and plunder. The forces of the rebels consist of cavalry, and are under the command of Gen. STUART. We do not believe they have brought artillery, for that would imply a more serious danger than any we now anticipate. It is probable that STUART has merely repeated his raid on the White House. He has crossed at Hancock, where the Chesapeake canal terminates. and taken a day's ride into the Cumberland valley-partly with a view of embarrassing McClellan's communication, and partly to direct his attention from more serious operations elsewhere. STUART may gain a number of good horses, a quantity of excellent grain, and a large amount of stores. He may annoy our people, and destroy their property, but, beyond this, we expect no other danger. We trust to hear that some effort has been made to punish his audacity by annoying his march. harassing his flanks, and impeding his advance. Every man in the border counties should at once become a soldier. With the towling-piece as his weapon, and a tree as his breastwork, he should hang upon the foeman,

To us this invasion of Pennsylvania is duty and a danger. Our State is by no means safe from rebel assault, and we must hold ourselves in readiness to answer a call from the Governor. We must cultivate harmony and organize ourselves to resist the advance of the enemy. We must show, by our actions to-day, our energy and our prowess-and, above all, by our devotion at the polls on next Tuesday morning-that we are one in heart and sentiment, one in power and determination, one in the resolve to meet the invader breast to breast, and resist his progress with our lives.

and do all in his power to accomplish their

The Duty of Philadelphia.

One thing our friends in the Fourth Congressional District should remember: They must say whether this city of Philadelphia shall go before the country as the enemy or the friend of the Administration. Judge Kelley is the only loyal representative in this city now before the people for re-election. WILLIAM E. LEHMAN has been banished from the organization that elected him for his devotion to our cause. Mr. VERREE and Mr. DAVIS have both declined renominations. Mr. Bin-DLE was the enemy of the Government. Judge KELLEY was for the Administration in all its measures. He was an earnest, bold, and unwavening adherent of the Government; and as the friend of the Government he now seeks a re-election. His constituents owe it to themselves and the fair fame of their city, as the loyal metropolis of a loyal Commonwealth, to send Judge Kelley back to the seat which he filled with so much credit to his country and

The State Legislature.

Bear in mind, voters, that the next Legislasome most responsible duties. They will first be called upon to sustain Governor Curtin. whose heroic and energetic efforts in support of the General Administration and the war THE police of Harrisburg arrested on Thursday have entitled him to the gratitude of the people of the whole country, and whose prudent, cautious, yet determined course has contributed vastly to the preservation of our soil from rebel invasion, and they will have a U.S. Senator to elect for six years from the 4th of March next. The fierce and factious antagonism of the Breckinridgers in the last Legislature should admonish our people against allowing a majority of the same party to take possession of that which is to meet next

The friends of the Government have not in nomination the following ticket: SENATOR. Feccad District—JACOB E. BIDGWAY. Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL.

ASSEMBLY. First District—WM. FOSTER Second District—MORTON A. EVERLY. Third District—THOMAS T. WILLS. Fourth District—Samuel J. Rea. Fifth District-Joseph Moore. Bixth Dispict-OHARLES M. OLINGAN Seventh Instrict THOMAS COURAN.
Righth District JAMES N. KERNS

Minth District JOHN A BURTON.
Tenth District J. S. PANCOAST.
Eleventh District Franklin D. Stermer. Twelith District—Euke V. Sutphin, Sr.
This teenth District—James Holgate.
This teenth District—Alexander Cummings.
Fifteenth District—William F. Smith.
Sixteenth District—Edward G. Liee. Seventeenth District-CHARLES F. ABBOTT We trust that all loyal men will tall vote for the naminos of the National Union

purry in their respective Senatorial and Representative districts, surrendering all personal feelings to the common good, and patriotically remembering that he who gives up personal quarrels is thereby making a new contribution to his country. It is not our purpose or our province to run a contrast between the rival candidates for the Legislature in this great city. Suffice it that the men who run on the Government or Union ticket are pledged to maintain both, to encourage our armies in the field, to uphold the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania, and to do everything in their power to crush out this infamous rebellion.

Foreign Opinion.

Some little curiosity has existed as to the manner in which the news of Union successes would be received in England. Of course, The Times affects to doubt the fact of Concrat he has promptly and gracefully done so. federate defeat in Maryland, suggesting that It is unnecessary to repeat the many Demo- the news "must have been cooked at Washcrats who have been appointed to leading ington." The Daily News, Star, and other commands in the army, but it may refresh the papers frankly congratulate us upon our memory of even a Breckinridge partisan, and re- triumphs, and go to the length of placing Mcmind him of his unjust assaults upon the Na- | CLELLAN's troops upon a par with British, as regards endurance and persistence in battle. and of acknowledging the enterprise and good generalship of General McClellan. In the Naval and Military Gazette, edited by W. H. Maryland was a decided failure. PALMERS-

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, Esq., is making an

Now and Then.

The knowledge of the fact that Mr. WIL LIAM L. HIRST, the Democratic candidate for City Solicitor, was a vice president of the Secession meeting held at National Hull, January 16, 1861, will not help his prospects with loval voters. That meeting passed resolutions favoring the secession of Pennsylvania, and professed to feel the "wrongs of their brethren of the South" as "their own." The stern patriotism of Major Anderson was utterly ignored, and the firing on the American flag regarded as of no consequence whatever to them. Those choice patriots, WILLIAM B. REED and GEORGE M. WHARTON, were the If any leval man refuses to vote the loyal | chief speakers. Every man connected with ticket, for personal reasons or local prejudice, that atrocious meeting should be consigned let the ban be placed upon him. He has to political infamy; and certainly the party given strength to the enemy by weakening the which selects such Secession sympathizers strength of his friends, and should be forever | for its candidates, deserves overwhelming defeat.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

we see the name of Brigadier General James WASHINGTON, October 10, 1862. I wish I could folly impress upon the peo-S. JACKSON, of that State. General JACKSON was about forty years of age, and has been ple of Pennsylvania the intense interest that is felt here by all good men in the result of your well known as a politician and a public man. election on Tuesday next. Not merely in of-He was a member of the old Whig party, and an intimate triend of HENRY CLAY, JOHN J. ficial circles, but wherever a thoroughly loyal CRITTENDEN. GEORGE D. PRENTICE, and the leaders of that great organization. With the end of the Whig party he became an American, supporting Mr. FILLMORE in 1856, and Mr. Bell in 1860. When the rebellion broke out, he laid aside all party associations, attached himself to the Union cause, and, with the aid of CRITTENDER, GUTHRIE, PREN-TICE, HARNEY, and others, raised the Union banner in Kentucky. When Kentucky gave her overwhelming vote in favor of the Union, General Jackson was chosen Representative to Congress. The war began to assume greater proportions— Kentucky was invaded, and ALBERT SIDNEY Johnston established his camp at Bowling Green. General Jackson at once left his seat in Congress, proceeded to Kentucky, and raised a regiment of cavalry, under an order of Secretary CAMERON. He entered into the campaign under General Bull, and very soon became famous for his bravery, skill, and enterprise. When the war lulled, and his services were no longer necessary in the field, General Jackson returned to Congress and occupied his seat until the adjournment. For his meritorious services he received the appointment of Brigadier General from President Lincoln. Returning at once to his State, he was placed in command of a division. With his division he took part in the recent battle at Bardstown, and died gallantly fight-To die such a death, and for such a cause, was the highest ambition of a man like James S. JACKSON. He was the type of a Kentucky gentleman. To a commanding personal appearance he added an exquisite grace and suavity of manner, an honor that never was sullied, and a character that seemed to embody the purest and noblest chivalry. He had the conscience of this fight. He was a Union man for the sake of the Union, and now, with his heart's blood, he has sealed his devotion to the flag. He leaves a multitude of friends, who will honor his courage and patriotism,

A Leaf from a Shameful Record.

and mourn his untimely and gallant end.

ing in the cause of his country.

