information.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862.

ELECTION TO-DAY. POLLS OPEN, . . 8 O'CLOCK A. M. POLLS CLOSE, - - 8 O'CLOCK P. M

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

The following is the resolution wri ten by Mr. F. W Hughes, the Chairman of the Breckinridge Democrati 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 Pennsylvani , 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 RESISTED BY THE DEMOCRACY OF THE COUN-

TRY LEND ASUNDER THE BONDS THAT BIND TOGETHER THESE STATES, AND SHOULD THE FIFTEEN BLAVEHOLDING STATES, CLAIMING TO BE DRIVEN BY THE NECESSITY OF MU TUAL PROTACTION AGAINST THE REFECT OF BUTH CAUSES SUCCESSFULLY RETABLISH AN OTHER CONFEDERACY, THEN PENNSYLVANIA MUST BEGARD HEB BELATION TO THE FACTS WHICH CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND OUR CON-TROL HAVE PRODUCED. "She cannot then refuse to perceive that she must

either take her place in some Northern fragment of a once glorious Union, and rest content to be shorn of the greater part of her manufacturing 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 East ern or her great Western metropolis, except through the waters and before the forts and guns of a foreign nation, and thus practically (for want of ability to protect, be made to yield up all reliable direct foreign

OR SHE MAY, IF A MEMBER OF THE NEW CONFEDERACY, BECOME THE GREAT MANU-FACTURING WORKSHOP FOR A PROPLE NOW CONSEMING ANNUALLY \$300,000,000 WORTH OF PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURE: FROM, AND IMPORTED THROUGH THE NORTHERN STATES: BER 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 PROPLE!

"That it will be the right and duty of her citizens to consult their own best interests in a position so momentons, 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 WAR.

The city was again startled, yesterday, by a despatch in a sensation contemporary, to the effect that 30,000 rebels had crossed the Upper Potomac, and had actually entered Perry and Franklin counties in this State, and were believed to be marching on the Pennsylvania Central Railrond. It is needless to say that this despatch created the greatest excitement, and many persons believed it to be true. Subsequently the rumor was denied, and con idence again returned. The report gained credence from the fact that Stuart has never made a circuit of our army but his reconnoissance has been followed by a still greater movement of the rebel forces. of his fellow-citizens to these qualities. He against treason and disloyality. Be not un-It was so at Tunstall's Station, and again at War- has merited their confidence, he has shown renton and Manassas, and many, therefore, thought | that he was a capable legislator, and, above that the rebels would again carry out their old | all, he is undeniably in favor of the Union plans. But we are rejoiced to say that these fears and Administration. The Second district can had no foundation in fact, and instead of 30,000 rebels invading Pennsylvania it turned out to be only 50 or 60 cavalry, who have been cut off in their retreat into Virginia, and were therefore scattering to avoid capture. It is not probable

recent exploits of the rebel Stuart have made our the affair is everywhere apparent, and it should be seen that it is not repeated. In the capture of the confidential papers of Beauregard the Government has obtained a mine of information not heretofore excelled since the war

that another raid will be made in this State. The

began. They disclosed the complete plan of the robel campaign in the Southwest, and if they had been carried out they would have entailed upon the people of that section of the country, especially Louisville and Cincinnati, the greatest amount of LET every loyal citizen give this day to his

country, and Treason will meet its Waterloo. VOTE YOURSELF, and then see that your neighbor has voted.

Our arrangements for obtaining the returns of the election to-day are so complete that pose to strike the second and final blow at we expect to be able to give the whole result | the life of their country, by overthrowing the to morrow, so far as the City and State are | Administration of Mr. Lincoln, which is the

PENNSYLVANIANS! In other days the nation looked to you when Presidents were to be elected and grave questions of policy were to be decided. Your opinions swayed the balance and ruled the Republic. That Republic looks to you now with a far more eager, earnest, and prayerful interest-for your voice will say whether the party of treason shall have a national power and existence. Let your answer thrill every loyal

DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS, remember that in voting the Union ticket you not only vote for your country, but against the men who defeated the regular Democratic organization in 1860, and persecuted your glorious leader to a premature grave.

PENNSYLVANIANS! Your brothers have gone to the battle-field. Many of them have fallenmany of them are suffering in agony and pain -thousands of them are on the dreary banks of the Potomac enduring hardship and trial. All this they have done that the Union may be preserved. Will you not do your duty by. overthrowing the party that gives aid and succor to their enemies?

DID STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, on the 10th of January, 1844, in the House of Representatives of the United States, in his splendid defence of Andrew Jackson for refusing to obey the tyrannical behest of Judge Hall, when Jackson suspended the civil authority in New Orleans, ever suppose that such glorious truths as the following, taken from that defence, would be assailed and ridiculed by such Democratic leaders as WM. B. REED, FERNANDO WOOD, and FRANCIS W. HUGHES? "Talk about legality! Tulk about formalities? Why, there was but one formality to be observed, and that was the formality of directing the cannon and destroying the enemy, regardless of the means, whether it be the seizure of cotton bags or the seizure of persons, if the necessity of the case required it. The God of nature has conforred this right on men and nations; and therefore let him not be told it was unconstitutional. To defend the country, let him not be told it was

unconstitutional to use the necessary means." THE best picture of the Breckinridge leaders is that given by LEWIS C. CASSIDY, who is now. running on their ticket for District Attorney. He said this was not "Lincoln's war," and demanded to know if Mr. Lincoln had ever some time ago, or else the rebels would have shown any party feeling. The Democrats say, Mr. Lincoln is making a Black Republican war;" but has he not appointed Gen. BUTLER, who was a leading Democrat? GEORGE B. McClellan was also a Democrat, and was known to be such by Mr. Lincoln when he appointed him. He said that those who sustained party under such circumstances were little better than traitors, and that the only way to make the support of the Administration in crushing out this unholy and accursed rebel-

lion effective was by wiping out all party lines. "THE "DEMOGRATIO PARTY" will be represented in the next Congress, according to the expectation of the sympathizers, by Benjamin WOOD, FERNANDO WOOD, SYDENHAM E. AN-CONA, JOHN D. STILES, PHILIP JOHNSON, JOHN L. DAWSON, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, S. S. Cox, and several more, sufficient to control a maiority, and in the caucus thus composed and controlled will enter, in the event of their election, James B. Nicholson, John Kline, and others, who profess to be ultra loyal, and

yet run on the Breckinridge ticket. "You are outside of the Democratic party." is the cry of the Secession sympathizers in our midst to those Douglas Democrats who are resolved to vote the National Union ticket today. If these very sympathizers had not gone outside of the Democratic party in 1860, and had frankly submitted to the election of ABRA-HAM LINCOLN, we should have had no civil war, or the rebellion would have been speedily crushed.

The Issue of the Contest The enemy's footprint is upon the free soil of the Keystone State, and it remains to be seen whether, at such a crisis, the citizens of Pennsylvania will show, by their votes to-day. whether they sympathize with the rebels or with the Administration. For our part, we have no doubt of the result. Subtle is the web of sophistry which the friends of treason have woven to conceal their sinister purpose, but it is the more easily rent. Selfish aims and the wretched policy of disunion are apparent through its reticulation. The design is undoubtedly to break up this glorious Union of ours by giving sympathy and support to its avewed enemies. We shall have no difficulty in driving the invading foe from our sacred soil, but there is an enemy among us far more dangerous, because more insidious and undetected—an enemy close to our altars and

hearths, which hopes and labors, plots and prays, that, at the polls to-day, men will be elected who, in the name of Democracy, are the sworn allies and servitors of treason. To defeat such candidates is the duty, and ought to be the aim, of honest men. The result will show how small is their chance of success here; the South, where their affections lie, surely would be the more suitable place for such candidateship as theirs. There now are only two parties in this country, the true men and the false; the lovers of that liberty which our fathers retrieved from foreign

tyranny, and the advocates of the very worst species of slavery. This day's votes will test all citizens. Whoever does not vote for the candidates who support the Administration in putting down hydra-headed Rebellion. must be considered as an enemy to that glori ous Union which has made a mighty nation out of a handful of men. The old republics of Greece and Rome became great by the accumulative achievements of ages, but ours sprang into vigorous existence at once, and his since progressed in a manner which excites at once the wonder, the envy, and the ill-concealed enmity of foreign nations. From the hour when the United States, freed by their own valor, endurance, and wisdom, became knit together by a Constitution accepted by all, our eagle has steadily pursued his upward flight, with an eye that never winked and a wing that never tired. Hard indeed would it be if this flight were checked by domestic treason, if the shaft which gave a mortal wound should have been impelled by a feather from its own pinion. It rests with the people, aroused into action, by their votes to-day to strangle the rebellious principle which, under a feigned name, now seeks to obtain office and its influence only to throw obstacles in the path of the President and the Administration. The word is, Shall his course be supported or shall the allies of Rebellion be

# strengthened by to day's votes?

The Second District. In this district there can be but little doubt as to the result. The candidates are Mr. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, an ex-colonel in the volunteer service, and Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL. Mr. BIDDLE's record is enough to prevent him from ever receiving the confidence of his constituents. He has been so persistent and open in his attacks upon the Administration that he cannot, of course be elected. Mr. O'NEILL is a well-known, highly respectable. public spirited citizen—a gentleman of fine tastes and large legislative experience. His romination for Representative was a tribute | should speak in silent but irresistible eloquence

be represented by no better man. IT is related that when the infamous Buck-NER, of Kentucky, who was released from Fort Warren, and immediately afterwards assumed command of a rebel detachment, was dismissing certain paroled Union prisoners, he said, Go home and vote the Democratic generals watchful. The audacity and boldness of | ticket, meaning thereby, go home and vote in favor of the friends of Major General John C. BRECKINRIDGE, who are now helping the

rebellion by attacking the Administration. THE rebels in arms, and the unarmed sympathizers, are both terrified at the prospect of a victory for the old Union in Pennsylvania to-day; and while the latter welcome with rapture the invasion of the former, both will tearfully mourn that the raid of STUART and Hampton, has only served to arouse the true friends of the Republic.

