THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1868.

A Mystery of the Times. Since Mr. Justice Woodward has be come the nominee of the Democratic Convention, which continued its sessions at Harrisburg while a rebel army was marching with fire and sword through the State, and while loyal men were digging trenches about the city, the remarkable silence which has "sat upon his lips" has awakened public curiosity to know who and what manner of man he is. The little information we possess upon this point is extremely meagre, and we may doubt whether any journal but the New York Herald could construct a readable biographical sketch out of the materials that thus far have come to light concerning him. As the personage whom the papers speak of as Mr. Justice WOODWARD is evidently, from his title, a personage of considerable eminence, it is fair to assume, a priori, that, like all other a rebel on the one hand and loyal men en Americans who have ever risen to dis- the other. "Davis is a very able man, tinction, he is of poor but honest parents. who allowed his ambition to tempt him," Here, then, we have a starting point, and &c. Could snything be more agreeable and one, too, that is fraught with the most | pleasant? Could anything be more complipleasing and grateful suggestions. Space, however, forbids that we should indulge them. In the second place, we learn from life, be would certainly be willing to depart the Muncy Luminary, that he is a native of | in peace, and feel that he had not lived alto-Wayne county, and that he graduated from gether in vain. But when the writer procollege with Horatio Seymour. This, too, | ceeds to speak of loyal men his temper is very poetical, and suggests Damon and PYTHIAS, or what will answer the purpose of quotation equally well. Scylla and CHARYBDIS. In the third place we learn from the versatile and frequently grammatical orator, Mr. GEORGE NORTHROP, wellknown as one of the most brilliant and fascinating members of the Philadelphia bar, that Mr. Justice Woodward "is no boy." It will be seen that Mr. George Northrop is guarded in his language. He does not tell us what Mr. Justice Woodward is, but what he is not. Evidently, he had some deep, hidden purpose in uttering such mysterious language. When Mr. BARNUM brought out the "What is it?" sensation in New York, | and there is a mysterious phrase about death it was strenuously urged, in the newspapers, that the creature was neither man nor child. Mr. NORTHROP recollected this circumstance; he caught up the happy idea; he proclaimed that the mysterious nominee of the Democratic Convention "is no boy," and to day Attorney | mine the feelings of those who sympathize Northrop stands before the world a convicted plagiarist. Some of our readers may recollect a gentleman named CARRIGAN, who possesses some little merit as a political trickster, but whose chief distinction rests upon the circumstance that the people of the Fifth district refused to make him their Congressional Representative. He, too, has been endeavoring to enlighten the people of Penusylvania on the all-absorbing subject of Mr. Justice WOODWARD's personal identity. Like Mr. Northrop, he appears to have no appreciable information upon the matter; but such he has, we will do him the credit than a negative shape. He tells the people that Mr. Justice Woodward is 'ton A provided tha provided that Mr. Justice Woodward is 'ton A provided that Mr. J that Mr. Justice Woodward is "an Ameriamenable to law, we think the Convention with them. It is true, there are many dark can Bayard, without fear and without re- | committed an indiscretion in passing the re-But this is more than half quotation, and we are not told whether in Convention, the better way will be for allowance is or is not to be made them to avoid all allusion to the threves and the great conspiracy against human freedom for poetical license. Therefore, we can traitors, and pass only such general resolution the field of battle cannot fail to adjust all not attach the usual importance to Mr. | tions as cannot be considered offensive by Carrigan's words, and must turn from his any one. For instance, they may resolve flowery language with a sigh of disappoint- that the rose is fragrant, or that two and two people. ment. Neither he nor any living being of | make four, or that the New York World is the present day seems competent to tell us | a veracious newspaper. In the same way, who Judge Woodward is, or what he is. | by avoiding the usual vexed questions that We turn back to a vanished generation; we distract political Conventions, and considerexamine the cobwebbed files of an extinct ing subjects of a purely abstract chaparty organ; and there, embalmed in dust | racter—as for instance whether Washingand decay, we come upon a sketch of him. | TON or NAPOLEON was the greater man, We have been compelled to hunt through or whether hope or fear is the more powertwenty-five years of newspapers to find it, ful emotion—their councils will be harmoand, finding it, all that we have learned is | nious, and the Democratic papers, having the isolated fact, that in a forgotten conven- nothing to carp at, will begin to fill their tion, held a quarter of a century ago at Har- columns with loyal articles. risburg, Mr. Judge Woodward sat next to Mr. McCahen! In all seriousness, what evidence have we that such a person as Mr. Justice Woodward exists, or ever and of the war for the Union. He could has existed? Once in a long while we | not have been elected but upon false prehear the name, it is true, but the decep- tences. VALLANDIGHAM, whose opposition tion which Mrs. Sarah Gamp so long to the war has, if possible, been even more practised with an apocryphal Mrs. Harris, earnest than SEYMOUR'S, yet relies upon the is too memorable to be forgotten, and the same false pretences for election. He has Democratic party may be attempting some | said to the people of Ohio in his speeches and fraud of a like character upon the public writings: "I am against disunion. I find credulity. If there is such a man in exist- no more pleasure in a Southern disunionist ence as Judge Woodward, why does he | than in a Northern or Western disunionist." disguise himself in his judicial wig, and | "I am not a friend of the Confederate cover himself up hermetically in his judicial ermine? At present, all our actual "Never, with my consent, shall peace be knowledge concerning him may thus be categorically recited: Firstly, he is assumed | This is what SEYMOUR always said. This to be of poor, but honest parents. Second- is what VALLANDIGHAM has said. Judge ly, he was a classmate of Horatio Sex- Woodward has never said this much. MOUR. Thirdly, he is "no boy." Fourthly, he is an American boy. Fifthly, he sat next to Mr. McCahen. Sixthly, it is extremely doubtful whether he has ever existed. But as we pen the latter sentence, how are we to reconcile it with the fact that, in October, 1860, at a meeting held in this city, a man who called himself Judge WOODWARD appeared upon the stand, and made a speech in favor of dissolving the Union? Can any one tell us who Judge WOODWARD is, or whether he is at all?

We are very much surprised that a mothe Belgians should have been betrayed into an interview with an adventurer like WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT. Such seems to have been really the case. JEWETT, by his pertinacity and impudence and craving for notoriety, has succeeded in intruding himself upon most of the statesmen of Europe and many of the public men of America, and has obtained the recognition of many newspapers in the way so familiar to newspaper men. Napoleon, by that kind of sympathy which draws men of congenial tastes together, found himself attracted to JEWETT, and gave him encouragement. In England he made some impression upon Mr. ROEBUCK and the newspapers, but does not seem to have been as successful with PALMERSTON and ROBBUCK as he was with the ministers of France. Count RECHBERG, of Austria, the imperial minister for foreign affairs, was induced to listen to him, and say some of those sentences of diplomatic platitude that diplomatists so well know how to use. Beyond this, JEWETT'S occupation has been the authorship of letters that were never answered, and their publication in pamphlet form. His last pamphlet gives an account of his interview with King saw so proper to express. Our respect for King LEOPOLD is so great that we shall have to say on the troubles in America. We do not vouch for the accuracy of Mr. JEWETT as a reporter, but his report, as it

