FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863.

THE NEWS. A SPECIAL despatch informs us that the Army of the Potomac is again in motion, although the character of this movement is not, of course, definitely ascertained. Several severe skirmishes have taken place with the enemy, who crossed at Raccoon Ford, in compliment to General Kilpatrick's reconnois sance over the Rapidan. In one of these the rebels were driven in confusion, but in their second attempt, it is rumored, captured one hundred of the New York Cavalry.

DALTON, the town in Georgia which has been reached by General Rozecrans' advance, is in White. field county, on the Western and Atlanta Railroad, and the northern terminus of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, leading to Knoxville by way of Chattanooga, and forming part of the direct route between the Eastern and Southwestern States. It is a considerable place. A force has also occupie Lafavette, southwest of Dalton, and these moveents seem to indicate an advance on Rome, in two columns, menacing Western Georgia, and liberating Alabama. We have a report that General Thomas' division met a reverse at Lafayette, Georgia; but pably referred to a temporary check sustained by Negley's division. Several freight trains of the rebels have been captured. REBEL rumors from Bragg's army state that after being driven by Rosecrans, General Bragg was

largely reinforced by Johnston, and was in turn driving back Rosecrans ADMIRAL PORTER had received a despatch anouncing the occupation of Little Rock, Arkansas, and the rapid retreat of the rebel General Price. REPORTS that Gen. Gilmore had offered his resignation to the President, and that Admiral Dahlgren was about to be removed, and Farragut placed in command of the fleet before Charleston, have no color of confirmation in our despatches from Wash-

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S reputed organ, the Opinion Nationale, of Paris, recommends the earliest possible withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, after a Government is established. It refers to the war in Algiers, which required altogether nearly a hundred thousand men, and believes that France is in danger of a still greater difficulty with Mexico. The Opinion also points to the satisfaction which the Emperor's Mexican scheme gives to the great English organs, which are never pleased with any movement to the advantage of the French. A RUMOR has appeared of the definite resignation of Cardinal Antonelli from the Papal Ministrycertainly a very important event in the diplomacy of Europe. As the Cardinal Secretary of State in Rome, Antonelli has managed the Papal question with eminent ability among the statesmen of Eu-

rope, but has been extremely unpopular among the Italian people. PAPERS in Minnesota complain that the Indian campaign has been a failure. Great time and treasure were expended upon the expedition, which has neither resulted in the destruction nor demoralization of the Sioux, of whom there is no certainty that more than sixty have been killed, and who have returned toward, following at a safe distance from the homeward larmy of General Sibley. Gen. Pope has issued a congratulatory order to General Sibley, praising in the highest terms the endurance

of his troops.

The grand Union mass meetings at Pittsburg. Allegheny city, and at Christiana, near Lancaster are reported at length in our columns. A number of the meetings were addressed by Governor Curtin with great effect, and by Gov. Morton, of Indiana, Hon. Greene Adams, of Kentucky, and many others. More remarkable than the speeches was the vast enthusiasm of the assemblages addressed. HON. RICHARD BRODHNAD, late Senator from Pennsylvania, died at his home in Easton, on the

The Lesson of the Maine Election.

The comparison of Adversity and the Toad is becoming familiar to the Copperhead party, which is doing its best to extract some consolation from the Maine Election. One might think such extraction as difficult as to get milk from a flint or : equal to the emergency. "The election returns from Maine," it says, "are an

triotism of the Democracy of New York." The originality and boldness of this new method of consolation we commend to the admiration of our readers. Thus complimenting the Copperheads of New York, the World cannot help giving a severe rebuke to the Democrats of Maine, who, according to its argument, lost the election, not because of a legitimate Union majority, but from their own blunders. The peace party is to blame, says the World, and the campaign should not have been conducted on its principles. Had the platform of the New York Democracy been adopted, "of which the main plank is the conservative war-

resolution, the Democrats could easily have carried the Connecticut election in the spring, and the Maine election now." 'Fortunately," continues the World, "the lesson comes soon enough to enable our friends to retrieve their error in season for the Presidential canvass." This, therefore, is the error which lost the Maine and Connecticut elections, and

which, if not retrieved, will lose the Presidential election—the failure of the Democrats to put a conservative war resolution in their platforms. We agree with the World's wonder at the stupidity of those Maine politicians who neglected so simple a means of | it would have ceased with it. Pirr alone victory, and note its admission that the Democratic party cannot succeed by openly opposing the war. That its object is immediate peace—peace at any price—no one who understands the relative position of parties can doubt, but that it should conceal its unpatriotic purpose, the lesson of the Maine election must teach. The New York Democracy is a shining example of political trickery, and from it all other branches of the party are to learn the certain way of carrying an election upon false pretences. Its platform had a resolution in favor of the war, and this was a cloak sufficiently large favor of the war, it was opposed to all means his country; he was obliged to attack to deof carrying it on, and nominated men who | fend himself." have since done all in their power to interfere with the war. Still, there are men who blindly accept words, words, words, as a proof of loyalty, and fail to see, until the election is over, the force of contradictory deeds. They uphold the Democracy, when it declares itself to be in favor of a constitutional prosecution of the war, but they too soon are startled by the shameful fact that there is no prosecution of the war that the Democracy does consider constitutional. Still, the old trick may be tried with considerable success; like the drop game and three-card monte, it will always find dupes. To our mind, the results of the Maine election are not at all a vindication of the wisdom of the New York Democracy, but of its superior cunning. The failure of the Maine Copperheads is a proof that honesty is not the best policy, when a disloyal Go-

vernor is to be elected by loyal votes. The virtue of hypocrisy is very apparent. In Maine, the Democrats dared to assert themselves absolutely opposed to the further prosecution of the war, and no disgraceful eva- was acknowledged as such by England. sion of the great issue stained the candor of | That was enough to make WILLIAM PITT their guilt. Unlike the Seymourites, they did not place in their platform a war-resolution, merely by their after actions to show how much they despised it. They did not thus attempt to trick loyal men out of their votes; therefore, they were magnificently defeated. It is not strange that the World should be in a had humor with these Maine Democrats, who had not art enough to hide their purposes, and should call them who had held office, for nearly twenty "young roysterers who fancy themtoo wise for paternal counsel." and "self-sufficient blades prematurely set up in business for themselves." hypocrisy, how will it be with Ohio, where thirty-three since the Grey Ministry was

don, he explains nothing-his advocates, then, will find it hard to keep from the people his declaration in favor of secession-"Let the South go peaceably"—made at | foreign intervention with us would be equithe beginning of the rebellion. Mr. Wood- valent to a declaration of war against the WARD was then in favor of granting the State that had the insolence to offer it. Southern States all they wanted—the privi- The question often is put—will England

lege to withdraw in peace. His principles acknowledge the South? Our reply is that are still the same, and the lesson of Maine, that the Democracy cannot succeed by openly opposing the war, he will certainly be obliged to learn, for it will be taught to the whole country by the Union men in

The Intervention Question. Intervention in the affairs of foreign Pow ers is so much the practice of England,

that some historians have not hesitated to write down that it is indeed the governing principle of that country. A costly practice, at all events, it has proved to be. Beween 1783, when the American War of Independence was ended, and 1815, when NA-POLEON BONAPARTE finally fell, the national debt of England increased from 1,340 millions to 4,325 millions of dollars, not one cent of which debt need have been incurred, f England had allowed the French nation to choose their own ruler, and their own form of government. But WILLIAM PITT was in office, almost continuously, from 1783 to his death, in 1806, and commenced a war with France within twenty days after the execution of Louis XVI-a war that, with the exception of a brief interval after the peace of Amiens, was bitterly waged for twenty years. The ostensible object of this long and costly war was to restore the exiled Bourbon family, to throw NAPOLEON off the throne and place Louis XVIII. upon it. Yet, with strange inconsistency, when the Allies, in 1814, tendered terms to Napoleon, they offered him the crown of France, provided that he would accept the kingdom within its ancient limits, as they were before the Revolution, and took no account whatever of the Bourbons, for whose restoration they had waged twenty years' war. Had Napoleon chosen, in 1814, before France was invaded, and Paris occupied by foreign soldiers, he might have continued emperor, and the "legitimate" claims of the Bour-

bons would have continued in abeyance. Exiled in 1814, NAPOLEON returned to France early in the following year, and his wonderful reign of a Hundred Days, ending with the catastrophe of Waterloo, the second flight, and his own surrender to England, as a guest, claiming her hospitality, is the most remarkable event in European history for nany centuries. It is impossible now to judge what might have been the result had the European Powers not declared that Na-POLEON'S return from Elba made him an outlaw. That return was justifiable on private and on public grounds. The Bourbons had agreed to pay a certain annual income

to Napoleon, at Elba, which they could afford to do, having become possessed of all his treasure in the vaults of the Tuileries, and did not remit him, one franc. Europe, arrayed against him in 1814, had given him Elba as a residence with the title of Emperor; but at the Congress of Vienna, early in 1815, the great Powers, still dreading him, were plotting to steal him away and imprison him in St. Helena. These were his private grounds,—want of money and a knowledge that he was to be treacherously treated. The public justification of his returning to France was the fact that his