THE Breckini idge organization, under WILLIAM B. REED, HUGHES, HIRST, WHARTON, BIDDLE, and others, struck the first blow at the Union by bolting the regular Democratic nomination, in 1860, and defeating STEPHEN A. Douglas for the Presidency, which produced the present civil war. They now pro-Government; and making anarchy rule in its

THE card of WILLIAM L. HIRST, the Breckinridge candidate for City Solicitor, in which he denies having been a vice president of a Secession meeting held at National Hall, January 16, 1861, does not please his associates, and we understand that WILLIAM B. REED, after reading it yesterday, announced his intention to vote against Mr. Hirst, doubtless on the ground that as Mr. Hirst was ashamed of his old friends they were resolved not to support him. We greatly fear that Mr. Hinst, in trying to gull war Democrats by eleventh-hour assurances of loyalty, has forfeited the confidence of the men with whom

he has sincerely acted. EVEN JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the New York Herald, who, with his keen Scotch intelligence, scents the approaching victory of the friends of the Union, abandons the Breckinridgers in New York, and advises SEYMOUR. the so-called "Democratic" candidate, to withdraw in favor of the nominee of the Republicans and loyal Democrats, General Wans-WORTH.

WHILE it is very unjust to say that every Democrat is a traitor, it is very true that every traitor claims to be a Democrat.

WHAT so-called Democrat inside the Breckinridge organization has had courage enough to denounce the treason of FRANCIS W HUGHES, chairman of the Breckinridge State Central Committee, as announced in his resoution of February, 1861, suggesting a disso. lution of the Union?

THERE ARE Two major generals in the field in hearty harmony with each other; the one, Major General John C. BRECKINBIDGE, at the head of a division of the rebel army, the other. Major Generalissimo Francis W. Hughes, at the head of the rebel sympathizing army. The one attacks the Union with bullets, and the other with ballots.

ON SATURDAY LAST, FRANCIS W. HUGHES offered two hundred thousand men to the Go. vernor to repel the rebel invaders from Pennsylvania. It is shrewdly suspected that if he had got leave to transport any of his friends to the border, they would have joined the rebels assisted them in trying to control the elec-

As conscientious men, how can James B. NICHOLSON and LEWIS C. CASSIDY ask the votes of the Breckinridgers, whom they so bitterly denounced in 1860? and how can they now assail Douglas Democrats, who continue to stand where they stood two years ago?

JAMES BUCHANAN'S organ, the Lancaster Intelligencer, asserts that "the people will again place the old Democratic pilots on board who steered the vessel successfully for more than seventy years without ever having once stranded her on the shoals and quicks ands which laid in her path." This looks as if there was to be a restoration; that Buchanan was to be President and BRECKINRIDGE Vice President of the new Confederacy of Hughes, Reed, & Co.

IT MAY BE said with absolute truth of the Breckinridge ticket in Pennsylvania as DANIEL S. Dickinson, a life-long Democrat, says of it in New York: "Could the murderous tatterdemalions of rebellion, who are described as reeking with a rank compound of villainous smells, shaggy with sbreds of what was clothing, and creeping with vermin, attend our polls, they would give this ticket a unanimous AND MEDICAL SECONDARIA

GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES will be nominated as a candidate in New York, against who has bitherto remained neutral, has published an ad-BENJAMIN WOOD, on the Union ticket. He will of course be elected.

Bigler. In the last number of JAMES BUCHANAN'S organ, the Lancaster Intelligencer, we find two documents, to which editorial attention is directed—the speech of Horatio Seymour, of New York, the Breckinridge candidate for Governor, in which he suggests the repudiation of the national debt, and hence the destruction of all confidence in the Government, and of the most important interests of society; also a letter from WILLIAM BIGLER, trying to prove that if the Crittenden Compromise had been adopted we should have had no civil war. The men who were foremost in pushing the country into rebellion, like BIGLER, cannot resist the temptation of weakening it, now that the rebellion is doing its. worst. A weak, timid, and insincere politician, as BIGLER is, one who retreated into obscurity after he left the Senate, and trembled at every sign of popular wrath, because he felt that he deserved the indignant rebuke of the people, becomes brave and loud as he sees that treason is permitted to flourish, and that there is some prospect for transplanting it here under the ægis of the Breckinridge party. Our loyal countrymen, admonished and forewarned as they are, can take no more profitable lesson to their hearts than that which is taught by the industrious and unceasing efforts, at this moment, of the abandoned men who, under James Buchanan's Administration, encouraged the South to violate every sound principle, and to prepare for the catastrophe which has overtaken our com-

mon country. DANIEL DOUGHERTY never said a better word in his life than when he spoke the following: What did Buchanan and his faction do from November, 1860, to March, 1861? Why, the In-PAMOUS, in his message to Congress, in December, 1860, declared that a State has no constitutional right to secede; but if a State secedes, the Constitution gives no power to prevent it. This is their idea of the Constitution. We revere the Constituion. We intend to preserve it as a shield for the loyal, but not for traitors. Catiline prated of the lonstitution; and Cato, in the Roman Senate, replied, as the true men say to-day to our Catilines. bat the Constitution was not made for traitors." There is not a single leader of the Breckinridge party that has ever publicly and honestly supported one act of Congress, or one act of the Administration, for a vigorous prosecution

of the war. IF THE REBELS had established themselves at Chambersburg, FRANCIS W. HUGHES, to be consistent with himself, would have usdoubtedly removed his State Committee to that beautiful town, and opened negotiations with Generals Hampton and STUART, to transfer old Pennsylvania, according to his offer of February 1861, to those who would make her "a member of the new Confederacy and the great manufacturing workshop" of the Southern people, and thus "her wealth, population, and glory would be promoted in a degree unparalleled in the history and prosperity of any

Maine has spoken-Pennsylvania is about to speak. We shall send to our sister, in her northern seabound fastness, the cheering news that the Keystone is still firm and true.

PEOPLE of Philadelphia! Take inspiration from the associations in your midst. The hall of Liberty-the home of PENN-the graves of FRANKLIN, DECATUR, BAINBRIDGE, and HULL, worthy of your proud name and pure fame!

THE home of George B. McClellan will echo that brave soldier's manly and patriotic order, by endorsing the President who has sustained him so faithfully, and whom he has served so well.

DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS! in 1860, the Brackpridgers refused to vote with you to save the Union. To-day they ask you to vote with them to destroy the Union.

THE soldier of the line, in his Potomac encampment, will look anxiously for the news from Pennsylvania. Send him words of comfort and encouragement by electing the whole Union ticket.