Gen. James S. Jackson.

Among those who have fallen in Kentucky

We have said so often, and so often proved the charge, that the leaders of the Breckinridge party are in favor of a dissolution of the Union, and anxious to make Pennsylvania a member of the Southern Confederacy, that it nay seem like supercrogation to repeat it. The evidence is accumulating, however, and we have now enough to convince all but those who are disloyal themselves or under disloyal influences. Here we have an extract from a speech delivered by WM. B. REED, before the National Democratic Association, September 4, 1860, in support of John C. Breckinginge. The whole speech possesses a painful and a shameful interest in view of the events that have transpired since its delivery. The extract we select, however, will show that the mind of Mr. REED was filled with the idea that animated Francis W. Hughes when he wrote his celebrated Secession resolution six months later. It shows that even then the secession of Pennsylvania was a foregone conclusion in DALL were laboring to place Pennsylvania in the position of Virginia, so that, side by side, they might drift into the abyss of treason, evolution, and civil war:

"What, then, in this crisis, when the North, the compact, fanatical North—for such in its anti-slavery organization it is from the northern boundary of this Commonwealth, eastward and westward is thus advancing in its conscious and aggressive power, and the South suspicious—I do not like to say timorous, though the feeling may well be ex-cused, with the danger before them and around them but almost desperate; what, then, I ask, is the duty, what the interest, what should be the attitude of Pennsylvania—this great State, that has never yet cast her controlling vote in favor of Abolitionism, or anything tainted with Abolitionism, but always with national and Union men, and on the side of the Constitution? Her vote new, if she will be true to her history and her great traditions, can save the nation and the Union. If she vote with the Northern candidate, Pennsylvania becomes, as one of your resolutions the other night said, the fag-end, or in more dignified phrase, the rear-guard of the great Abolition party, and is separated forever—for it is a st p that cannot be retraced—from her natural allies of the South and of the South and Southwest: for I undertake to vast and controlling interest in the prosperity of tured products of which we are so justly proud, and bout which we are so properly solicit

market in the South, and especially the Southwest,

or south of a parallel running due west. The bes

trade for our railways is of course the local trade. and next to it is that which comes from the south ward and westward." Garibaldi Cannot Com It appears a cutter written by Mr. P. A. TAYLOR, an English Parliament-man, who went to Spezzia to see Garibaldi, that, from the severity of the gallant leader's wounds, it is not likely he can even be moved out of his bed for a long time. The most serious injury is in his ancle, and it is feared that it must terminate in permanent lameness. Mr. TAY-LOR is the gentleman who, in the House of Commons' debate on American affairs on the 6th of August, made an eloquent speech in reply to Mr. Lindsay's diatribes against the Union, and effectually silenced that notorious sympathizer with "the so-called Southern Confederacy." He is the friend of good government and freedom all over the world.

"Addresses will be delivered by CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Lewis C. Cassidy, and GEORGE W. BIDDLE." This is an extract from an advertisement in the daily papers. CHARLES J. Biddle has a record well-known; George W. BIDDLE is the gentleman who refused to allow his name to appear among those who met to do honor to the Union, and forward enlistments for the war; while Lewis C. Cassidy is a Douglas Democrat! "To what base uses do we come at last."

Mr. McMichael.

The statesmanlike speech of this veteran ournalist, as delivered at Norristown, on last Thursday evening, will be found at length on our fourth page this morning. Never, at any period of his life, has Mr. McMichael more efficiently proved his sincere devotion to the Government than during the present emer-

Public Entertainments. WALNUT STREET THEATRE. -Mr. Eddy performs for the last time to-night, appearing as Charles de Moor, in

Schiller's play of "The Bobbers," and as O'Callaghan, in "His Last Legs." In the performance of both these characters, Mr Eddy proves himself to be not only a good but a versatile actor; and, although the houses during his engagement have been well attended, we believe he would continue to grow in public favor if his engagement continued longer. Miss Charlotte Thompson is announced to appear, on Monday night, for a short engagement, playing Alice, in the drama of that name, produced last season with the

Miss Bateman -Politics and the war have taken such complete possession of our columns, that we can only find room to say that Miss Bateman still keeps on her triumphal course, with applauding thousands at her harlot wheels. Her performance of Pauline last evening was an exquisite piece of acting. To night we have the pretty comedy of the "Honeymoon," and Miss CAPTAIN WILLIAMS -The exhibition of this hale, earty, honest Jack Tar is one of the most unique and pleasant entertainments now in the city. Those who may object to the theatre or the opera will be delighted with the Captain, while those who admire true, because natural, dramatic power, equal in its freshness and rough beauty to any effort on the stage, will enjoy the Captain's entertainment's at Corcert Hall. We heartly re-

commend him to the patronege of the public. ABEL & CO 'S STEREOPTICON, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. The proprietors of this wonderful instrument have re-ceived an offer from an enterprising Gothamite for the removal of their beautiful exhibition to that city. Out citizens should avail themselves of the present opportunity to witness the marvellous productions of this instenment. The programme for this afternoon is especially prepared for the amusement and gratification of the sdies and juveniles. None should fail to go at once.

New Publications

"The Wife's Stratagem" is a collection of slight atoies, somewhat awkwardly set in the frame-work of nother story, which needlessly ends sorrowfully. The book was evidently written by a woman, and many may think it pleasant reading for an hour. It is carelessly written. In the sentence (p. 257) "One day he threw s plumber who had insulted his mother out of a secondstory window," the reader has to guess whether the mother was insulted out of a window or the plumber thrown out of it. Published by Appletons; on sale by The American Sunday-School Union has just published a new set of books for children, well written, neatly printed, and prettily illustrated. They are called

"Uncle Jabez," "A Secret Revealed," "Miss Katy's Little Maid," and "Kate Morgan and her Soldiers." These are tales which even parents as well as children may read to advantage—which we take to be the test of a invenile volume. ENGLISH PICTORIALS .- We have the Illustrated Lon-

don News and Illustrated News of the World, (both with fine portraits of Garibaldi, of the 27th September, received from Mr. Upham, 403 Chestnut street.

An Important Order Modified.

man is to be found, whether from the free or border States, the hope is warmly expressed that you may utterly overwhelm the Breckinridge leaders. Should old Pennsylvania, with the issue so fairly presented to her, (Francis W. Hughes declaring, by all his words and acts, in favor of secession and separation, and the friends of the Government declaring, by all their words and acts, in favor of the Union), decide for Hughes, and against the National Union men, it will carry more dismay to the hearts of the friends of the good cause than if a great victory were won by the rebel armies that are eating out the substance of poor old Virginia. In other States the so-called Democracy, whenever they place themselves decidedly under the Breckinridge banner, contemplate with cold philosophy the utter certainty of defeat. But in Pennsylvania, where the leaders of the opposition to the Administration are more defiant and open than elsewhere, their allies and sympathizers here seem to have made up their minds that they are to be sustained. This fact should be taken closely to heart by every Republican and Democrat really in favor of the Government and the war. It should heal all dissensions, whether they occur in municipal, legislative, or Congressional districts. The very unity of the enemies of the Administration is probably the best inducement that could be presented to its friends to unite at once in a solid phalanx. The loss of the Keystone State to the Administration, on Tuesday next, would almost be irreparable. It would be hailed as a verdict in favor of the very worst doctrines of the common enemy. It would be accepted as a decree affirming the monstrous heresies of James Buchanan and those who have heretofore acted and continue to act with him. Its effect abroad would be electrical. There is not a foreign journal adverse to our country that would not hail it as equivalent to a defeat of the armies of the Republic. It would be the forerunner of dissensions in Congress and among the people, and probably of such a peace, as, beginning in the dislocation of the States, would terminate in a new and a more protracted civil war. In my conversations with the soldiers who come from the camps to this city, I have been struck by the language they hold in regard to the issues to be decided in the coming elections. They have been so fully taught the infamy, and ingratitude, and cruelty of the rebellion, that they can see no other path to pursue but that which leads to the maintenance of the Federal authorities. The man who contributed to the disruption and destruction of the Democratic party, John C. Breckinridge, is now in arms against the country, a major general in the rebel army, and yet the heroic soldiers of the free States, who contend against him and his companions, find men who are safely at their own homes sympathizing with him, and teaching and enforcing the deleterious doctrines of 1860, and even forgiving his bloody and remorseless ingratitude in 1862! The Administration of Mr. Lincoln looks upon the election in Pennthe minds of the Breckinridge leaders; that | sylvania as upon the impending battle in Vir-Mr. REED, and Mr. Hughes, and Mr. RAN- ginia. It trusts to see all its friends voting for it in your State, as all its friends are fighting for it in the Old Dominion. This sentiment is not only worthy of study and remembrance by the people, but by those who hold place and make money under the Government. This class should recollect that the people, the unofficial and disinterested people, are giving their all to the good cause, and