Bourbon successor had kept faith neither with the country nor the army. We can only guess how NAPOLEON would have reigned, had the great Powers accepted his return to the throne of France as an acdeclaration of his principles from Mr. Jus- | complished fact, which it would have been tice WOODWARD; but the New York idle to resist. Instead of that, they placed World, which has become so intimate with him under their ban as an outlaw, and adversity that nothing discourages it, ac. rushed to arms to overthrow him. The tually rejoices over the defeat. True, Maine diplomatic representatives of England, Ausfifteen thousand votes, but the World is sia, and Sweden signed a declaration that "NAPOLEON BONAPARTE is placed out of the pale of civil and social relations, and

impressive vindication of the sagacity, fore- that as an enemy and a disturber of the sight, sound judgment, and enlightened pa- world, he is delivered up to public vengeance." At St. Helena NAPOLEON declared that had he been allowed to reign in France, after his return from Elba, his purpose was to cultivate the arts of peace, but it is impossible to judge how he would have acted. He was not a mere soldier, who is nothing without war, but also a great jurisconsult, a man of vast administrative power, an energetic and sagacious monarch. At St. Helena NAPOLEON complained first violater of the peace of Amiens, when followed the twelve years of European war that ended at Waterloo. He attributed the war, from 1793 to 1215, to the evil policy of Part, who had a restless impatience against

> monarchy. Napoleon said: "England being at war with France, gave the latter a pretence and an opportunity of extending her conquests to the length she did with me, until I became Emperor of nearly all the world, which could not have happened if there had been no war." In the recently published life of VICTOR Hugo, is a letter, written in January 1833, by Joseph Bonaparte, in which he takes the same view as Napoleon took: "His despotism was only the dictatorship of war;

> Restoration has proved that as chief of the oligarchic and absolutist interests of the reigning houses of Europe, PITT was right. The whole question between PITT and NA-POLEON lies in this, which desired war? I have documents to prove that NAPOLEON always desired peace, and that Pitt always desired war. Both were right as chiefs of the interests which they represented, those of Old and of New Europe." He adds, "The sabre with which M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND always arms Napoleon, was never more than the hand of justice at home, abroad never more than a buckler for the defence of

> PITT's successors carried on his policy for a long time. They interfered in the affairs of South America, in Portugal, and in Greece. Wellington, who was in supreme lish statesmen of note who decidedly cast aside a policy that was continually plunging England into war and increasing her tion. He initiated a new policy when he declared, in a Queen's speech, that the battle of Navarino, (fought by England, France, and Russia, on behalf of Greece, against Poland,) was "an untoward event." Two years later, the second French Revolution came on, and the Bourbon King was deposed and exiled. WEL-LINGTON fortunately continued in power, and, though urged to interfere, sensibly said, "Let the French choose their own ruler and their own form of government. It is nothing to us, so long as England is not of Orleans became King of the French, and

turn in his coffin. A few months after this Wellington quitted office, and was succeeded by Earl GREY and the Whigs. The motto of that party was "Parliamentary Reform, Retrenchment, and Non-Intervention in the Affairs of Foreign Countries." Unfortunately, the Foreign Minister in that Cabinet was Lord PALMERSTON, a Tory in principle. years, as War Secretary, under Lord Liveror, a pupil, friend, and follower of Prov The result was that during the whole time he was Foreign Secretary, and subsequently If Maine was thus lost for the want of Premier, (a total of twenty one years out of the Democrats have a candidate who would formed,) Lord PALMERSTON has contrived find it impossible to conceal his opinions? | to keep England in perpetual hot water. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM cannot be saved by His principle apparently is—interfere, at all any conservative war resolution, for he hazards, in the affairs of all foreign counhas sinned so greatly in behalf of a disho- tries. In this he goes beyond his masternorable peace, that the crime is celebrated he out Pitts Pitt. He has been itching, over all the world. His election is, there- for the last two years, to interfere in our fore, as impossible as was that of Mr. BRAD- affairs, and would have done it, we be-BURY, and his opposition to the war is a lieve, only that LOUIS NAPOLEON, com- the District of Columbia. But he will devote his thousand times more notorious. In Penn- mitting the mistake of allowing his hand sylvania, Mr. Justice Woodward has not to be seen, showed such a strong dethe disadvantage of Mr. Vallandigham's sire to recognize the South, that Palcelebrity; and may thank his stars, all MERSTON was afraid of playing his astute in the Southern skies, that he is com- rival's game. By this time, seeing that this paratively obscure. Yet, he will find rebellion is getting broken and dispersed, it hard to explain-we beg his par- we dare say that PALMERSTON blesses his lucky star for having kept him out of the folly of joining France against the United States; he well knows that the reply to any

there does not seem to be the remotest prospect of any thing of the sort. With the English, for the most part, success is the criterion of right. England perceives that the South is nearly "played out," and will not aid a failing cause. The manner in which European affairs are becoming involved demands England's most serious atention. The entente cordiale which has united France and England for some years, evidently is becoming weaker every month the more so, as Napoleon's very selfish views are more apparent, as time rolls on. If any serious troubles arise in Europe, the great alliance of England will probably be, not with France, but with Russia, and we may anticipate, in that case, assurances of very distinguished consideration. Can England expect, however, that we can forget her building the Alabama? As for Louis Napoleon, his game with respect to Mexico is pretty well understood. From the first, he evidently calculated on placing one of his own family on the throne of Mexico. JEFFERSON DAVIS may recognize the new Mexican empire, and that, in turn, may recognize the rebel South, but what does that see-saw matter to us. The French have not conquered Mexico, wholly or permanently, and the Southern Confederacy is falling to pieces. JUAREZ is yet likely to give Marshal Forey some trouble in Mexico, and if further force from France is demanded for this foreign war, the Parisians, already disgusted with its tardiness, expense, and mortality, may demon-

Will the Southern Rebels be Recognized by France? We do not think that there is the slightest oundation for the belief that the Emperor of the French will recognize the so-called Southern Confederacy, whatever the London Herald, Globe, or Daily News, may say on the subject. We lay much greater stress on the opinion of the Paris Pays, the organ which frequently contains intimations proceeding directly from the Emperor's Ca

strate that opinion to Napoleon in a man-

ner not quite pleasing to him. England,

we feel, would interfere with us-if she

durst. Her not doing this is a policy en-

forced on Palmerston and Russell by

the convincing logic of events.

Neither do we feel alarmed at the pamphlet published by M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, the renowned free-trader, who, in elaborating the Anglo-French treaty of commerce with Mr. Conden, won for himself the dignity of Senator, and for the Emperor the hearty abuse of the cotton weavers and spinners of France. It is no proof of the far sighted statesmanship of M. CHEVA-LIER to suppose that, by recognizing the South, France would secure to herself the cotton trade of the United States; nor is there any ground for the belief that Napo-LEON III shares, in this respect, the opinion

of the Senator. The Emperor of the French is too well informed by his many diplomatic and consular agents in this country to believe, for a moment, that the Southern States, reduced to their present extremity, will ever be able to conquer their independence; and he is too prudent a man to provoke the resentment of the North, or to run the risk of a dustry in two of his provinces, the inhabitants of which have never been especially loyal to his throne. France could not go to war with the United States without a new loan of some two or three thousand millions per cent. Rentes quoted at 69, would no command more than 55 or 60 in the market. M. Fould, we feel assured, would not be responsible for such a mismanagement of

French finances.