# David Tod. of Ohio.

DAVID Top, the Governor of Ohio, at the breaking out of the rebellion was an accepted and honored chief of the Democratic party. His high personal character, and consistent adherence to Democratic principles, made him one of the most popular men in the Northwest, and gave to his example a wide and salutary influence. He did not wait a moment in taking sides for the Government, and against the organization of the Democratic party; and such was the effect of his patriotism, that he was chosen Governor of Ohio, at the last election, by an enormous majority, -patriotic men of all parties contributing to the result. How ably and well he has discharged the duties of his station the whole country knows. He has not hesitated or doubted in regard to any of the messures of Covgress and the Administration. At a meeting in Columbus, Ohio, on Monday evening last, he made a speech, which we copy below, in support of the President's Emancipation Proclamation. We commend it alike to the loyal Democrats, and to those who are allowing themselves to be misled by the miserable sophistry of our sympa-

thizers with secession : My neighbors, it is very gratifying to be thus cordially and kindly received. But I hope that you'll excuse me and not be disappointed that I nake no speech I would be glad to do so; but the labors of the past few days, and the pressing labors now on hand forbid. A few words will suffice for me to speak my views on this proclamation. bave studied it callely; I have given it my faithful attention; and I here say to you that I cordially endorse every sentiment and syllable of it. I would be sorry to differ with the distinguished Gewould be sorry to differ with the Justinguished tre-neral (Wallace) as to its being in any wise ill-timed. I think that it is well-timed—perfectly well-timed in every regard. We must remember the position that Mr. Lincoln occupies: He is as much the President of South Carolina and Virginia as he is of Ohio and Illinois. And I tell you that his long for bearance in laying his hand upon slavery en titles him to a monument that shall reach high toward the heavens. Few men in this world could have acted so carefully and so calmly as Mr. Lincoin has done. This proclamation, is, in my judg-ment, perfectly well-timed; particularly so as to Ohio, for affairs had come to such a pass that the question was forced upon us—whether we, with our army, should stay at home to protect our homes and our families from the rebels, or that they should be sent back to protect theirs? [Cheers, and "good, good!"] Stupid though he may be, still only let this African be made free, and my word for it, they will soon give these rebel reseals enough to do to

take care of their own homes and families and, for one, I prefer that they should be put to the work of looking out for themselves, rather than that we should.

I have seen for months, my friends, that exion on one side or the other is to be the only end of this rebellion. For the spirit of their master, the devil, has so completely entered into and possessed the hearts of those rebel leaders that nothing but exhaustion will be able to reduce them to obe dience to the requirements of their allegiance. And this proclamation is the very thing to weaken them in a most vital part. [Applause.]
This proclamation—what is it? The President simply says to these rebels, cease your ungodly war, lay down your weapons of rebellion, return to your allegience by due representation in Congress and obedience to the laws, and all is right. Then the proclamation of emancipation of your slaves won't burt you. Now, are not ninety days time enough for them to determine the point as to which course they will take? If within these three months the rebel. States return to their proper and law-ful co dition in the Union, then this proclamation becomes a dead letter. But if they cho to continue in their ungodly rebellion, who is to blame but themselves: They invoke the consequences on their own heads. And who would be wiland who would be willing to stop them? Go ask the father whose manly son has yielded up his young life before those rebels' guns, if he would have the Government stop there. No; if they should stop there, if I have any influence with the Government, I will have them to construct them. one of these infamous leaders is thanged, as an example to all future time. Immense applause. The best blood of Ohio cries from the battle-field

applause.] To beggar them by confiscation is not enough They must die! [Wild applause.] There is no loyal man in Ohio that can condemn the President for his proclamation. We must have no divided issues among us.

I am happy, my friends, to say that I have recently made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln. I had known him before as we know men whose hand we take and are gone. But nou I've come to know him. I have had a long and confidential conversation with him. He is calm and undismayed; and I am satisfied, perfectly satisfied, that in his hands we have confided the affairs of Government to hands able and faithful. And let me assure you, whatever the newspapers may say to the contrary that there is perfect harmony in the Cabinet at Washington. And, in my opinion, all bids fair to end the war right soon; and that, as I believe, after this winter we shall have but little left to do but to catch and hang the leaders of this infernal rebellion.

And the Governor retired amid the most enthu-

and demands the death of those leaders. [Great

siastic applause, amid which the band struck up the glorious strains of "Hail Columbia." They never fail who die
Inta great cause; the block may soak their gore,
Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gat sor castle walls:
But still their spirits walk abroad, Though years
Elspie, and others share as darks doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overspread all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom.

The President's Proclamation. dress condemning, in strong terms, President Lincoln's proclamation to emancipate the slaves.

The cavairy raid of STUART and HAMP ron into the border counties of Pennsylvania has revived the complaint against the kind of horses used by the General Government in the present war, Comparisons are everywhere drawn between these horses and those used by the enemy. The fact cannot be denied, that our inferiority in cavalry is to be traced to our neglect in the breed of horses in the middle States. The Southerners have, for many years, devoted them. selves to the improvement of this valuable animal, and they are now reaping the advantage of the care and money they have bestowed upon them. It is stated by experienced farriers in illustration of this remark, that the difference between a blooded and a Conestoga horse can be illustrated in no better way than by examining the shinbones of both, the first being solid as ivory, and the latter as porous as a honeycomb. Although the horses of the rebels, when they entered Frederick, were observed to be poor and half-starved, yet they had the endurance which springs from their blood, while ours, although apparently strong and in good condition, could not stand the wear and

a few trotting horses. When Napoleon invaded Russia, he suffered from nothing more than the superior blood, swiftness, and endurance of the "Barbs" used by the Cossacks in their dashing forays ut on his flanks. In after years he triumphantly profited by this lesson, when he introduced against the Norman horse employed by the Austrians, the Arabian horse, which he had imported in large numbers. The farmers of Pennsylvania have now an opportunity to open a wide field in which to display their enterprise, and at the same time make money. And the Government, which has lost immensely by not being able to procure the right kind of horses, should take the lead in this

Mr. Hirst:

tear of the service. The Southerners have

turned their attention to race horses and rid.

ing horses, while all our care has been to train

We yesterday printed the card of Mr. HIRST, he Breckinridge candidate for Solicitor, denying the charge that he had taken part in a Secession meeting. The Evening Bulletin alludes to his denial, and makes this statement: "Mr. William L. Hirst publishes to-day a card, saying that he was not an officer of the Secession meeting held January 16, 1861, nor present at the meeting. Probably not half the vice presidents and secretaries were personally present at the meeting. Mr. Hirst's name, however, appeared in clear type in the *Pennsylvanian* and *Inquirer* of clear type in the Pennsylvanian and Inquirer of January 17, 1861, along with the other vice presidents, and it is at least singular, if he repudiated the sentiments of the meeting, that no public disavowal from Mr. Hirst appeared until October 13, 1863, nearly two years after the meeting, and one day before an election in which Mr. Hirst was a candidate for the office of City Solicitor. It is edd, too, that Mr. Hirst should publish, the same day with his attempted disavowal a letter of recommenwith his attempted disavowal, a letter of recommendation from certain political gentlemen, five of whom, at least, were also officers of the same Secesion meeting, and one of whom acted as president, was present, and made a speech."

An Absurd and Dangerous Falsehood. The following absurd and dangerous falsehood was placed in circulation yesterday morning by the Assoclated Press, on the strength of a special despatch to a contemporary. It had the effect of startling the community, and causing intense and general excitement until the contradiction came:

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.] HARRISBURG, October 13.—Governor Curtin has just received information, dated Perryville, Juniata county, a nebel force 30,000 strong, made their appearance within eight miles of Concord, Franklin county, last night at 12 o'clock, and had cerried off 1,500 horses. The farmers of Franklin county are moving all the

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA-30,000

REBELS IN THE STATE.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press," WASHINGTON, October 13, 1862.

An Ambulance and Hospital Corps for the Army. It will be gratifying to the public to know that arrangements for the organization of the camp-hospital and ambulance corps of the well matured systematic plan of Mr. H M. PIERCE, will be completed in a few days. Only the best material will be received into this important body. It will consist of at least 12 000 men. Each member will have to give testimonials of good, moral character, and sound mind and body. Mr. PIERCE will be happy to receive any suggestions and facing concern-ing the wants, material, and organization of this corre-until the 25th inst, at No. 437 Fifth avanue, New York. His manual for the instruction of those entering the service will form a part of General Halleck's new military work for the U. S. army, now about ready for the Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers.

Samuel Ronsick, Company E, 49th, at Columbian Col-Jesse Gillespie, Company B, 2d Leserves, at Columbi Benry H. Fay, Company C, 51st, at Harewood hos-J. S. Cable, Company F, 84th, at Harewood hospital. Samuel Kink, Bornside's staff train, teamster. John A. Nale, Company F, 107th, at Carver hospital.

Abram Kling, Company E, 49th, at Patent Office hos-Ohas Mulkins, Company D, 136th, at Mt. Pleasant William Miller, Company G, 56th, at Georgetown Colege hospital.

Henry H. Fry, Company C, 51st, at Harewood hos-Reported Death of Bragg and Cheatham. It is understood that a despatch from General BoxLE, sated at Louisville, 10 P. M last evening, reached here this morning, saying that it was generally believed that the rebel Generals BRAGG and CHEATHAM were both killed in the engagement of Wednesday last, near Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing was between

1,000 and 2,000, while that of the enemy was larger. We held the field on that night, and skirmished with them in their retreat the next morning. When this despatch left Louisville, a courier from our orces was expected to arrive in the course of the night, bringing details of the pursuit and the battle which was probably fought yesterday. General Boyle expresses his belief in the truth of the account of the killing of Brage at d CHEATHAM in the action of Wednesday, then prevalent in Louisville. The Eugagement between Pleasonton and

Information received up to one o'clock this afternoon shows that the firing yesterday, on the Upper Potomac, between PLEASONTON'S and STUART'S forces, was without any material results

Colorado Territory. Governor Evans, of Colorado, having accomplished the object of his mission-namely, with reference to the military protection of that Territory should it be disturbed by Indian hostilities, left Washington to day on his return home. The Territories of Colorado and Na brasks are now to be included in the Department of the The Cairo Post Office.

Frequent complaints having reached the Post Office Department of the inefficiency of the postmester in conducting the business of the office at Cairo, Illinois, the Postmaster Gauerai has suspended that official and placed the office in the hands of a special agent, who, it is believed, will impart vitality and energy to its operations. Naval Orders. Commander BRAUMONT has been ordered to the gunpost Sebago, at Port Royal, Ensigns Budgeman, Brown, and Hunt have been ordered to the Mississippi flotilla. Lieutenant Commander Tauxron has been detac

from the Alabama with two weeks' leave of absence affer which he is ordered to report to the gunboat Cho Acting Master Huse has been ordered to the ironclad gunboat Patapsoo.

Brigadier General, Janus H., Vanalum, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Yorktown, Va., and ordered to report to the General-in-chief. The Rebel Raid-What Stuart Intended to do.

The Star of this evening has the following: A man who arrived here this morning, from near Conrad's Ferry, states that he was in the presence of Gen. STUART a few minutes before he crossed the river with his marauding force, in his retreat from his late

He regretted that he had not accomplished what was intended when he started, as he was expected to reach Frederick, Md., destroy the Government stores at that point, and then destroy the bridge over Monocacy river; but that, all things taken into consideration, he had carried out his programme with much succers." STUART'S men and horses looked extremely exhausted. but the former were in high siee, and from the looks of the clothing on their persons, and that which they had

forsy into Pennsylvania. Gen. STUART informed him,

in a sarcastic manner, that he had " fooled the whole

party."

tied on their extra (stolen) horses, (which numbered about 1000,) they expected and said that the change would be very acceptable, especially the shoes and boots, of which they had a large quantity. Gen. STUART sent his compliments to a number of United States officers with whom he was acquainted in old times. Cool, decidedly! The Muster-Roll of the Pennsylvania Mititia. HARRISBURG, Oct. 18.—Letters are constantly being eceived at headquarters in relation to the manner of

making out muster rolls of companies of militia that

were reported and arrived at Harrisburg under the late call of the Governor. The names and residences of officers and men are all that is required, and when thus filled up, should be furnished to Adjutant General A. L. Russell, Harrisburg, where they will be ready for future eference when required..... From Memphis—A Successful Expedition. CAIRO, Oct. 18 - The expedition sent from Memphis n bunday week to Wolf river, a few miles beyond Gernantown, returned on Tuesday, having surprised a rebel camp and killed four men, including a captain; wounded

The Draft in New York fixed for the draft, but it is understood that an order will be promulgated to morrow directing that volunteers be received till the lat of November, and a draft take place on the 10th of that month,

fourteen; and captured fifty, together with a number of

borres and arms. or seed . he means a see

HARRISBURG, October 13 .- Since my last despatch Col. McClure telegraphed to Goy. Curtin the following: "We have thousands of rumors, but they are entirely unfounded. To approach Concord they must cross at London, ten miles west from here on the pike, and we have news from there hourly. Concord is at the head of the Path Valley, and to enter it they must go by Mercersburg and Loudon, or cross Cove Mountain at Loudon and Fannettsburg, and we could not be without the

"It is entirely-unfounded, and result; from exaggerated remove of their cavalry being at St. Themas on "About sixty rebel cavalry are just reported by one of our officers to be in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, six miles east, on the pike. They seem to have been scattered and retreating. We are amply prepared for them, and every one appearing will be fired at. "Col. Grant is here with the two Vermont regiments nd artillery." The following has since been received from Colonel

McClure: "CHAMBERSBURG, October 13-10 o'clock A. M.-Mr. Oramp, of Stevens' Furnace, has just sent a messenger with information that the rebel cavalry are at Cashtown, at the foot of couth Mountain, in Adams county, in considerable force. They have been driven back from the Potomac, and are trying to escape. Every effort is being madet) cut them off here and at Mercersburg. They have Logan, a man from Franklin county, with them, a superior guide, and they may escape. Our citizens all have arms, and will join the troops in cutting them off." Another despatch, just received, says that the enemy are at Cashtown, Adams county. They may attempt to pass by the mountain road, south, by Shippensburg, and it may be by Greencastle.

The Escape of Stuart's Cavalry. FREDERICK, MD , Oct. 13 -The escape of the rebel cavelry across the Potomac is fully confirmed. After being driven from Nolan's Ferry, they divided, and crossed the river in small bodies at different points. Two farmers, taken prisoners at Mercersburg, Pa., and paroled at the river, arrived here to day. They report that Generals Stuart and Hampton were both with the expedition. The cavalry consisted of detachments from Virginia and South Carolina regiments. They seized no horses in Maryland, but swept the parts of Pennsylvania through which they passed, of every horse worth taking. Mr. Clark, the newspaper expressman, was captured, but escaped after they had crossed the river. he river.

CARLISLE, October 13.—The excitement created here, by the late rebel raid into this State, is subsiding. The

trains on the Cumberland Valley Railroad have resumed their regular trips. A large cavalry force left Hagerstown yesterday in There was a fight last night at Knoxville, Maryland, which is on the Potemac, five or six miles east of Harper's Ferry. It is reported that a number of the rebels were captured in endeavoring to cross the river at that

#### REBEL PLAN OF OPERATIONS IN THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

CAPTURE OF BEAUREGARD'S CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS. WASHINGTON, October 13. - Important papers were

some time ago captured by General Buell, while being transmitted for file to Brigadier General Thomas Jordan assistant adjutant general of the rebel army at Chatta-These papers include confidential letters from Genera Besuregard, both to Adjutant General and Inspector Cooper and to General Bragg, specifically laying down a plan for military operations in the West and Southwest, by which our forces were effectively concentrated to meet be demonstrations recently made in pursuance of it. According to Beauregard's programme, the offensive points of the rebels were first Louisville and then Cincinnati, and to was particular in stating how it would be best to reach them from Chattanooga, with Buell at Huntsville/ It was his opinion that a detachment could take Louisville while the main body would be marching o Cincinnati He contemplated the construction of a work at the former city for the command of the Ohio, and the canal, and the destruction of the canal as soon as possible, so completely that future travellers would hardly know where it was. To keep the comma of Cincinnati, he would construct a strong work, heavily armed, at Covington. Copies of these important letters will soon be furnished

### THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

to the country through the press.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo, October 13 .- Papers and de spatches, dated as late as the 6th instant, have been received by General Combs from Arkansas. Hindman was then at Duval's Bluffs. Parsons was represented as noving towards Northern Missouri, and seeking to unit his forces with Stemm and McBride, at Pocahontas. The rebel commander Holmes was at Little Rock. General Schofield had arrived at Cashville, in Barr county, near the Arkansas line. Eouthwestern Mic souri is once more cleared of rebel fo ces, and telegraphic communication is complete to Cashville. Two division of the army are left at Helena under General Carr.

Guerilla Bands in Missouri Broken Up. Activity of the Union Forces. SEDALIA, Mo , October 13 .- The 8th Missouri State Militia, Col. Catherwood, have in several scouting expeditions within the last few days taken up various bands of guerillas, killing the notorious Cant. Jos Kirk. who has murdered so many private citizens, Capt Loudere, of the 3d Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Alexander, of the same regiment, and some fifty bushwhackers. They are brought wate camp this morning, Col. Wm. H. Cowan, C. B. A., who escaped from the St. Louis initiary prison some time ago, by blacking himself, and thu passing the sentinel. They have also captured a large an ount of interesting rebel correspondence. Sr. Louis. October 13.—The combined armics Missouri and Kansas, as an army corps in the field, now commanded by Brigadier General Schofield, will hereafter

be denominated the Army of the Frontier, by order of Major General Curtis. The Rebels Acknowledge a Defeat at CAIRO, Oct. 13 .- The Grensda Appeal, of the 10th nstart, makes the result of the Corinth battle even more dissistrous to the rebels than our own reports. It is stated that the attack was opposed by all but one of th rebel generals—meaning, probably, Van Dorn—agains

From California. SAN Examples of October 11.—Tailed, ship Memnon, for Valparatio; steamer Constitution, for Panama, with 65 passes gere, and \$29,000 in treasure for New York, and \$28,000 for England.

The State tressurer has paid the United States as sistant Treasurer, on account of the indirect tax levied on this State for national purposes, \$63,000 in legal-tender otes. The money was paid into the State treasury in gold The money was paid into the ctate treasury in goid, and much indignation is manifested against the treasurer for changing the gold into notes before settling with the United States treasurer. The Governor has formally protested against the State speculating at the expense of the National Government and the public are spiarently in his favor. It is thought that the Legislature wil disapprove of such mandering, and competure will disapprove of such mandering, and competure treasurer to hand over for the benefit of the General Government whatever profit the State realized.

Hen, Erastus Corning Renominated for Congress.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct 13 — Hon. Brastus Corning was renon-tiested for Congress to-day, by the Democracy of the Albany district.

the The Maine Seventh at Home. Poer p, October 13.—The Maine 7th Regiment arrived h at 1 o'clock this afternoon from Boston. A sainte the dred from Bramball, on the arrival of the train. They were received by the Oity Government with an escort of the 7th Regulars from Fort Preble. portions of the 23d, 25th, and 27th regiments from Camp Abraham Lincoln, the High School cadets of Portland, the fire department, and eccorated to the City Hall, where Governor Washburne addressed them.

Accident to a Lake Propeller. Burralo. Oct. 13.—The propeller Tonawands, of the Vestern Fransportation Line, on going out of the harbor Western Transportation Line, on going out of the harbor yests ray, ran on an obstruction, causing her to leak badly, and oblighte her to put back. She was loaded, and bound for Chicago. The damage to the cargo is said to have been about \$30,000.

[Written for The Press ] To Loyal Democrats. BY A DOUGLAS MAN. Ye who love your country's weal

Better than your party's glory, Who have felt the traitor's steel On the field of battle gory; Soldiers, Patriots, to you, Lovers of this glorious nation, Z Come, I say, And vote this day,

For the Administration! Little Mac and Lincoln now. Watch you with a wistful vision. Take the care from off their brow -Ere another oun has risen :... Let them see that Democrats. Mindful of this glorious nation, Loyal still LTE

With right good will, Help the Administration Were the noble Douglas now Were the nome Long. Tender, truthful, llowing; He would say, as erst he said,

reem n of this glorious nation, Cast, I pray; Your votes this day, For the Administration! Public Entertainments. ACADBMY OF MUSIC.—To pronounce the Ravel troupe onderful is supply praise. The name Esvel is a repu-

tation of itself and one which has long since been established. In the present performance at the Academy, owever, there is one item which claims perforce the attention of every play goer. Young America is not inaptly styled the wonder of the world. His feats are truly marvellous, and the grace, the delicacy, and the exceeding beauty of this young boy is performances, rivet the gaze of the usually most indifferent of the crowds which nightly throng the Academy. The very daring of the act in "The Three Flying Trapeze" would seem to be sufficient incitement, but the confidence and ease with which it is performed are something truly wondrous.

Too much commendation cannot be given to Gabriel
or his ; oung protege; and the modest grace with which the boy receives his nightly ovation is particularly ap-preciated by his audience. WALNUT STREET THEATRE -Miss Charlotte Thompson last night made her entree upon the Philadelph stege; and the reception she met with must have been very gratifying both to the artist and the management.

received with thunders of applause, which evinces not only the excellence of the play but also the excellence of the sotress. Edwin Adams as d James W. Wallack share, as they deserve, the honors of the hour. The reproduction of "Geraldine" last evening was a stlendid success. It is not a new play in Philadelphia. but was never better performed than on last evening.
Mr. H. L. Bateman appeared as the Bard and obtained loud applause. We hope to say more of "Geraldine" when the election of different is over.

With youth, talent, and beauty, this eminent actress can

ARCH STREET THEATRE. - Miss Bateman is nightly

The Rumored New Invasion Unfounded. Triennial Episcopal Convention of the ELEVENTH DAY. PREECH OF JUDGE CONYNGHAM, OF PENNSYLVA

NIA-ONE OF THE SECESSION PAMPHLETS. [From N, Y. Commercial Advertiser of last evening ] The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episco-pal Unitch in the United States met again this morning. The opening services were conducted by the Right Revs Bishops Upfold and Whipple. The Rev Dr. Mead presided, in the absence of the president of the Convention

The Bev. Dr. Wilson, of Western New York, from the
committee on the state of the church, reported in favor
of a standing committee on the subject of Ohristian education. The resolutions recommended by the committee

cation. The resolutions recommended by the communece were adopted.

The order of the day was then called up.
Judge Conyngham of Pennsylvania, took the floor. He said that he agreed with all that had been said by the gentlemen from Massachusetts, Mr. Winthrop. The committee had presented and resolutions as were calculated to keep open the door of reconciliation between the clurches borth and South. He thought, however, that it would be best to adopt the amendment, inasmuch as it would be more direct. He thought it would be clearer than the resolution recommended by the committee. In it would be best to adopt the amendment, inasmuch as it would be more direct. He thought it would be clearer than the resolution recommended by the committee. In regard to the charge that had been made on that floor, there was no evidence that the Southern churches had acted inconsistently. Now, although there was no testimony taken in the regular legitimate manner, they had the coincident history of the time. They had such testinony as came home to the hearts of the people.

It was idle to talk about legal evidence as to the existence of the rebellion. Did any one doubt that Bishop Pols, of Louisiana, was Major General Polk in the rebel army? Why were so many seats in that Unvention unccupied? Was there no evidence? The lay gentleman from New York had moved that the subject be referred to the committee to investigate the subject, and report at the next General Convention. He hoped; if not decided by this Uonvention, it would be referred to the gentleman from New York, as a committee of canous, and that he be sent down Son hit take the necessary testimony. He thought the gentleman would come back with undeniable testimony.

He had just been informed by a gontleman from Fortress Monroe that the Rev. Dr. Wilmer, formerly of Pennsylvania, had requested that it be said to the General Gonvention from him that he hoped no action would be taken to prevent reconciliation between the churches North and South. It had been charged that this was a political questions, as such questions had been treated by that Convention in former times. Had it been a political subject he would not be found on the floor taking any part in the debate.

questions. Had it been a political subject he would not be found on the floor taking any part in the debate.

Since he had the honor of being raised to the bench he had refrained from any active part in politics; he had not attended any political meetings, had delivered no political address, and had heard none. Hereferred to the homily against rebellion, and asked if the reading of such a prayer would be called politics. He charged that the prayer would be called politics. He charged that the prayer would be called politics. He charged that the prayer would be called politics. He charged that the prayer would be called politics. He charged that the prayer would be called politics. He charged that the prayer would be called politics. He charged that the prayer had been said that the offenders of the Southern churches could only be tried within the boundaries of their own dioceaes respectively; this was like the opinion that was given in reference to captured robels—that they must be tried within the jurisdiction of their own courts, in their own States; Gentiemen might easily see how all practical measures would be defeate; by any snot doctrine as this.

It had been charged that the political party to which imes. Had it been a political subject he would not measures wou'd be defeate: by any such doctrine as this.

It had been charged that the political party to which he belonged was disloyal; he might say that he had four sons possessed of a moral character and manhood such as any lather might be proud of. Two of them were now in the Union army ready to fight the battles of their country, and when the recent raid was made into Pennsylvanial the other two went forth to vindicate the honor of their State, while their father was appointed to the command of the aged and infirm at home, who might be needed when the young men had been beaten.

The Ray Dr. Weylle, of New Jersey, now teacher.

The Rev. Dr. Neville, of New Jersey, next spoke. He said that he was at first unfavorable to the introduction of all such subjects on that floor, but in the course of the debate, he had become convinced of the importance of making some expression in reference to the tremendous rebellion under which our country was suffering; at the present time. According to some, that Convention must not say a word in sympathy with the Government. Must they sit in peace on that subject when their young men were failing on the field of battle in defence of our common country? When Peansylyenia has been invaded? Wien the Sutherners were aiming to bring the armies and the navies of the Old World down upon our beloved country? He said no; they must meet it boldly, in the spirit of love, to be sure, but in the spirit of love for justice—leve for our country. It had been said that they were there as churchmen, not as citizens. Wes it so, that when they entered that inction of all such subjects on that floor, but in the not as oldizens. Wes it so, that when they entered that house they left their citizenship behind them? He hoped not. It could hardly be that they, (the members of that Convention), were loyal to their country outside, and when they entered the house they became disloyal. At any rate, whatever action the house might take upon the question, he, as an adopted citizen, would glory in the privilege of sustaining the lawfully constituted Government, and his motto through life would be God bless the Republic!
The reporter of the Advertiser has obtained a copy of tracts from which will be found pelew:

the Secession pamphlets sent into the Convention, ex-"Congress has no right to exercise the least nower, o To the least business, not distinctly confided to its care
by the Constitution; no one, who is vigilant about his
rights would subscribe to this doctrine of coercing a
seceded State into the Confederation. People belong to
themselves and not to the Government. By war, or
brute force, generally resorted to by the stronger against the weaker (we would not have war if the North con-tained four and the South eighteen millions of men,) a right is never decided, but only a certain arrangemen or a peace obtained. The war of our Revolution against Great Britain might have been a failure on account of Great Bittain might have been a tailure on account of the weakness of the thirteen colonies, without the ma-terial aid of France; still, not one true American, nor even an unprejudiced European, will, if he paid ever so little attention to the history of the Revolution and to the Declaration of Independence, deny that the colonies had a right to independence, self-management, and, of course, to fight for it, just as the Southern States are celled, and it had firstly discovered that the Southern States had merely left the Union to part with Abolitionism, or go out of its way; then, perhaps, a clause added to the Constitution, declaring expressly that

orm a distinct interior race-although a notorious fact sufficiently supported by the Constitution—such a clause, I say, might perhaps have contributed much towards a reconcilistion, provided the Abolitionist would have re-spected it, of which I have donuts, for those alone are the opponents, and, indeed, nullifiers, of the Constitu-tion, and consequently destroyers of the Confederation Or, secondly, that a high tauff should be the main cause resisted narmony.

"From all sides the calling of such a Convention has hean urged. The grave responsibility was with Congress and the Pracident to convoke one. You will have noticed that State after State in the South declared it. noticed that shaw after that in the Brate designed its secretion by the same legal formality of Conventions, and without using the least violence against a single

official appointed by Congress, or against Congress, itself and its officers in Washington, or Mr. Lincoln. They disscived the Federal bands in a perfect business manner, never visible in treat rebellions, and neither subverted for overthrew the Government, as the colonists did with the English Governors, or Garibaldi with the Bourbons. That they occupied the common forts, &c., within their jurisdiction was in keeping with the regular course in such changes. From the moment of secession the United States were a foreign Government to the Con-federate States." "History has no record of a rebellion of a sovereign State. The orime of rebellion is committed by the citi-zone against the State. States may become despots, tyrants, usurpers, constitution-breakers, but never can be rebels." "This constitutional civil liberty is substance, while

nationality is a mere name, sound, shadow, and show. When our Northern States fight against the Southern when our normarn states ught against the southern upon the prétext of saving our national life or mationality, they fight for a sham, a shadow: like the dog in the fable, who in snapping after the shadow of the substant all mean between his jaws, lost it by this operation. Nothing makes our Union a rope of sand, but disunton, discord, sectionalism, producing irresistible conflicts and nothing will destroy it with more mathematical cer tainty than civil war. It is simply abourd to think of forcing a centederation or union among free men and iree States by blows?"

"The foreign Governments must now also well know that the Union war is nothing but Jan Abolition war, making reunion impossible?

"The presext of this war is, preservation of the Union.

The preject of this war is, preservation of the originat is of this war know perfectly well that this prefect is false, and that a war for Union is, to say the least, a contradiction in itself. A new law of nations—a higher law then the Constitution—was required for the Abolition war. Mr. Adoms invented it, and laid it down in Congress. Mr. Lincoln is carrying it out. It is un necessary to add that no such law exists, and that the war ockade, and all the President has done, so far, is un

constitutional."

'The cruisers of the Confederate States are entitled to the same treatment as those of other States, ours included. If these are pirates, as our Government maintains, then are our soldiers nothing better."

"This book gains ground only among the better class, by the aid of patriotic citizens. The utter impossibility to dispose of it by the trade constrains the author to throw off anonymity, that orders may reach him throw off anonymity, that orders may reach him.
"M.A. BICHTER." Brooklyn, April 16, 1862.

Affairs in New Orleans. THE EFFECT OF GEN. BUTLER'S LAST ORDER The recent general order (No. 76) of General Butler requiring every person who had not already taken the oath of allegiance to report to him, stating the members and making it a penal offence if they did not comply with his instructions, created the direct consternation among the Secessionists of New Orleans. The corre spondent of the New York Times thus describes the scene in that city as the "days of grace" were fast ex-

piring:

The days of grace began to draw to a close; but three days were left, and it was evident that many in the city, heretofore indifferent, began to reflect or get body scared, for the provost marshal general's office, heretofore comparatively desorted, anddenly, grew popular, and a demand was finally created for deputies in all the different wards of the city. To the City Hall the crowd most determinedly wended its way. It was pleasant for fashion to be waited on by the bighest functionaries to the ante-chambers of Governor Shepley's room, and Colonel French's office soon everflowed, and the wide doors of the Lyceum, in which the ordinance of Secession was passed; were thrown open, and the fine hall, with its accompaniments of stage, deaks, and armchairs, was deveted, as a sort of poetical instice, to the noble, work of restoring men and women to their allegiance to the Union.

The promison oas growd was a study, surely, for never before, in New Orleans, had its incongruous social materials so thoroughly come in contact—the rich and the poor, the belie and the hall starved sanistrees, the working man and the for, the dowager, with her queenly daugh-

poor, the belle and the half-starved sampstrees, the work-ing men and the fop, the dowager, with her queenly daugh-ters, and the shrinking women who hopelessly toil for a living, the swarthy creole, the pale New Englander, and the paler-faced Octoroon—there they stood, anxious, after their long reflection, to outwardly accept the rule of the Government under which they were born, and all, the Government nincer which they were norm, and an, most likely, destitute of the slightest patriotic sentiment, having no feeling, indeed, but, the dead acquiescence that follows admitted impotent opposition to a power that could not be escaped. It was evident that many took the cath under a degree of excitement that would be hard to understand by persons evident that many took the oath under a degree of excitement that would be hard to understand by persons who have not lived in New Orleans. It was a bitter draught to swallow that oath, particularly by women, many externally beautiful, who had rendered themselves locally famous for their openly expressed centempt for the National soldiers. It was no small sensation to the National soldiers. It was no small sensation to the Young ght of sixteen, who had ofttimes arrogantly swung her for incline, aside, as if the possible touch of a National officer was contagious. It was no pleasant position for such a young lady, after all her pretests and vehement declarations of eternal hate, to stand up on the Lyceum stage and before a thousand people, hold up her amail, jeweled hand, and, pale with confusion and indignation, swast to support the Constitution her father; and probably her brother and cousin had been teaching her for years to contemm and despise. Nor did many gentlemen kindly assume the responsibility; many of whom even a few days, perhaps only a few hours, previously, had been exceedingly noisy in their denunciations of General Butler, and vociferously insane in their ansouncements of what they would do rather than be thus disgraced!

But in spite of protests and wry faces the work went only and many seemed better, and none worse, for the ordeal. One young miss, as she passed out of the hall, observed to her triend, "Well, really it ain? much, after all, is it, Glotille?" One tall lady in black—a widow, I presume—of rather the tragio queen filled annihilate it with her gaze. I suspect she has lost a husband on the battle-fields of the Potomac. I he must posses property, in New Orleans. Her strogel to gave her wealth from confiscation, and her hate for the Government that had, as she supposed, robed her in weeds, made, most likely, the letters on that "certificate" burn her eyes as tre. As a tion, and her hate for the Government that had, as she supposed, robed her in weeds, made, most likely, the letters on that "cortificate" burn her "oyes af fire. At a contract to this, another widow came, and tripped away with the flippant remark to her companion, "Upon my word, this affait has caused me more emotion than when I stood up to be married."

In in mediately following the close of the eventful day of the 25th, Gen. Butler issued the order No. 76, in which he required every person formerly a citizen of the United States, "but who "did not renew their allegiance," to immediately report themselves to the mearest provost marshal," with a descriptive list of their property, to; and as it was added that those persons who had taken the oath were not obliged to give in a list of their property, it did not take a severely educated logician to understand that those required lists, would be immensely convenient for the purpose of carrying into effect the never fall to win new honors, and reap new harvests of

understand that those required lists would be ammensely convenient for the Europes of carrying into effect the nuch-talked-of conditions act, whereupon there was great consternation, and the determinedly blind suidenly began to see that there was not only lawlind suidenly began to see that there was not only lawlind suidenly that Gan. Butler had been all the while quietly but steadily drawing around them the fordan of the law, and that they had, only and all, walked into the trap, and were caught apparently beyond hope.

The General, however, representing a mercival and long suffering Government, came to the rescue of the delinquents, and notified them that he should still keep epen the places for the people to register their names for ellegiance to the Government, promising to send said list on to the President, that he might, by virtue of his precreative, give them pardon. The consequence is, that the throng is pouring in greater than ever; and seems likely to continue unabated until the last day of the expiring month, when the hour of grace, so far as New Urleans is concerned, will be closed until some future day, when President Lincoln may find it expedient to issue his proclamation of amnesty, announcing that the re-The General, however, representing a merciful and

## THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE. Rules and Regulations Governing the Election.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days prior to the election, and within two ears paid a State or county tax, and been assessed at least ten days before the election. The person claiming a right to vote at any election, shall, if required by either of the inspectors, make proof, first—that he is a natural bern citizen of this Commonwealth, and second, that be has taken an oath of allegiance; or his naturalization can be proved by the production of a certificate in due form from some judge, prothonotary, clerk of court, mayor. &c., or by taking an oath or affirmation to tha effect. No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained on the list, unless he produce a certified receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax. In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not fur nished by the assessor or commissioner, or his right to vote is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person en oath and see if he is qualified. Any one who may have removed from one ward to another ward ten days previous o the election shall be entitled to vote at the ward from which he has removed.

DUTIES OF PEACE OFFICERS. It shall be the duty of the mayor, sheriff, alderm nd other officers of the law, whenever called upon by an fficer of election or by three qualified voters, to clear the window or avenue to the window that may be ob structed in such a way as to prevent voters from ap roaching the same, and if the said officers shall refuse to do so, they shall be judged guilty of a misdemeanor and be tried accordingly.

THE CLOSING OF THE POLLS. When the polls shall be closed, the boxes in which the

votes have been deposited shall be opened one by one, and the inspectors, in the presence of the judge, shall deliberately take out such tickets, and shall each read aloud the name or names respectively, and the clerks shall each carefully enter, as read, each ticket as it is taken from the box, and keep account of the same on papers prepared for the purpose, so that the number of votes for each candidate tallied therean may be readily cast up and down. If, upon opening the ticket, there be found any more names printed upon it than is right, or such paper be deceitfully folded up, shall be rejected, but no ticket shall be rejected because it contains tewer name than the proper number. As soon as the election shall be finished, the tickets, list of taxables, one of the lists of voters, the tally papers. and one of the certificates of the oath or affirmation, shall be carefully collected and de posited in one of the ballot-boxes, being closely bound round by tape, and then sealed by the inspectors and judge of the election. T. is, with the remaining ballotboxes, shall be deposited with some justice of the peace and the boxes containing the tickets and other documents shall be kept by him until called for by some person or tribunal authorized to try the election; and the other lists of voters, tally papers, and certificates, shall be forwarded to the Prothonotary of the Court of Comme Pleas, within three days after the election.

THE MEETING OF THE RETURN JUDGES. The meeting of return judges will be held at the State House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the third day after the election. And if any judge, by reason of sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend, one of the in spectors or clerks shall perform the duties required of

They shall elect a president, and two qualified voters who shall act as clerks; and, before they enter upon their duties, they shall be sworn to perform the duties of their office with honesty and fidelity. The clerks shall, in presence of the judges, make out the returns, which shall e signed by all the ludges present, and attested by said clerks. When the returns shall have been completed, the president shall forthwith lodge one of each such returns in the office of the Prothonofary of the Court of Com mon Pleas; and, in case of the election of a Senator of this Commonwealth, the same shall be enclosed in an envelope and sent to the "Senate of Pennsylvania;" and, in case of the election of a member of the House, the same shall be directed to the "House of Representatives of Pennsylvania;" and each said return shall be enclosed in an envelope, directed to the Secretary of the Commenwealth, in like manner placed by said president in the nearest post office.

The judges of the county having met, shall cast up the several returns, and make duplicate returns of all the votes given for such office, and the names of the persons elected. One of said returns shall be deposited in the office of the prothonotary of the court, the other being sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. It shall also be their duty to transmit to the parsons elected certificates of election. It shall be the duty of the pro thonotary to send one copy of all returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and to lay another copy before the Court of Quarter Sessions. DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMON-

WEALTH, The duties of this officer shall be to lay before th Speaker of the State Senate, on the first day of January all returns of the election of Senators for that yes also, on the same day, to present in the hall of the Hone of Representatives the returns of the election of members of said House. ELECTION BY MILITIA OR VOLUNTEERS.

Whenever any qualified voter shall be in any actual military service, he may exercise the right of suffrage a such place as may be appointed by the commanding of cer. In such cases, the commanding officer shall act as udge, and the efficer second in command shall act as in spector. In case of neglect or refusal of such officers t serve, the officer next in command shall act as judge

Within three days the return of such votes shall be sent to the prothonotary of the county in which such elector would have voted if not in military service Another return shall be transmitted to the commanding officer, who shall make a general return under his han and seel of the votes of all the troops under his command and transmit the same to the Secretary of the Common wealth. The return judges of the county in which the volunteer has resided shall meet on the second Tuesday in November next after the election, except where two or more counties are connected therewith, when the said meeting shall be postponed until the Friday following.

WAGERS ON ELECTION. Wagering or betting on an election is hereby prohibit ed, and all contrac s or promises founded thereon are null and void. The inspectors and judges of an election are empowered to reject the votes of any persons inte rested in the result of any bet or wager on the election PENALTIES FOR MISCONDUCT.

If any elector receives, directly or indirectly, any gift or reward, in money or property, under a promisthat such elector shall give historie for a particular candi late, he shall be adjudged guilty a of misdemeanor, and

INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTIONS. If any person shall obstruct election officers, riotously isturb the peace, or endeavor to prevent any person by breats from exercising the freedom of choice, such peron shall be fined a sum not exceeding \$500, and suffer

If any person not qualified shall fraudulently vote, he shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding \$200, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three VOTING MORE THAN ONCE.

If any person vote more than once on the same day, or deliver to the inspector two tickets together, knowingly he shall be fined in a sum not less than \$15, nor more han \$500, and be imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months. USING FORGED RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES. If any person shall knowingly publish or make use of my false receipt or certificate with intent to deceive inspectors or judge, such person shall be fined in a sum ess than six months.

STATE TICKET. Auditor General.

Breckinridge. Union. THOMAS E. COCHRAN. ISAAC SLENKER. Surveyor General. CHOMAS E. ROSS. JAMES P. BARR.

CITY AND COUNTY TICKET. Mayor. LEXANDER HENRY. DANIEL M. FOX. City Solicitor. . CARROLL BREWSTER. WILLIAM L. HIRST Receiver of Taxes.

JNO. M. MELLOY.

LEWIS C. CASSIDY.

City Controller. OSEPH R. LYNDALL. GEORGE GETZ. City Commissioner. ELISHA LOVETT. COUNTY OFFICERS. District Attorney.

AMES C. KELCH.

WILLIAM B. MANN.

Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. FREDK. G. WOLBERT. ALEX. T. DICKSON. District.
1. EDWARD G. WEBB. 1. S. J. RANDALL.

2. CHAS. J. BIDDLE. CHARLES O'NEIL 3. LEONARD MYERS. 3. JOHN KLINE. 4. WM. D. KELLEY. 4. JAS. B. NICHOLSON. 5. M. RUSSELL THAYER: 5. C. W. CARRIGAN. were men and seasons. Senators. 2. J. E. RIDGWAY. |2. THOS. GREENBANK?

4. GEORGE CONNELL. 4. GEO. W. H. SMITH.

Assembly.

I. WM. B. FOSTER. 1. THOS. A. BARLOW. 2. M. A. EVERLY. 2. THOS. J. BARGER. 3. THOS. T. WILLS. SAMUEL JOSEPHS. 4. SAMUEL J. REA. 4. S. C. THOMPSON. 5. HUCH M'ILHENNY 5. JOSEPH MOORE. 6. C. M. CLINGAN. 7. THOS. COCHRAN. 6. RICHARD LUDLOW. 7. N. K. SHOMMAKER. 8. JAS. B. GASKINS. 9. GEO. A. QUIGLEY. 8. JAMES N. KERNS. 101 S. B. PANCOAST. 10. A. J. LECHLER. 11. JAS. W. HOPKINS. F. D. STERNER. 12. TATE V. SUTPHIN. 12. HENRY VAUGHAN. 13. JAMES HOLGATE. 13. F. M'MANUS. 14. A. R. SCHOFFELD. 15. CHO. W. WOLF. 15. wm. F. smith.

EDWARD G. DEE: 16. GEO. F. BORIE.

17. CHAS. F. ABBOTT: 17. JEFF. J. YOUNG.

MR: OJ: C. . KELCH, the Heandidate for Receiver of Taxes, on the National Union ticket, is a manufacturer of hatters it immings, at No. 506 Market street, and is in no way connected with the Highway Department of Philadelphia, as has been stated.

THE WORKINGMEN AROUSED. number of the employees in the locomotive W. Baldwin & Co. petitioned Mr. Baldw as follows:

"The undersigned, having entire Confidence in ability and integrity of the different candidates in on the 'National: Union Ticket,' firmly benering the true interest of State and city would benering the election of the above ticket; therefore, it is earn requested that you address the hands employed voting the whole National Union Ticket'.

Mr. Beldwin received the petitioners favorably, ed about six hundred men had collected, who littens tentively to the speech, and received it with and thusiasm.

husissm.

In the course of his address, Mr. Baldwin stated that he had never sanoh. In the course of his address, Mr. Baldwin stated it was well known that he had never sought to left the votes of the workmen, and never would, Balasses, except those made by parties in sympathy had been called—a ticket nominated which he he had of all parties, who were carnest in the supply men of all parties, who were carnest in the supply men of all parties, who were carnest in the supply ticket is before the people, and another male by m ticket is before the people, and another male by m ticket will prolong the war, and it is our duty so we can interest to bring it to a speedy and honorable clusion. We have not felt the disadvantages of the bellion, but the continuation of the war for one or years will find our shops closed and men idle Agaut of the abcilion of clavery. So far from this bring the negroes North, it will lessen that case of Mr. Baldwin urged his hearers to thin. ing the negroes north, it will ressen that case of population smong us.

Mr. Baldwin urged his hearers to think seriously a their duty to their country now, and cast no vote their duty to their country now, and cast no vote the lated to give aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Union MEETING IN THE TWELFT UNION MEETING IN THE TWELFIR WARD.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Gataba Citizans of the Twelfth ward was held last overline it in the Twelfth ward was held last overline in the South Congressional district, delivered suggest and eloquent address, in the course of which he remains and eloquent address, in the course of which he remains out of hostilities. Upon that eccules the breaking out of hostilities. Upon that eccules resolution was adopted by the assemblage pre-cules a stantially endorsing the violent course of the substantially endorsing the violent course of the substantially endorsing the violent course of the substantial sylvanian, the names of Wm. L. Hirst, at present and didate for the officer of City Schleitor, and J.In Elie the Opponent of the speaker for Co. gressman of held trict, were to be found. trict, were to be found.

Mr. Myers called attention to this infamous record in the political opponent, and though unwilling to believe that the masses, of what is known as the Democratic that the masses, of what is known as the Democratic supporters of the leaders of that party supporters of sentiments of the leaders of that party unchanged, and that, therefore, they could not sustain unchanged, and that, therefore, they could not saffairs. The speaker concluded with an earest contained affairs. The speaker concluded with an earest contained to all Union loving men to go to the politic day and discharge the duty they owe their suffairs county. Several addresses were then delivered in communities after which, the meeting adjourned with cheera for the contained the second contained to the contai trict, were to be found.

A NEW FACTORY AT FRANKFORD Mr. John Clendenning has just constructed a faster building, corner of Unity and seiper streets, 63 by feet, or containing nearly 20,000 equare f et of romes face. Part of the building is four stories high, outsite six large rooms besides office, engine and boiler loss factory purposes are very complete, and credible factory purposes are very complete, and credible to the contractors and proprietors. It is said to see of the building is factory purposes are very complete, and credible so of the best locations in Frankford for a mill, and sitt on the corner of one of the principal street. Parceip the neighborhood and those owning property should be proud of the improvement.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CITIZEN BOUNTY FUND -The subscriptions to the city bounty fund for volunteers received s 

PEDESTRIAN FEAT .- A grand bei trian feat and concert will take place to day, on the George's cricket ground. Thirteenth street, about

EWORD TO GENERAL BIRNEY. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sword, horse, and equipments, gotten up in this city General Birney, will be presented to him the latter per of this week.

## CITY ITEMS

rester " would be delivered, at the First Baptist Char Broad and Arch streets, last evening, by Granno Kennedy, the "Boy Preacher," attracted a very udience to that place at the appointed hour, note: standing the unfavorable character of the weather The Baptists, not only of this city, but throughout country, feel a deep interest in the objects and success his wonderful south, and the fact that he is deliging this lecture for the purpose of enabling him to coxim his studies for the ministry is enough to insure in hearing wherever he appears. Crammond has grown taller, more slender, sailes healthy-looking, since we last heard him, some two jean ago, when he was seventeen years of age. His roll more conorous, his manner more graceful, and

appearance, upon the whole, decidedly more manif. In now wears a luxuriant dress of hair and a jura noustache. He dashed right off in his lecture without an intoduction, and without any prelimination, opening with the remark that as a lecture on Fanny Forester was the naual, it might be well to give some account of hor is mind had been led to it, which he did. It was in realis her "Wide, Wide World" that the character of Faun Forester had just shone upon him with such singular a ractiveness and beauty. An artist viewing a beautiful sunget would long be

produce such an image of it as would recall the rapid which the original had inspired. The same dean lt in attampting to delineate a rare human characte He would, he said, dwell at length upon her chids On August 22, 1817, the subject of his lecture half born, in the village of Eaton, New York. There was said, sometimes more philosophy in the prattle of able f three summers than in the conversation of the st This had been true of baby Fanny. At eleven, owing factory. Almost the first savings from her estate she had employed in affording her sick sisters to out through the country—a sister to whom the cross immortality was soon after given by her Saviou. is afterward little Fanny might have been seen out digin sticks of wood from the winter snow to keep hereis mother from freezing. This had been a hard lot, but was often so with Christ's most distinguished follows This, he thought, had been fittingly foreshadowed in humble birthplace of the blessed Author of our religit. A few years afterwards his anbject had comment reading Hume and Gibbon, when her heart became battle-ground in which, between doubt and faith, the latter came off conqueror. Though small and sickly, he heroine had been smart beyond her age, and early M came a teacher for a miserable pittance of pay. Sil di was never known to murmur at her hard let. Oath contrary, she studied the clouds which hovered over his

Bidding adieu to her chitchood, he next consist Fanny in a new era of her lite and experience. And sode, at this point, upon the Christian inspirations of the greatest poets was finely introduced, constituting a get ee burst of eloquence and orstory. Fanny was nearly seventeen when she publicly p essed her Saviour. Her own early creams of mission life were not like the early dew and the morning cha They had been destined to deepen into realities. At this point the lecturer made the following personal slicion: Necessity, he said, was not merely the mother of invite tion—it was sometimes the mother of poor, migralia sickly books. Hadn't he himself such a child in the world? (alluding to his late book of poems-... Corah the Blade.") And what wouldn't he give to-day, if that

extracting sunshine from the storm.

poor, sickly book had never been born, or to bare it quietly buried? In his analysis of Fanny's various works the lecture evinced not only a thorough familiarity with them, but a genuine admiration and love for their gentle and gilled author. Like a true woman, great as she lord by ledge, that alone was to her unsatisfying There and chambers in her heart "to lef," that could only be id tenanted by their own true, predestinated applicant l Judson, for whose sorrows she had mourned little child-Dr. Judson, the St. Paul of modern tendom—a sage in years, but a youth in love, had knocked at the door of her heart, and received answer, " Enter in, thou blessed of the Lord." then soon commenced its malignant work. Sh fiction, and how could she be a missionary? ambitious, and therefore she would be Mrs. Juden said the gossiping leeches of her day. Surely the name of Mrs. Judson could not add to her fame occompanied by appropriate virtues. She had kel shores, knowing that in so doing she was leaving a the prospect of a rapidly-developing literary fame she left for Jesus. Aye, it had been the Uhrist Judson that had made him doubly acceptable

The concluding part of the lecture was devoted in wide spread field of the future labors and usefu and the interesting and eventful experience of b maining life. PICTURES IN ALL WEATHERS .- One & advantage possessed by the celebrated Photograph this city, Mesers. Broadbent & Co., is the simil rangements, at their splendid new galleries, No stile of their art in all weathers. To strange the city for a short time this is a very great con Fine White-cloved Honey for the Table

-Mr O. H Matteon, dealer in fine Groveries, new white-clover honey, put up in glass cases, for ANATOMICAL. There are 518 bones it human frame-14 in the face, 32 teeth, 24 in the in the wrist, 28 in the hands, 14 in the ankies feet, and 842 in other parts of the body. Up frame-work of bones Nature has built a most covering of flesh, rounded and perfect in all portions, both for beauty and use, and it has be study of art, from the earliest ages, to cover the body, to protect it with the most appropriate an ful covering, and this latter has been succe complished by Granville Stokes, the Fashio Olothier, at No. 609 Chestnut street, Philadelph the finest assortment of seasonable garments in is kept constantly on hand, at reduced prices. THE DIFFERENCE. In the old feudal the when knights rode to battle clad in iron mail, th method with one of these unwieldy warriors his horse. Down came the knight in s mot

upon the ground, where he was left till, after the triumphant man-at-arms—the mudsill days—had lelaure to crack him open with hammer. Now-a-days, discreet seldiers et blacksmith's tailoring, and they wear uniform can move actively and comfortably in, and procure at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, ab SHAKE EN OUT.—The New York, are, by the State law, exempt from all military as they form the population of the town of non, N. Y, a difficulty has arisen among making out the quota for each town, these batants are not considered exempt by the officers, which makes them shakers indeed. state of things they were told they might h

tutes; but they concluded they could not kill." If somebody does not preserve the sh Shakers and all others will go to the bottom comfort and safety depend on the mainte laws, we do not see why they should be en do not procure their winter Clothing before collection in the continuous states in the continuous cheaping the continuous continuous