FROM WASHINGTON

they cannot rescue themselves from grave

censure if they do not go far beyond the pa-

triotic example of the loyal masses.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, October 10, 1862.

Position of Gen. McClellan. The intimate friends of Gen. McCLELLAN in this city say that he has become convinced of the folly of endeavoring to conciliate the pro-slavery feeling of certain bitter partisan politicians in our loyal States, and that he has never, since the war commenced, entertained any other sentiment than that of an avowed intuition of crushing the rebellion at all hazards, ascording to the tules of civilized warfare, and those suggested by the statesmen in the civil a -- or ment rrominent Regulticans here insist that he heartily endorses the President's policy of emancipation as a most relutary war measure. One of McClellan's most trusted friends, a general staff officer, is known to have drawn up the emancipation bill for the District of Columbia. Indeed, it cannot be denied that our young chieftain is in favor of using every honorable means in our grasp to crush the heteful rebellion. He and the President entertain precisely the same opinions as to the probriefy of the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. It is

An Important Order by Secretary Welles. First Lieutenant Eugene A. FMALLEY, of the Marine Corpe, was tried last month at Norfolk on the charge of attence without leave from his station at the Gospart navy yard. The court found him gnilty and sentenced him to be reprimanded in general orders by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy. The decision on this sentence has required serious consideration on the part of the evising power. The Secretary, in his general order, ays: "If it were not confirmed, the officer convicted would altegether escape punishment for an offence which the majority of military men would certainly regard as of a grave character, particularly when committed in time of war, at a station but recently in the possession

his desire that every one should sustain the present Ad.

"The court hav, a wested to no palliating circumstances in explanation of the lenity of their sentence, and on reviewing the record I can perceive none except the plea of limited experience of the duties of an officer urged by the accused in this defence. This sentence, unaccompanied by any comment, is not calculated properly to enlarge the limited experience of a young officer, or give him correct notions of the importance of discipline. would tend rather to mislead him. I am constrained therefore, in confirming it, to accompany this reprimand of Lieut. EMALLEY with an admonition to him and other young officers in the corps not to regard the sentence in this case as indicating the true character of the offence

Naval Orders. Lieutenant Commander John G. WALKER has been ordered to the Mississippi rquadron. Acting Master S. N. FREEMAN has been ordered to the command of the United States mortar schooner C. P. Williams. Acting Master B. C. DEANE has been ordered to the command of the United States mortar schooner Dan Smith. Acting Master W. G. WRIGHT has been ordered to the command of the United Staces mortar schooner Artella. Ohief Engineer O. H. LORING has been detached from the Minnescta, and ordered to Cincinnati to superintend the construction of Government machinery. Chief Engireer W. W. Dungan has been ordered to the Minuesota. First Assistant Engineer N. B. LITTIG. Second Assistant H. W. Boniz, and Third Assistants W. A. DRIPPS and JOSEPH HOOPES, have been ordered to the iron-clad stsamer Passaic. Lieutenant A. S. MACKENZIE

has been detached from ordnance duty, and ordered to the South Atlantic squadron. The Issue of Postage Stamps. During the last quarter ending with September, the These stamps represent the eggregate amount of anding with the thirtieth of June. A large proportion of the last issue is yet in the hands of postmasters, unold, though, no doubt, half a million of dollars' worth t stamps are in circulation as currency. The National Bank Note Company have furnished postage stamps as well as treasury and note currency, far in advance of the contract, and are constantly extending their facilities for increased daily supplies.

A Conference with the President. John Ross, accompanied by the Commissioner of Indisn Affairs, Dole, and Colonel Coffin, Superintendent of the Southern Indian Division, had a conference with the President this afternoon, on business connected with the Cherokee and other Indian tribes. No More Lint Required.

Through the contributions of the people, in response the appeal heretefore made, the Medical Department bas been supplied with immense quantities of lint and dressing, and therefore no more are at present required. The Protection of the People of Colorado. Governor Evans, of Colorado, is here in order to make rangements for the protection of the Territory from Indian depredations, and guarding the overland route, by which the people are furnished with domestic sup-The Indian Hostilities in Minnesota.

Intelligence was received here to day, in official quarters, that the Sioux Indians in Minnesota have ceased their hostilities, and were surrendering, and that the military authorities were severely puntabing the most prominent of the guilty parties. The entire number of warriors does not exceed 1,100 Stand of Colors. The stand of colors presented to the — New York Regiment, by the city of Brooklyn, will be committed to the

care of Col. Dodge, late its colonel. The Postage Currency. The National Bank Note Company have got the daily delivery of post ge currency up to \$17,500, and it's understood that it will reach \$50,000 by the early part of next week. The total amount already delivered is \$1.

155,000.

The order from the War Department issued in August ast, has been modified by substituting the word "sunumerary" instead of "incompetent," as character izing the officers to be must red out of service on the disbanding of the 57th Pennsylvania and 87th New York Volunteers, the men having been transferred to other regiments from the same States, under the direction of the general commanding the Army of the Potomac.

Curious Incident. A gentleman from Harper's Ferry states that, on the top of a pillar of one of the churches, which was much battered in the Antietam fight, some one had written, in large letters, "THE RESULT OF SLAVERY." Hundreds had written their names on the post below endorsing the

Appointments and Promotions. Brigadier General James B. McPherson, to be majo eneral of volunteers; De Witt Olinton, to be aid-decamp, with the rank of captain; Revs William A. Hitchcock, of Connecticut, and James A. Coleman, of Pennylvania, to be chaplains in the navy. Lieut. Comman ders J. C. Febiger and H. S. Newcomb have been pro-moted to commanders in the navy. Liouts. Abner Read, Le Roy Fitch, and T. H. Eastman, have been promoted to lieutenant commanders. Second Lieut. William B. Brown has been promoted to a first lieutenancy in the Marine Corps. Thomas McEllwell has been appointed an acting ensign, and ordered to the Missis-

The Yellow Fever at Wilmington, N. C. There appears to be no abatement of the yellow fever at Wilmington, N. C. During the week ending on Friday evening last, October 3, 267 new cases and 82 death

The Postage Currency. There was a double row of applicants the entire length of the Treasury Department to day for the postage cur-Miscellaneous. An influential citizen, named FRANK HENRY, was

knocked down to night on Pennsylvania avenue, near Brover's Theatre, by several ruffians. It is supposed he was followed, as a dark place was chosen to commit the outrage. Suspicion is fastened on certain rebel sympahizers whom Mr. HENRY had denounced. Dr. JAMES KING, division surgeon of the Pennsylvani descrive Corps, was to-day relieved, to assume the position Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, to which place he as been appointed by Governor Curtin, vice Dr. H. H MITH, resigned. Dr. KING has been for over a year in the field, and is regarded by the army as one of the most

nccessful and efficient surgeons.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

Rebel Raid into Pennsylvania. STUART'S CAVALRY AT MERCERSBURG

AND CHAMBERSBURG.