The Last Phase of the Intervention

According to Mr. JEWETT, we understand the King of the Belgians to say that the National Government, or shall it be placed turned out or masse to meet the enemy, but they only desirable means to obtain peace in America was by the intervention of a just trying period of the nation's history. have tribunal. He furthermore thinks that the abolition of slavery should be gradual, and take good care to see that its vast powers that provision should be made for the welfore of the slaves. In addition to these opinions, he thought that the mediation proposed by France should have been accepted, and that he was willing to unite with Eng- to overthrow the liberties of the people than land and France in the efforts to secure | Secession sympathizers. Indeed, they have American peace. This, sifted out of Mr. | assumed to be the especial conservators of JEWETT's egotism and nonsense, seems to free speech, free press, the privilege of be the real meaning of Leopold's opinions habeas corpus, etc. Will it be believed that upon the American question. It affords a these lovers of liberty have actually nominew gleam upon the temper of the Eu- nated, and are trying to elect to the Guberropean cabinets towards America. The | natorial chair, a judge of the Supreme Court opinions of the King of the Belgians are who, less than three years ago, publicly prothe same as those of the English politi- claimed, in a speech in this city, that cians. He looks upon the North and South as two peoples, and mediation in his mind would be nothing more than a speedy way of recognizing the Confederacy. This whole in our paper of yesterday was not from Mr. mediation question is very simple. We are Senator BRODHEAD, as was inadvertently glad to see that America is of so much im- stated, but from Mr. John Brodhead, our portance to the foreign world. We shall be | well-known townsman, the president of the happy to hear the opinions of these royal | Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and the gentlemen at all times, even through a me- nominee of the Democratic party for City dium so insignificant and unreliable as Mr. Treasurer.

JEWETT. At the same time we have the delicious comfort of knowing that we can attend to our own affairs, and intend to do so until the end.

Contrasts. It is gratifying to see how the sympathizers in the North speak of their friends hour, that the close of the rebellion is at in the South. Here is what a Democratic newspaper says of JEFFERSON DAVIS: "We believe that Jeff Davis is a very able man who allowed his ambition to tempt him into heading a rebellion, which is at once the greatest crime and the greatest blunder in history." stand-point. A distinguished gentleman just in from General Grant's headquarters, greatest blunder in history." It is also instructive to contrast this opinion of DAVIS with the following allusions in the same journal to loyal men of the North:

MR: STANTON.—"This most incompetent and conceited War Secretary has proved his unfitness for the society of gentlemen as well as for the office he disgraces." MAYOR OPDYKE, OF NEW YORK.—"For Mayor Ondyke to say so, in a document addressed to a city overwhelmingly Democratic, is an impertinence as well as a falsehood."

cious malignity cucht to evoke such a storm of indignation as should make this reckless liheller ory 'just once' till death silenced his lies and his recantations." Now, mark the temper of this disloyal writer, and the tone in which he speaks of mentary? If Davis could compromise history into making this judgment upon his passes beyond his control. Mr. STANTON is "incompetent" and unfit for "the society of gentlemen." This statement transgresses the utmost limit of newspaper license, and renders it necessary for us to say that its writer is unfit for the profession to which he belongs. Because Mr. STAN-TON is Secretary of War, it does not follow that he must be assailed by those who dislike his opinions and policy in gross and unjustifiable language. Mr. OPDYKE, the mayor of New York, is charged with falsehood. Mayor Opdyke is a friend of the Administration, therefore the charge. Mr. GREELEY, however, is a "reckless libeller," silencing "his lies and recantations," which we suppose is an allusion to the recent riots, and an intimation that if the Tribune office is again assailed, Mr. GREELEY will not escape so easily. With contrasts like these constantly occurring, is it difficult to deterwith Secession?

THE Democratic papers are displeased because the following resolution-was included among the number passed by the Pittsburg Convention:

"Resolved, That the bold and determined stand taken by the Administration in summarily arresting traitors and thievers wherever found, merits our commendation, and that in seizing any disloval person, we pledge it our hearty co-operation in the task which it has before it." We cannot find any direct allusion to the Democracy in this resolution, and cannot imagine why their party organs should resent it as an insult. At the same time, howsolution. Hereafter, when loyal men meet

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, previous to his election, professed to be a friend of the Union, States or their cause, but its enemy." purchased AT THE PRICE OF DISUNION."

"WHITE men of Pennsylvania, are any of you so governed by your passions and prejudices as to be willing to admit negroes to terms of political and social equality?" This is the question seriously asked by a Democratic paper. Disloyal men are constantly urging that the Administration is endeavoring to place the negro upon an equality with the white man. How singular it is, that these men are willing to admit, in any way, that mere legislation can place the negro upon an equality with themselves! Are they so blind as not to see the necessary inference of their own admission? If legislation will make the negro the equal of the white man, as these men contend, then the longer such legislation is postponed, the longer the cause of justice will be baffled and disappointed. But no mere political law can make the black man the equal of the white, unless social law has first made the pickets the Rappahannock down to Port Royal. decree. To contend that the result is possible is to contend that the decree has been made. The opponents of the Administration are the true and only advocates of negro equality; for in showing that it is possible for such a result to be accomplished by mere legislative enactment, they at once overturn their other argument, that Nature has forbidden it, and produce the strongest argument why its accomplishment should

In his speech before the Constitutional Reform Convention of 1838, Mr. Justice Hood in his stead, late in command of a brigade WOODWARD uttered the following words: 'Who ought to be voters in Pennsylvania, or in other words who ought to have political control of our Government? The machine may be well supplied with all the necessary wheels and springs, but in preparing and fitting them, no question can arise of so great moment; as who shall have the regulation of its motions and direction, when it King LEOPOLD, and contains the views that is finished and ready for use." Such, precisely, is the opinion of the loyal men of Pennsylvania to-day. The machinery of always listen attentively to what he may the State Government is in perfect order, and in accord with the vast work of national importance that remains to be accomplished. Who shall have the regulation of appears in another column, will speak for its motions and directions? Shall it be entrusted to the hands of disloyal men, whose sole aim is to bring it into collision with the tion. Business was suspended, and old and young trying period of the nation's history, have managed all its parts safely, and who will

are not perverted to the uses of destruction? None have been more clamorous in asserting that the Administration aimed "slavery is an incalculable blessing?"

THE LETTER TO JEFFERSON DAVIS printed

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1863. Even the most prejudiced spectator of the grand events which have made the last two years so memorable must admit, in the front of the grand victories of the hand. We can see the end of any sustained military opposition from our present at Vicksburg, who spent two hours with me yesterday, states that he saw at least a hundred Mississippi planters, and that one and all "gave it up." They admitted that they were defeated, conqueredif you please, subjugated. The power of the Federal Government, so insolently despised, had come to them as a great fact, to be recognized and honored, and now their only trouble was how to get back to the old fire-side with the least loss of property and self-respect. They did not hesitate, however, to say that they would be willing to return to the Union with or without slavery, and that they had been deceived and be-Tayed by their leaders. He found that the policy of General Grant had been wise and humane; because, while punishing the rebels, he at the same time held out the assurance of forgiveness to all who were willing to repent. It must not be forgotten that the politicians of Mississippi have always

looked upon South Carolina and the Secession leaders with great distrust and suspicion. Mississippi voted for General Taylor in 1840; Robert J. Walker made his great and successful campaign against Calhoun and the nullifiers thirty years ago, in the same State; and it is a fact that may be profitably recalled, that the very arguments he used against disunion then are now employed against the enemies of the Republic. Hence, it is only natural to expect that Mississippi will be one of the first States to return to the old fold. The influence of the North Carolina movement, beaded by Holden, cannot be resisted. Holden belongs to the class of men who resisted the Secession element until they were compelled to yield to it. The hour is rapidly approaching when such men will take the lead in the South. If you go back to the period when the Peace Conference assembled in Washington, in January and February of 1861, you will remember that the sentiments of such men as Holden were earnestly advocated in that Conference, and nothing but the determination of the seceders, and now the rebels, prevented them from reaching such a settlement as might have prevented the war. If, as appearances indicate, the rebellion is rapidly reaching a close, too much credit cannot be given to Holden, Graham, Stanley, and Donnel. Resistance to British tyranny began in Mecklenberg, North Carolina, before the declaration of independence at Philadelphia, in 1776, and it would be poetic as well as patriotic just as if successful resistance to the rebellion and ast the American Govern-

the rebellion n in the same State. ment s narleston and the redemption of East. Sessee are the latest signs of the troubles beyond the defeat of the rebels, but troubles. The same spirit that conquered the questions arising from peace, and to reunite and consolidate the whole American OCCASIONAL.

