know what the Duke of Wellington thought of the guerillas in Spain, and how quickly Kapoleon disposed of them when he had not to fight the British. The best guerillas in the world are the Arabs, adapted as their mode of warfare is to the climate and to the topography of their country. Yet the French have not only succeeded in subching, but estimally in civilizing them. The Southern States of this Union present no such formidable obstacles. If our victorious amines have once no other obstacles to contend against but guerillas, tranquillity will soon be restored. If we hold the saports and the cities in the interior, where will they obtain provisions and munitions of war? How will they be able to subsist in the awamps and marshes of the cotton States? Femino and disease would destroy them even faster than our and contablish a military despotism on the rain of our fee institutions. I do not belive a word of it, though swould not answer for what other parties might attempt do in his place. Mr. Lincoln may have made mistakes. What Administration would not have made mistakes in such a crisis? Haveformer Administrations heen without mistakes? But that he seeks to subvert the tiberties of his country is an impudent, barefaced, and malcious slander. No act of his warrants such a conduspon. Let any one read Mr. Lincoln's letter addressed by the meding lately held in Springfiele, Illinols, and then say whether he believes the slander. ion repudiated at the polls by every honest, Union-Suppression of the recent. And are any of the stands, we will enden vor to strengthen these to whose hands, under God, this great work has been committed.

Charles Gilpin, Esq., was next introduced, and delivered a foreible speech in which he urged every one present to give the whole of the second Tuesday in October to his country; to go from house to house, in every lane and alloy, and bring out the votors. He could only wish that he had it in his power to announce the decination of Woodward, and thus give a solid vote for Curtin. In this event, the rebellion would soon be crusted out and cur country would be saved. The last rebel would then soon lay down his arms, and hundreds of thousands of lives of our people saved. Mr. Gilpin myed action, action; to suspend business of all kinds on election day, and give the time to our bleeding country. General Burce, of New York, as gealleman with the votes of a ktentor—was the next speaker. He delivered an address that thrilled his heavers up to the highest degree of enthusiaem. In alluding to the traitors to the country he said that hanning is entirely too clevated a position for them, shooting entirely too horarble. He was a supplied to the country he said that hanning is entirely too levated a position for them, shooting entirely too horarble. He had deep, where thy mellette seeme date spot of the malaria produced by their own existence. The distinguished gentleman now proceeded to speak of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, the thieving traitors that made up his colonier. How whe accentals were not he precencered through the way. The flag fired on the precencered through the way, the flag fired on the precencered through the way. The flag fired on the precencered through the ways, the flag fired on the precincered through the ways, the flag fired on the precincered through the ways, the flag fired on the precincered through the ways, the flag fired on the precincered through the ways, the flag fired on the precincered through the ways, the flag fired on the precin Springfele, Illinois, and then say whether he believes the slander.

Though Mr. Lincoln, under the pressure of circumstances, may have done things which his own judgment and honesty of purpose may since have caused him to rogret, no one can doubt but that he acted consciontiously; while some of the measures of his Administration, which have been subject to the greatest animadversion, may yet prove to have been wisely conceived and ably executed of the Spath, then President Lincoln, by his emancipation proclamation, has stolen a march on him, which will four this new expedient of the rebels with fearful energy against themselves. When the South itself is compelled to propose tarms of emancipation to its slaves, its cause must indeed by hopeless. When the South itself is compelled to prepose terms of emancipation to its slaves, its cause must indeed by hopeless.

Air. Lincoln near also been accused of abusing the power which is vested in him as Chief Magistrate of the flower which is vested in him as Chief Magistrate of the lincoln is troubling in the balance, can measure the exact degree of force which it is necessary to apply, either as your much forbearance or coercion must be used to produce the desired moral and physical effect? Mr. Indooln was placed in a more difficult position than any involument of the United States since the establishment of the Federal Government; and if he has not done at! that his most sangular friends expected of him, or done things which he has been constructed opposition find fault with, he has been been constructed opposition find fault with, he has been constructed opposition find fault with, he has been constructed opposition find fault with, he has been constructed opposition find fault with, and so the construction of the proof of having held up the great cause of the country, through your properties of the country through the proof of the country of the proof of having the country deviate on the find of him, and should not be the proof of the proof of the proof of him held and the proof of the proof o sincerely and honestly desire the perpetuity of our glorious Linon as paramount to every other public or privace on the consideration.

And now you may put to me the question, why, holding the editors and proprietors of The Aye, a Democratic the editors and proprietors of The Aye, a Democratic threshold the conservative public to the editors and proprietors of The Aye, when it was first started, was a moderate, conservative paper public hed in this city? The Aye, when it was first started, was a moderate, conservative paper in had some slight precessed in the conservative paper. It had some slight precessed from the moderate conservative paper in the store the conservative paper. It had some slight precessed from the interest from some of clienters of the control of the control of the control of the extreme notions of leading Democrats in this city, and traphed the Perce Convention held in New York, and traphed the anaptices of the Mossrs. Wood. But I soon discovered that I differed from my partners in taste and principles; and when that difference, in the course of the serious events which occurred during the early part of the serious events which occurred during the early part of the serious events which occurred during the early part of the concern. No other act of my public life has no longor connected with a journal which does not represent my rentiments. I am not answerable for anything which appeared in that paper since the Irch of July last, and I cenetally disclaim the authorship of those articles which were published about that time, and in which that arch traitor was complimented as \*\*Precedical"\* Bavis. I would not thus have recognized him "for the seals worth." Others may press lim, and think him a great statesman and a man and him to the have a tatesman to attempt the impossible. At. Davis, if he were a tatesman had been an another to made the worth of mendan not attempt the impossible. At. Davis, if he were a tatesman would have known, that it is worse, and to the other man of the paper. Another meeting, remarkable for its intelligence and enthusiasm, was teld in the open space at Second and Wharton streets, last evening. A large assemblage was present, and the meeting organized with the following present, and the meeting organized with the following officers:

President—John B. Minton; vice presidents—Georgo Mitchell, Chas. Selix, Jas. C. Kolch, Wm. G. Tunison, Geo. Country man, John Patterson, and otaers; seere taries—Geo. W. Irwin, Chas. H. Kingston, P. S. Hall, and O. P. Watte.

Mr. Minton, on taking the chair, made a few excellent and appropriate remarks, and introduced a soldier of the national aimy, in his country's service ever since 1861: can with impunity challenge the leading idea of the epoch.

But his subject would lead me too far, and I have already too much trespassed on your patience. I feel, neverthelees, bound to say one word more on the coming Gubernatorial election. I have already confessed to you that I sm a War Democrat; because, in this fearful crisis of our national affairs, the vigorous prosecution of the war is paramoust to every other possible consideration. There are, neverthelees, those who tell us, in the language of tergiversation, that "they prefer liberty to power and demnion." This is an empty phrase. What is liberty without the power to defend and maintain itself against foreign and domestic aggression? Review the history of Greece and Rome, and of the Italian Republics of the middle ages, and the answer will not be difficult. Wrat, in our own times, has become a fine liberty of Hungary, which cannot defend itself against Austrian supren acy? What is the liberty of Poliand, struggling, for Learly a coatury, against Russian despotiem? What, to come nearer home, is the value of the litherty of Mexico, compeled, as that Republic now is, by superior force, to accept a monarch she has never seen or kincwn? Do you want such a liberty? Then divide the Union; sub divide it afterwards, and when, in the progress of time, you shall have dissoived this great Republic into its original elements, you will realize, in your own case, the causes which led to the decline and extirguishment of freedom in all the Commonwealths which preceded your own. I want no liberty shoin of power; none that is not respected and dreaded by the cennies of freedom.