SURRENDER OF THOSE TOWNS HARRISBURG. October 10-7.30 P. M -Governor Cur in has just received the following despatch from Colone

McClure : CHAMBERSBURG, October 10. - Mercersburg was occur pied by Stuart's rebel cavalry to day, and they are now dvancing on Chambersburg. They took the horses and all other property vanted at Mercersburg, offering rebel scrip for it. They did no lujury to individuals, that I have heard of. HARRISBURG, October 10, 11 o'clock P. M. Degpatches just received from Shippensburg, confirm the lews of the rebel occupation of Chambersburg. The advance force consisted of 1,000 cavalry and six

ourg telegraph wire. Great Union Victory in Kentucky General Buell Defeats Bragg's Army

pieces of artillery. The rebels have cut the Chambers-

FFICIAL DESPATCHES RECEIVED THE WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, October 10 .- The Star of this evening Star went to press, the War Department received a lespatch from the West, conveying the welcome news that yesterday General Buell fought a great battle with the army under Major General Bragg, in which he gained a great victory for the cause of the Union. The telegrapher adds assurance that "there is no mis-

take about this result this time." Further information—official reports—of this most important engagement and Union victory will doubtles Signal and Decisive Victory of

General Buell. LOUISVILLE, October 10-|Special to the New York Herald. I-Buell has gained a signal and decisive victory

Bragg is used up. The Fight on Thursday.

LOUISVILLE, October 10 .- Early yesterday mornin Gen Buell attacked Gen. Bragg's forces, at Clioplin creek, in the immediate vicinity of Perryville. and retreated rapidly over three diverging roads, south ward. Our forces were in close pursuit, and hoped to bag the At the last accounts Gen. Gilbert's forces were in th reer of the rebels, and some distance below them. Militory exigencies require the suppression o mme of the place. There are no further accounts of the losses on either Louisville is in a state of great anxiety and excite

ent respecting the fate of our soldiers in the pending battle. hither from Bardstown, with the remains of General Jackson and Terrell, and Colonel Webster, of the 98th

The Battle of Perryville, Ky. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10 .- Among the casualties at the battle of Perryville, on Wednesday, are the following: KILLED -General Jackson, General Terrill, Acting Brigadier General Webster, Acting Brigadier Genera Lytle, of Ohio; Lieut. Col. Jewett, 15th Kentucky Cavalry; Major Campbell, 15th Kentucky Cavalry. WOUNDED.-Colonel Pope, of the 15th Kentucky Cavalry. There is no confirmation of the report

General Eheridan's death. General Rosseau is reported to have been slightly wounded. Colonel Wolford, of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, after five charges, tool two batteries, and the enemy, after fighting, were driver back eight miles. The foregoing account relates to the fight which took place on Wednesday. There are various rumors in circulation concerning fight which is said to have taken place yesterday (Thurs day), with a favorable issue to the Union cause, but they are traceable to no authentic source. At the headquarters in this city, up to eleven o'clock this (Friday) orning, no advices have been received from the battlefield later than Wednesday evening. Our forces in the fight on Wednesday numbered about 15,000 infantry, eight batteries of artillery, and 2,500 cavalry. Beinforce ments were received towards the close of the engage ment. The rebel force has not been estimated. No accounts have yet been received of the losses or ither tide, but they are supposed to have been large from the mortality among the field officers. A large amou-

lance train is now leaving Louisville to bring the wound

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 9 -The flag of truce boat Metamora arrived this morning from Aikin's Landing. She brought no papers.

Capt. Grier Tallmage, Quartermaster at this place is lying very ill with the jauxdice. He is not expected to live until morning. Dr. J. Zacharie, the chiropodist, accompanied by his assistant, arrived this morning. He is authorized by the War Department to examine the feet of the soldiers, an remove any corns, bunions, &c. He brings testimonial from a large number of the commanding officers in our army, President Lincoln heading the list

The Pursuit of the Rebels by Rosecrans CAIRO, October 9 .- The reported death of General Ogleaby, from wounds received at Corinth, is incorrect The report of the Federal occupation of Grand June Our troops occupy Rienzi. We have chased Price a ar as Ridley, and so far as can be ascertained the chase is still kept up.

News from the Rebel States. THE NEW MERRIMAC NOT YET READY FOR SEA-WHAT THE REBELS THINK OF MARYLAND. A gent eman who left Richmond on Saturday says he as on board the Merrimac No. 2, on Friday last. During the last quarier ending with September, the Fost Office Department issued to postmatters one hundred and three thousand for hundred and twenty-five postage stamps, as is shown by the bill of the Fational Bank Note Company.

These stamps represent the tegregate amount of contracting the Merrimac No 2 is fully plated. She is not yet ready for sea, but has all the plates which it is intended to put on her and has had for two minths. Her guns are all on board, but only one of them is mounted. She would have been ready for sea two months ago, but one of her causil and its to be ready for sea two months ago, but one of her natined by three companies of artillery and a company Troops continue to serve in Etchmond, but in small numbers, and are hurried North to reinforce Lee.

Three or four hundred wounded arrive daily in Richmond, but are always brought in during the night, and the papers never mention the number; the destre being apparently to hide the disasters as much as possible from public... The rebels are building another iron-clad 160 feet long

The Confeds are disgusted with Maryland. Before Lee's entrance into that State its redemption was the theme of all Secesh. "My Maryland," which was heard on all eccasions, in parlor, hall, and on the street, is now takened and normalings it. abooed, and no me sings it.
First class negroes sell in Bichmond at \$1,200 Cen. ftderate money.

The Bichmond Whig of the 8th inst. contains an order of Gen. Lee, thanking his army for their services in the recent battles, but telling them that much more remains to be accomplished, as the enemy again threatens invalaion.

The army correspondent of the Savannah Republican writes from Winchester, September 28th, giving a most gloomy account of the condition of the Confederate army, in want of food and clothing The bog cholers is fearfully prevalent in Virginia, and a meat famine is dreaded.

The Whig has the following Confederate account of the battle of Corinti:

MOBILE, Oct. 7.— a special despatch to the Advertiser

MOBILE, Oct. 7.— A special despatch to the Advertiser and Register deted Tupes, 6th, P. M. says:
"Nothing reliable from Obrinth since Van Dorn's despatch. A courier, arrived to day, says that on the 4th, our troops drove the enemy from and occupied their entenchments but fafterwards were forced to fa'l back rom the town. Heavy canonading was heard yesterday from points above here. The fight must have been most bloody. A courier is hously expected from the scene of conflict?"

D. W. Rogers, of the 14th Virginia Regiment, is to be the scene of cobilict."

D. W. Bogers, of the 14th Virginia Begiment, is to be secured for descrition.

Judge E. P. Pitts, of Virginia, is to be tried for treason

"THE SAFE REFUGE IN THE DAY OF CALAMITY."—This is the subject of an edifying sermon, and one eminently calculated to give comfort, confidence, and good advice from the teachings of the Holy Scriptures to the people, during the prevalence of the war. The sermon was delivered in St. Jude's Protesfant Episcopal Church, in this city, on Sunday, September 7th, current year, by the rector, Rev Edward Lumebery, and has been published in neal pamphlet form by the vestry of the Church.

LOCAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. Enthusiastic Meetings Last Evening. A number of meetings were held in the various wards of the city last evening, by the loyal people, in order to adopt measures to enable the Administration to prosecute with increased vigor and bring to a speedy close the war, and also for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the National

Union Convention. The proceedings at the different places of meeting were as follows; UNION MEETING IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD. A large meeting of the National Union party was held in the Fifteenth ward, on the open lot at the north-West corner of Righteenth and Green streets. A fine band of music enlivened the preceedings, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Coleman Bellers, Esq., presided, assisted by a number of vice presidents and secretaries. Col. John W. Forney was the first speaker. He

I do not doubt, fellow-citizens, that but for the uning

I do not doubt, fellow-citizens, that but for the unpropitious state of the weather, this meeting, which is sufficiently large, would have been an overwhelming demonstration. I am here in response to the invitation of your committee, not intending, on account of the rain which is beginning to fell again, to fake up much of your time in discussing the issues involved in the election which takes place on Tuesday hext.

The truth is there never has been a political contest in this content of the rain which the writing the leave made for the second of the rain which the writing the content of the rain which the writing the second of the rain which the writing the second of the rain which the writing the second of the rain which we will be the writing the second of the rain which we will be a second of the rain which we will be a second of the rain which is the writing the second of the rain which we will be a second of the rain which will be a second of the rain which we will b this country in which the principle contended for has been so well understood and so widely circulated. In other days, there were issues which concerned up passing pros-perity, but which, compared to the present issue, were immaterial—issues relating to finance, to territory, and to those matters which form a part of the ordinary legisla-tion of the country. But now, when there is no part, in-volved in this contest, we have only to know that it is for our country that we are fighting; and the man who does not respond is either wilfully blind to his interest, or wil-fully resolved to neglect his duty. I feel so profoundly in this crisis, that I can scarcely believe that any American citizen would besitate; and the appalling and astounding fact which is presented to us in the array of a large body

fact which is presented to us in the array of a large body of our citizens against the Government, is beyond parallel in eur own history, and beyond explanation on the part of the wisest and best of men.

It is extraordinary that, in view of the sufferings of our brothers and friends in battle, and in view of the atrocities, the our ages, and the murders of those who are fighting against our beloved country, that any one living here in the peaceful and prosperous North, and seeing the strait in which we stand, should refuse to give the Government his aid, and to sustain and strengthen

seeing the strain in which we staind, should refuse to give the Government his aid, and to sustain and strengthen those who are fighting our battles. In after times, when the historian comes to write of these days, he will be more puzzled to account for the conduct of that party in the free States which calls itself Democratic, than to account for the fauaticism and the infatuation of those in the Southern States, who have plunged us into this

in the Southern States, who have plunged us into this war.

And let me say here that I deny, as I have denied elsewhere, and shall deny all the time, the right of this organization to the name of Democrat. I have spent twenty-cdd lears in the Democratio party, have served it faithfully and well, have believed in its dectrines, and have been reared, as it were, at the feet of its Gamalie. I was taught that the creed of that Democracy which I professed and practised up to the year 1857, was, first of all, devotion to the American Unien, hatred of all aristocracy, unceasing, abrorbing, and religious love for the majority principle, and devotion to the rights, the interests, and the well being of the laborer and the mechapic [Applause.] This was the Democracy which I understood, and to forward which I have labored. What right has the party which to-day usurps the name of Democracy to that title? Look at it. If there are any present who will not bearen to her of their bleeding country; who will not bearen to her cries as she calls upon them to come forward and savo and serve her in this the darkest hour that ever befell a free people; if they will not be affected by this, their duty, let me see whether I cannot appeal to them by another consideration—by that which proves that the so-called Democratic party is a selfish, a proscriptive, and an aristocracy. It is an aristocracy first in its leaders. Take the leaders with hearty cheers. MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE ADMINISTRA-Notwitstanding the disagreeable state of the weather an immense concourse of the residents of the Seventh ward assembled last evening, at the corner of Nineteenth and South streets, to endorse the nominations made by National Union Convention. A platform was erected on the corner of the streets, and a fine band of music was the corner of the streets, and a fine band of music was in attendence. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Francis A. Godwin, Esq. A series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting and endorsing the acts of Administration were read by John D. Watson, Esq., and adopted amid great ontuisasm.

Chas. Gilpin, Esq., was the first speaker. He briefly alluded to the importance of the struggle now before the people, and called upon all present to sustain, with their suffrages, the Administration.

Colonel Philip S. White followed in one of his pacular, withy, and particular addresses. Although a Kentuckian witty, and patriotic addresses. Although a Kentuckian by birth, whose friends were all south of the Potomac, yet he was for the emancipation scheme to the letter, as he felt that this was a sure way of bringing the war to a speedy close. Charles O'Neill. Esq., the National candidate for Con tocratic organization. ["That's so !" and cheers.] I say it is an aristocracy. It is an aristocracy first in its leaders. Take the leaders gress, was introduced, and received with loud cheers.

MR. O'NEILL'S SPEECH. of the Democratic party in the city of Philadelphia. I need not mention their names, they are familiar, very familiar FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SEVENTH WARD: We have FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SEVENTH WARD: We have heard with much pleasure the elequence of the speakers who have already spoken, and whose efforts I am sure will lead you all to earnest and active interest for the success of the nominees of the National Union party. The voters of Philadelphia have never had presented to them better men for the positions for which they have been nominated. (I speak of course, for the other candidates.) You are certainly satisfied that the duty of all citizens is to aid in the election of the whole tloket. The trimpul of a portion of the ticket only would be innot mention their names, they are laminar, very lamiliar to you. They are all, of that class of politicians who have heretofore constituted themselves an exclusive easte, the parvonues, the representatives of a faded and gone-by regime, having no more sympathy with the masses of our people than the old nobility of France had with those our people than the old nobility of France had with those who, at the end of the last century, overturned their rotten monrachy. They are an aristocracy in their leaders, but they are more an aristocracy in the ends it ey have in view. Their organization rests exclusively upon slavery (loud on-ers)—upon human slavery—an institution without which the Southern States would have been a nowling wilderness, or else populated by men like the freemen of the North; an institution which has cultivated a class of men in the South who, if they have any instinct, it is shat of contempt for the working men of the North; an institution which was fifty represented in the person of Senator Ham. The triumph of a portion of the ticket only would be in-complete, and give our enemies encouragement. Then let us all work together to secure the election solid. But, fellow citizens, we are meeting to night, not as we But, fellow offizens, we are meeting to night, not as we have been accustomed to meet, for discuss mere party questions, but as men aiming to aid and uphold, by all means in our power, the Administration of this Government in its patriotic and unceasing efforts to subdue a rebellion against the Constitution, the laws, and the Union of thirty-four hitherto prosperous and happy States. The old issues between parties, which in the past led us to the polls, and rallied us to exertions for the success of our candidates, have, for the present, subsided, and even the time-honored name of the galant Henry Olay, and the glorious American system of protection, the reference was fifty represented in the person of Senator Ham-mond, who designated the laboring people of the free States as "mudeills." This class of people in the South entertain the sincere opinion that every man who works for his living is their interior, and it has made them arrogant, insolent, and dictatorial—["That's so"]—and it has made the women (I speak of them with entire respect) luxunious, enervated, and lazy. It has made the time-honored name of the gallant Henry Olay, and the glorious American system of protection, the reference-to which, in this locality especially, nerved the arm and cheered the heart of the workingman as he toiled in the factory and the thop, are laid aside and lost in the more exalted rally.—Our Government!—our Government!—it must be saved—it shall not fell! [Applause.] Our country!—our country!—our country!—in one unbroken bond of Union—it shall not perish while we, its citizens, have a deliar to spend or a life to lose of Renewed an an exclusive caste-a caste which introduced itself in Washington, and regarded us as unworthy to be its ocial companions, and only to be tolerated in ne Democratic party because we allowed it to an obnoxious aristocracy resting upon slavery; an aristocracy more hateful than any in the world's history. Is it possible that the Democrats of this great old city, who, in days gone by, have responded have a dollar to spend, or a life to lose. [Benewed ap plante.]
Follow-citizens, there is a responsibility resting upon to the appeals of such statesmen as Lewis Cass and George to the appeals of such statesmen as Lewis Cass and George M. Dallas, and Renry Horn—is it possible that they are now willing not only to follow the leadership of men who are in their whole nature aristocrats, but to rest upon an institution which is intensely and entirely aristocratic? ["No!"]