But the French Emperor has, no doubt been misled into the belief that there is a party in the North known by the familian cognomen of "têtes de cuivre" (Copperheads), who desire the recognition of the South by France and England, and the hopeless division of the Union. He argues, therefore, that if the Copperheads succeed at the next elections they themselves will be for peace and recognition, and that then will be the proper time for him to halp the Doute, without running the risk of being called to an account. If the Government is sustained by the patriotism of the people; if the traitorous faction in the North which opposes the war is put down and deteated at the the French, after they had abolished the polls, we shall hear no more of intervention or recognition; but, should the North exhibit symptoms of division—a desire to oppose the war-to put obstacles in the way of recruiting our armies and navies, and to resis the draft-then, with a divided North, either the South or their European sympathizers will have an easy play. Then, notwithstanding all our victories, everything will again be in jeopardy, while France, England, Spain, and even Austria, will attempt to dictate terms of peace to our betrayed and ruined country. If the people wish to prevent foreign intervention and recognition, they desired war perpetually, and the event of the must be united in support of the Govern ment. Every vote cast for Woodward or VALLANDIGHAM is an invitation to the Emperor Napoleon to recognize the South, and to treat with the rebels for the establishment

> If the Democratic meeting last night pleased the gentlemen who managed it half as well as it pleased us, they must be really delighted. We were glad to find i not so very large, after all, and by no means formidable. It was certainly s great triumph-for the boys who carried the lamps, and the young gentlemen who made the speeches, which nobody listened to. Otherwise, it was not an event which history will treasure. There was much parade of Democratic party cries, but no exhibition of true Democratic principles. The speakers did their best to be heard, but the brass bands and hurrahing could not be shouted down. The torch-lights were very wisely clustered around the stand, and their smoky glimmering faintly illuminated the midnight darkness in which the speakers enveloped the subjects they discussed.

> the call, in the great Union meeting at Christiana yesterday, which is fully reported in our columns. The eloquent and loyal words of the gentlemen who addressed that meeting will win hundreds of votes from the ranks of the Democracy. Men who have minds cannot always be deceived by the sophistry of the Copperheads. Christiana will long remember the glorious day—she will, at least, be in no danger of forgetting till October is past.

fact connected with the authoress of "Uncle Tom". Cabin," and more particularly with her son Frede avowed object of showing some of the faults of slavery, and that slavery might eventually be broken up. Now her son is here, in a position well would have been worth Mrs. Stowe's life-certainl her liberty—to be found on this very soil—the soil where now her son and his associates make worth, certainly "chivalry's" liberty, if not his life, to be seen even within musket shot. There is another curious thing connected with the son, showing that ability and perseverance-true merit-can actually be appreciated in this army, where so many have sacrificed their time and opportunities in following out the mistaken notion that talent is needed everywhere. Mrs. Stowe's son entered the army in subsequently made a second lieutenant in heavy artillery, and is now assistant adjutant general to the 2d division of this corps. So much for history, and the chance features of the course of human events - The Washington Republican notices, with de-

served compliment, the departure for California o Frederick Law Olmsted, whose labors in the sani tary commission are gratefully remembe ed: "Mr. Olmsted has the sole management of the famous Mariposa claim in California, and he will make i indulitably, the richest paving estate in the world for it is simply a nugget of gold ten times the size o faculties to a more noble and lasting object than the mere exploitation of this wealth giving claim; fo he is resolved to study the well being of the settlers upon it, and to make his principality of Mariposa s model community in respect to the comfort and edu-cation of all the inhabitants. Schools, libraries, churches, hospitals, and other instrumentalities o our Yankee civilization, will arise under his au

\_ Col. Henry Davies, of the Harris Light Cavalry, has been appointed a brigadier general. For some time past he has commanded the 1st Brigade of the 3d Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Davies entered the service in April, 1861, as a lieutenant in Duryea's Zouaves, and took part in the first fight of the war—the battle of Big ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE ARMY AGAIN IN MOTION. Two Fights at Raccoon Ford

100 N. Y. Cavalrymen Reported Prisoners.

The whole army was, unexpectedly, in motion yesterday. Our advance will not have rest on this side of the Rapidan. For two days our army had to live without fire, as it would have attracted the enemy's shells upon a discovered position. Kilpatrick made several feints across the Rapidan but it was soon made evident that he could not live ment upon the other side. Yesterday the rebels, who seem in doubt concern

ing the strength and sincerity of the movement crossed the river near Raccoon Ford, and drove the 150 men at the post away; but two regiments of our cavalry, armed with revolving rifles, dismounted and drove them back in confusion. We lost about This morning, according to an important rumor,

the rebels crossed again at Raccoon Ford in strong force, and captured one hundred men of a New York regiment of cavalry. The rebels have a strong position across the Rapi lan, but no great force.

A THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. REPORTED REVERSE NEAR LAFAYETTE, GEORGIA. REBEL FREIGHT TRAINS CAPTURED.

JOHNSTON REINFORCING BRAGG ROSECRANS BEING DRIVEN BACK.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

OCCUPATION OF LITTLE ROCK. Price in Rapid Retreat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.-A special despatch from Cincinnati to the Tribune to day, states that passen gers from Stevenson, Alabama, report a reverse to General Thomas' corps near Lafayette, Georgia The report, doubtless, relates to the engagement o General Negley, some days since. Several heavily-laden freight trains have bee taken by our forces near Morristown, Georgia.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMBHIS, Sept. 15 .- A large infantry force from Johnston's army is reported marching up the Tus cumbia Valley to reinforce Bragg. Roddy's command has gone to Decatur for some purpose. Refugees bring reports circulating in the South. to the effect that, after two days' fighting in which Bragg was defeated and driven back, he received large reinforcements from Johnston, which turned the tide of battle, and that he was now driving Rozecrans. All of Johnston's cavalry are reported to have joined Bragg, with the design of destroying Rosecrana' communications. FROM CAIRO. CAIRO. Sept. 17.-Rear Admiral Porter has re

ceived a despatch stating that Little Rock was occupied by Gen. Steele on the 10th inst., without fight ing or loss of any consequence.

Price, in command of the rebels, is rapidly retreating, and Gen. Davidson is in hot pursuit. The steamer Sunshine, from New Orleans, with dates to the 8th inst., has arrived. Her news has been anticipated. She has on board 900 bales of cotton, belonging to the Government, taken a

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1863. The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus The Secretary of War has ordered that the act of habcas corpus and proplamation of the President nstructions for persons in the military service o The attention of every officer in the military sertion of the President issued on the 15th day of September, 1863, by which the privilege of the writ of

certificate under oath, to whomsoever may issue such writ of habeas corpus, that the person named der the authority of the President of the United serving or attempting to serve such writ, either by the officer making such return, and holding in custody such person, the said officer is hereby commanded to refuse submission and obedience to such arrest; and if there should be any at officer, or arrest such officer, he shall resist such attempt, calling to his aid any force that may be ne

States, and render such resistance offectual. The Reported Removal of Admiral Dahlgren Discredited. If, as published this morning, there has been a disagreement between General GILMORE and Adniral Dahlgren, involving the tender of resignater by Admiral FARRAGUT, there has certainly been REN, who has said nothing whatever to the Department on that subject in the recently received adices. Hence the report is discredited. No action whatever has been taken to transfer FARRAGUT from his present command. F The President himself is not aware that General

lilmore has tendered his resignation.

Blockade Runner Captured. To-day the schooner Robert Knowles, Captain by the Potomac flotilla off Cockpit Point, Va., on the arge of violating the blockade. She had cleared ant for shippers to know that vessels, under the dria to another loval port, cannot land on the Virginia shore, as in the above case, without vio lating the blockade, unless a special permit has been granted for that purpose.