If, in the Gubernstorial struggle now before us. Mr. Justice Woodward—a gentleman whom I respect and admire for his nany eminent qualities—stands openly, fairly, and tot by implication, or as a matter of policy at the eleventh hour, on the var platform; if he will boddy and unequivocally define his position on that most important question, and avow himself in favor of a vigorous prosecution of But this subject would lead me too far, and I have ble abilities. If, on the contrary, he does not staud on the war platform, or supports the war only conditionally; if he stands merely on a platform dicisted by expediency; or it, sharing the optimins of Mr. Calhonn, he holds, as I bonestly believe he holds, that the Federal Government has no right to coerce one or more sovereign States which dare to raise the standard of secession and rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, then, whatever objection I might heretofore have had to the re-election of Governor Curtin, I shail vote and labor for the success of that nonlines, whose elaction will best secure the hearty co-operation of the particular people of Fennsylvania in the holy work of conquering and utterly crushing this wicked rebellion, and in restoring, in the only way which is now open to us, the integrity, power, and prosperty of the whose ciestation with the section the least you of the patriotic peoples of Fennsylvania in the holy work of the patriotic peoples of Fennsylvania in the holy work of the patriotic peoples of Fennsylvania in the holy work of the patriotic people in our, the integrity, power, and prospertry of the whole country. The integrity, power, and prospertry of the whole country. The integrity power, and prospertry of the whole country. The integrity power, and prospertry of the value of the country. The integrity power, and prospertry of the power of the country. The integrity power, and the actions of the Governments of France and England will depend on the result of the coming elections, and a fearful responsibility attackes to the hall of of every citizen. I am not to be deep the process of patriotics, it know that these platforms, it know that these platforms, with a new to entarp unwary voters, and not as redefined. I know that have not been conditates after a party, in spite of the professions of its cunning leaders, stanced. It has processions of its cunning leaders, stanced. In the processions of its cunning leaders, stanced. In the processions of its cunning leaders, stanced. The processions of its cunning leaders, stanced on the state of the products of for the active conventions of france and the alreader, which are now, but national quarted, would no one fent active conventions of the North active from intervening in the active of processions of the active convention, of a power full party in the free states. Neither am 1 to be misled by the factor of the active concretion of a power full party in the free states. Neither am 1 to be misled by the factor of the constitution and the Union. The Bracking the popular of the constitution and the Union as the people of all the States indissolubly under one and the same supreme Government and the "Union," with them, is not an organized whele, but a mere complex of States, adhering to each other as long asit may sait their pleasure. When they claim for the constitutio Mr. Grund concluded his remarks amid much applause, and was congratulated by many of the gentiamen present.

Ray. Dr. Oresics A. Bronson, editor of Bronson's Quarterly Review, was then introduced. After what had been said by the previous speaker, he felt unable to say any thing, as the whole ground of general potitical controversy appeared to have been covered by that gentleman. He therefore reviewed in a general manner the leading topics which at present occupied the public mind, expressing his appreciation of the honor and dignity of American cittzenship, and his reliance upon the Government for its vindication, in the present national struggle, the speaker disclaimed all affiliation with party for party purposes, and avowed himself as unalterably upon the side of his country, and desirous of upholding those who, were entrasted with the execution of its laws. He did not charge that all Democrata were Copperheads, but it could not be denied that all Copperheads were Democrats. The leading actuation, idea of the opposition was peace and compromise, "and to that sentiment he could not subscribe. The causes which led to the war might be regretted, but he thought that the war itself was not such a very great calamity. Its consequences would not prove to disastrous us generally supposed, while in some respects the nation would be substantially benefited.

With reference to foreign intervention, the speaker thought that we were not altogether unable to cope with a foreign enemy. Though not disposed to believe that "we could lick all creation," yet he was inclined to the opinion that we were capable of suppressing domestic insurrection and repelling foreign insurered and one and the same time. We had little to hope for from the cold and unfriendly attitude of European nations, whose sympathy we had a right to expect; and if france or Enviand, or both combined, attempted to attack our nationality, we would rely upon our armies as the true and only resource. plause, and was congratulated by many of the gentletrance or Emilian, or note comoined, attempted to titack our nationality, we would rely upon our armies is the true and only resource.

The remarks of the speaker were frequently and en-husiastically interrupted by applaces. He retired unid great cheering, after which the meeting ad-Eighth Ward. The loyal citizens of the Eighth ward, favorable to sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, held a most enthusiastic meeting last evening, at Horticultural Hall, corner of Broad and Walning, at northeatestat man, counts of states in the states.

Professor Birgfeld and band being present, discoursed most eloquent music. The meeting was called without distinction of party—all persons, now in the hour of our country's need, who are willing to push on the column, crammed the hall to overflowing.

At eight o'clock, Mr. Alexander Harper called the

Mr. Minton, on taking the chair, made a few excellent and appropriate remarks, and introduced a soldier of the national ainly, in his country's service ever since 1861:

Colonel Baird proclaimed that he had heretofore been a Democrat, but he now vindicated his claim to be cousidered a reasonable and patriotic man. He had believed in a party now—that which represents patriotism, and is opposed to treason and rabellion. He had believed in a party a when he to unit its aim was to save the country, but found that its only desire was to serve itself, and even wore; than that, to serve the cause of oppression, to trample down the poor man, while or black, and in the ond 1 fillt its impious hands to destroy the towernment. As a member of the Democratic party, that party had not scrupled to carry out any aim, constitutional or unconstitutional, for the sake of power. The speaker contrasted he true men of the Democray who are now battling against the rebellion, with the men who betray et again—Vallandjaham, Wood, and the whole insumous brood of Northerr ingrates and trattors to freedom and humanity. Mearing to those who swore by the Democratic party simply because it was the Democratic party, no matter what its platform, Col. Baird was reminded of the Indiana story of the backwoods hard-shell Baptist preacher. The old preachebelieved that the Lord always inspired him where to open his hymn-book, and he always read from where he first opened the book. The boys one Sanday cribbed that good old man. He scratched his head, whole his pool, and read again. Well, "said he, at last, "I never see d that hymn before, but the hymn is there, and we'll sing it anyhow." Bright, Vallandigham, Woodward, Wood, Seymour, have put a new song into the Democratic hymn book. The Democrats never saw disloyality there before, but the hymn is there, and we'll sing it anyhow." Bright, Vallandigham, how it he plate the tothe claim. What modern Democrat had a sised hit voice, when treasen hurfed its first bolt. except to say that the South could no inisige an angel of light, compared to the unspeakable infamy of such men as Wood. Woodward, symoar, Vellandigham, who, in the light of Forthern civilization—its free schools and free labor—can soil thomselves to the enemy of their country, and unhold the horrible and nonstrous institution of the South. This is their "Constitution as it is," so obliterated of all the lights of freedom, that Washington and our martyrs of the Revolutice, could they be marshalled from their graves, would shudder at the pervension of the great testimony made of their blood and tears. If the Constitution must be changed, said the speaker, then in the presence of the world and of God, let us declare that it must be changed for freedom, and not for slavery. Col. Baird then invited his hearers to go with him into the camp, but of which one voice arose from our suffering heroes—a cry for the Union. Ask yourselves how you can aid these brave man. Has not every Copparhead triumph in the North helped to defeat them? Has not every Union victory at home contributed to crush the South? Sharpen the bayonet and speed the buillet, and inspire the triumph of our soldlers. In the name of the noble dead and dying—in the name of wid was and orphase, made so by treason, he conjured his hearers to aid in the work of retribution, justice, and mercy by defeating Woodward and elecuing Curtin. Col. Baird concluded amid great cheering.

The Chairman then introduced who follows the theorem of the search with the collection of the hour was not a parry question sexper in the sense of borniars, who said that the quotien of the heur was not a parry question sexper in the sense of Donglas, who said that thee could be but two parties and attention to the close. He said that the quotien of the heur was not a parry question sexper in the sense of Iradior. The line was fairly drawn, and the paople would not trouble themselves too much about the patriotiem of those men whose love lty required an affect it is too the patriotiem of those men whose love lty required an affect it is too the sense of the work of the lives and happiness of countiess thousands. He had the lives and happiness of countiess thousands. He had the lives and happiness of countiess thousands. He had the lives and happiness of countiess thousands. He had the lives and happiness of countiess thousands. He had the lives and lives the lives and lives the lives and lives and lives the lives and lives and lives the lives and liv our country's need, who are willing to push on the column, crammed the hall tooverflowing.

At eight o'clock, Mr. Alexander Harper called the meeting to order, and nominated William Bucknell, Esq., as president of the meeting. Twolve vice-presidents and six secretaries were appointed.

Mr. Bucknell, on taking the chair, delivered a few remarks, in which he said that he was glad to meet such an ass of his tellow-citizens standing shoulder to shoulder in the cause of the Union, to assist the Govern ment in putting down a wicked and helitish rebellion. He tryed upon every one present to do all he can to promote the cause and vindicate the honor of the country by crushing out all pretence of Copperheadism. The President was culburissitically applauded.