But, I contend further that these so-called Democratic

Follow-citizens, there is a responsibility resting upon us grater than we have ever had before. Loyal men of the People's party, of the Republican party, of the Democratic party, or of any other party, are called upon to make a united exercion to support the Administration in such a way as to crush out rebellion and to destroy it at once. You are not asked to give up your principles; you are not implored to lay down forever the cherished ideas you may have had while the strength of party prevailed; you are not entreated to yield "one jot or little" of your admiration of party encesses hitherto achieved; but now, in this crisis of our history, in this period of woes, and miseries, and tribulations, national and individual, you are asked, you are entreated, to stand up for the Government, to come forth as a solid, unbroken mass of patriotic men, determined, by your votes, to sustain what has been already, and what may hereafter be leaders are an aristocracy in a still worse sense that in any I have yet shown. Apart from their sympathy with the murderers of their country's liberties, ["god"] apart from the fact that day and night they are looking ferward with hope to see our armies de and that they cover this over with thin veil of loyalty to save their worthless lives from popular indignation, is the extraordinany feature that they are trying to induce the despotisms of the old world to aid the slaveholding rebellion. Who ever heard before of the Democratic tain what has been already, and what may hereafter be necessary to be done, to preserve for you and your pos-terity such a country and such a Government as is now stirring to save itself from the wanton destruction and rebellion. Who ever heard before of the Democratic party (being in sympathy with England against its ewn country? Who ever heard of a Democrat who did not regard the aristocracies of the old world with hatred and contempt? [Oheers] No portion of the creed of the Democratic party has been more strongly written than that in which it appeals to the people here to avoid the snares and the delusions of foreign interference? And yet to day we have the Democratic party, or an organization of leaders better named the Brechinnige party, [cheers,] praying, and imploring, and waiting for the interference of our foreign foes. [Cheers] To their credit be it said, they do not deny this accusation, but glory in admitting it. Who esolation it enemies are trying to bring upon it. Obcers.] w citi ens, let us look for a moment upon what been expended; at least 150 000 men have volunteered for the army; thousands have laid down their lives upon the field of battle, and many are at this moment suffering, without complaint, from wounds received in their country's service. [Applause]

Where will not Pennsylvanians and Philadelphians go under the lead of their brave and war worn chief tain, Major General MCOlellan; [Loud-sprisman]. There is present MCOlellan; [Loud-sprisman]. There is present of the life and to bear wounds for his country's cause. And yet, my fellow, citizens, what Cheers To their credit be it said, they do not deny this accusation, but glory in admitting it. Who would have supposed, ten years ago, that here in the State of Pennsylvania, in whose chief metropolis are contained so many glorious memories of the Bevolution; the State in which the Declaration of Independence was first precision; the State where the Constitution was made; the State of the first Congress; the State of Brandy wine. The defendence of Franklin and the heroes and sages of the past—all of whose provides and whose history are illuminated with is country's cause. And yet my fellow citizens, what avails the liberal outpouring of blood and treasure in the past eighteen months, and what may yet have to be given of both in the future, if we at home are not auxious to yield our hearty support to the Government by sustaining the men at the polls who will give the Administration full and entire aid to the last exhausting limits of its tower? Cheers! or Franklin and the heroes and sages of the past—all of whose records and whose history are illuminated with their glorious deede—that here, in the name of the Democratic party, the banner of the dissolution of the Union would be boldly raised? The deliberate complacency with which this has been done startles my mind the more I reflect upon it.

From Stytember, 1880, when William B. Reed called upon bis followers to vote for Breckinridge, and told them that Pennsylvania must go with the South and cut loose from the North; from the 16th of January, 1861, when the same leader, sided and abetted by the men who are now opposing the National Union party. rower? [Oheers]
I think we can fairly bring before the world the gal-

these contractors who are realizing immense fortunes out of the Government; and every one of them should act upon the advice given to me by the Secretary of War a few weeks ago "I hold," he said, "that every man who makes a dime out of the Government in this dark hour, ought to apend helf of that dime to save the Government.

ment from destruction." [Gheers.] I am frank to say that in the past I have been against the practice of dragooning men in the Government employ into the support of the party that may be in power at the time; but now, when the Government, like a great ship, may be staggering into the very depths of the hell of anarchy and disminen, I held that no man, whether cantiality or mechanic should be content to they moved.

capitalist or mechanic, should be content to take mone

capitalist of mechanic, should be centent to take money of the Government and refuse to go to the polis and vote for that Government on Tuesday next [1 we ll keep the old ship shoat," and cheers]; and so I was glad to see that our good old Irient, honest John Uovode, went down to the navy yard yesterday afternoon, and told these truths to the men working there, I had the control of the control

I had the pleasure of following his example at the

Arsenal this morning, and Ibelieve that wherever a good Union man has men in bis employ, he should make the peint upon them to support the Government. Working mer, not so fortunate as to be in the employment of the Government, and rich men, who have earned their, money by honest industry in former days, are ready to give up everything. They send forth their children to battle, and are p epared to go themselves. We are here now as a great reserve army, watting for the hour which may come when it will be

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I think we can fairly bring before the world the gallant and patriotic action of the sons of Pennsylvania. I know how much her soldiers are relied upon by command ers in the field. I need not tell you how the spontaneous uprising of 70,000 of her citizens, from every walk of life, saved her borders from the pollution of a malignant and bloodthirsty raid of an immense Secession army. All this is history. All this will be looked upon, hereafter, as the brightest page of her aanals. But thore is a duty for you and I yet to perform. That history will not be complete—that mae will not be full of her slore—uplass 1861. when the same leader, aided and abetted by the men who are now opposing the National Union party, and assailing the Administration, 1sid down the same doctrine—viz: that we must cut loose from the North and go with the South; and from February in the same year, when the present mouth-piece of the Breckinridge party attempted to introduce his treasonable platform into the Democratic Convention—from that day down to the present, through all the intermediate blood, carnage, and death, while your households have been filled with mourning, while day after day the long funeral t ain has passed by your doors, following some cherished boy, who died that our country night live—thathas been the platform of these so-called Democratic leaders. [Cheers] Why, you would be laves, ingrates. I was going to any cowards, if, with such a record before your eyes, you did not rush to the polls on Tuesday next, to avenge this insult and put the traitors down. [Cheers.]