"SLAVERY is an incalculable blessing," say the friends of Mr. Justice Woodward, and from the readiness with which they lend their necks to the degrading yoke of party slavery, we have an evidence that they are sincere in this belief at least.

Special Despatches to The Press

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1863. The Shelling of Charleston. Gentlemen attached to the public service say that Parrott guns than has heretofore entered into their movements against Charleston are regarded here as affording a cheering prospect of a complete Union success. The Navy Department has received no official advices within the last two days from that Guerilla bands still infest the south side of the

Potomac, stealing horses and other property, without respect to persons. San Francisco Customs It appears, from statements received at the Treasury Department, that during the month of July \$416,889 were received for duties at San Francisco far as revenue is concerned, to New York. The

sum ever received there in a single day. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Fitz Hugh Lee's Cavalry Routed - The Rebel Position HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Tues pickets of the enemy called, yesterday morning, across the Rappahannock to those of our own army that Fort Sumpter had been taken by us. This is a confirmation of the news received via Fortress Mon roe by Richmond papers of yesterday's date. A cavalry force, under Fitz Hugh Lee, crossed the Rappahannock yesterday morning, near Corbia's Neck, six miles below Fredericksburg, but were speedily routed by the brigade of General Custis, with a loss in prisoners of three engineer officers and a number of privates yet unspecified in killed and wounded, before recrossing the river. Our own

A presentation will take place to morrow, at Warrenton, to Major General Sedgwick, of a splendid horse, with accourrements and sword, and complete uniform. The gift is by the officers of the 2d Division, 2d Corps, once commanded by him.

The positions of the rebel army are now somewhat thus: Ewell lies near Orange Court House, A. P. · Hill near the Rapidan Station, Longstreet stretches from United States ford to Fredericksburg, and Lee's headquarters are about two miles beyond Orange Court House, on the Gordonsville road. A large attendance is expected at the sword presentation to General Meade on Friday. Privates G. Kuhn, John Foulacy, Charles Wal ler, John Reinraz, and Emile Sae, of the 118th

Pennsylvania Volunteers, enlisted as substitutes and guilty of desertion, will be shot on Wednesday at three o'clock, in the presence of the 5th Army Twenty-two rebel prisoners and deserters left for Washington last evening, and several more this morning. They report continued disaffection and desertion in the rebel army. William King and John Pearce, deserting privates from the 8th Georgia, report General Stuart as having been relieved from his cavalry command, and the appointment of Gen.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

Destruction of the British Blockade-Run ner Hebe-Raid of Union Forces on Stan-WILMINGTON, N. C. August 94 -- Vesterday morning, the frigate Minnesota and six gunboats bombarded Fort Fisher, where the British steamer Hebe ran aground some days ago, the latter being protected by two small guns and fifty men. The enemy attempted to land, but were repulsed, with one killed. Being reinforced, they finally succeeded in destroying the goods landed from the steamer, and, after setting her on fire, they left. We lost one small gun. Our forces were in possession of the wreck last evening.
STAUNTON, Va., August 24.—Considerable excitement was created here to-day by scouts reporting the Yankees to be near Buffalo Gap on a raid to

Staunton. Preparations were made for their recepton has again relapsed into its placid state of tranquillity. There is nothing important from the lower valley. There are no Yankees between here and Federal Raid in Arkansas—Capture of Gen. Jeft Thompson.

Fisk, to General Schofield, dated at Pilot Knob says: Colonel Woodson's cavalry made a raid to Pocahontas, Ark., routed several bands of guerillas and captured about a hundred prisonersthem General Jeff Thompson and all his staff. Burning of the Wyoming Seminary. KINGSTON, Pa., August 26.—The Wyoming Semi-nary, boarding hall, and buildings for the ladies department, were consumed by fire yesterday more ing. The loss amounted to \$8,000, which was in tured for \$5,000.

ST. Louis, August 26 .- A despatch from General

From San Francisco SAN FRANCISCO, August 26 .- The ship N. B. Palmer sailed to-day for Hong Kong, carrying 14,000 packs of wheat and other California produce, and \$70,000 in treasure. The ship Conquest has been chartered to load With breadstuffs for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—Sailed, ship Harry L. Sutton, for New York, carrying 570 bbis, and 6 600 sacks of copper ore, 28,600 hides, 10,000 horns, 360 cases of turpentine, 29,600 gallons of whale oil, &c. Wheat arives freely for export, large quantities having been purchased direct from farmers at \$1.35 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 bs. with breadstuffs for England.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Shells Thrown into the City from Five Miles.

Beauregard Proteste Against the Outrage.

THE RUIN OF FORT SUMPTER. Rebels Anticipate the Fall of Charleston,

seen received from Mr. C. C. Fulton, editor of the Saltimore American: OFF CHARLESTON, Friday noon, August 22.—Fort Sumpter still flies the rebel flag, but its west wall is a mass of ruins. Our shell go into the fort and explode inside, some passing through the east wall, going in one side and coming out of the other. An easterly storm prevailed on Tuesday and ednesday, but broke away on Thursday. We now have tine weather, and it is expected that he monitors will go in force to Sumpter this

NEW YORK, August 26.—The following letter has

afternoon, The New Ironsides and our wooden vessels have shelled Forts Wagner and Gregg every day, keeping them quiet, while the shore batteries are hammering Sumpter. Seven North Carolina deserters from Sullivan's Island were picked up in a boat last night by the

Montauk. They say the rebels were preparing to abandon Sumpter, and blow it up; that they have been taking guns out of her ever since the attack in April, which demonstrated their inability to hold it; that there are not more than six or eight guns now in the fort, the remainder being "Quakers;" that the cordon of beer barrels was merely intended to sus-tain the telegraph wire between Sumpter and Moultrie, and are no part of the obstructions of the harbor; that the North Carolina troops are anxious to go home, and are almost in a state of mutiny; that he rebels all anticipate the fall of Charleston; that the walls of Sumpter were extensively breached in April, and that there is a great scarcity of provision

mone the rebels. The flag of Fort Sumpter has been shot away four imes, and now there is no flag up.

The rebel batteries on James Island throw shells night and day into our lines, but do not cause more han one or two casualties daily. Admiral Dahlgren is anxious to let the army and aval batteries finish Sumpter, as he expects to have plenty of work for the monitors in taking the A flag of truce was sent to Fort Wagner on Fr lay morning, and the firing ceased during the inter view, after which it was resumed again. General Gilmore notified Beauregard that he yould commence to shell the city within forty-eight ours, and requested him to remove the women and

The entire monitor fleet went up on Friday night for the purpose of making another assault on Fort Sumpter. The monitor Passaic get aground, and so much time was lost in getting her off that the expe dition was abandoned for the night. The rebels did not discover her condition, although she was within OFF CHARLESTON, Saturday, August 23 .- Fort Sumpter, this morning, is an immense ruin. The rear wall has been battered down, and the interior is open to view. Our shells strike against the inside of the front wall, which is greatly shattered and at times the balls pass entirely through the front. The flag of Sumpter was shot away four times on Friday. A new flag is up this mo The weather is very hot. No ice is to be had, and there is nothing to stay the thirst but the warm Should there be no accidents to-night, the old flag

will float over Sumpter to morrow (Sunday).
[Special Despatch to the Evening Post.]
WASHINGTON, August 26.—Official information has reached here that General Gilmore's last battery was within three hundred yards of Fort Wagn the 20th instant, and in a position so low that Wagner's guns could not be depressed to fire From the Richmond Enquirer of the 24th instant

almost laid in ruins by the heavy Parrott guns. If it be eventially evacuated, the loss will be now small, as the enemy cannot occupy it, and the harbor is effectually defended by new fortifications.

No walls of brick or stope can be beginned in the interests of mediation. The King promised to use his influence to induce England to join France in the efforts for peace. Victoria, on Vancouver's Island, is to be the head-quarters for the British squadrons in the Pacific.

Federal Evultation No walls of brick or stone can ever resist such a

the city from a distance of five miles, and we are told that Gen. Beauvegard has protested against

week, at Selma, Alabama.

buildings, machine shops, and a quantity of ordnance and commissary stores, and captured fifty sailroad men and a number of prisoners. After Col. Phillips had accomplished his work, Col. Winslow, who had been ordered up by General Grant, appeared with a large force.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., August 18.—Crittenden's corps moved eastward to feel the strength of the enemy, and with the intention of crossing the mountains to the north and east of Chattanooga, crossing the Tennessee river at a ford some thirty miles above Chattanooga. This crossing safely effected, Crittenden will swing into the rear of Chattanooga, and, if possible, take that place. The intention is to strike that point offensively at the same time that Burnside attacks Buckner at Knoxville. This will at once prevent Buckner from receiving any reinforcements, and also, if not captured, greatly endanger his retreat, for it will be impossible to the market seeing active and the markets being active and the WINCHESTER, Tenn., August 18.—Crittenden's corps moved eastward to feel the strength of the retreat toward Bragg. Meanwhile, if Crittenden succeeds well in his efforts upon Chattanooga, and will not need reinforcements. Thomas and McCook will move rapidly upon Rome, Georgia. Bragg is at that point with the whole of his command, save what few troops he may have at Chattanooga. It has been believed for weeks that the only force at

The Spanish squadron had arrived, and the officers vere to be guests at a banquet in Panama. The North Star reached Aspinwall on the 13th. from New York, having thrown over a part of her cargo and her mail, in a saturated condition, from the effects of a heavy gale. Two slight shocks of an earthquake were felt, on the 6th, on the Isthmus. There is nothing new from Central America. An unsuccessful attempt at revolution had been ade in Chili. Bolivia continues movin g her forces towards the Mejillon Islands, where a saltpetre mine had lately The declaration of war by Bolivia against Chili excites no attention. There have been severe gales on the southern coast. A British bark was totally lost in Valparaiso bay, and other wrecks of coasters are reported. Gen, Herran has been appointed to decide the American claims against Peru. Gen. Flores has gained a complete victory in Uruguay over the Government forces, and it is expected esident Berro Will resign. Mosquera and Moreno are to have a conference on Governmental subjects on the frontier of Ecuador

The Raid into Kansas-Retaliation. ST. Louis, August 26.—A special despatch fro Leavenworth to the Democrat says Jim Lane has ned to Lawrence. The citizens, under command of Lane, have killed forty-one of Quantrell's

men. Lane is organizing a force, and says he will go into Missouri early in September. Martial law has been proclaimed. KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 26.—The following extracts are taken from general orders, No. 11, issued rom these headquarters, August 23d:

1. All persons living in Jackson, Cass, and Bates counties, Mo., and that part of Vernon county in cluded in the district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hokman Hill, Pleasant Hill, and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw township, Jackson county, north of Brush creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are ereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof; and those who within that time intimate their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station arest their present places of residence will receive from him a certificate stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificates will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern border of the State.

commanding companies, and detachments serving in ompanies, will see that this paragraph is promptly 2, All grain and hay in the field under shelter, from which the inhabitants are required to remove within reach of the military station, after the 9th of September next, will be taken to such stations, and turned over to the proper officers there. And a report of the amount so turned over shall be made to the district headquarters, specifying the names of all the loyal owners, and the amount of such proluce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such districts, after the 9th of September next, not convenient to such stations, shall be destroyed. A hundred and eighty-three bodies had been buried n Lawrence up to this morning, and seven more podies have since been found. Eighty-two buildings were burned by the guerillas. Eighty-five vidows and two hundred and forty orphans have been made by Quantrell's raid. Several merchants have commenced rebuilding All the stores in the State have sent in large sums f money for the relief of the sufferers.

One of Quantrell's spies was hung at Lawrence. The chiefs of the Delaware, Sacs, and Fox Inlans have offered their services to Lane. A report just received says that a number of buildings in Cass county, Missouri, are on fire, and over a hundred rebel sympathizers had been killed. EUROPE.

The Steamship Persia Arrived—Maximilian and the Mexican Throne.

New York, August 26.—The steamer Persia has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 16th, via Queenstown to the 17th.

There is but little said on American affairs.
The Army and Navy Gazette draws attention to the fact that the Federals are pushing forward the construction of powerful sea-going monitors.
Three British war steamers, recently sold at Plymouth to a London company, were suspected of being intended for the rebels.
Lord Clyde died at Chatham, on the 14th.
There is nothing decisive as to Maximilian's acceptance of the Mexican crown. Rumors from Paris point decidedly to his acceptance, but a Vienna journal says the assertions are premature. No decision has been arrived at.
The Morning Post considers it far from improbable that the French occupation of Mexico may lead to more intimate relations between Napoleon and the Confederates, and create trouble with the Washington Government. ton Government.
The Oestriche Zeitung asserts that the Austrian Government has in no way interfered with, or been committed in, the Mexican question. It is a mere personal question between Napoleon and Maxiilian. It is asserted that the Spanish Ministry approve

It is asserted that the Spanish Ministry approve the Empire. The Madrid journals are divided. The replies of the three Powers were all sent to St. Petersburg, to be delivered on the 17th, and forthwith published. Each Cabinet replied to the arguments addressed to itself, but terminated with an identical paragraph testifying the unity of their views. There is a growing belief at Paris that war is not to be apprehended.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of over 4,000,000 francs.

There are vague rumors that Prussia contemplates a secession from the German Confederation.

The Calcutta. Ohina, and Australian mails are The Calcutta, China, and Australian mails are The famous William Cornell Jewett has been having an interview with the King of the Belgians in the interests of mediation. The King promised to use his influence to induce England to join France in the efforts for page

No walls of brick or stone can ever resist such a cannonade 5% has been directed against Sumpter, and the true defences of the harbor and city are in the numerous other forts, built like Wagner, on which the heavy shot of the enemy can make but little impression. It will be remembered, also, that General Pemberton in his plans for the defence of Charleston had long since left Sumpter out of account.

The siere is proceeding with desperate energy, and alsughtered their relations, the Northerners are ten years yet from the object of their desires, Insolence. The siege is proceeding with desperate energy, and the defence is as fierce as the assault. The enemy, it seems, has been able to throw a few shells into the city from a distance of five miles, and we are told that Gen. Beauregard has protested against such proceeding on the ground of humanity. His the city from a distance of five miles, and we are told that Gen. Beauregard has protested against such proceeding on the ground of humanity. His protest will be little use, indeed, if he cannot disable those batteries which fired the shells.

The Yankee commanders, with their customary bravado, have demanded a surrender of Fort Sumpter and of our forts on Morris Island, but in this they can by no means be indulged. They will find that they are now only at the beginning of the siege of Charleston, and between them and that city is still a flery path to travel.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

One Hundred Thousand Bales of Cottom Captured at Natchez—Reported Death of Pemberton—An Expedition up Red River. Cincinnari, August 26.—The Gazetle's Cairo despatch says that over one hundred thousand bales of Confederate cotton have been captured near Natchez.

It is reported that General Pemberton died, last week, at Selma, Alabama.

Captured at Nate Pedition of the side of the beginning of the world to give them credit for future victories, and meanwhile to treat them as the absolute possessors of the undivided power of Anglo-Saxon America. It is demanded of France that she shall after her laws to some American pattern under pain of the immediate loss of Conada. France, it seems, has answered by declaring Mexico and empire; and England; if her ministers be wise, will vouchsafe no answer at all. These pretensions are the extravagance of vain-glorious folly, the echoes of a fool's paradise.

DIRTY SOLDIERS IN NEW YORK.

It is reported that General Pemberton died, last week, at Selma, Alabama.

General Grant and staff and Adjutant General Thomas left Cairo on Monday night for Memphis.

General Herron is on an expedition up the Red river.

There are eight thousand rebel troops at Monroe, sixty-five miles west of Wicksburg. Walker and Heber are in command.

Kirby Smith is in Texas. Johnston's forces are scattered in the Chunky-river country.

Returns from 106 counties in Kentucky give Bramlette 50,632 majority.

CAIRO, Ill., August 26.—Col. Winston's command arrived at Memphis on the 24th, from Yazoo City, having come through from Vicksburg via Greenada. At the latter place they met Col. Phillips' force, which recently destroyed so much railroad property. Col. Winston brought in a hundred prisoners.

General Steele and the Arkansas expedition were progressing finely. No battle had yet taken place, but one was in prospect.

THE EXPEDITION TO GRENADA, MISS.—GEN, HURLBUTS OFFICIAL REPORT.

(Special Despatch to the Evening Post.)

WASHINGTON, August 28.—An official despatch just received here from Gen. Huribut, at Memphis, says that the cavalry force which started from Lagrange on the 13th inst., under command of Lieut. Col. Phillips, 8th Illinois Infantsy, mounted, reached Grenada, Miss., on the 17th, driving Slemmins, with two thousand men and three pieces of artillery; destroyed fifty seven engines, four hundred cars, dépot buildings, machine ahops, and a quantity of ordnance and commissary stores, and captured fifty was a large from the definition of the Grant and commissary stores, and captured fifty was a large from the decommendation of the grange on the 13th inst., under command of Lieut. Col. Phillips, start the cavalry force which started from Lagrange on the 13th inst., under command of Lieut. Col. Phillips, start the cavalry force of a children of the marked and commissary stores, and captured fifty the cold and commissary stores, and captured fifty the fifty described in the cold cold provided the cold provided the cold DIRTY SOLDIERS IN NEW YORK.

The American ship Viking, Captain Townsend, was lost off Princess Island, Japan. Napoleon delivered no speech at the Paris fêtes Napoleon denvered to provide the first on the 16th.

The Memorial Diplomatique announces Maximilian's acceptance of the crown of Mexico.

The steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

The British steamer Juno was overhauled by the Federal steamer Kearsage off Fayal on the 23d of July. No contraband goods were found, and she was allowed to proceed.

RIO JANKIRO, July 24.—Coffee good; firsts 7\(\)200 to 7\(\)1\(\)200

are favorable, the markets being active and the The Breadstuffs market continues with a declining tendency. Measrs. Bigland, Athya, & Co. and other circulars report Flour dull, and declined 6d on the week. Wheat very dull, and 1@2d lower; red winter Wheat is quoted at 5a 3d@8a 8d. Corn easier for mixed, which is quoted at 26s 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—The has been believed for weeks that the only force at Chaitanooga is composed of citizens, and perhaps a brigade of troops, who operate to keep the citizens in fighting trim. It is also believed that Bragg will not resist at Rome. As we advance, it is probable that he will attempt to fall back upon Joe John ston, who was positively at Atlanta, Ga., on the 12th instant.

Rosecrans will, if possible, whip Bragg in detail, disperse his forces, and then attack Johnston alone, for united, the two rebel armies would out number ours.

Granger's corps (reserve) lies in readiness to reinforce rapidly by rail to Chattanooga, and, if the road is not destroyed, then to Rome.

Twenty days from this time, if I mistake not the signs, will see Georgia redeemed and regenerated.

South and Central America.

New York, August 26.—The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, on the 16th instant, arrived here to-day.

Our Panama letter of the 16th states that the new President, Gen. Santa Colorna, was inaugurated at Panama on the 13th.

The Spanish squadron had arrived, and the officers were to be guests at a banquet in Panama. eek amount to 18,000 bales, including 14,000 bales, speculators. The market has an upward ten-

> Markets by Telegraph. CINCINNATI, August 26.—Flour dull at \$4@4.10. Wheat very dull at 94@95c for red, and \$1@1.10 for white. Whisky sells at 43c. Mess pork is in good demand—new ceuntry \$11.50, old \$10. Gold is quoted at 20 % cent. premium. Marine. NEW YORK, August 26.—Arrived, ship Ashburton, from Liverpool; Jean Baptiste, from Havre; bark Cienfuegos, from Cienfuegos; schooner Tigris,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.— The early particular attention of dealers is reuested to the large and valuable assortment of British, French, German, and American dry goods, embracing about 750 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in cottons, woollens, worsteds, silks, and linens, to be peremptorily sold by eatalogue, on four months' credit, and for cash, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued all day without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., augtioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

Sinking of a Schooner. HAVRE DE GRACE, August 26.—During the heavy gale last night the schooner Pursuit, laden with coal, sunk at her anchorage opposite Simmon's wharf. Capt. Travers, his wife, and two other perons, were drowned. Their bodies were re The Draft in New York." NEW YORK, August 26 .- The draft proceeds

juietly to-day in the 5th, 8th, and 9th districts Specie for Europe. New York, August 26.—The steamer China take

Mayor Opdyke's Message. The veto message of the mayor of New York, answering the exemption appropriation bill, conanswering the exemption appropriation bill, concludes ably as follows:

This war, above all other wars of which history makes mention, is a war waged on our part in the interest of poor men. The rebellion was plotted, begun, and prorecuted in the interest of the owners of slaves. Whether the man who labors with his brads should be a free man or a slave, should own himself or be owned by another, is the ultimate question which this nation is now deciding, in the assemblies of the people, in legislative halls, in exceutive cabiners, and on many fields of battla. The rebels maintain that that is the best condition of scolety where the land is divided into great plantations, and their owners own also the laborers who till them and the citizens who make their implements; and this condition of scolety the rebels are afriving to fortify and extend.

The free and loyal people of the land maintain that the laborers and the citizens should be as free as the country, the laborers and the artisans are the most interested in this question. We are eselting their side, seeking to bring universal colinions to their favor, writing and speaking for their land. Would it not seem incredible blindness and fatuity, if they whose interests are thus involved, and whose cause is stirring the blood of true men all over the world, should the mselves hold back and leave others to defend their rights?

The burdens of taxation are already heavy upon our citizens. We have an increasing expenditure and an accumulating debt. The property of all clarges may be seriously impaired by over taxation; and it may even happen that some of those who suffer from it will begin to inquire whether we, who are ready to make these large additions to their burden, are voting away our own property as theirs. They may go so far as to charge us with an improvident and lilegal expenditure of the multic funds, and if they look about for a motive they may be uncharitable enough to suepect that this zeal to procure the exemption of a large class of our fellow-citize oludes ably as follows: All others shall remove out of this district. Officers considerations rather than by benevolent and patriolic impulse.

But whatever may be the criticism of others, we may disarm them of all force by performing our responsible duties with fidelity to the interests of our city and country. Faithful to the Constitution, obedient to the laws, loyal to the country, proud of its institutions, its history, and its promise for the future, let us stand firm and immovable, fearing no violence, heeding no clamors, and despitsing every description of menace, striving to fill the thinned ranks of our armies, seeking to exempt none but those whose presence here is essential to the public safety, and consoling and encouraging the brave solders who go to the field, by providing for the families which they leave behind them, whose wants they may not be able to supply.

THE PEACE PARTY THE LAST HOPE OF THE RE-BELS.—General Butler, in the brief speech which he made at Centre Harbor, is reported by a correspondent of the Salem Gazette to have said:

"That the rebels now rested their main hopes on our next Presidential election, and would use their utmost endeavors to prolong the contest till that time in the hope that a peace party—a party more. leniently disposed toward them—might gain the ascendency. It was for this, among other reasons, that he considered the character of some of the Northern opposition resulted in great jojury to our cause, and was, in fact, the principal drawback we now had to success. The political conduct of the Northern people ought to be such that the rebels would understand, unequivocally, that the only change of administration that could be hoved for would be a change for even more determination and energy, and not a change based on even the remotest sympathy for those who have plotted the destruction of the Government." dent of the Salem Gazette to have said:

THE CITY. OPENING OF THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN. An Immense Union Meeting at Peun Square—Ratification of the Nominations of Curtin and Agnew—Speeches of Messrs. N. B. Browne, Wayne McVeagh, M. Russel Thayer, Franklin Bound, Geo. Imman Riche, and others. Riche, and others.

Last night, according to announcement, a large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held opposite en Square, on Broad street, for the purpose of Last night, according to announcement, a large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held opposite Penn Square, on Broad street, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made at the Pittaburg Convention for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. It was the first meeting held in the city of such proportions to give expressions to the sentiments of the loyal people of Philadelphia touching the impending State election. It was a demonstration worthy of the spirit and patriotism of this great city. It reflected the enthusiasm of our people, and their determination to elect to political office at the coming contest at least those men only who will do no discredit to cur city, State, or country. In the number of people which attended it, few have excelled it, and none have surpassed it in enthusiasm. The weather was particularly favorable for an out-door meeting, being cool and balmy and refreshing. The appliances resorted to to draw an audience, aside from the merits of the cause itself, were of an excellent character: Three stands were eracted, and addresses delivered from each. Bands of music and fire works were in abundance, and afforded pleasure and comment in the interludes between the speeches. The main stand was situate about midway from Market to Chesfauf street, and a side stand at each of those streets. The meeting was very largely attended by the members of the Union League, who market to Chesfauf street, and a side stand at each of those streets. The meeting was very largely attended by the members of the Union League, who marked to the ground in a body. The display of fire-works was particularly attractive, and was evidently considered a feature of the occasion. They represented—I. The Star of Columbia; 2. Star of Washington; 3. America's Gem; fluishing with a beautiful entertainment, dedicated to his I xcellency Andrew G. Curttin, Governor of Pennsylvania, and made expressly for the occasion. This plece was surnemely pretty. Commencing with revolving fire, Chinese jesemine, with illum

The members of the Union League marched to the spot, accompanied by bright lights of all hues, preceded by a band, and carrying handsome American flags.

The meeting at the main stand was organized at about 8 o'clock by Mr. Wm. H. Kern, who called to the chair Mr. N. B. Browne. This motion was responded to with great applause, as also the nominations of the vice presidents and secretaries.

Mr. Browne, on rising to speak, was received with much applause. He caken owledged the honor of being called upon to preside over so large a meeting of the loyal people of Philadelphia. He came here, not as a party man, but only for the cause of his country, for this was no time for party. We should know nothing but-our country, and be animated by a determination to oppose all enemies, whether foreign or domestic. This was the political platform of the friends of the Union in Pennsylvania. Identified as he was all bis life with the Democratic party, he was happy to say that since the firing upon Sumpter he knew no political party. He was only a friend of his country in this crisis. What is the issue to be decided at the approaching election? That issue has been stated by our enemies. One of the leading Southern journals stated it the other day in the plainest terms. It said that the rebel cause was lost unless help would come to them either through foreign intervention or from the Democratic party in the North. That being the case, he would ask how could they have managed things better for themselves than in nominating Judge Woodward for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania? The speaker was intimately acquainted with that gentleman, and he would say that, if it were possible to call from his grave that arch traitor John C. Calbour, and place him in the Gubernstorial chair of Pennsylvania, he would not be of more service to the Southern cause than Judge Woodward will be if elected. Judge Woodward has publicly expressed his opinion concerning slavery. He declared that slavery was a Divine institution. He stated to a gentleman propose to remedy a political disaster by the elec-tion of Governor Curtin. From the first day of his official business, what man has been more of a friend port of the country than has our present honored

support of the country than has our present honored chief magistrate.

Mr. Browne was attentively listened to, and he retired smid much applause.

After the playing of the Star Spangled Banner, Mr. Kern introduced Mr. John D. Watson, who read the following resolutions, to the great satisfaction of all present: Mr. Kern introduced Mr. John D. Watton, who read the following resolutions, to the great satisfaction of all presents:

Resolucif, That the embench shillities, the indomisable energy, and the far-receing agracity of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, proved by his successful administration of our State affairs in times of peculiar trial, have excited our warmest admiration, and that his self-sacrificing devotion to the interests and comforts of our particle soldiers, especially of the colliers themselves, but also of their fathers, mothers, wives, brothers, steters, and friends at home. We, therefore, heartily approve and ratify his nomination for re-election as Governor of Pennsylvania and piedge our liberity, our laws, and our constitution, is not successful. And the incorruptible integrity of the thind particle of the properties of t Resolved, That the patriot's sufficient answer to those who complain of the inefficiency of our military leaders, is Banks, Nieade, Rosecrans, Grant; and to those who complain that the war is not managed with energy and success, it is enough to point to Gettysburg, to Tullahoma, to Port Hudson, or to Vieksburg.

Resolved. That we approve the policy of our Government in organizing and employing negro troops, because it weakens theirebels, because it strengthens our armies, because it relieves our noble soldiers of much oppressive labor, and because, slavery being doomed for raising its foul hand against our glorious Union, retributive justice demands that its victims should aid in its overthrow. The question of their efficiency has been settled by their heroism at Port Hudson, at Fort Wagner, and on other well-fought fields. Hudon, at Fort Wagner, and on other well fought fields.

Resolved, That it is no more criminal, while it is much more manly, to fight against the Government and the Union in the South than it is to scheme and intrigue against them in the North. A Southern traitor is not worse than a Northern sympathizer.

Resolved, That while we long for the restoration of peace to our beloved country at the earliest moment compatible with her honor and safety, it must be peace made by the submission and punishment of the traitors who initiated the war—it must be peace which will leave us a free, bappy, and united people.

***Resolved**, That we abhor and loathe the conduct of those who, under pretence of advocating State rights, are endeavoring to sow jealousy and distrust among the loyal people of the North, and to set State against State.

Resolved, That as we worship one God, so we should love one country. We should feel ourselves to teachings of those who would divide us into Penny Yorkers, and the like. We should feel ourselves to teachings of those who would divide us into Penny Yorkers, and the like. We should feel ourselves to Resolved**, That the wholesale destruction of processing of the We abould resolve the conduction of the substitution of the conduction of the

which have lately disgraced the city of New York, are natural results of the disloyal teachings and treasonable threatenings of the peace-on-any-terms party, who deeply deplore the sufferings of their iriends in the South, while they view with indifferent the suffering so the suffering so their iriends in the South, while they view with indifferent the suffering so that the suffering so the suffering so that the suffering suffering so that the suffering ence the robbery and slaughter of their loyal breth-ren of the North.

Resolved, That the unparalleled bravery, the un-Resolved, That the unparalleled bravery, the uncomplaining endurance, and the heroic devotion of
our noble armies, demand the gratifule and support
of their feliow-citizens at home, and will secure for
them the love and admiration of millions yet unorn, and a glorious name throughout the world for
iges to come.
Resolved, That the gulendid achievements of any lved, That the splendid achievements of our Resolved, That the splendid agnievements of our gallant navy at sea, and on the Mississippi, have continued the noble illustrations of the bravery and skill and the patriotism of our noble sailors, so boldly commenced by their fathers, in our Kevolutionary war, and carried on by Bainbridge, Hull, and Decative in 1812.

tur, in 1812.

Resolved, That the memory of the gallant dead who have fallen in defence of their country will be forever cherished by their surviving countrymen, and their names be enshrined in the grateful hearts of all who love their native or adopted land—the land soon again to claim the title of "Happy, proud America."

soon again to claim the title of "Happy, proud America."

MR. M'VEAGH'S SPEEGN.

After the adoption of the resolutions Mr. Wayne McVe gh, chairman of the State Central Committee. Was introduced.

Mr. McVeagh said he came to the meeting with no purpose of speaking, but only to gather from the presence and sympathy of the vast and loyal mutitude before him, help and hope for the great work before the State Central Committee. [Cheers]

In that regard he was more than satisfied, for this assemblage convinced him that the citizens of Philadelphia appreciated the importance of the contest, and knew that in these days rebel bullets were not more dangerous to the Union than Copperhead ballots. [Loud applause]

In the pending canvass there could be no neutrality, as there could be no doubt of the question involved. Even if we had been disposed to shrink from it, our opponents have so made up the record that we could not avoid the issue. They did this purposely when they selected Judge Woodward as the candidate.

It is simply the Judge's public career with which we have anything to do. His private character is doubtlees excellent, and my own intercourse with him in his judicial character has been very pleasant; but he was asked to lay saide the ermine to become the leader of a partisan faction, simply because he more distinctly than any other public man in Pener. the leader of a partisan faction, simply become the leader of a partisan faction, simply because he more distinctly than any other public man in Penn-sylvania had published his belief in the essential lustion of the cause sylvania had published his belief in the essential justice of the cause of Mr Jefferson Davis and his wicked colleagues in treason. (Great cheering.)

The challenge thus given had been accepted by the loyal men of the State, and they have placed the banner around which gather the friends of Liberty and the Union, and the hands of that pure and tried statesman and patriot, Andrew G. Curtio, [Longcontinued cheering]; and as Meade defeated the main body of the enemy in July, so Curtio will lead the loyal hosts to victory over the rear guard of the rebel forces in October. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Thus the issue was made up between the foes and the friends of the Government; but in order that the gentleman before him might have no possible chance of escape, the friends of Judge Woodward, the speaker was told, had nominated but yesterday in solemn convention, for a most important office in this great city, a gentleman named Mr. John Brodhead, on the ground, as it was supposed, that he had written, some years ago, a letter to Mr. Jefferson Davis, desiring to go to "the sunny South," or any where else, where there was an abundance of negrees and very little civilization. [Loud laughter.]

The published report might do the gentleman injustice. He hoped for the credit of Northern manhood it did; but if not, he felt sure the loyal voters of Philadelphia, at the coming election, would tell him to go, and like Lady Macbeth to her guests,

But go at once. [Laughter and annianse.] istice of the cause of Mr Jefferson Davis and his

To stand not on the order of his going, But go at once. [Laughter and applause.] Such is the plainness with which the question is presented. Are you for Union or disunion; for loy-alty or treason; for Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson presented. Are you for Dining of distunct; for loyalty or treason; for Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson Davis; for Andrew G. Curtin or George W. Woodward! (Cries of "We are for Curtin.") I 'know you are with us, for the cause of good Government, of law and liberty. All the signs are cheering. Sailors on the sea and soldiers on the land; the wounded in the hospitals; the maimed at home; the patriot mother, who has given her only boy to her country, send us warm, earnest words of greeting and of cheer for the cause, and their friend and favorite. our good Governor, [cheers]; and thus cherishing the sympathy of the heroic living who have dared in battle, keeping green the memories of the heroic dead who have died in battle; aided by the labors of all good men; aided by the prayers of all good women, we march onward in faith and hope to the triumph which awaits the cause of justice and of freedom. [Prolonged cheering]

The meeting was next addressed by Hon. M. Russel Thayer. SPECH OF MR. THAYER,

Mr. Thayer expressed his cordial approbation of the nominations of the Pittsburg Convention. He considered these nominations the prestige of the Union success at the next election. All the indications of the times pointed to success. The Union cannon reverberating to day in the Tenuessee mountains, proclaiming the liberation of that heroic people, re-echoed from that spot from which the first insult was offered to the American Government, proclaim that this rebellion, like some monstrous comet, has passed its perchelion and is now sinking into blackness. This rebellion, born in sinking into blackness. This rebellion, born in sinking into blackness in the resemble of the prave of Washington, Jackse and to the grave of Website a

SPEECH OF MR. BOUND, OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
Mr. Franklin Bound, State Senator from Northumberland county, was next introduced. Mr.
Bound came here, he said, to bear testimony to the

Mr. Franklin Bound, State Senator from Northumberland county, was next introduced. Mr. Bound came here, he said, to bear testimony to the patriotism and devotion of the honored Governor of Pernsylvania. Not as a Republican, nor as a Democrat, nor as an Abolitionist, he would ask the people of Philadelphia to support Governor Curtin heertily and with determination. He believed Judge Woodward represented an idea which is at the bottom of all our troubles. He believes that any State has a right to secole from this Union at pleasure. This is the doctrine which the South is endeavoring to maintain upon the battle-field. It is this issue which we at home must decide at the ballot-box. Unless we defeat Secession by ballots, then all our efforts to restore the Union are wrong. If you elect George Weodward, you endorse Secession, and tell the world that all our victories in this great struggle have been in vain. [Applause.] You must take sides in this contest, whether you will or not. Each man, however high or low, is a power in this country. Each man must be either a patriot or traitor. The standard-bearers in this contest represent these alternatives. It is told to you that you can support the Government while you oppose the Administration. There never was a more bareful hereyy. You cannot oppose the President and continue to be loyal men. Is it the right way to uphold the Government by grumbling at every act of the Administration? If it is, the speaker did not wish to be a patriot of that kind. He who does not support the President of the United States is no friend of his country. Shall he obey the dictates of such men as William B. Reed? Shall he administrate be confusion would result, if he could have no opinion of his own, but would be constantly sreking the advice of those not competent to give it. As to the policy of the Administration, Mr. Bound could only say that it met with his approval. There were many arresta that were neither judicious nor praiseworthy, but the fault was not so much with the Administratio

sically, for he was getting old; although he had grown gray on the stump, after hard service for thirty-nine years, and though he thought he might retire, and let the younger class take the field, yet he found it at last to be his solemn duty to make a few more appeals in behalf of his beloved country, and that is why he is here to night. In the present campaign, there is more at stake than he had ever known before during the long period that he had mingled in the political affairs of the nation. It is the duty of every man, in the present contest, to think well of what he is doing, or what he's intends to do. If he will but do this, calmly and horestly, then the overwhelming majority that will be given for Andrew G. Curtin will so effectually crush out the aspirations of Jeff. Davis and his Northern allies as will effectively stop the infernal rebellion that is devastating a part of our country. Themendous applause.] He, the speaker, contended that he had nothing at stake but his country. He had but a few more years to live, and he would like to see the glorious old stars and stripes itesting over every part of our land before he de-

vania, arranging, assisting, and contributing to their wants. We behold him in the State of Tennessee, defending the rights of the Prinsylvania soldiers; we see him at the capital of the nation, arranging for the Pennsylvania wounded to be brought to the well-conducted, hospifals of our own State, [Cheers.] Certainly, Mr. Woodward own State, [Cheers.] Certainly, Mr. Woodward far less. Now, Mr. Woodward may be a sretty as the company—a clever fellow—but he is in might; bad company—be keeps is an old truisa; that we should not lorget. Where do we find him? Do we see him standing out in all the god-like medesty of a man proclaiming in favor of an unconditional support of the Government in suppressing file repeblion? No, sir, not he; but we do behold him standing smid the surroundings of slimy Copperbellion? No, sir, not he; but we do behold him the standing smid the surroundings of slimy Copperbellion? No, sir, not he; but we do behold him the standing smid the surroundings of slimy Copperbellion? No, sir, not he; but we do behold him the standing smid the surroundings of slimy Copperbellion? No, sir, not he; but we do behold him the standing smid the surroundings of slimy Copperbellion? No, sir, not he; but we do behold him the fook. The other son, knowing this, went privately and separated the animals. He pitched out all the old over, and placing them in one lot, put the pet sheep. The other had placed him. "Ah, Billy," said he to this brother, and said:

"Come, Tome, father's dead, and I guess we might to his brother, and said:

"Come, Tome, father's dead, and I guess we might him brother, and said:

"Come, Tome, father's dead, and I guess we might ho his brother, and said:

"One, Tome, father's dead, and I guess we might him brother, and said:

"One, Tome, father's dead, and

Germed with immense cheering for our country forever.

THE SOUTHEAST STAND.

At this stand Mr. John W. Stokes presided over a large and enthusiastic meeting. Colonel William H. Maurice was the first speaker. Fellow-citizens, said Colonel Waurice, we meet not now as partisans, but as friends, as lovers and defenders of the Union. With every pulsation of our hearts is a love for this perfess and heneficent Union—a union of strong loyal hearts, of strong loyal hands—a Union to be again cemented by blood and sacrifice. We meet to support that flag which waved over the authors of our independence, and now careers in the hreeze of victory, borne by the defenders of liberty, the flag that through every war has waved in the din and smoke of victory; that futtered in the perfumed att of the citron groves of Mexico, and was carried in triumph to the halls of the Montezumas; the flag that conquered with Meade, and was planted on the walls of Vicksburg. Under that flag let all who love the country unite. In this hour all who love the cause are Americans, whether Irish or German, native or foreign. We fight for no new principle, but for the cause for which our fathers fought—the cause of Washington, of Jackson, of Clay, and of Webster. The same love of nationality that inspired the children of Israel as they passed through the Red Sea; the love of Switzer for the rugged mountain barriers of his native clime; the fond affection with which all true men turn to their home and kindred; that love is ours in all its integrity and heauty. When should that love be more devoted than when the areassin's knife is at his country's throat, and the disloyalist is sowing distractions in our councils? Go with me, I conjure you to the tomb of Washington. Let me take you by the hund, continued the sneaker, reverently, to that sacred shrine of patrotism. There might we behold the shadow of the Father of his Country, stretching his right hand over the loyal and his left over the disloyal: "Mr children, I appead to you, as a Virginian cease thi

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—About ten minutes before 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the carriage factory of F. Tiedeken & Bro., 738 Zane strect. The building was a four-story bruck, and was used from cellar to roof as a manufactory of wagons. &c. The third story was used as a paint-shop, and had beozine and other combustible articles stored away. The cause of the fire was not known, and the flames appeared to issue from all the floors simultaneously. The fire continued without intermission, and with great fury, till nothing was left but the walls. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and rendered valuable assistance. The roof of a house near the corner of Seventh street caught fire from the sparks of the engines, but it was speedily extinguished. A steady stream of water was directed to the roofs of all the adjoining buildings, and much damage was done. ings, and much damage was done STABBING CASE.—A man named Frank STABBING CASE.—A man named Frank Loughran was stabled on Tuesday night in the left breast. The affair occurred in the vicinity of Hamilton and Sixteenth streets. It seems that a man who was driving a furniture car was annoyed by a boy who took his whip. The man finally obtained the boy's hat and recovered the whip. Several men closed in around the car-driver and menaced him. He drew a knife in self-defence. Loughran was the nearest, and received the length of the blade. He staggered, and the man drove away. Loughran was conveyed to the St. Tosenh's

THE CORN-EXCHANGE REGIMENT AR-RIVED—The Corn Exchange Regiment, which en-listed for the emergency, returned to the city at half past 12 o'clock this morning, reaching Walnut street wharf at that hour.

Cosar " will be produced in the style of cast and ready become famous under Mr. Clarke's management. Mr. Booth will personate the part of Cassius, and Mr. J. L. Barret that of Julius Casar. We anticipate a very fine dramatic performance, and like-wise a large audience.

At the Chestnut-street Theatre, this evening, the

this house, for the sesson, on Saturday week, Sent. 5, in a play in which she will herself perform. On the following Monday, the Richings troupe will play a short engagement of English opera. MUSICAL FUND HALL.-This evening the longexpected "Ghost" will be exhibited. Every one will be anxious to have a view of this remarkable apparition. It will make its appearance in many supernatural moods, and its entertainment will no lack variety or wonder. As a marvel of science its. exhibition will be instructive, and furnish to seekers of sensation a new and peculiar experience. CONCERT HALL .- Mr. H. Watkins,