The Five-twenty Bonds. The average daily issue of the five-twenty bonds on Wednesday, the 16th, was \$3,343,841. To effect to be filled with the names of the subscribers, signed. signatures are daily required. The entire amount of after the deposit of the subscriptions. The printing, precedent in any former issue, and demonstrates the mong different customers.

Representatives of railroad interests now here say the construction of the bridge over the Susquehann is now progressing vigorously. The entire length will be thirty-five hundred feet. Thirteen stone piers are cased in iron, some of which are sunk in water forty-three feet deep. The great pier will b sunk this month, and the others finished befor January. Both abutments will be completed befor next spring, and probably all the pile foundations this autumn. The piers are two hundred and fifty feet apart. There has been great difficulty in procuring labor, and as a consequence there have been unavoidable delays. The bridge will cost about a million of dollars. On the first of October the Philadelphia. Wilming

ton, and Baltimore company will be running a double track to Newport, thirty-five miles from Philadelphia, and the work toward Baltimore will e continued until it is successfully completed is expected that by the meeting of Congress there vill be a double track between Baltimore and Wash etween Philadelphia and New York. The junction the first of December to run the cars through from These facts are stated in view of their important The Department of Missouri.

The delegates recently appointed by the convention held in Jefferson City, to proceed to Washington in order to make such representations to the military commander in the Department of Missouri. are daily expected; therefore no action has yet been taken by the President in the premises. In the in "Roberto Devereux," on the 5th October, Mazevent of the removal of Gen. Schofield, Missourians the 1st Massachusetts Volunteers, as a private, was now here think it not improbable that Gen. Butler will succeed to the command. The National Democratic Committee.

The following gentlemen constitute the National Democratic Resident Committee (in Washington), the vacancies having recently been filled: Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana; Hon. J. C. Robinson, of llinois; Hon. Anson Herrick, of New York; Hon. N. Perry, of New Jersey; Robert S. Green, Esq., of New Jersey; J. J. Jones, Etq., of Louisiana; Jonah D. Hoover, Esq., of Washington, D. C. J. J. Jones, chairman; J. D. Hoover, treasurer. Naval Orders. Commander REED WORDEN is ordered to the navy yard, Philadelphia. Lieut. Com. R. W. Scott is detached from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, sick, and

waiting orders. Lieut. Com. CLARK WELLS is detached from the navy yard, Philadelphia, and is ordered to command Arrival of Sick and Wounded. The ambulances were running till a late hour last night, conveying to the hospitals in the vicinity of Washington about 1,200 sick and wounded soldiers om the Army of the Potomsc.

Smuggling Whisky to the Army. Facts have come to light showing that whisky has een smuggled to the army in barrels of flour, alleged to have come from the house of John Stew-

for \$33 per barrel, and the business has been extensive, carried on by a man named GREENE. The mercantile house in question is respectable, and doubt exists whether the firm are aware of the facts n the case.

An Arrest. GEO. W. HILSTON, clerk in one of the depart ments, was arrested to-day for hissing a Union song at one of the theatres.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15 .- The cars ran from thi

city to within seventeen miles of San Jose, over the Western Pacific Railroad. Twenty-five miles will be in order for passengers within a month. The road to San Jose will be completed by January. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 .- Arrived, ship Lizzie from Philadelphia. The steamer Senator sailed for the Southern coast, completely loader with passengers and freight for the mines lately discovered 150 miles east of the Colorado river, no called the San Francisco Mining District Parties have recently returned from Los Angeles with considerable quantities of gold, who report di veries of valuable quartz leads in the San Fran cisco mountains, and exhibit rich specimens Arrived—Ship Lancaster, from the Southern coast; ships New Hampshire, from New York; Don Quixote, from Hong Kong. The ship Invincible arrived on the 16th, not the Young American, as

rroneously reported. Parade of Colored Troops in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Sept. 17 .- The Marvland colored r here, made a dress parade this rning, from their encampment near the Park. brough the city. The regiment appeared with full ranks, nearly 1,000 strong, and made a splendid aparance. They had a full brass band of colored muicians. Another colored regiment is rapidly form-

Unconditional Union Nomination. BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The Unconditional Unio party of the First Congressional district of Maryland reminated on Wednesday as their candidate

or Congress William J. Jones, of Elkton, Cecil

ounty, in opposition to J. W. Cristield. Death of the Hon. Richard Brodhead. EASTON, Sept. 17.—The Hon, Richard Brodhea a prominent part in the public affairs of Pennsyl vania, having represented Northampton county the Legislature three years, this district in Congres six years, and Pennsylvania in the Senate six year Death of the Rev. Dr. Pease. BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 17 .- The Rev. Calvin ease, D. B., of Rochester, New York, for several

The Arabia at Boston. Boston, Sept. 17.—The steamship Arabia arrived at rix o'clock this morning, from Liverpool, vis Halifax. Her mails will be due in Philadelphia to

years President of Burlington College, died at this

ace this morning.

The Damascus at Father Point. MONTREAL, Sept. 17 .- The steamer Damason assed Father Point this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

Fire at Lowell, Massachusetts. Lowell, Sept. 17 .- J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Pill and Pectoral building took fire last night. The two upper stories were entirely burned out. The lower stories were not much damaged, except by water. About two hundred hands are thrown out of employment. The loss is \$60,000; insured for \$30.000. Marine Intelligence.

well, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Arrived—Steamer Hudson, from New Orleans, September 30; bark Henry Trowbridge, from Barbadoes; brig Arabella, from Aspinwall; schooner Mary Harris, from Mayaguez. Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .- Arrived, ship Stephen Cro-

Baltimone, Sept. 17—Flour quiet. Wheat acive, and 2@3 cents higher. Corn firm; white 88 cents. Whisky dull at 51@51½ cents. Coffee quiet. Congratulatory Order to Gen. Sibley. The following is a copy of General Pope's congratulatory order to General Sibley, issued upon the close of the Indian campaign: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHWEST, MILWAUKEE, August 28, 1863.

GENERAL: Your several despatches reporting the battles with the hostile Sioux, and the results of your campaign, have been received and transmitted to the headquarters of the army. I need not say that they have given me the greatest satisfaction, and to yourself and the troops under your command the gratitude of the Government and the country is due. Suchhardships and privations have rarely been surmounted by any troops, and the cheerfulness, endurance, and gallantry of the foreas, reflect the highest credit upon them and upon you. The unusual and unexpected delay in the movements of General Sully's column alone prevented the entire destruction of the hostile Sioux. The troops under your command have nobly performed their allotted part in the campaign, and it gives me the greatest satisfaction to bear testimony, such as I have already done, to the authorities in Washington to their honorable and distinguished conduct. It has been a pleagure to me to pring to the notice of the Goto their honorable and distinguished conduct. It has been a pleasure to me to bring to the notice of the Government the names of those, both officers and men, who have won especial distinction in the campaign. Will you please convey my hearty congratuation to the officers and men of your command, and my assurance that at the carliest moment, consistent with the safety of their State from Indian depredations, they shall be transferred to the seat of war in the South, where their soldierly qualities and the military experience securing in this expension will military experience acquired in this campaign will have a wider field, and will secure for them that na-

hanks.
I am, General, respectfully Major General Commanding. Brigadier General H. H. Sibley, Com., &c. The Rebel Retreat from Chattanooga.

The retreat from Chattanooga, as the one from Tullshoma, has proved most disastrous to the numbers on the rolls of the enemy. Many have taken advantage of the circumstances to desert from the ranks as they retire, and freely give themselves up as prisoners, when found by our men. All who are taken speak of the dissatisfaction existing in the rebel simy, more especially among the Tennesseans, who, since the abandoning of their State by Bragg, are determined to not follow the fortunes of the South any longer than a chance may offer for an escape. This feeling is also represented as existing among those of the States of Alabama and Georgia. In fact, I have conversed with those from the latter who have come within our lines from the enemy's ranks, who represent that we will find many of this class as we advance on our march.

The enemy are reprecented as having fallen back to Atlanta, Georgia, where it is presumed that the same amount of bombast and braggadocia as to what will be done to the cowardly and greasy muā-sill Yankees, should they presume to have the effrontery to further advance into the realms of Dixie, will have been gone through with, until the fatal time shall have arrived when they will again be outgenerised, and they will be heard of as pulling up stakes and moving further South, not as yet having found the coveted "last diten," so defantly protal men of the proper for "Old Rosey" to attempt to give entire satisfaction with less potent arguments than steel and lead.—Cor. Cincinnate Times. The Rebel Retreat from Chattanooga.

potent arguments than steel and lead.—Cor. Cincin nati Times. THE THREE GREAT NAVIES.—In view of the present threatening aspect of our foreign relations, the following statement of the New York Journal of Commerce is of interest and importance:

Iron clads. THE GREEK FIRE SHELLS.-According to the

THE GREEK FIRE SHELLS.—According to the Washington Republican, General Gilmore was furnished with five hundred of the Greek fire shells, and against the protest of their inventor, General Berney, of New Jersey, they were fitted with percussion fuses. These shells being thrown a great distance, with an elevated piece; described a parabola and fell to the ground, heaviest end downward, and fuse upward. Consequently, only three out of the fifty tried were exploded, and these by having struck a building. The remaining foar hundred and fifty shells have freen recently fitted with time fuses, carried out by the Arago on her last trip.

LOYAL AND DISLOYAL.—Fernando Wood, in his correspondence with the President styled himself "an humble but loyal citizen." Yet, in a speech which he made about the same time that he wrote that, he declared that "loyalty" is an improper word in politics, and there ought to be no such thing. He even declared himself disloyal, if we remember rightly.

Public Entertainments. FAREWELL BENEFIT.-The farewell benefit of the tinguished artiste, Cubas, will take place this evening at the Walnut, on which occasion each lady photographic likeness of this great performer, re-Spy, Henri De Lacy, Lavengro-all in full costume. - Madame Medori arrived from England, in New York, last night, and was serenaded by the Italians at her present residence, 39 East Fifteenth street.

— Artemus Ward is in town, says the Tribune, nd is negotiating by telegraph with Manager Mo-Quire, of San Francisco, for a professional tour in will you take for the first thirty nights?" To which

zoleni being the Roberto. - Mr. Gottechalk gives his first concert at Irving Hall on the evening of the 29th inst. He will produce some new compositions. - Mr. Bandmann, we understand, before the close of his present engagement at Niblo's, will undertake the part of Hamlet. - Mademoiselle Vestvali will début in the spoken drama, at Niblo's, in a new and powerful piece, on

Artemus replied, "Brandy and water." The nego-

tiation progresses slowly.

the 29th inst. LARGE SALE OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, SEWING SPOOL COTTON, CARPETS, WOOLEN YARN, &c. -The particular attention of purchasers is requested to the sale of 5,000 dozen cotton and woolen hosiery, cloves, carpets, coirmattings, woolen yarns, &c., &c, be held (in continuation) this Friday morning, September 18th, commencing at ten o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., Nos. 233 and 234 Market -One man in Mobile, says the Memphis Bulletin,

is found to refuse Confederate scrip. Let us hurrah for John Bowen. True, the Vigilance Committee is after him, and he will doubtless be robbed and mobbed, and imprisoned, and probably hung for auch treason, yet who wouldn't rather be John Bowen, the independent serip-refuser, than any other man in Mobile. If John escapes the gallows, and the conscription, and the sentries, and reaches Memphis; we pledge ourselves to a subscription in his favor. Stand to your rights, John! The stuff is only worth eight cents a pound, and falling at ART, Market street, Philadelphia. The whole sold | that, while your goods are portable property.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

LANCASTER COUNTY AROUSED. Great Meeting at Christiana.

TO THE UNION. Immense Enthusiasm for Governor Curtin.

THE FARMERS GIVE A HOLIDAY

Speeches by Messrs. Wayne McVeagh, Hon. Thaddens Stevens, Hon. Greene Adams, of Kentucky, Hon. W. H. Armstrong,

and others. specially reported for The Press, 1 The quiet country town of Christiana, in Lancasr county, was astir yesterday, as no other township of interior Pennsylvania has been for many years previous. The Presidential canvass of 1856 lid not display such an enthusiasm in the home of James Buchanan as was witnessed there yesterday. Those who have not travelled through the country owns can form no conception of the enthusiasm which everywhere prevails in favor of Governor Curtin and the National Union party. The assemblages of the people are large, and are as complimentary to the ability of the State Central Committee, to arrange the organization of them, as creditable the patriotism of the people who nobly second their efforts. Truly, the country is aroused, and the principles of the contest as clearly understood as in the cities, where easier access can be had to the knowledge upon which to base convictions The meeting yesterday at Christians in numbers d spirit would do credit to the greatest of our national festivals. The farmers for miles around had resolved to make of it a holiday, and a stranger passing the neighborhood would set it down as the rejoicings of a grateful people over some great and signal blessing. Should the people of Lancaster county resolve at the close of the war to hold a jubilee in honor of the return of peace and prosperity, hey may equal, though they can hardly excel, such demonstration as this. The Pennsylvania Rail. had brought passengers upon every train from the neighboring towns and villages. Horses were oosened from the plough, and made to carry seavier burdens of men, women, and children.

Every carriage appeared bedecked with flags. The harness of the animals had flags projecting upon all sides. The country boys, and the country girls (the latter were legion), were represented in great numbers. The crowd itself, which assembled in a shady wood, about half a mile out of the town, was estimated at from ten to twenty thousand, and the latter estimate was probably the most correct. Bands of

music filled the air with patriotic tunes, and everyhing was life, joy, and enthusiasm. The meeting was organized about noon, when the ssemblage gathered about the stand. This was a large affair, elegantly festooned with flags on all ides, and banners and transparencies greeted the eye wherever it turned. The scene from the stand as impressive and inspiring in the extreme. Mr. Wayne McVeagh, the popular and energetic chairman of the State Committee, opened the meeting with an introductory address. He was welcomed with prolonged cheering. When the applause had subsided, he proceeded. The sight of this immense gathering filled him with gladness. It augured well for the triumph of the good cause in October.

More elequent than orators, it spoke as only a great multitude can speak, with energy, fervor, and victory.

This great testimony to the good cause could not be mistaken. He was glad to see that all over the State the principles of this contest are appreciated. Everywhere the eyes of the world are fixed upon the pending canvass in the Keystone State, and everywhere it is understood that the only 'issue is loyalty or disloyalty, Union or Disunion, Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson Davis. [Applause] The issue is too plain to be mistaken. The Union men of Pennsylvania have opened a contest whieff is tyofold in its character—with bullets against the open traitor, and with loyel ballots against our cowardly enemies at home. This is no contest for office or public plander. The cabal at Richmond understand the issue of the Pennsylvania election: It is perfectly understood there. We may as well understand there. As the gallant soldiers whipped the enemy at Gettysburg, so ought we whip the rear enemy at Gettysburg, so ought we whip fect, would gladly see our army lay down its arms, and willingly surrender our great Government to its engmies. These men, they who cry so loudly tor peace when there can be no peace, are the enemies

it. You can conquer it in less time than you negotiate it. How would you negotiate it? power would you have to treat with? The Curtin.
The enemies of the Government endeavored to persuade the ignorant that peace only can be re-atored by the elevation of Judge Woodward to office. That cannot be so, as they would soon find office. That cannot be so, as they would soon und out to their cost, if he were to be elected. But there was no cause to fear Judge Woodward's election. The future of America is as secure as her past. It cannot be in the providence of God that all these precious lives shall have been wasted in vain; that so much treasure shall have been futileasly spent; that all this effort to maintain the old Union, and to preserve the sid Constitution, shall have been in time all time enors to maintain the old Union, and to preserve the sid Constitution, shall have been in vain. Everywhere there is victory; everywhere we whip the enemy with bullets. Let us follow up the victory with loyal ballots. [Applause.] At the conclusion of Mr. McVeagh's speech, Hon. Greene Adams, of Kentucky, was introduced.

SPEECH OF HON. GREENE ADAMS. Mr. Adams was greeted on his appearance with thusiastic applause. He remarked that this was country at a most important crisis.

He was born in a slave State, and had always lived in it until the circumstances of this rebellion drove him away. He was a slave owner, and had been a slave-owner since he was able to own any kind of property. It might be asked why he did not at his slaves free. The Constitution of his State would not permit it. Loyal Kentuckians look upon this political canvass with astonishment. It appeared to him to be a question here of slavery or no slavery. In Kentucky such a question might be discussed without creating any ordinary astonishment. doomed, lapplause, land shall free Pennsylvania revive it and give it renewed vigor and life?

The speaker had no harsh words to use against the good old Democratic party, as contradistinguished from Copperheadism. He was always proud of his Democratic friends, but he deserted them when they deserted their courty. [Analysis et al. 2015] from Copperheadism. He was always proud of his Democratic friends, but he deserted them when they deserted their country. [Applause.]

On the subject of peace Mr. Adams said that he had not yet heard any proposition of peace from any rebel. The only advocates of a dishonorable peace are the followers of Judge Woodward. The South will accept of no peace except on the basis of a dispolution of the Union. To that class of gentlemen in the free States known as Copperheads, he would remind them that the time was fast approaching when they would be loathed worse than the Tories of the Revolution. When such men appear before the people in Kentuchy, the loyal people set them down as rebels. [Applause.] There is no middle ground there. The politicians tried to keep her in a neutral position, but the people have driven away the politicians. You may ask why a Kentuckian should address his fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania upon the question of their Gubernatorial election. In reply he would say that Kentucky is even as much interested in this election as Pennsylvania. [Applause.] It is the cause of the Union, and Union men all over the United States have their hearts in this contest. We are all anxious to finish up this war, and the Union-loving men who wish for peace pray that Judge Woodward may be defeated. We want peace; we want Union and victory. Throw off Woodward and Vallandigham, and you will have no more fighting.

In conclusion, the speaker hoped that Pennsylvania would not diggrace herself in October, but would renew her pledges to the Union of the fathers. Do not disgrace your brothers, sons, and fathers who have gone forth to do battle in the great cause of human liberty. All will then be well.

Mr. Adams sat down with much applause. The bands then played a patriotic air, and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was introduced.

Syeen of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was introduced.

SPEECH OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS. vanquished, so this nation will live of the Lap-plaure.]

Upon the issue of the Pennsylvania and Ohio election depends more than on the victories in the field. Those of you who read the Southern papers will observe that the only hopes of victory for the rebels are in the elections of the North. They de pend upon the success of their friends here more than they do upon their own soldiers. One Rich mond paper had already urged Lee to turn politician, and decide our election in favor of them. The rebels mond paper had already urged Lee to turn politician, and decide our election in favor of them. The rebels at Richmond, you will soon learn, are less infamous traitors than those Democrats assembled to-day at Laneaster to revile and slander the Government. [There was a Copperhead gathering at Laneaster yesterday morning.]

Had we been united here as the Southern people are, this war would long since have been stopped. The infamous traitors in our midst have insured the rebels all the victories they have gained. The divisions in our midst have been their hope and sustenance. Who to day are the advocates before the people of Union and Disundon? I do not hesitate to say that no better types of those ideas can be found than in Andrew G. Uurtin and George W. Woodward. Gov. Curtin has been the uniform friend of the Government, in all its crises. Judge Woodward sequally distinct in defining his position, for he has publicly told the people that slavery is an institution ordained of Heaven, and to defend it slaveholders are justified in rebelling against the Government. Under the cry of peace he and his party are rendering all the aid in their power to the cause of the rebels. Are we not all for peace? None but a barbarian would favor war as against peace. How shall we have peace? The South will not have it, unless on the basis of a recognition. Shall we allow this and permit the South to erect a nation upon the corner-tone of slavery? Men who preach the doctrines of Vallandigham would have had it long ago, but for the hissing reptiles everywhere around us. [Great applause.]

Thirty years ago the seeds of the rebellion were two in the seeds have ripened. The fruit is decaying. Slavery has been their chief sustenance. The South can never be conquered while you leave their negro laborers to till the soil, and produce the negro.

cossities of life. The only way to conquer the South was such as I stated while in Congress, viz: to liberate the slaves, and put arms into their hands. [Applause.] A negro is good enough to kill a rebel. [Renewed cheering.] It seemed a harsh measure when first proposed, but we are coming to it tradually. The President himself was slow in reaching this conclusion. We must conquer the Southern States, and hold them as conquered provinces. Talk to me about harsh doctrine. Judge Woodward's doctrine is to coax them. He is worse than Buchanan, for the latter has argued against secession. Woodward says it is right. I pity any man who can be worse than Buchanan. The Democrats are forsooth in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war; but in that vigorous prosecution nobody must be hurt. [Laughter.] From the moment the Southern States became belligerents they were governed by the laws of war; our Constitution was no protection to them. The municipal laws of the Union were instantly at an end. Being under the laws of nations there can be no slavery; 'therefore, the moment the Constitution was abrogated slavery ceased to exist in the Southern States. I do not care anything, then, about the proclamation of freedom, as it is called; I have no fear about conquering the Southern States, and keeping them in subjection, but I have fear that at the time when we shall set about reatoring the Union we may make some concessions which will again lead to further trouble. The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is —God forbid it! That may be Abolition doctrine, but it is the right doctrine. Although I always hated slavery. I opposed the abolition of slavery in the States. There were many honest Abolitionists who believed there was a power to abolish slavery in the States. I was never an Abolitionist in that sense until this war broke out. Now, let there be no bends on human limbs. Let there be universal emancipations country as the world has never before be-

ro bends on human limbs. Let there be universal emancipation. Let us have a free country—such a glorious country as the world has never before beheld. Now, as to another subject. I was a delegate in the convention in which Judge Woodward offered an amendment to disfranchise foreigners. I remember that the behavior of the convention is the convention of the convention of

an amendment to disfranchise foreigners. I remember distinctly Judge Woodward to say that he had lorg believed that foreigners should not be allowed to vote; and now it grieves me much to see that nine-tenths of the voters of his party are foreigners. Will not these blind men ever see the light? But, though they should vote for him, he could not prevail. The election was already secured, and Gov. Curtin and the country might be congratulated in advance. [Applause.]

Mr. Stevens was followed by Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming county, and the anxiety to hear him was evinced by the applause with which he was leceived. SPEECH OF HON. WM. H. ARMSTRONG. STRECH OF HON, WM, H, ARMSTRONG.

He remarked, in opening, on the magnitude of the issue to be soon decided in Pennsylvania. The issue is no less than the life or death of the Republic. It is for the people now to determine whether the nation shall maintain its integrity, and live on in the splendid future which opens before us, under the Constitution as it is, and the Union undivided, or whether, blasted by the fires of this foul rebellion, we shall see our prosperity wither in our grasp, and the shattered fragments of the republic maintaining a separate and ignoble life, no less contemptible to ourselves than inconsiderable in the estimation of the nations.

This wast assembly gives firm assurance that no effort on your part shall be wanting to sustain the Government in its integrity—by every effort which a free people should make in the crisis of its exist-

effort on your part shall be wanting to sustain the Government in its integrity—by every effort which a free people should make in the criais of its existence. It gives assurance that you are awake to the duties which devolve upon you. As citizens at home, you have a duty to perform not less important than inat which rests upon your compatriots in arms. To you is committed the sacred trust which reats upon the free and honest exercise of the elective franchise. To them the sterner duties of resisting the onsets of treason in the field—your duty is not less sacred, nor is it less important than theirs. To lose the State of Pennsylvania in the approaching election would be a disaster scarcely less than the lose of a batile.

It would lend new vigor to the hopes of treason, and inspire our enemies at home and abroad with a deeper conviction that the people of the North were divided in sentiment, and that dissensions among themselves wers paralyzing the war spirit of the North, and giving further lease of life to a rebellion now so nearly crushed, that if we may trust the recent utterances of the Richmond Enquier, the hopes of the rebellion to-day are directed with scarcely less anxiety to the success of the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania, that to the movements of the army under Lee.

I have said, my fellow-citizens, that there is no issue now before the people, except only that which locks to the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the speedy suppression of the rebellion. The masses, as I believe, of the Democratic party are loyel in their intentions, but they suffer themselves to be guided by a set of unacrupulous politicians, who hewilder their sense of right and wrong, and lead them to convictions and to acts totally at variance with the ends they purpose to accomplish. It is the intention of thece honest masses, as I believe, to suppress this retellion by force of arma, and yet they are led to a blind opposition of every measure which the Government adopts for this purpose. They impugn the medices of the P arrest of that immaculate natriot Vallandigham.

people were infininity greater jeopardy by reason of the arreat of that immaculate patriot Vallandigham, and others of his stripe, than from the armies of the rebellion. I sek you, my fellow-citizens, is it honest in the Democracy to expend their strength in captious fault finding at a time when the exigencies of the country demand the best exertions of all her patriotic citizens to save it from destruction? In what, I sek you, have they given firm and willing aid to the Government in this hour of its peril? They have refused to approve the drafting of white men when volunteering was plainly inadequate to the preservation of the army. They were still more violent in their denunciations of the policy of permitting negroes to fight, notwithstanding it was plain that every colored man who did the cuty of a soldier in the army released a white man to that precise extent.

The preclamation of freedom was met with an outburst of vituperation and abuse which it is difficult to express, and more difficult to comprehend. Yet it is a measure abundantly sustained by the general principles of international law, and by repeated interances in the history of france, England, and the Intel States. cially in the history of France, England, and the United States. But, my fellow-citizens, time will not now permit But, my fellow-citizens, time will not now permit full discussion of these momentous guestions.

I appeal to your experience to say whether, from your whole knowledge of this war, the men who now claim to soutrol the poticy and measures of the time-honored Democratic party have ever, in any instance, given cordial support to the Government, and whether they have not placed themselves. South.

Who, I ask you, would Jefferson Davis prefer should be elected Governor of Pennsylvania—Ourtin, who has given to the proceeding of the war the whole vigor of his life, or Woodward, who has proclaimed that we must re-assert the rights of the slaveholders, and give to slavery new constitutional slaveholders, and give to slavery new constitutional guarantees? The issue cannot be made more cer-tain than it is. If you would serve the traitors, elect Woodward; if you would serve your country, elect Cuttin

sect Curtin.
William B. Mann, Esq., followed in a patriotic strain, and other speeches succeeded.

Before the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Adams was presented with a handsome pound-cake by a was presented with a handsome pound-cake by a committee of legies present. The cake was presented through Mr. McVeagh, in a happy speech, to which Mr. Adams replied with great felicity. The Union Mass Meeting in Allegheny City. SPEECHES OF GOV. MORTON, OF INDIANA, AND GOV. CURTIN, OF PENNSYLVANIA. Phonographically Reported for The Press. ] An immense Union mass meeting was held or Wednesday last, on the West Commons, Allegheny city, at which Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and Gov.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, upon being introduced to the assemblage, spoke as follows:

Citizens of Pennsylvania. Having just recovered from a spell of sickness, I regret my inability to address you as I would destre; indeed, if I were to do justice to my present condition, I would refure to say one word to day. But the deep interest felt in the result of the approaching election in your State overcame my sense of personal comfort, and induced me to come here and see you, and speak at least one word of encouragement. Let me say to you, fellow-citizens, that the importance of the coming election is not confined to Pennsylvania; it is a matter of national importance. If Pennsylvania casts her vote, on the second Tuesday in October, in opposition to the cause of the Union, it will be equivalent to the loss of many great battles; it will part of a hitherto loyal State, and such an expression on your part would be published from one end of this Union to the other—not only that, but it would cross the ocean and reverberate throughout all Europe.

I passed through Pittsburg sometime in the month of June last. At that time many of your fellow-citizens had cast aside their ordinary avocations, and, with arms in their hand; were preparing to resist the invader. The fair cities of your State, filled with wealth and a thriving population, were then threatened by a hostile foe, whose footsteps polluted the soil of southern Pennsylvania. The invader has been driven out; his refreat has been signalized by a most disastrous and most terrible defeat. Since that time the Mississippi river has been opened; many battles have been gained, and I am happy to be able to say to you to day that the rebellion is almost entirely crushed out throughout the great. South. If the people stand fast by the Government, as they have in the past, for twelve months longer, we shall see the end of this rebellion; the restoration of our beloved Union, and the elevation of our Government to a position among the proudest and most powerful of the nations of the earth.

And, my friends, in the few words I may say to you to-day, I will only exhort you to stand by your Government. That is the imperative duty resting upon us all to-day. As patriotic and honest men, we are bound to cast aside all party considerations and sll pecuniary and selfish interest. That man who, in a time like the present, will permit any feeling of selfish considerations, partisan prejudice, or soridid gain to stand between him and the duty hower his Government is not a true or loyal man, and the brand of disloyalty and shame should be placed upon him forever. [Applause.] And if there he a man in your midst or throughout the broad domain of your State who, in this hour of national peril, is anxious to strike at and, if possible, to paralyze the arm of the Government, I tell him it were better for him if a millst

I say to such a man that neither he nor his cludred will ever outlive the damning disgrace of that position.

You may think differently, my friends, but I can safely appeal to all history to bear me out in the assertion that the man who is justly chargeable with such a orime never can outlive the disgrace thereby entailed upon him. But I came not here to-day to speak words of alarm. I feel no alarm, for I believe that the day is fast approaching which is destined to sweep all Copperheadism out of this country. [Great applause.] You have seen the results of the recent elections in Kentucky, California, Vermont, and, only day before yesterday, in Maine. We see that the tide of patriotism and loyalty is rolling onward from State to State with increasing volume and power. And let me tell you that the Copperheads in Maine were quite as confident, on last Monday morning, as they are in Pennsylvania to day. There was a latent vote in those States in favor of the Union, which was placed in the ballot-box in all its entirety and purity; and so it will be in the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, and throughout all Pennsylvania, when the election takes place. I tell you, my friends, that the great heart of this people beats in unison with the dictates of right and justice; and so far as they can emancipate themselves from the wiles and frauds of politicians, and are allowed to speak their honest sentiments, so far they will come forward and, by an overwhelming majority, re-elect their loyal Governor and sustain their Government throughout.

Allow me to refer briefly to the mistaken idea that any considerable portion of the people can attempt to embarrass or interfere with the efforts of the Adand sustain their Government throughout.

Allow me to refer briefly to the mistaken idea that any considerable portion of the people can attempt to embarrass or interfere with the efforts of the Administration without virtually arraying themselves in opposition to the perpetuity of the Government. Some men think that they can do all in their power to thwart the designs of the President and his advisers, and yet be on the side of their country and not in favor of the rebellion. But, if they sacceed in their efforts now, when the Government is struggling with a desperate enemy, they thereby crown the rebellion with videory and bring ruin upon their country. The President is constantly and bitterly assailed by the Opposition press, but what has he done for which he should be assailed? I ask if there is a man in the State of Pennsylvania who can trutifully say that Abraham Lincoln is not an honest man and a true patriot, or that he does not dearly love his country. Whether the President be mistaken in his policy or otherwise, though he may commit errors, all are bound to confess that he is an honest man, and loves his country with true devotion. With respect to his constitutional advisers, I assert that neither the history of this nor any other country exhibits a parallel in which an Administration similarly circumstanced has more successfully managed the public affairs. I point you to the Secretary of the War Department, a distinguished citizen, who comes from your own midet. From an in his official character, and from my personal knowledge of his oneious and responsible duties, and the manner in which he has discharged them, I am prepared to assert that his official career has been manked by the most distinguished ability and patriotism, and the time will come when Edwin Mi, Stanton will be vindicated from the

in his detraction. And I may here be permit refer to Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Tre I ask when has any nation waged war for so I ask when has any nation waged war for so for period as we have, and expended so much mo without being obliged to have recourse to a for Power for pecuniary assistance? I ask if the ficial policy of Mr. Ohase, and his success in management of the Treasury Department of country, does not stand without a parallel in history of this or any other country? In regarmer, Seward, we can only tell of the success of department by the fruits of its managem Within six weeks after the commencement of war, we were threatened with foreign interven. But it has never come, and in my opinion is to faither off than ever. I have spoken of these departments because they are more particularly netted with the prosecution of the war. In also refer to the Navy Department, and to the

But it has never come, and in my opinion is tofaither off than ever. I have spoken of these ti
departments because they are more particularly
nected with the prosecution of the war. I m
also refer to the Navy Department, and to the
liant exploits of the navy, but you are all fami
with the record of its glorious triumph.

Let me say to you, my friends, in conclusion, it
cannot speak longer, come forward on the day of
election, and cast your ballots in favor of thewho are pledged to uphold your Government
free institutions. One word with reference to
yoresent Governor. Has he not performed his d
fully and faithfully? At least that is the rumor
West. It is said there that he has acted ably
honorably in his high office. Why should he no
re-elected? Why should you vote for his o
petitor, a man who has officially decla
that, because a citizen of your State is
the service of the United States, and
taken his life in his hands in defence of
country he thereby forfeits the right of suffra
I ask you if you are prepared to elect that a
above Governor Curtin! By friends, I do not th
you would dishonor our gallant army by so do
and I can never speak of that noble army with
emotion. It is an army of martyrs. Never
there an army so tenderly loved as is that ar,
and never did one better deserve to be loved. The
brave men have abardoned their quiet and o
fortable homes, and, while we stayed at home, h
gone forth to fight for the preservation of this
vernment, in which they have no greater inter
than you or I. I have only to ask you to stand in
their support.

Allow me to say one word for the Weat. I of
from the State of Indiana. [Three cheers were
given for Indiana.] I thank you forthose cheers
my gallant State. She is entitled to them. She
done her duty in this war as Pennsylvania has d
hers. She stands side by side with your own
all the other loyal States; and I believe tha
n election was to take place in Indiana
morrow, we would overwhelm Copperhead
in that State by from twenty-five to thi
thousand majority, notwithstandi SPRECH OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Governor Curtin being introduced to the meet by the president spoke as follows: by the president epoke as follows:

Frilow citizers: I remember well the last t
I stood in the presence of a multitude of people
this plain. It was in July, 1823, at a time w
our army had suffered disaster; it was the darl
hour in the history of our country, and the p
pose of my visit to Allegheny country then, was
ask the patriotic people in the valley of the C
to stand by their country. I remember well t
on the occasion to which I refer cloquent spec
were made, and words filled with patriotic
thrilled the nearts of the people, and I also rem
ber equally well that the proceedings of that
were hallowed by speals to God. I asked for
diers then, and, my fellow-citizens, soldlers or
by thousands. They came from Allegheny cour
and they have been at Gettysburg, Antietam,
upon other battle-fields. Thousands of them h
been slain in the ranks, and thousands still rem
to uphold constitutional authority. I rement
too, equally well, that three years ago I had
honor of speaking to a multitude assembled here
was then a candidate for the high office which suf
quently a generous people were pleased to co
upon me. I was anxious then, my friends, te
elected. I had an ambition to be Governor of t
great State; that ambition to be Governor of the FRILOW CITIZERS: I remember well the last to great State; that ambition has been fully grat I have given to my office all that I possess heart and head. I have suffered much in he and the premature appearance of gray hair my head admonishes fine that it is now too attempt further to climb the dangerous l arrempt further to climb the cangerous now elected for graver and nobler reasons. Not the distinguished candidate of the Demo party nor myself has any special claims thigh honor. I address to day hundreds or se well qualified for that position as that gent or myzelf. He and I will soon pass away. In the record we make will die with us. ("never.") A sincle parsaraon in history wi "never."] A single paragraph in histor pose of George W. Woodward and mysel friends, the Government must never di now ambitious to be elected, because I si the eternal principles of right and trut whatever infirmitles I may suffer, my factor myself that I possess at least on I am mortal, I know I have flatter myself that I possess at least on I am mortal and Covernment.

we will stand by our Government, and that our pepple shall not lie unhonored upon a foreigt so [Great applause.]

My friends, the Opposition in a neighborin Stathave placed in nomination as a candidate for Governor a member of Congress who boastil that during his Congressional term, he never byted give one dollar in supplies to the army. Ind the platform upon which George W. Woodward standendorses Mr. Vallandigham. I understandthat is some parts of Pennsylvania, a free piple, i public meeting assembled, have answeed the call for cheers for Vallandigham. Now, infriend I have nothing to say of his arrest, nor ohis character, nor of the reasons which led to learness but, I ask you, is to not a species of insafy which here in Pennsylvania, which has sent is many of her people into the field, would applaud man whe denied bread and water to our people into the South, who are fighting for our libers in the heart of our enemy's country? Wheth our citizens are right or wrong in bearing armhinder the Government, they are nevertheless oulbrethem and went forth in delence of our Government. They obeyed the call to arms, and they are our presentatives, and I tell you the man who boasteat in the obeyed the call to arms, and they are our presentatives, and I tell you the man who boasteat his thought in the obeyed the call to arms, and they are our presentatives, and I tell you the man who, in Pensylvania would applaud a public servent who relsed breat or a zoldier of the Union. ment had not the right to vote. Two of the july who made that decision are now before the peop for their suffrages.

My fellow-citizens, allow me to call your atte tion to another subject. It has been said in so of the public journals that, in connection with a friends, I deair to have the soliders brought hom and the Opposition object. Now I have no herition in saying that, if I were in my power, I wor openly, and in the light of day, bring home all Per sylvanians who are hearing arms for their count in order to allow them to vote at the fall electic and I will do all I can to get them home. [Greenthusiasm, with three cheers for the Governo I have touched the right chofd in the human hea and it vibrates back again. [Renewed cheering the soldier will vote for whom he pleases. I hom fellow-citizens, as Lee has retreated, that a lar part of the Army of the Potomac can be spared, a I think myself that a fair scattering of the blot and the buttons over Penneylvania would be july "That's so!" laughter and cheers.]

My filends, there are three ways in which the war can be settled. First by compromise, [Greenery."] The President of the United Stathas declared in a recent letter, and I think no madubts the truth of his declaration, that no tere of compromise have been offered by the rebellio States. How will you compromise? Will you surrender Mississippi, western Virginia, Louis ans, Missouri, Maryland, and Arkansas; the priection of Texas, and would you surrender nowhen our guns command that nest of vipers, the city of Charleston? [Repeated aries of "never." Will you yield up that great highway of trade, it Mississippi, the levys to the golden gates which you hold in your hands? Will you surrender for our arms in Tennessee, after obtaining possession of Obattanoogs and the Cumberland Gar

ding of blood, yet when our Government which pretects us, is assailed, let us discharge our duty feal
lessly.

Now, my friends, I presume there is no man i
the State of Pennsylvania who desires to see th
shedding of blood. Our people have ever bee
peaceful, and have been true and faithful in the
loyalty; their time and attention has been absorbe
in the promotion of peaceful, industrious, loyal
and true, do not desire the shedding of blood. Bu
that Government which protects our rights, both o
property and person; that Government which open
the doors of freedom and invites the down-trodden t
come under its protection and enjoy the rich blessing
of liberty; that Government belongs to Pennsylvania
For two years I have read the people of our State
I have watched the soldier is the field, and hav
given him what support and protection I could;
never yet have I seen the people of Pennsylvania
falter in their allegiance. And now, when the reb
lion trembles in its stronghold, let the great State o
Pennsylvania in her might declare that for us an
for our posterity the Government shall stand. Le
her do this, and generation after generation wit
riss up and call her blessed. My fisends, I declar
to you this day that Pennsylvania is innocent of a
offence in bringing on this war. She has never in
terfered with a single right of any State of the Union
Our people were perfectly willing that all the
States should enjoy their rights, whether nature
or acquired, while they forever remained faithful the Constitution of this great country. But in a
instance hour wicked and misguided men set up in
institution in this country which they claimed was
bigger than our Government. My friends, they in
nothing within or without our Government, these in
proportions, and throughout the history of all
ime nothing gives to the world a spectacle o
history so sublime as the fidelity of fiventy
millions of loyal people to this Government
bellion founded upon glavery; our engices hav