They are candid, as I have before said, in their avowals of sympathy with treason. Did you ever hear for you and I yet to perform. That history will not be complete—that page will not be full of her giorr—unless the men of the "National Union," mede up of all parties, work as they have never worked before; to secure the success of that ticket which is now presented to the voters of this city and State, and which is pledged in all solemnity to the uncompromising continu nee of the warfare, until every vestige of rebellion is swept away; until traitors meet their doom, and the flag of our countries acknowledged by every Stete which has been werfare, until every vestige of rebellion is swept away; until traitors meet their doom, and the fleg of our country is acknowledged by every State which has been trempling it in the dust. [Applause]

Why, fellow citizens, the result of the election in Pennsylventa is looked upon with great anxiety and hope by all rebeldom. Generals at the head of Confederate armies, men in their rants, Jefferson Davis and his advisers at Bichmond, are now colculating upon a blow at the Administration of Abraham Lincoln on Tuesday next. [Applause] The Confederacy is flattering itself that the c is a party in loyal Pennsylvania aiming to give it aid and comfort. Where is that party? Where are the men who will cast a vote in this city in which Jeff Davis may delight? They are not the men who have joined the National Union Associations. They are not the men who have heretofore been connected avowals of sympathy with treason. Did you ever hear any of them in their speeches, in this or any portion of the city of Philadelphia, repudiate these platforms? ["No!"] Is there a single speech that has been uttered by any one of the chempions of the Breckinridge party, in which he has denied being committed to the doctrines of which he has dealed being committed to the doctrines of that party as asserted in September, 1860, and in January and February, 1861? On the contrary, what do you hear from them? Nothing but denunciation, abuse, and threats of the vilest character. It is a common thing for the most outrageous and atrocious threats to be made against Union men who date to stand up and brand these people as they deserve. In many instances the lives of gentlemen who have devoted themselves to this cause have been threatened by anonym us letters and in various other ways, and probably before this great struggle is over some of these men may have to lay down their lives as poor Brederick did in Californis, where they slaughtered him, or the gal with parties and have fought each other at the polls in years gone by, but have now cassed their party strife. Where are the men, I a k? I want to know who can have the heart to strike down the old flag. Such men are not in this audience. [Cries of "That's so," and cheers I They are not among the loyal Demecratic citizens, who love their country and will vote to sustain the Government. Where can such men be in this State of Penneylvania? My love and affection for this old Commonwealth will not let me believe that her citizens can support any men who are not true to the country. Strict party organizations may endeavor to seduce voters, may endeavor to force upon patriotic men false and subtle issues, but the cause of the country cannot be defeated. Party spirit may be invoked, the spoils of office may be held up as the roward of victory, but in this crisis of our Government the tricks and impositions of more partisanship will not prevail. The masses of the people are true and honest. The confidence of the country in Abraham Lincoln is unbounded, and I say to you this night that my conviction is actiled and firm that the coming election will be triumphautly carried by the voters of the National Union ticket. [Immense cheering]

Speeches were also made by Hon. Wm. B. Mann, John Dolmen, and cothers. in California, where they slaughtered him, or the gallant Douglas did when he was hunted by slaveholding hounds to his early grave. [A voice, "We'll settle that score next Tuesday." Applause] I trust you will settle it next Tuesday.

I have already spoken longer than I intended—[cries of "Go on!"]—and longer, perhaps, than you desired to hear me. ["No, no; go on!"] I have but a few words more to say, and I will then give way to some one words more to say, and I will then give way to some one else. On Tuesday next you have a duty to perform more important than has devolved upon you at any former time. I have certain strong opinions as to that duty. I hold in contempt those men who are opposing the Go vernment, and predict that the day will come when they will fly before the populace as they did after the fall of Sumpter, in 1861. [Applause.] We at home should remember that our relatives and friends are away fighting of the National Union ticket. [Immense cheering] Speeches were also made by Mon. Wm. B. Mann, John Dolman, and others. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the whole of the proceedings, and the meeting, for a ward gathering, was one of the finest we over attended. The election of the whole ticket, together with Mr. O'Neill for Congress, is looked to without doubt. member that our relatives and friends are away fighting our enemies, and that, if we would be true to them, we should be true to ourselves and our country on Tuesday, next. [Oheers.] If there is a man holding office under the General or the State Administration; if there is a man receiving a dollar from a Government contract, that man ought to be among the first to support the Union ticket, and if he did not do it heartly and earnestly he ought to be expelled from office. ["Thet's so," and cheera] There are very many of these contractors who are realizing immense fortunes on.

UNION MEETING AT NINETEENTH STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE. A meeting of the loyal citizens of the Twentieth ward as held at Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue last e ning, for the purpose of entorsing the nominations of Union candidates now in the field. Isaac S Eshle Etq., presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. B. H. Homes, Alex Cummings, Col. Philip S. White, and Hons. Wm. D. Kelley, Charles Gilpin, and others. The following resolutions were rear and approved:

Breolved, That in Abraham Lincoln we recognize a second Washington, and that his Administration is entitled to and will receive the express the expect. tled to, and will receive, the earnest support of every rue American citizen.

Besolved. That the maintainance of the Union is the heet-archor of our national existence; that there is but ne alternative; we must have either a triumphant vicory over our country's enemies, with a lesting prosperity, or an ignominious defeat, with national and individual Resolved. That the success or defeat of the National Union ticket at this election will be regarded as an index of the feeling of this community on the great national questions of the day, and that its defeat will rejoice and napirit the traitors at Richmand, and the sympathizer. MEETING OF BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRATS OF Last evening a meeting of the Breckinridge worthles trenspired at O'Neal's Hell, Broad and Lombard streets, fomebody having forgotion to pay for the use of the hall, of course the owner refused to "light up;" but the imbroglio was finally "compromised" in the usual Breckinridge style, and the twenty individuals on hand, (the meeting was not in a tavern; and the at endance was small,) proceeded to organize. Mr Stuart took the chair, made a nervous speech, and subsided out of view. Mr. Canlin then stepped up and enlightened his hearers, who had now increased to thirty. His grammar was fearful. A tan-colored terrier, which trotted up staire and into the room about nine o'clock, was startled by the invective, and precipitately retired.

After Mr. Carlin came Mr. Campbell, who was logical, sarcastic, and humorous by turns.

Arrend this morning, and Lediuve that wherever a good Union make mean mist employ, in should make the mistage of the present of the company by the property of the company by the third the company by th

Democratic paper, the Mobile Evening News, stating the panic of the North—their PREPARATIONS for action and the South's READINESS for action—their men, such may be greater than you suppose. To crees that no man shall be deprived of ty without due process of law. He sight but upon probable cause, supported to tion, nor imprisoned without trial and the South's Examiness for action—their men, such as marched through Baltimore squalid, half-naked, and who do not know the breech of the cannon from the tion, nor imprisoned without trial belore a fellow-citizens in his own county. No has been swept faway. Any person liable to be seized, conveyed to Washing tried, not by a jury of his peers, but by tricked off with shoulder strap. [Lang muzzle.

[The speaker had been reported to have denounced the whole Democratic party, whilst he had merely, in fact, denied the right of Hughes to speak for the Democratic party; because there were hundreds and thousands tricked off with shoulder straps. [Law some line persons have been arrested, detained for monoscrepton without an opportunity of confronting the prison without an opportunity of confronting the screpton without an opportunity of confronting the screpton without an analysis of the screen strate of the screen strate of the screen stretch of the screen scree men as true in that party, as in any other] of men as true in that party, as in any other]
A series of resolutions read by the secretary, Charles
Miller, Esq., were adopted. They read as follows:

Resolved, That in Abraham Lincoln, President of the
United States, we recognize a statesman guided and controiled by the holiest motives, the purest love of country,
end that we are ready to make every sacrifice to accomplish that which he has made the great object of his Administration, the restoration of the United sixty was add plies that which he has made the great object of his Administration, the restoration of the Union as it was and the preservation of the Constitution as it is.

*Resolved, That all the acts of the Government in the prosecution of the war against the present unholy rebellion meet our hearty approval, and that the National Administration is deserving our unwavering confidence and support in its noble efforts to save the Republic from the partie everywhere threatening it. support in its noble efforts to save the Republic from the perils everywhere threatening it.

Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgments are due to Governor Andrew G. Curtin, whose ability and untiring exertions have won for our beloved Pennsylvania the admiration and respect of her sister States, by interposing her iron strength whenever and wherever danger to the Union was most imminent.

Resolved, That the courage and the determined will of the American people exist in the gallant McClellan, his officers and men; that their actions in the past have won them imperishable renown, and that in the future the that in two of the government of the diamen men had been summoned by the tap of a structed how they should vote? Would a believed that American citizens would eve next was of solemn importance, not only but to their children; if they neglected to

rike.