Wm. Herry Rawle, Keq., was introduced, to read the resolutions, after which he desired to make a few remarks, this being his first political speech. He had not lived very long in the ward, and was, therefore, not personally acqualited with many in the room. This meeting, said he is called without distinction of party. Of those who are in favor of giving a warm-hearted support to the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war. He was one of this kind. For a 605-8 of years he was what is known as an unterrified Democrat, one of the most unqualified kind, and he did not know that he reit terrified in the least, even trough he stood in the presence of Republicans. I go my whole heart and soul in opposition to the enemies of the country, and it is the duty of every cne in this meeting to do he say magthat him, but in his position as the leader of the Democratic party as it is now organized he had much to say. Notwithstanding a line friendsh p that has existed between the speaker and Judge Woodward, the opposing candidate of Governor Cuttin, he would say that he had known him for many years. As a gentleman he had find a single word to say against him, but in his position as the leader of the Democratic party as it is now organized he had much to say not he word s ing was to be heid. Mr. Henry Chay Dean, the oreator, was introduced by John Gibson, the president. Mr. Dean them appeared on the front of the stage, and instantly commenced denouncing the friends of the Administration, for calling Democrats "Copperheads," and "Secessionists." Then, beginning to harp upon the negro, he first encountered opposition. He wanted to know what we would do with the negro, it we freed him, and where would we put him to? "Jive him the Southern Confederacy." cried a soldier. This nettled the orator considerably, who retorted, "You must take it first," "We will, as soon as we get rid of you Copperheads," replied the soldiers. From this time to the end of the meeting there was a rambling debate, carried on between the speaker and the soldiers. Mr. Dean next thought to try how the audience would take the Constitution, and its usurpations, but that was going from bad to worse. He was constantly informed that the rebellion must be put down first, and that then we would attend to the Constitution. These repeated interruptions did not render the speaker's temper more amiable. He now retorted that no Democrat would disturb a civil meeting; that the rioters of New York were not Democrats, but rowdles. After several more interruptions, he allowed his temper to overcome him, in giving utterance to a remark which tended to irritate the soldiers. This was the signal for disturbance. Some of the soldiers pursued the Copperheads, while others made a rush at the stand. The orator, president, and vice president, escaped through the ourthouse, and the orator has not been seen since. some of the stands are the stand. The orator, president, and vice president, escaped through the court house, and the orator has not been seen since.

The chief burgess sought to interfere, and stopping an Irish soldier who had lost his leg in a recent battle, ordered him to go home. "And who are you?" raid the soldier. "The chief burgess, who are reply." Oh!" ordered the soldier, "are you the man that went nine miles to meet the rebels? Come on, boys, left stee a look at him." With that a large number gathered around the burgess, who suddenly found bimself a painful object of curlosity. As soon courring, a number of Copperheads were driven in different directions, so that in five minutes world Resolved. That those who claim to be loyal to the Covernment, and who yet countenance and sustain, by the provided the countenance and sustain, by the provided the countenance and sustain, by the provided the countenance of the provided the countenance of the countenance o misingerisations of the nomination of Clement L. Vallan-Pacty. Resolved. That the nomination of Clement L. Vallan-digham, of Ohio and George W. Woodward, of P-nesyl-vania, arcwed advocates of the right of Secession, for Go-vernors of these great States, by a party styling them-selves Democrats, is an insult to the Democratic senti-ment of the country, and should be on the day of elec-

there was not one to be seen. The solders then negiman.

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csolved, That we heartly endorse and approve of nemnation of Andrew G. Curtin for Governor of great Commonwealth; a man who in times which e tried men's soils has gleriously shown himself friend of the soldier, the friend of his country, and counted the stand, and gave three cheers for the bion, three for Lincoln, three for Curtin, three for the Constitution, and three groaps for Woodward. Then they formed into procession, and marched home to the hospital. So ended the Copperhead meeting; and it is quite certain that the soldiers here will not be honored with an invitation to attend another. I am, sir, yours, truly, X. Y. Z. the friend of the soldier, the friend of his country, and the triend of liberty.

Resolved, That in the person of the Hon. Daniel Agnew we have present of for our support a learned genglerus, a cound jurist, and an honest man; one in whom the confidence of the people may be reposed with entire salety, and his election to the bench of the Suprema-Court will add lustre to the judiciary of the State

Resolved, That we esteem it a privilege and a duty to use all honorable means to further the cause in which we are engaged, by the triumph of the Union and the suppression of the rebellion, and that by our votes, on Tuesday, the 18th duty of October next, we will endeavor to strengthen those to whose hands, under God, this great work has been committed.

Challes Gilpln, Esq., was next introduced, and de-YORK, PA., Sept. 26, 1853. A Voice from the Army. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Please publish the following extract of a letter just received from Crab Orchard, Kentucky: etter just received from Crab Orohard, Kentucky:

"A vote was taken in our regiment yesterday, and you can judge from the result how the soldiers stand on the issue now pending for Governor of Pennsylvania. Through the penils of ten battles, our regiment, the 61st, has been reduced to less than 300 men fit for duty, and out of 236 votes cast (that being the number present with the regiment), Judge Woodward received 23, and Governor Curtin 208. Is it any wonder the Democracy are afraid to allow the solciers to vote, although they are all the time claiming to have a majority in the army?"

I am, &c.,

ARMA. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1863.

ARMA. The Bucktail Brigade. At a meeting of the 149th and 150th regiments o the Bucktail Brigade, at Camp near Culpeper, Va., September 22, 1863, the following resolutions vunnimously adopted by the Bucktail Brigade: unanimously adopted by the Bioktail Brigade:

Resolved, That we deem it the sacred duty of every loyal cilizen who desires the preservation of our national integrity and honor, the establishment of enduring peace and prosperity, to support by their suffages no person who has not declared himself unconditionally for the war; that Governor Curtin, by his untiring efforts to aid in crushing the rebellion, and his attention to the wants of Penneyl vanis soldiers, has proved himself in patriotism and ability second to none in the land.

Resolved, That, while we contend with armed fees in our front, we appeal to our friends at home to take warning by the fate of New York, with her Copperhead Governor, and the accompanying riots; and, laying aside all parlisan feeling and prejudices, act only for the good of our country. vernor, and the accompanying riots; and, laying aside all partisan feeling and prejudices, act only for the good of our country.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That no citizen can give a clearer proof of devotion to his country, and appreciation of good government, than the soldier who oliers his life to defend it; that Judge Woodward, by his decision and disfranchising the soldier, has forfeiled our confidence.

\*\*Resolved\*\* That our national interests demand that our Executive, who has the organization of our State forces in his power, should be familiar with the interests of the service, and that it would be a sad calamity to entrest the administration of our State Government to a person of doubtful patriotism and loyalty.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That as the election of a man avowedly opposed to the war for Governor of our State would encourage the enemies of our country, we earnestly appeal to our friends in Pennsylvania to put forth every stoldiers friend, by rallying unitedly to the standard of Freedom, Union, and Andrew G Curtin.

\*\*W. S PINE Caplain Co. E.

\*\*J. W. Rielnger, Caplain Co. H, 150th Regt. P. V. Secretary.

## ...The Press TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1863.

The Short Last Letter of Justice Wood-When Mr. Justice WOODWARD was placed n nomination by the "Copperheads," as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, he was put forward as the most respectable, pious, and truthful man of that organization. He was neither to speak nor to write. With singular inconsistency, he caused it to be proclaimed that it would be undignified for a Judge of the Supreme Court to make a political canvass; but he did not reflect that the mere fact of being a candidate in such a canvass as this, or in any political canvass, was derogatory to the high judicial position he occupied. It was soon found impossible to carry this silent statue through the Commony ealth. Accordingly the Justice has vouchsafed a few costive utterances. One of these is a

which is as follows: WHICH IS US IOHOWS:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1863.

Rufus E. Sharpley, Esq:

DEAR SIR: Just returned! from Easton, where I went to assist at the funeral of our much-lamented friend, the Hon. Richard Brodhead, I find your favor of the 18th, informing me of a story which Mr. Todd produced at a public meeting, after obtaining it through a channel which is not specified.

There is not a word of truth in the story. I know

very short letter, to which reference has

already been made in these columns, and

it through a channel which is not specified.

There is not a word of truth in the story. I know no Judge Hall, and cannot remember that I ever knew a man of that name.

So far from ever avowing belief in Secession, or favoring recognition of the Southern Confederacy, I am, and always have been opposed to both, and am in favor of suppressing the rebellion by which both are supported.

My life has been spent, thus far, in upholding the Constitution of the United States as the fathers framed it—the Union they formed—and the Constitution and laws of the State; and whatever of life remains to me will be devoted to the same ends, whether it be spent in public or private station, Notther Secession, nor the malignant fanaticism that caused it, will ever find an advocate in me.

Trusting that this is a sufficient answer to the calumny you allude to, I remain, dear sir,

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

There are two capital blunders—we will There are two capital blunders-we will sworn in, and then appoints his own sucnot say falsehoods—in this letter. The first cessor, and in the meantime may decide all is, that his " life has been spent thus far in questions of a political character-and we upholding the Constitution of the United

States as the fathers framed it—the Union they formed—and the Constitution and laws of the State." Now, it will scarcely be believed that the first judicial officer of Pennsylvania should be guilty of so reckless an assertion in face of the fact that, shortly after Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency, in December, 1860, he asserted, in distinct terms, that "the South were beginning to look out for the means of selfdefence," and "that there must be a time in the progress of this conflict when slaveholders may lawfully fall back on their natural rights and employ, in the defence of their property, whatever means of protection they possess or can command." Is it not extraordinary, with this almost direct invocation to violence and war, and secession, that Justice WOODWARD should deliberately say that "his life had been spent in upholding the Constitution of the United States?" If that Constitution means anything, it means that the very remedy suggested by Justice Woodward was not simply a violation of it, but a recommendation of treason and bloodshed. Let us go farther. Justice Woodward, more than twenty-five years ago, while a memberof the Reform Convention of Pennsylvania. deliberately proposed to disfranchise the adopted citizens, whose rights are recognized in the Federal Constitution and the whole original legislation of the Government, including the Declaration of Independence, which is instinct with the idea that emigration should not only be invited here, but that the people of other lands should enjoy a refuge and a home with equal rights and equal privileges. Justice Woodward is one of the men who, once wedded to an error. never yield it. It was asserted by the distinguished Dr. John L. Atlee, at the great his own fellow-citizens. It cannot be that a Union mass meeting at Lancaster, on Saturday evening last, that even before Justice WOODWARD broke out in his bitter and malignant assault upon the adopted citizens in the Reform Convention, he had repeatedly told many persons that it was the true policy of this Government to deprive the adopted citizens of the right of suffrage! And when Dr. Atlee made this declaration he said that defeat must attend any judicial officer he did so with a full knowledge of the fact.

It is also patent that no entreaties of his party friends could induce Justice Wood. WARD to desist from the attack upon the adopted citizens in the Reform Convention. It was only when he saw the utter hopelessness of his movement that he affected to yield to their entreaties. Well did Dr. AT-LEE say that, if he were an adopted citizen, rather than vote for such a man as George W. WOODWARD for Governor of Pennsylvania, he would consent to forfeit all his rights. Monstrous, most monstrous, that with this half-recanted record there are to be found men born in foreign lands, and now enjoying the protection of a generous Government, prepared to give this conscientious enemy of themselves and their rights a vote at the coming election. But let us look at The Campaign in York—The Soldiers are another sentence in the short letter of Justice Woodward above quoted. He says: itice Woodward above quoted. He says:

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: The dispersion, at York, of a Copperhead meeting, no doubt sounds strange, yet such has actually been the fact. The Copperheads invited the soldiers, now at the York Hospital, to attend, with the hope of converting them. Some four hundred responded to the call, and marched, headed by their band, to the Court House, in front of which the meeting was to be held. Mr. Henry Clay Dean, the orator, was introduced by John Gibson, the president. Mr. Dean then appeared on the front of the stage.

The State Agricultural Fair, which will be held at Norristown for the next three days, promises to be a display of the most sults his countrymen and shamelessly personness of the stage. tice Woodward above quoted. He says: sults his countrymen and shamelessly perverts and distorts the notorious history of these times. Here we have it coolly stated that it was not secession but a "malignant fanaticism" that "caused" the war. Secession is war, and was meant to be war from the beginning. These are not cabalistic words; they are bold, and clear, and direct. Observe how the unanswerable record stamps the brand upon the brow of this the chief of the sympathizers with treason. On the to have in Norristown a most magnificent 18th of July, 1861, Mr. CRITTENDEN, of display, Kentucky, presented a resolution, subsequently adopted by both branches of Congress, with the exception of two votes (BRECKINRIDGE in the Senate and Bur-NETT in the House), which commenced

of it before him, Justice WOODWARD has the hardihood to come forward and to declare that the war was not begun by Secession, but that it was "caused" by a "malignant fanaticism," meaning, of course, the Abolitionists and anti-slavery interests of the North. Is it any wonder that an aspirant so condemned by his own past avowals, so rebuked by the plain parliamentary history of the Government, should occupy that most ridiculous and lamentable of all positions of a public man, viz: the position of defending himself against his own record, and of explaining that which he deliberately and in cold blood repeatedly uttered? Party Politics and the Bench.

In one of the little short speeches of Justice WOODWARD, that at Lancaster, he said that "it had ever been and still was his conviction that the judiciary and politics should be kept unmixed. That the confidence of the people in the administration of justice and in the integrity of the courts ought thus to be preserved pure, as the last hope of the citizen and the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty. Let my fate be what it may," said he, "the judiciary and politics must be preserved unmingled." This would be better rhetoric and superior common sense, if Justice Woodward could illustrate his sincerity by refusing to be the candidate of the leaders of an organization which, in the sacred name of Democracy, sympathizes with the enemies of human liberty, and is ready to close the war by a separation of the American Republic. Let us suppose that Mr. Justice WOODWARD was sincere when he uttered these platitudes. Let us suppose that he is not the candidate of the enemics of the Republic, and that he is sitting in judgment upon one who, disgracing the judicial ermine, consents to use such words, and at the same time consents to be employed by the basest and most degraded leaders of any time. Then we would refer him to the Constitution of the State of New York, reformed and amended in 1846. There he would find a clause not only sustaining the empty words he uttered at Lancaster, but strengthening and emphasizing them. In Article 6, clause in section S, of that Constitution of that State, it is expressly provided that "they [the judges of the Court of Appeals and justices of the Supreme Court] shall not hold any other office of profit or trust; all votes for either. of them for any elective office (except that of Justice of the Supreme Court or Judge of the Court of Appeals) given by the Legislature or the people shall be void." The characteristic delicacy and dignity of Justice Wood-WARD would seize upon this clause to justify

him in denouncing any such horrid example as that which inspired his solemn declaration at Lancaster on the 17th of September, when he declared that "the judiciary and politics should be preserved unmingled." It is a pitiable spectacle to see how completely the false counsel of Justice Wood-WARD is rebuked by his own conduct, and by the careful, cautious, and conservative action of the people of New York when they reformed their State Constitution. We are not disposed to sit in judgment upon that passage in the little speech of Justice Woodward at Lancaster, in which he asserts that "the judiciary and politics must be preserved unmingled;" but when we remember that there were, accord-1856, 1,938 lawyers in Pennsylvania, a ter of Marshal NEY, received from NAPOnumber that by this time has probably swelled to 2,500, we feel disposed to inquire whether these accomplished gentlemen would not be somewhat startled at the idea of appearing before a Justice who has thus consented to trample under foot his own teachings, and who, in the present campaign, their conscience might induce them to oppose on the hustings and at the polls. If Justice WOODWARD is elected Governor, he holds his present office until

say it with due deference to one who occupies the double character of Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the can-TF SINBAD, the sailor, was anxious to get didate of the leaders sympathizing with the rid of the Old Man of the Sea, who almost enemies of the country—in favor of his own party. We will not say, we do not charge | rode him to death, Justice Woodward that Justice Woodward intends to do any ought to pray Heaven to rid him of his own such thing; but when we see how his record, not simply that which committed words are rebuked by his actions, we him to opposition to the adopted citizens, are constrained to assert that we fear nor that which made him one of the earliest We have had some melancholy ex- to invite the Southern States to rebel, but hibitions of judicial degradation in these | that which relates to his own judicial decisad times. We have seen judges of small sions. His party, undoubtedly instigated intellect attempt to array the State against by himself, have clamored against the acthe Federal Government. The miserable tion of the Federal Administration in the McCunn, of New York, is an infamous ex- suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. the ample in illustration of this remark; and in a | confiscation law, and all the late war mealower court in this city we have at least one judicial Joseph who previously attempted to play the same farce. Justice Wood-WARD has, throughout life, been the embodiment of State rights; the exponent of CAL-HOUN; and even after the rebellion, the only man in Pennsylvania, save WM. B. REED

invited the Southern States to revolt, and applauded the remedy of separation as the way to peace. Now we do not charge that Justice WOODWARD would do either of these things—would so far forget himself as to play the partisan upon the bench-but we are not surprised that the 2,500 lawyers of war the laws are silent." of Pennsylvania should hesitate when they see how his practice responds to his professiens. When the Hon. DAVID WILMOT was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor in 1857, he resigned the judgeship in the Brad-ford judicial district. We do not see how Justice Woodward can remain in his present position in deference to his own record and out of respect to the opinions of man who is claimed to be so pure, so patriotic, and so wholly unselfish, fears to perform this act of grace and dignity because

say otherwise?

Most of these journals and men support

Justice WOODWARD. The Richmond En-

quirer certainly is earnest in advocating his

election, and advised an invasion of Penn-

sylvania for the purpose of "strengthening

the Democracy." Mr. Justice WOODWARD

is also honored with the aid of Mr. WILLIAM

B. REED, pamphleteer to the slaveholding

interests, Mr. CHARLES INGERSOLL. Mr.

FRANCIS W. HUGHES, and all the opponents

of the war. We think Mr. WOODWARD

will have all the disloyal votes, and desire

"THERE are more Democrats upon the

Union ticket than upon the Copperhead, de-

ducting the Know-Nothings and backsliding

freesoilers on theirs." This is the evidence

of DANIEL S. DICKINSON, and we answer

that he should have none other.

Pennsylvania.

and Francis W. Hugues, who deliberately

his competitor for the Gubernatorial chair may thus have an opportunity of appointing a successor. There may be another and more practical reason for his hesitation—we mean the growing doubts in his own mind who has descended so low as to accept a nomination from leaders in sympathy with treason, or is so conscious that he occupies a position in repulsive and somewhat disgusting contrast with his solemn declarations in public and in private. JUDGE CUNNINGHAM, for years the leader of the Democratic party in Beaver county,

has declared it his duty to support the Union ticket; he has forsaken his party because his party has forsaken the Union. In a recent speech he said that Mr. Justice WOODWARD affirmed to him, last fall, that, "in his judgment, our only course was to withdraw all our armies north of Mason and Divon's line, and offer terms to the rebel States." Yet, Mr. Justice WOODWARD has lately said, in a letter intended to influence the election, that he has always been in favor of the war. We

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Duke-Making. It is stated that, in consideration of his public services and intense personal devotion, the Count DE PERSIGNY has been created Duke, by the Emperor Napoleon. As this is the season when mushrooms most readily spring up, the fact may be as stated and probably is. The Count DE MORNY. if will be remembered, was also elevated to a Dukedom, not long ago. In his case there was not only public service, but also per sonal devotion, and the nearer tie of blood For it is reported, and believed, that DE MORNY is NAPOLEON'S younger brother Queen Horrense, daughter of Josephine. was certainly the mother of both, but the paternity is doubtful. DE PERSIGNY, at least, has no bar sinister across his shield. After becoming bankrupt by foolish speculations, his father entered the army, and was killed at Salamanca, when the newlyhatched Duke was a lad of four years old. His father, however, was not inscribed on the roll of Fame by any such aristocratic name as "De Persiony-" No; the family name, up to 1833, was FIALIN, which the late Count and present Duke, then a penny-aliner on the Paris newspapers, laid aside, calling himself Viscount DE PERSIGNY, a title and name which, he said, had belonged to some of his race, a couple of centuries ago. but which they had forgotten to bear! This is the feeble part in his armor which Mr. KINGLAKE has so adroitly and mercilessly hit, "with damnable iteration," in his

durable than the implication of fraud and villainy contained in the seemingly simple 'DE PERSIGNY, alias FIALIN." It was as bad as speaking of the Marshal in command of the French troops as "ST. ARNAUD, alias LE ROY." For the rest, the new Duke is three months older than his friend the Emperor, having been born in January, 1808. He was educated at his uncle's cost; scrambled through life as a Royalist and waiter on fortune until Louis Philippe had been some years on the throne; then turned Bonapartist, and made up to Louis Napo-LEON, at that time residing at Arenemberg, in Switzerland; suggested and participated in the affair at Strasburg, in 1836; was arrested and tried with him; was treated with great clemency by Louis Philippe, and allowed to leave France unpunished went to London, where he published a minute account of the Strasburg affair: assisted, four years later, in the ludicrous experiment with the tame eagle, at Boulougne, was tried and condemned to twenty years' imprisonment; but his health failing, was soon liberated; was active, in Paris, after Louis Philippe was deposed, in asserting the claims of NAPOLEON, and by his ability and tact got up the organization which elevated his friend to the Presidency of the Republic; was elected to the National

History of the War in the Crimea. The

severest assault would have been more en-

Assembly, where he was a decided advocate of the President's interests; "assisted," (as the French say), in the coup d'état of December, 1851, which placed the imperial crown on Napoleon's head; became Minister of the Interior early in 1852, and coun-New York Herald's account of the battle is unfavotersigned the decree confiscating the properably exaggerated. ty of the Orleans family, four of his colleagues having resigned rather than put their names to such a document; successively was made Senator, Ambassador, and Premier; and, when he married a granddaugh-LEON the title of Count. (NAPOLEON did not believe in the assumed Viscounty, said to have been two centuries in abeyance), and a marriage-gift of \$20,000, of course, as was Vicksburg.

done by DE Morny, (also a man of the coup d'état). The Emperor will present the newly made Duke with means to maintain his dignity. This is very easily done, and has been done before; either the Emperor From Cairo. will grant him a landed estate out of the national property, or quarter him on the pubnealth of our troops is good. lic revenue, as a publicist drawing a large pension. It must be allowed, even by those who generally dislike him, that NAPOLEON the Third takes care of those who have tanotorious guerilla, General Richardson ken care of him.

sures, and yet from the mouth of Justice WOODWARD the following deliberate words were pronounced in the case of Sharpless

vs. WAYN, Judge Woodward presiding, as City of Albany. will be found in 9 Harris, p. 178. We print them, and respectfully direct his attention "In adequate emergencies martial law suspends the HABEAS CORPUS, inflicts summary Capture of Colonel Trusten Polk. punishment, and appropriates private pro-

perty, without regard to the guarantees of the Constitution. Inter arma silent leges;" which being translated for the benefit of the Copperhead Democracy, means, "in a state REV. ORESTES A. BROWNSON, in his brief speech last night, could not apply to the The Veto of the Wabash Railroad Bill. great question of the day the power of analysis and argument, in which he has few equals, but he did not fail to declare his conviction that the triumph of the National

Union principles in Pennsylvania is essential given an elaborate opinion sustaining the legality of to the safety of the whole country. Who the Governor's action on both cases. that thinks clearly and speaks honestly can The Sacking of Port au Platte and Loss to American Citizens. "An Ohio journal mentions as among the prominent supporters of Vallandigham for Governor, the London Times, Governor Seymour, Jefferson Davis, Washington Hunt, General Bragg, the Boston Courier, the Richmond Enquirer, Fernando Wood, and the Charleston Mercury. We may add that all these favor the present Democratic ticket in this State also. With such a list of supporters this ticket ought to secure the vote of every Copperhead and every enemy of the Union in this State. No doubt it will." NEW YORK, Sept. 28 .- The Opinione Nationale, of Port su Prince, announces that the American admiral on the West Indies station has made a denand upon the Spanish authorities of Port au Platte

for the damage inflicted on American citizens in the sack of that city. Iwo British War Vessels at New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A large British steam frigate and British sloop of war are coming up. Bank Robbery. BOSTON, Sept. 28 .- The Souhegan Bank, at Mil

Robbery of an Insurance Company's Vault. Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company was \$2,400 in United States stocks and cash.

Several versels of the Potomac flotilla have been especially reconnoitring in the vicinity of Mathia Point during the past week. A detachment o soldiers accompanied them. The country hereabout was scoured, but no armed rebels discovered. POUGHKERPSIE, Sept. 28.—Hamill beat Ward to

for the truth of the statement as applied to A COPPERHEAD newspaper says that Mr.

science of agriculture. The war has affected the industry that sustains it, in a great degree, but notwithstanding it is greatifying to know that in every part of the State there have been great improvements, and that the agricultural wealth of the State there have been great improvements, and that the agricultural wealth of the State was read to receive all the votes osas, and it is said by these gentlemen, would after the votes osas, and it is said by these gentlemen, would after the summary of the state a majority of all the votes osas, and it is said by these gentlemen, would have been cast throughout the State, had not Govern the state of the state that is said by the see gentlemen, would have been cast throughout the State, had not Govern the state of the state and that the state of the state and the state of the state of the State having a civil Governor, would have been cast throughout the State, had not Govern the state of the State having a civil Governor, would have been cast throughout the State having a civil Governor, would have been cast throughout the State having a civil Governor, would have been cast throughout the State having a civil Governor, would have been controlled to the control of the control of the state of the State having a civil Governor, would have been cast throughout the State having a civil Governor, would have been cast throughout the State Government of the Confederate States of America, and her officially in recognizing the institute of the State of the State having a civil Governor, would have been cast throughout the State Government of the confederate States of America, and her officially in recognizing the institute of the State of the St

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Union Losses in the Late Battle Exaggerated. ONLY 25 GUNS LOST

Our Army Neither Vanquished Nor Disheartened. THE LATEST FROM ROSECRANS

No Attack by the Enemy. OUR POSITION CANNOT BE TAKEN EXCEPT BY

REGULAR SIEGE. Large Arrival of Rebel Prisonets at Nashville.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- The latest advices from

osecrans, dated yesterday afternoon, state that

the enemy has made no attack since the 21st intant, and Rosecrans is not now in any fear of eing attacked. Quartermaster General Meigs arrived at Roserans' headquarters on Saturday, and upon inviation examined his position, and declares that it annot be taken short of a regular siege, which Bragg does not seem to be attempting. NASHVILLE, Sept. 28.—Trains from the front are ringing in wounded men and Confederate prisoners. Up to date about 1,300 rebels have arrived ere, among them Col. J. J. Scoles, 30th Mississippi Regiment, Major J. C. Davis, 17th Tennessee, and Major W. D. C. Floyd, of McNair's brigade, to-

Among the captains is E. B. Sayres, chief engineer of Gen. Polk's corps. Over five thousand wounded have reached here since Wednesday. The churches and halls vacated some weeks since by our sick and wounded are again taken for the same purpose. Communication by telegraph has not yet been opened with Chattanooga. The guerillas are very umerous near Columbia.

gether with five captains and eighteen lieutenants.

Major Fitzgibbon, of the 14th Michigan, arrived here to night with thirty-eight prisoners, among whom are one captain and two lieutenants of Wheeler's staff. He reports all quiet in front. Our forces were still fortifying themselves. OINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—The Commercial's correspondent gives a less gloomy account of the recent battles in Georgia than the reports furnished by other correspondents. Our loss in artillery and baggage. he says, has been greatly exaggerated. All our

Our army was drawn up around Rossville on Monlay in good order, awaiting an attack, but the enemy declining to offer battle, the army fell back, and took up a strong position around Chattanooga. The soldiers were in good spirits. There is no lack of guns ammunition, or provisions.

The Commercial, of this morning, has a seven-column letter descriptive of the Chickamauga battle, from its correspondent "J. W. L," giving the most complete report yet published, and one much more encouraging than those previously published.

He says that the army is not whipped. It is not lisheartened. It has lost nothing so long as it holds Chattanooga, and nothing fatal to the cause has ocurred. If it did retire from Chickamauga, it has still plenty of food and plenty of ammunition. The trains, with trifling exceptions, are intact. Some artillery is gone, say twenty five guns, but all that can be served to advantage are now pointed toward the by no means eagerly curious enemy.

A special despatch from Nashville, to the same paper, says that officers from the front say that the

General Burnside's Movements. NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A special despatch to the Tribune, from Cincinnati, says that news received from Knoxville, up to Thursday, stated that Burnwas close to the Virginia line. A part of Burnside's forces have gone on an expedition into Southwestern Virginia and important results were ex-

ST. Louis, Sept. 28.-A despatch, dated Vicksburg the 21st, says General Grant is still improving, and will be able to leave his bed in a few days. A good deal of Government cotton is arriving at Vicks

CAIRO, Sept. 28.—There are no later advices from Little Rock. All quiet along the White river. The Four hundred and fifty bales of cotton arrived to day, a part of which belongs to the Government. Passengers by the steamer Lady Franklin report the capture, in Memphis, on Saturday night, of the

## CHARLESTON.

Gilmore Erecting Siege Guns, BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—The steamer Spaulding arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday morning, from Charleston bar on Friday morning. Her news is Gilmore is still actively engaged in erecting siege The boisterous weather has interfered with active

The health of the army and navy is good. Burning of the Steamer Chouteau. CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—A special despatch from Cairo to the Commercial gives an account of the ourning of the steamer Chouteau, from St. Louis. which ran hard aground five miles below Columbus, Ky. A portion of the freight, consisting of live stock

Burning of the United States Steamer NEW YORK, Sept. 28.-The steamer City of Aloany, which was recently purchased by the Governnent for \$92,000, was destroyed by fire here this

ST. LOUIS, Sept 28 .- A special despatch from Cairo to the Democrat, says: "Colonel Trusten Polk, formerly United States Senator from Missouri, his wife and two daughters, were captured at Bolivar Landing, Arkansas, on the 18th, and delivered to General Buford, commanding at Helena. Polk was General Holmes' judge advocate general, and was with the rebels at New Madrid, Corinth, Iuka, and

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The Springfield (Illinois) Denocrat says Judge Logan, of that city, in reply to an application for an opinion relative to the legality of Governor Yates' veto of the Wabash Railroad, and prorogation of the Legislature last winter, has

ord, N. H., was broken open, on Saturday night and bonds valued at \$90,000 and notes at \$30,000 in

day in and out of sight; time, 37 m. 57 s. Letter from Capt. Massit, of the Florida Commander Maffit has addressed the following

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA SAILING OF BRITISH BLOCKADE BUNNERS MORE ABOUT THE PIRATES IN EUROPEAN PORTS.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS. The Russo-Polish Question, &c,, &c., &c.

NEW YORK. Sept. 28.—The steamer America, from Bremen via Southampton on the 16th, arrived here to day.

The North American arrived out on the 14th, and the City of London on the 15th.

The steamer Star sailed from the Clyde to run the blockade, and two other steamers were ready to ollow. Eighty of the Florida's crew had arrived at Carliff and proceeded to Liverpool.

The Confederate loan is quoted at 25 per cent. dis-The Confederate loan is quoted at 25 per cent. discount in the Loudon money market. Consols for money, 923@92½. French Rentes, 69f. 15c. Eric shares paid nere declined 9 per cent.; preference shares declined 5 per cent.; Illinois Central shares declined 5½; United States 6s declined 1c; Philadelphia and Reading shares declined 2c, and Pennsylvania Railread 2½.

The Russian reply to the last French note has been received. The tone is very conciliatory. It mentions neither a discussion of the six points, an armistice, nor a conference.

tice, nor a conference.

The London Times' correspondent says an attachment of the Florida will be allowed to take place while she is in an Imperial dockyard.

The Patrie denies that Slidell had left Biarritz for Breat Breat.
Austria had received Russia's reply.
The King of the Greeks will visit the Czar as his protecting sovereign.

Six detachments of Polish insurgents were operating in Lublin.

Kumors of the illness of the King of Italy appear
to be unfounded. to be unfounded.

The statement is denied that Prince Metternich assured France that Austria would unconditionally ally herself with France in the Polish question to the extent of war with Ruesia.

It is reported that the pirate Florida will be sold at Brest. The British Government is said to be about to increase its force in China by two regiments in consequence of the state of affairs existing in Japan. In the London corn market, on Monday, a decline of one shilling took place in wheat. Some authorities report a decline of 3d in corn at Liverpool.
Parliament has been further, prorogued to the 1st

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 1st of December. The Times says, in relation to the steam rams in the Mersey, "one of these vessels was towed to the Morpeth dock basin on Monday. Her trial trip will take place in a few days."

Reportsays a new vessel awaits the Florida's crew at Liverpool.

The London Times of the 16th contains an editorial strongly layoring the detention of the rams until they are cleared of suspicion of being intended for the Confederates, stating that "We, Great Britain, would not submit if we were belligerents to the despatch of cruiser after cruiser from a neutral port to make war upon our vessels."

The Times of the 15th has an editorial on Canada to the effect that she could no more exist as an inde-The Times of the 18th has an editorial on Canada to the effect that she could no more exist as an independent nation by the side of the United States than a lamb by the side of a wolf. She has to choose between union with us and annexation to the Federal States, and by the choice they make we shall abide. The Times then puts the question to the Canadidate who it exert was the question to the acide. The times then puts the question to the Canadians, who, it says, have shown an unwillingness to raise a reasonable force to resist invasion, "which course will they choose? To fight freely for their cefence, their own homes, or be dragged at the cannon's mouth to feed an alien struggle in the heart of a distant, foreign, and unhealthy country." ENGLAND.

The Times says: "At the Asia's departure from Boston, the premium on gold, which was reported about a week back at 22½, had gone up to 32½, a movement which was fully anticipated by most observers on this side, and which again shows that it is as dangerous to deal in Yederal paper as in the Confederate cotton loan."

The same journal states that in addition to the works already in progress for the enlargement and exionsion of the dockyard and naval establishment at Chatham, viz. the creation of three large steam basins, covering in the aggregate, an area of between seventy and eighty acres, and the constitution of additional docks, factories, workshops, and other buildings, taking in a space of three a undred acres beyond the existing dockyards, the lords of the Adm ralty have just directed preliminary an angements to be made for carrying out other important works.

The Army and Navy Gazatle says:

It is rumored, and we believe with truth, that the ENGLAND.

ari sugments to be made for carrying out other important works.

The Army and Novy Gazette says:

It is runnoted, and we believe with truth, that the sate of a fairs in Japan has determined the Government to increase the force in China. The 55th Regiment at Portsmon I, and the 76th, at Aldershott, will most perhability be placed under orders immediately. There will be available for the protection of British subjects in the dominions of the Troon.

The Caledanian Hercury says: Another steamer, the Siar, has just cleared out from the Clyde for the nurross or runaing the blockade. The Rothsay Castle, which salled a short time since for the same purpose, has put back to the Clyde for repairs. There are two steamers, one lying at Greenock and the other at Glasgow, almost a continued to the continued miles southeast of Mobile, by the Pacean I steemer De Soto, and taken into Key West on August 19th.

The Albo Noran, from Mobile, with cotton, was caputed about two hundred miles southeast of Mobile, by the Pacean I steemer De Soto, and taken into Key West on August 19th, a prize of the Cargo, was sent into Key West August 27th, a prize of the Soto.

FRANCE, FRANCE.

TRANCE.

The Oxinione Nationale says that Baron Gros will return to London on the 15th.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "It appears that the Florida's screw and engine are out of order, and it is supposed that before she is ready for sea Fraderal cruleers will be watching for her off Brest. We hear that the captain of the Florida has offered to deposit the sum necessary to satisfy the claims made upon the ship by French ship owners, until such time as the tribunals shall have decided upon their validity." RUMORED VISIT OF THE "ALABAMA" TO HAVRE. The Courier du Huvre states that the Confederate steamer Alabama is probably about to visit that port. A letter teceived some days back, addressed to her compander, Captain Semmes, gives some foundation to the truer. The same correspondent says: "It is stated in the best informed quarters that M. Fould is preparing a report to the Emptor on the finances of the Empire, which are said to be in a very favorable condition."

A telegram from Paris, of Sept. 14th, says:
Baron de Fudberg handed to M. Dronyo de l'Huys, this afternoon, the Russian reply to the last French 10te.

ote.
According to a statement in the Nation, the repy of dussia avoids reverting to a discussion of the six points, a consideration of the harmony of the Cabinets upon hat rubject. neconsideration of the harmony of the Cabinets upon that subset the reply refer to the question of the conference. The Nation also states that Prince Gorische kolf confines himself to discussing the expediency of applying the ways. Be to one of the reply is very conclinatory. Earon Budberg less receives a long memoir on the fine remaining the expediency of the Russian Engire, which will be communicated by M. Drown et al. Huys.

La France gives some details relative to the resignation of its foreign minister of Prince Couza had, without his knowled, e, concluded an offensive and deviation that have obtained groof that Prince Couza had, without his knowled, e, concluded an offensive and deviation that the control of Servies.

The calledness with the Prince of Servies.

The while the is in the theory of the lawed to take place while the is in the theory of the lawed to the prince of the control of the representation of the third the prince of the way of the control of the prince of the way of the control of the prince of the way of the control of the prince of the way of the control of the prince of the prince of the way of the control of the prince of the prince of the way of the control of the prince of the prince of the way of the control of the prince of

AUSTRIA.

The semi-official General Correspondenz denies the statement of the Europe, that Pricee Metterpich had assured the French Government Austria would unconditionally ally herself with France in the Polish question even to the extent of war with Russia. A telegram from Rome says: A Papal Bull has been published, treating everally enevolent establishments, and apportioning them a revenue out of the private estates of the Pope of the l'alian Consul in Rome has been with revenue or the Privation of the l'alian Consul in Rome has been with review of the l'alian Consul in Rome has been with review of the Pontifical Consul at Naples of the Pontifical Consul at Consols being quoted 93% 693% for Theore was again a rather full demand for discount at the Early, and in the trock Excharge advances were in request in connection with the half-monthly foreign and share settlement.

The La Plata, from the West Indies, has brought \$22,000. A telegram from Rome says: A Papal Bull has been

The SLA Plata, from the West Indies, has brought \$272,000.

The gold ships on their way from Australia are the Roseburg Castle, with \$214,000; the Wave of Life. With \$161,890; the Wellesley. £13,160, and the Anglessea, with £165,192. Arrivals from New Zesland are expected Erie shares paid up and preference declined 9 and 5 respectively; Illinois Central shares, 5; Priladelphis and Reading shares, 2; Penasylvania Rairroad shares, 15; United States, of both descriptions. Alantic and Grest Western (New York section), and Illinois Central dollar blonds, I each.

The Times tays: The later news from America to day (Monday) has caused a rebound of 3 per cent. In the Confederate cotton loan, in the face of any discouragement that may have been created by the detention of the steam rams at Liverpool, the final quotation being \$25 to \$26 discount. A further advance of \$26 \text{ We have also been caused in the cotton market, and American dollar, stocks show a decline ranging from the 6 per cent, the obstinate registance at Charleston and the virtual failure of the conscription, together with the aspect of the Mexican question, being at this period of the year especially favorable to the prospects of Southern defence.

The Times' city article of Wednesday, September 18th. especially favorable to the prospects of Southern defence.
The Times' city stitle of Wednesday, September 18th, says: The English funds remain without improvement. Consols closing at 92%@92% for money and 93%@92% for october 8th.
French Rentes closed at 68f 15c.
Illinois Central shares of both descriptions, recovered 1; Atlantic and Great Western (Penasylvania section) dec ined 2, and ditto (New York section) and Pennsylvania Bailroad shares a further decline of 1.

Commercial Intelligence. Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of two days amounted to 50,000 bales, including 30,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market is excited and prices advanced 1@2d. In the Manchester market prices are still advancing for goods

BRADSTUFFS.—Flour dull at a decline of 6d. Wheat quiet and 3d lower. Mixed Corn is easier.

Provisions are quiet but steady. Pork dull. Beef quiet but steady. Bacon declining.

Propuce.—Petroleum quiet. Ashes dull. Sugar quiet but; steady. Rice inactive. Linseed Oil dull. Rosin inactive.

... Rierstadt, when last heard from hy letter deted

August 23d, was in the Yo Semite valley, where he

was making numerous studies of the magnificent scenery of that region. He wrote that in about ten days from that time he and his party intended making a trip on horseback into Oregon, and after a cojourn there for a few weeks, would go to San BAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in the World. The only Harmless True, and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is the Best in the World. The only Harmless True, and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Parket—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair, instantly to's Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports of fine eketches.

— Mr. Derby will soon exhibit, in New York, a new collection of paintings by the artists of Dusselm of I. t comprises many of the latest works painted by these distinguished masters.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in the World. The only Harmless True, and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Parket—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair, instantly to's Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports from Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports from Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports from Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports from Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports from Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports from Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports from Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports from Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports from Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports from Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports from Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports from Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports from Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports from Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Besuitful imports from Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Brown in Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair Soft and Brown in Natural Brown, A COPPERHEAD newspaper says that Mr. he said that the beginning of the war he said that the Bouth should be allowed to leave the Union peaceably. Can Mr. Justice Woodward reconcile these contradictions? We cannot, nor can the people.

The State Agricultural Fair, which will be held at Norristown for the next three days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be adjusted to most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and instructive character. There days, promises to be a display of the most interesting and inst

tion.

Headac

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The following despatch was received in this city from W. P. Smith, Esq., Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad: BALTIMORE, Sept. 28, 1863. Messrs. Colhoun & Cowton:

Messrs. Cothour & Coulon:
No truth whatever in the special despatch of the
New York Evening Post and Philadelphia papers
about the military seizure of our road. Our regular
business in passengers and freight is going on as
usual, and will not be interrupted to any extent by
the Government work. You are authorized to use
this despatch upon my authority, with the privilege
of referring to the Secretary of War for its verification.

Master of Trans. Balt. and Ohio Railroad. MR. BANDMANN'S performance of Hamlet, at Niblo's on Saturday, is described as a failure. His in-novations were numerous, and his frequent altera-tions and excisions of the text by no means improved the tragedy. The Evening Post says: "It was a crude performance, contrasting disadvantageously with the two other Hamlels now here. Mr. Bandmann is an excellent Narcisse and a fair Shylock, but a very

attempt its representation." LARGE SALE TO DAY OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., AT THE EXCHANGE.—Twenty-six properties. See Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogues and ad-

poor specimen of Hamlet. It was a mistake for him

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE POURTH PAGE. GETTYSBURG MEMORIAL-MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania was held last evening in the Athenaum Building, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. D. McConaughy, of the town of Gettysburg, in explanation of the object of the "Battle-Field Memorial Association of the United States."
Previous to the address, H. F. Gayer, Esq., pre-

gented to the Society a commission as lieutenant of artillery, issued to Robert Stewart, on the 20th of February, 1815. This document is signed by President Madison, and James Monroe, as Secretary of War.
Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, of The Press, presented an original copy of an "Extra" issued by the Charleston Mercury on the 20th of December, 1860, announcing the passage of the ordinance of Seces-sion, and declaring, "The Union is dissolved." The Doctor also presented a plan of the great Thames Benjamin Wrigley, Esq., of Norristown, presented to the Society sundry relies from the battle-ground, of Gettysburg, collected by himself a few days after

of Gettysburg, collected by himself a few days after the battle. He has presented a photograph copy of the plan of the Cettysburg battle field which had been drafted by the rebel Major General J. R. Trimble. General T. gave the original to Mr. Wrngley, who has presented it to John A. McAllistef, Esq. of this city.

The Historical Society will be glad to receive any relies from the battle-fields of the Union, in addition to their large collection of mementoes and trophies of the war. These articles may be left with Mr. McAllister, 728 Chestnut street, or at the Hall of the Seciety in the Athenaum Building, Sixth, below Walnut. the Seciety in the Administration of the Seciety in the Administration of the Seciety.

Mr. John A. McAllister presented a magnificent bust of Washington and an old new door of Christ Church to the Society.

Mr. Benjamin Wrigley sends to the Society an interesting communication, describing the battle field Church to the Society.

Mr. Benjamin Wrigley sends to the Society an interesting communication, describing the battle field of Gettysburg mizutely.

Mr. David McConaughy was introduced to the Society, and proceeded to give an interesting and detailed account of the topography of the Gettysburg battle field, of which he exhibited a pen-and ink diagram or chart, which he had prepared.

Mr. McConaughy said that the natural landmarks of this battle field were more remarkable than those of Waterloo, and in addition to this, could be easily and cheaply preserved for posterity's gaze. Here no less than 180,000 Americans had met in mortal conflict; 10,000 were left dead or to die upon the field, and from 25,000 to 30,000 were wounded. It is the battle field of Pennsylvania—the battle field of the free North—the speaker hoped it might prove the battle-field of the war! In view of this, every effort should be made to secure this ground, and preserved it as an helicom to the State and nation. This effort must be made now, and the speaker came to chilst the attention of this time-honored society to this excellent object. The atonewalls on Granite Spur, which the rebels could not take, were built in one night by our Pennsylvania troops entirely. They should be secured and preserved just as they are, a granite monument to the valor, skill, and industry of Pennsylvanians.

Mr. M. stated that an association had been formed at Gettysburg for monumental purposes, who would issue stock when incorporated by the Legislature. Each share would have a minimum value of \$10, with privilege to purchase shares of \$100 if desirable. william Dusie, Etc., ohered a series of resolutione, to the effect that the Historical Society should
at once take an interest in this great patriotic enterprise, and that a committee of nine members be appointed to arrange matters in connection therewith,
and confer with the Executive Committee of the
Gettysburg Association. Adopted.

Mir Solomon Roberts hoped that this committee
would have a suitable chart of the battle ground
prepared for the society.

Dr. Gilbert proceeded to address the society at
some length, and after detailing many new facts in
connection with this memorable battle-field, remarked that 1,100 soldiers from South Carolina encamped on this ground, on their way to the lakes,
in 1813, and that no doubt many of their deacendants now lie buried there. On Thursday, the 2d of
July, General Lee advanced under the immunity of
a hospital flag, and made a reconnoissance of our
position on Cemetry Hill. This fact is incontestable.

testable.

The thanks of the society were tendered to Mr.

McConaughy and others. Adjourned. CITY ITEMS

Wood & CARY'S MILLINERY OPENING.— Messrs. Wood & Cary, proprietors of the large Millicry establishment, No. 725 Chestnut street, purpose having their first grand "Opening" of Fall Millinery, on Thursday of this week, October lat. From the extensive preparations made by this well-known firm to present a magnificent display on that occasion, we are warranted in promising to our lady eaders who may attend, a rich treat. FINE TEAS AND COFFEES. -Messrs. Davis

& Richards (successors to the late C. H. Mattson), dealers in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth atreets, have just received a fresh supply of Green and Black Teas of the finest quality. Also pure Old Government, and other choice Coffees. "LE BON TON," Le Fashion Parisienne, and all the latest fashion books which the ladies consult, show that the fashion for embroidery on lescriptions, is the rage in Paris, and, if we turn to mentation is being rapidly adopted here. The

Grover & Raker Machine embroiders as well and as rapidly as it sews, and with this Machine the seful as, well as the ornamental is at once and earily attainable. REFORMS IN DRESS .- There is a great eform needed in the attire of females. Long trailng dresses should go out. Nothing is more unbe-

oming a woman than long gowns trailing in the ntters, and, like street-sweeping machines, gatheraidewalks. It is poor economy to use silks and satins for the purpose of sweeping the streets. Masculine humanity, upon the other hand, generally dress comfortably and sensibly, and those dress best and most comfortably and sensibly who procure their garments at the Brown-stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut treet, above Sixth. BIG THINGS.—London is a great city, and

New Yorkers regard their city as an immense muni-cipality, and Philadelphia, in square miles, excels either of them. But if the Mayors of Nineveh and lon was 265 square miles, surrounded with a wall 100 feet high, 75 feet thick, with one hundred brass gates; and Nineveh contained 216 square miles, sur-rounded with a wall 100 feet high, and wide enough for three chariots to drive abreast. Yet, with all this, they had no ready made clothing establishment where their citizens could be clothed handsomely and cheaply, as we can, with Charles Stokes & Co.'s AN ECCENTRIC INDIVIDUAL.—The Troy papers record the death of Abel Bunnell, a centle man of considerable means. During a long life he had never eaten an ovater and never touched a drank anything stronger than sweet cider. He never He had never been south of Albany, or west of Schenectady. Philadelphia was known to him only from the fact that he had always sent here to purchase his clothing at the Palatial Clothing Establishment GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the newest and best styles for Fall Wear, in Felt, Silk, and Cassimere, will be found at Warburton's, No. 430 Chess

nut street, next door to the Post Office. sel7.1m SPECIAL NOTICES.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

EYE, EAR, AND THROAT DISEASES TREATED with general success by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, author of "Guide to Diseases of the Eye," "Observations on Diseases of the Ear," and the only legitimate European Oculist and Aurist in this country. Credentials rom the very highest authorities, and acknowledgments of the most satisfactory cures, from responsible persons can be examined at his office, No. 1027 WALNUT

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER WG are now experiencing render this a trying season or persons with delicate lungs. Coughs and Cold are exceedingly prevalent, and the foundation o many a fatal case of Pulmonary Disorder is no being laid. Let the afflicted remember, in their troubles, that a prompt resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectarant, in the early stages of all diseases of the respiratory organs, will soon remove all apprehensions of danger, and that Coughs, Colds, and Hourseness are ef fectually and speedily cured by this standard remedy. Prepared only at 242 Chestnut street. me24 the&tu3t

ONE PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactory. Our ONE-FRICE SYSTEM, is strictly adhered to-All are thereby treated alike.

del2-ly JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street. ELECTRICITY ON A NEW SYSTEM, AS A CU-

BATIVE, by Dr. A. H. STEVENS, No. 1418 SOUTH PENN SQUARE, Philadelphia. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT CURES Headache immediately and was never known to fail,