Resolved, That while they are fighting our enemies

on the field of battle, it is our duty to see that no trai-tors at home undermine the Government and rob them of

he fruit of their victories.

Resolved. That the sympathizers with treason in the North are trying to destroy confidence in the Administration and spread disaffection and discontent among

he people, in order to aid the rebellion and bring about

the people, in order to aid the repetition and bring about a reparation of the Union and a diagraceful peace, and that for that purpose they have presented a ticket to be voted for on Threeday next, the candidates on which, it elected, will prove to be insincere in their professions of loyalty and the secret and wicked enemies of the Government.

Resolved, That in a time like this there can be but

Acsolved, That in a time like this there can be but two parties—a party for the Union and a party against it; that we recognize the former in the National Union party, and the latter in the party headed by Francis W. Hughes, calling itself Democratic, but false to every writerials of democracy and truth.

principle of demecracy and truth.

Resolved, That the Union sentiment is well represented.

know that he is aiding to elevate to power men of un-questioned patriotism, who will strengthen the hands of

Speeches were made by the other gentlemen present

TION OT THE SEVENTH WARD.

them imperishable renown, and that in the future the honor of the Republic is safe in their keeping, and the laps of the rebellion are numbered when they again tunity might never again occur.

The proceedings closed with a harange to a MEETING OF THE FOURTH-WA WEETING OF THE HOURTH-W
UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the reward Union Association was held at their room
Passyunk road, below Shippen threet, last eveling
Mr. Wm. B. Mann, addressed the meeting. He
menced by saying that, from present appearance
well, and he was astisfied that the Union ticket w
elected. The contest has now narrowed dop
question of loyalty and dialoyalty, and the pead
commenced to understand the issue. question of loyalty and disloyalty, and the per-commenced to understand the issue. The Merrick & Sons to their employees, entreated to support the Union ticket, was then referred enlogized by Mr. Mann. Even in the Areas there are thousands of Democrats, the people termined to snatsin the Government at the Treaday next. Tuesday pext. If a man cannot sustain the Government Government should not sustain him by letting on its bounty. The universal opinion is that are now embarrassing the Government shom by the National Union ticket, composed as it is of men of all parties, and that in voting it every citizen will down, and that speedily. We are going to election, and every man must do his duty. Tion are making every dishonorable effort to ticket. Isn't it a shame that, when this Government and the state of the control of the a struggle for existence, that these vagat a struggle for existence, that insee ragabond around and endeadyoring to elect, by every dieffort, those who are known to be its one all vagabonds want to rob us of our votes by his leat means. Alexander Henry is the best his delphia ever had, and should be re-ected. delphia ever had, and should no re-ected. Who of the Democratic party is endeavoring to the people by making false assessments, &c.

Mr. Mann then drew a vivid picture of the hantietam, and among other incidents of that destruggle, he said that, at the fence where our tro

rights as freemen, if they neglected to sustain t tution and the best interests of their country,

struggle, he said that, at the fence where our troops driven the rebels across on the right, there was a by Union volunteer found on the day after the battle, at his bayonet stuck through the rail, and his body from muzel of his gun, widening it so much that it was muzel of his gun, widening it so much that it was possible to remove the bayonet. Now, said the state these Democrats of Philadelphia want to fire state into the muzzle of your ballot-box like the releast into the muzzle of that soldier's gun. He wastel es man to do his duty on Tuesday next by voting the union ticket, so that the decision of Pennsylvanir be on the side of the Constitution and the lines. be on the side of the Constitution and the Union R are no Republican or People's party now, but the root the country, determined to carry the flag of the 22 try to a glorious victory. From California BAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—The market is without st, except that there is a fair jobbing trade. Impre find it difficult to force sales at anything like the tre rates of many of the goods now arriving via the Line under instructions to sell and remit gold by a steamer. The consequence is a general distrust sil-pression regarding the future of the market for si The proposal said to be urged at Washing across the plains before April or May, arriving is souri in July or August in a worn-down and half condition. Ten thousand cavalry houses would either condition. Ten thousand cavalry houses would eith California twice their value in the Eastern States. San Francisco, October 10.—The stringsnorin menory merket is increasing. Bank accommedating cent. Mining stocks, in which much speculated prevailed, constituting the principal cause of the gremoney pressure, have declined materially—good sect. The latest sales of Ophir were at \$3.000 all showing a decline of \$700, in face of increasing blowing a decline of \$700.

Exchange on New York is quoted at 14% olf x \$ was held on the departure of last steamer. Legal test Oregon and Washington

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 182

Gold made another upward movement to-day, the lamand coming from those who require it for expert the nighest figure paid was 128. In New York 129 virts uling figure for a short time, but a reaction enturing he market closed rather unsettled, at 127 for less mounts. Old demands rose to 123, with a brisk train 122 @122% was paid for small lots. The money from are still overflowing with money, and four percent a call is the ruling rate, 5 m6 to borrowers having good a carity. enerally are a shade lower than yesterday, Gerennents are firm. State fives were in demand at 95, obsing irmly. City sixes, old issue, rose & ; the new ware firm at yesterday's figure. Schuylkill Navigation sixes closs weak at 70%; Susquehanna Canal sixes rose %; bird the tens declined I per cent. Camden and Amborana 1882, continue firm at par; Lehigh sixes at 107; Rails elxes, 1886, were firm at 96; 1880s extended the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal sixes sold at 85; Est ing shares were weak, opening at a decline of ?. falling, but recovering to former figure; Catawissa fell it preferred declined % before the close; Camden and inboy brought 1421 Norristown ; 51 %. Long Islandials 22, but continued steady. Pennsylvania Bailred isliecovering K, and closing on 53% bid. Harrisburgal at 58 4 658. Minehill at 48. North Pennsylvenishra were steady at 10%. Little Schuylkill at 21. Ilms fell X; the preferred was firm at 30. Lehigh sain w steady at 32, the shares falling %. Passengers were the erally lower, but with considerable activity. Thinkan and Fifteenth fell %. Fifth and Sixth sold at 50. 1908 and Pine advanced K. Green and Coats K. Girl

Econd and Third 1. The market closed firm, site when smounting to \$65,000 in bonds and 2 660 shares to Drexel & Co. quote-Boston Exchange.....par el 10 ga Baltimore Exchange.....par el 20 ga Jountry funcs..... quote foreign exchange for the steamer City of B timere, frem New York, as follows: London, 60 days sight. 140 old 3 days. 160% old Paris, 60 days sight. 140% old 160% 4f.07 X 1010192 Cologne, 60 days sight Amsterdam, ou days sight... Frankfort, 60 days sight... Market strong

College fell &. Thirteenth and Fifteenth 1, Arth

The following is the amount of coal transported over Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad for week ending Wednesday, Oct. 8, and since Jacob 1 Week. Previously Proviously. Tons. 244,455 190,755 1861...... 8,291 53,700 crease.....1,123 The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philaids during the week ending October 9, 1862, *** Half barrels of Superfine

Fine.
Middlings.

Increase in 1862 Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 0000 American Gold. 127 | 50 Bead'g B b55in 550 Beading B..... 38 x | 50 do...... do.....28 3: 16| 10000 American Gold 100 TRET BOARD. ### BOARD | Command | Comm

50 Norristown R... 51 % 100 Long Itland B... 22 % 100 do..... 22 0000 Penna 5s..... 95 1680 abt do..... 95 2700 do. 955 1000 U S 7. 39 T h.b.
400 do. 94 1000 do. end
250 Reading R. 55 38 1000 do. end
100 do. 55 37 17 17 Man & Mech Bs.
100 Cataw'à R pref. 15 2 400 Lehigh 69.
100 City 63. 101 5000 do. 65
1400 City 63. 101 5000 do. 65
18 Penna B. 542 114 Little Soll B.
20 do. 542 5006 N Penna B 9: