WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1868. Mr. Justice Woodward and the Evidence

of His Disloyalty. Far better had it been for Mr. Justice WOODWARD had he never written a line during this campaign. A man with his record cannot explain away or extenuate its infamy, and can only appeal to loyal citizens by confession of its guilt and apology. Apo. logy he refuses; instead of confessing he denies-audaciously denies, in the face of his own printed and acknowledged words in defence of the South, in justification of the rebellion, and in opposition to the Union, which now, for the sake of office, he pretends to uphold. He is convicted by his own words of disloyalty, yet, in his letter to Mr. Sharpley, affirms that he has spent his life in upholding the Constitution. We think that letter unfortunate. Elsewhere we publish a letter with which Mr. LEMUEL TODD has honored THE PRESS, which exposes its petty subterfuge, and should cause Mr. Justice Woodward to

loyalty, for the declarations of falsehood are the opportunities of truth. Thus stands the case: Mr. Justice WOODWARD states that Mr. Todd, at a public meeting, said that a certain Judge HALL declared that Mr. Justice Woodward had avowed himself a believer in the doctrines of secession, and in favor of an immediate recognition of the South. Mr. Justice WOODWARD affirms that there is no truth in the story; that he knows no Judge HALL, and cannot remember ever having known a man of that name; also, that he has always been opposed to secession, and is now in favor of suppressing the rebellion. This affirmation Mr. Todd answers, emphatically and conclusively, and his letter places Mr

Justice Woodward in the position of a-

man who, to escape an argument, would

say, with Iago, when his crimes are disco-

vered, "From this time forth I never will

speak word." Yet, let him protest his

trust himself to a quibble. Mr. Todo declares that he never made such a statement; that he knows no Judge HALL, and never referred to him as authority, and intimates that he is a man of straw. which his opponent has cleverly set up for the purpose of easily knocking down. But he did state, and on most respectable authority, that Mr. Justice Woodward "in a conversation with the Hon. H. B. WRIGHT, had defended the constitutionality of the doctrine of secession, and denied the power and authority of the General Government to coerce a State into obedience to its obligations under the Constitution." Now let Mr. Justice WOODWARD impugn the veracity of what Mr. Todd did say, the veracity of Hon. H. B. WRIGHT, for he cannot escape by denying the existence of an unknown Judge HALL. Mr. Todd has cited authority for his statement, which his opponent will he bold indeed to question, in the case, which will be argued as a question of yet which he must destroy, before he can law. In addition, many claims come from Louisiana, honorably ask the vote of the humblest of

loval citizens. The sophistry of all the schools cannot

It was very easy to refute Mr. SHARP. LEY's false representation of Mr. Todd's statement, but it will be very difficult to meet the statement he really made. The imaginary "Judge HALL" was quickly despatched with a stroke of that pointed pen used so often by Mr. Justice Wood-WARD to write of the blessings of slavery and the evils of the Government; but all the disloyal pens in the Commonwealth cannot blot Mr. WRIGHT from existence. The accusation Mr. Justice Woodward repelled comes back to him with ten-fold force, strengthened by new names, and more startling citations from his own disloyal utterance. Mr. Topp not only quotes Mr. WRIGHT, but shows that the distinguished Judge HALE was shocked at Mr. families crossed the river to-day. Many of the Justice WOOD WARD's opinions of secession, and that Judge Lorin, knowing him intimately, had characterized him as a disciple of the extreme Calhoun school. The CALHOUN school! What is that? The school in which JEFFERSON DAVIS studied open treason, VALLANDIGHAM secret treachery, and in which Mr. Justice WOODWARD has shown himself a scholar of unenviable

distinction. From the evidence in his possession, Mr.
Todd had an unquestionable right to argue that George W. Woodward is, or was until the few weeks before the election, a Secessionist. From the Democratic candidate for the Governorship denial can no longer be received; he is proved to be guilty, and we ask him to show reason why the people should not pass sentence. His letter to Mr. Sharpley might as well never have been written, for it clearly has no application to the question, and is in no way a reply to Mr. Todd's declaration. A plain affirmation that he has avowed himself a believer in the right of secession is made upon the highest authority, and either he must prove it to be false or submit to the shame of its truth. Mr. Justice WOODWARD must again address Mr. SHARPLEY; but, if his second letter is no better than his first, he may well regret a correspondence which serves only to increase the general distrust of his principles,

his professions, and his cause. Mr. Justice Woodward's Syllogism. "Slavery is an incalculable blessing." "Slaveholders have the natural right to use, in the defence of their slave property, any means of protection they possess or can

command." Therefore, "Secession can never find an advocate in me, and I am in favor of suppressing the rebellion."

The Slaveholders' Argument. "Slavery is an incalculable blessing." "Slaveholders have the natural right to use, in the defence of their slave property, any means of protection they possess or can command."

Therefore, "We use the military power we possess, and the disloyal Northerners we command, and defend our slave property by rebellion."

I novem no one has been found foolish enough to suppose that the South would voluntarily abolish slavery, excellent argument has shown that, with the suppression of the African slave trade, negro slavery would certainly be extinguished, and ownership in mulattoes and octoroons take its place. Apropos of this argument, we find, in the Evening Post, the objection of a loyal Texan to give the right to vote to the free blacks of the South : "Because," said he, "in six months after you give the negroes the right to vote, half the Democratic politicians in the country will go about swearing that they have negro blood in their

A DESPATCH from Norristown, from the Associated Press, says "that the Democrats expect McClellan to visit the Fair on Thursday to aid in the election of their candidate for Governor." We are afraid that the Norristown reporter is some credulous blican, and has been imposed upon, as General McClellan has certainly too much self-respect to hold the commission of a soldier of the Republic and at the same time endeavor to cause its overthrow.

THE Norristown reporter of the Associated Press telegraphs that Mr. Justice WOODWARD is now in that place attending the State Fair, and that it is said he will speak in the court house on Thursday evening. We commend to the Justice the letter of Mr. Todo we print elsewhere. It purports to explain his record on the Union | tional. question. We wish he would explain his explanation.

A LEHIGH-COUNTY newspaper promises to increase the Union vote 1,500 in the Also, a British gunboat, a French frigate, and a coming canvass. Mr. REED will be glad to know that Lehigh is doing so much "bet-

LET EVERY gentleman who entertains the opionion that "to think against slavery is a sin, and to speak against slavery a crime," vote for Mr. Justice WOODWARD, and thus honor the author of the sentiment.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1863. Temperance Celebration at Washington Speech of the President. The twenty first anniversary of the organization of the Sons of Temperance was celebrated here to-day. The procession, on reaching the White House,

was invited to enter the East Room, which was nearly filled by ladies and gentlemen participating in the cerem President Lincoln, on entering, was enthusiastically greeted, and, in the course of his response to the address presented to him, said, when he was a young man, long ago, before the Sons of Temperance as an organization, had an existence, he, in a humble way, made temperance speeches, and he thought he might say that, to this day, he had never, by his might say char, to this tay, its had never by in-example, belied what he then said. As to the suggestions for the purpose of the advance-ment of the cause of temperance in the army, he could not now respond to them. To prevent intemperance in the army is the aim of a great part of the Rules and Articles of War. It is part of the

law of the land, and was to be presumed long ago to dismiss officers for drunkenness. He was not sure that, consistently with the public service, more could be done than has been done. All, therefore, he could promise, was to have a copy of the address submitted to the principal departments, and have it considered whether it contains any suggestions which will improve the cause of temperance, and suppress drunk-enness in the army any better than is already done. He thought the reasonable men of the world have long since agreed that intemperance is one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, of all evils amongst mankind. That is not a matter of dispute. All men agree that intemperance is a great curse, but differ about the cure. The suggestion that it existed to a

great extent in the army was true, but whether that was the cause of defeats, he knew not; but he did know there was a good deal of it on the other side therefore they had no right to beat us on that ground. [Laughter-]

The remarks of the President were listened to with great interest, and he was repeatedly interrupted by The Rebel Steamer Phantom Destroyed. . The United States steamer Connecticut, Captain ALMY, reports that on the 23d she drove on shore oyed the rebel steamer Phantom, loaded with arms, etc., intending to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C. She was built in England, and is supposed to have been intended for a privateer.

firding she was near being captured, her officers run her ashore, and took to their boats and escaped. Burning of the Steamer Fox. Commander Bell, commanding the West Gulf lockading Squadron, reports that on the 12th inst. the steamer Fox, which was captured by the rebels in April last, was chased into Mississippi sound and Capture of the Blockade-Runner Alabama. At the same time another blockade-runner alled the Alabama, one of the river boats from Mocaptured. With regard to this capture, the Commo-

Alabama, and she may be so publicly announced The Arrest of Deserters. Provost Marshal General FRY has perfected his arrangements for the arrest of deserters. Having a large number of deputies in addition to the provost marshals in all the Congressional districts, the chances of escape are, consequently, much diminished. The reward for the arrest of a deserter increased to \$30. It is determined to treat such parties with the utmost rigor, in order, if possi to prevent the practice of desertion.

The U. S. Court of Claims. The U. S. Court of Claims will commence its Ocober term next Monday. Its jurisdiction was enlarged by an act of the late Congress. A very large imber of new claims have been filed including the FLOYD acceptance of RUSSELL, MAJORS, & Co., to The extent of \$300,000. Judges Black, Curtis, Cushing, and Brodhead, of St. Louis, are counsel Virginia, and other States, for losses and depreda tions by the military.

Review of the 5th Army Corps. The sophistry of all the schools cannot now evade the crushing argument by which General Meade, accompanied by the Mexican Ge Mr. Justice Woodward is proved unworthy Corps. The weather was splendid, and the review assed off in a most satisfactory manne The McClellan Testimonial Abandoned. For some days an address has been widely circulated through the army, soliciting a ten-cent sub-scription for a memorial of esteem, to be presented to Major General McClellan. The parties who subscribed had their money returned to them yes-terday, and were informed that the design had been All is quiet at the front. The cars took to the army resterday 800 conscript

The Missouri Delegation. The Missouri delegation have completed their address to the President, and will present it to morrow, by appointment. They will subsequently wait upon the Secretary of War. Union Men Driven Out of Missouri:

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 29.—Governor Gamble having authorized Colonel Moss, of Liberty, Mo., to arm the men of Platte and Clinton counties, he has armed mostly the returned rebel soldiers and men under bonds. Moss's men are now driving the Union men out of Missouri. Over one hundred wives of our Union soldiers have been compelled to leave. Four or five Union men have been murdered by Colonel Moss's men.
St. Louis, Sept. 29.—The Democrat's Leavenworth special despatch says authentic advices have been received there, from Washington, to the effect that Kansas will be made a separate departmen under the command of General Carter. Colonel Moss's men are disarming the loyal enrolled militia of Platte county, and several Union men were killed yesterday, and a perfect state of ter-

Governor Yates leaves to-night for Ohio, where e will speak to the Union General Pope is now in St. Louis. Affairs at Havana-The Rebellion in Hayti.

New York, Sept. 29.—The steamer Creole, from New Orleans, brings Havana dates to the 21st inst. There was considerable anxiety at Havana for the safety of the Spanish mail steamer Maxico, due on 14th, but not arrived. She had eighty passengers on board. The only information received of her was that she gave food and water to the British brig Lola, on the 13th, forty miles east of thegulf of Campenchy. The passengers per the Lols report seeing. on the evening of the 13th, a fire at sea, and sup-posed it to be the steamer Mexico. The truth of this report cannot be verified. usand troops had arrived at Havana from Spain within a week. General Buceta had started from the frontier of Hayti on his return to Santiago. He had had several skirmishes with the rebels, generally beating them, but arrived at Santiago with only a few or derliez, owing to the heat and fatigue. It is reported that he has since united his force with Col. Capper's and given battle to the rebels, routing them. The rebels are accused of having entered unde fended towns, and murdered the defenceless men and sick soldiers. They are reported to infest the

woods, which are thereby rendered unapproachable Reports say that the Spanish troops have been or dered to set the woods on fire and burn them out. Arrests in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—The proprietors and editor of the Gazette, formerly known as the Exchange and then as the News Sheet, were ordered to be ar rested to-day for the publication of disloyal sent ments. A guard was sent to seize the establishment, but only one of the proprietors, Mr. Edward Carter, was found there, and he was arrested. Mr. Nellson was not found, and Wm. H. Carpenter, the

editor of the paper, was also absent, and neither has been arrested. The following parties were also arrested by the military to-day: Michael J. Kelly and N. B. Piet, of the firm of Hedian & Piet. The charge is for selling the publication entitled "Fourteen Months' Fa perience in the American Bastile," by Francis Key

Pirates in Chesapeake Bay. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The schooners Ireland and John J. Houseman were captured by the rebels, in the Chesapeake Bay, previous to the 23d instant, plundered, and set adrift. The schooner Alexandria was captured, plundered and run ashore.

The Government schooner Alliance, laden with provisions and sutlers' stores valued at thirty thousand dollars, was also captured. The crews of the

other vessels were put aboard of her, and she was last seen off Sand Shoals, bound South. Reception of the Russian Naval Visitors. NEW YORK, Sept. 29 .- The officers of the Russian vessels of war, in our harbor, are to have a grand reception on Thursday. The committee of the City Councils will wait on the Russian Admiral, and present the resolutions of welcome. They will be accompanied on their return by the Admiral and officers, and landing at some point up town, will pass down Broadway to the City Hall, esco the entire first division of the State militia.

Boston, Sept. 29.—The board of aldermen has passed resolutions inviting the Russian officers at New York to accept of the hospitalities of the city

Burnside and Grierson. Indianapolis, Sept. 28.—Both Burnside and Grierson had been heard from, and were expected at Chattanooga yesterday.

Rumors of Another Draft. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Post's Washington letter says there will be a new draft for 600,000, from which the Government expects to get 200,000. The City of Washington of Cape Race. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The steamer City of Wash ington, with Liverpool dates to the 16th lustant, passed Cape Race on the 25th. Her advices hav been delayed in consequence of the damage to the

telegraph wires by the equinoctial storm. The Legal Tenders Constitutional. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Court of Appeals has decided the legal tender U. S. notes to be constitu The premium for gold is 43.

Foreign War Vessels Below. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A British sloop of the line, probably the Nile, from Halifax, is below French sloop of war.

New York, Sept. 29.—The British ship of line. the Nile, Admiral Milne on board; the British steam frigate Immortality; the British despatch boat Nim ble, and the French frigate Gueriere, arrived at this port to-day.

Reported Failure of a Gold Speculator.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Commercial reports the failure of a heavy speculator in gold, who is said to

be half a million short in his deliveries.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

INTELLIGENCE FROM REBEL PAPERS. Bragg's Refusal to Allow Gen. Rosecrans to Bury his Dead. THE FAILURE TO RECAPTURE

CHATTANOOGA. Skirmishes in East Tennessee The Rebels Worsted.

aminer of the 26th contains the following: ATLANTA, Sept. 25 .- Several trains with wounded and prisoners have arrived. We are inclined to believe that the enemy are fortifying themselves at Chattanooga. Our lines are

within four miles of that place.

There was no fighting yesterday

mission to bury their dead and relieve their wounded. Bragg rejected both of them. CHARLESTON, Sept. 25 .- All is quiet this morn Spencer Kellogg was hung as a spy and deserter at Camp Lee, last Friday.

After two distinct efforts of the recapture of Chatanonga, we have now the intelligence that the nemy is still in possession of that stronghold, and strengthening its works; and while events linger in Tennessee, the situation in Northern Virginia has become critical. CINCINNATI, Sept. 29 .- The Commercial has a special despatch, dated Knoxville, September 28 (yesterday), which says that General Shackelford

had a brisk fight on Monday last at Carter's Station and worsted the rebels after an artillery fight of some bours. Our loss was two killed and seven wounded The rebels left seventeen dead on the field. Colonel Foster cut up a rebel regiment on Tuesday t Wabaga river. Our advance to the East is at Carter's Station. General Hartsuff having gone North on leave of absence, Brig. General Judah is in temporary command of the 23d Army Corps. The advance of the 9th Army Corps has reached Knoxville. THE DEATH OF GENERAL LYTLE. CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The Commercial of this morning has the following, confirming the report of

"CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 27, 1863.—I regret to state that General Lytle was killed, while gallantly leading his command, at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20th.

GEN. McCOOK BLAMED. A Washington letter states that Gen. Rosecram isobedience of orders on the part of Gen. McCook who failed to occupy an important position as-signed him by Rosecrans. Had he done as ordered, dore says: "On shore they have been deluded into the belief that the vessel captured is the Privateer Rosecrans' opinion is that the battle would hav esulted in a splendid Union victory. By extending his forces too much, the enemy were enabled to

General Lytle's death:

CHARLESTON.

Escape of Rebel Deserters—The Enemy Lately at the Point of Evacuating Sulli-NEW YORK, Sept. 29.-A gentleman arrived from Morris Island, states that a few days before he left seven deserters arrived from Sullivan's Island. Their story is, that after the blowing up of the magazine of Moultrie, and fully expecting a con-tinuance of the shelling the following day, the rebels made preparations for the removal of their best guns, with the intention of evacuating the island, but finding the next morning that the shelling was not renewed, they concluded to wait a little longer.
The deserters reached Morris Island under the following circumstances: Several officers belonging to the garrison of Moultrie, who had gone out yachting, went ashore at some point in the bay, leaving he yacht in charge of these seven soldiers, two of whom acted as a guard. As soon as the shore party were far enough away the soldiers, guard and all, formed a plan for placing themselves under the stars and stripes, and reached our camp in safety with the

A FIRE SEEN NEAR CHARLESTON. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The transport steamer Constitution has arrived from Hilton Head. When off Charleston her officers saw a large fire, but from the distance could not tell whether it was in the city or from a vessel in flames.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Released Union Prisoners. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 29.—The flag-of-truce steamer New York, in charge of Major John E. Mulford, arrived from City Point this morning, with about three hundred Union prisoners. The news in the Richmond papers appears to be meagre as usual, and of minor importance. The editorials are hopeful, but urge the most strenuous exertions to redeem Chattanooga, and repel the ex-proted advance of General Meade.

THE WAR IN ABKANSAS. Kirby Smith, with 25,000 Men, at Arkadelphia—Explosion of the Rebel Powder Works.

St. Louis, Sept. 29—Five days later advices from Western Arkansas state that the rebels Coffee and Hunter were encamped on Coon Skin Prairie with 1,000 men. Kirby Smith was at Arkadelphia with the main body of the rebel army, said to number

25.000 men. Gen. Cabell, with the Texas troops and Arkansas consoripts, had joined him.

The powder mill at Arkadelphia, containing upwards of 100,000 kegs of powder, exploded on the 16th. The loss is regarded by the rebels as most fatal. Great dissatisfaction exists against Kirby Smith. General Cabell is regarded as the best man in the General Blunt is at Fort Scott, organizing the new Kansas regiments, which he expects to lead to Texas in a few days. The negroes are arriving there in great numbers to join the colored regiments.

CALIFORNIA, Loss of the Russisn Steamer Novich—The Repulse of the British Fleet in Japan. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Arrived, steamer Columbia.
The Russian war steamer Novich, last from Hakoladi, was wrecked on the north entrance of this harbor, on the night of the 26th inst. The officers and crew were saved. The officers report that, according to the Japanese accounts, received at Hakodadi, August 30th, the British fleet had been repulsed from Hagosinia, where it went to demand from Prince Satsuma the surrender of Richardson's mur-derers. As the fleet entered the inner harbor, an armed Japanese decoy boat drew towards the shore. ries opened on the English fleet from the shore, riddling the advanced vessels before they could get out of the range. The Japanese claim to have disabled

the greater portion of the fleet, and that the balance EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer City of Washington-The Emancipation Society and Earl Russell-Repudiation of Claims by Confederate Agents-Slideil at Biarritz. New York, Sept. 29.—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool September 16th, arrived via Queenstown at hair past 10 o'clock this evening.
Liverpool, Sept. 17.—The sales of cotton for two days have been 30,000 bales. The market closed quieter, and the advance has been partially lost by a decline of 3d. The sales to speculators and exporters were 9,000 bales.
Breadstuffs were quiet and steady.
Provisions dull, with a downward tendency.
Produce steady. Produce steady.

London, Sept. 17.—Consols for money 93%@93%;
llinois Central shares 13 discount; Eric Railroad 75.

Illinois Central shares is discount; Erie Rairoad 75.
GREAT BRITAIN.
The Emancipation Society has written Earl Russell-thanking him for stopping the rebel rams in the Mersey, and begging him not to lose sight of movements on the Clyde.
The Times editorially expresses satisfaction that the iron-clads in the Mersey are not to be allowed to leave until something more is known of their ownership and destination.
The Pirate Florida is not a privateer, but forms part of the Confederate marine, duly commissioned, and has all the character of an ordinary vessel of war.

and has all the character of an ordinary vessels war.

Ninety-five of the crew of the Florida arrived in Liverpool in a state of destitution. The reports that they had received large sums in wages and prize money were fabrications. The men were mostly pressed from the Confederate array. At Brest they were discharged, with notes on the Confederate agents at Liverpool for sums varying from \$100 to \$130. These claims were repudiated, and the men were vowing vengeance.

FRANCE.

It is reported that two Federal vessels were en route for Brest to prevent the departure of the Florida.

The Pairie denies that Slidell has gone to Brest. He is at Biarritz.

Paris lumors say that the new Emperor recognizes the Confederates, in obedience to the instructions of Napoleon, and also that President Linsoin's Government will not throw difficulties in the way of the French schemes, but will quietly watch events.

The London Times lectures the Canadians on appexation to the United States, and says they are free to do as they like, but argues that they have nothing to gain, but everything to lose by such a step. SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from New York, scips Berlin, at Antwerp: Elizabeth Gosling, at Dublin; Georgiana and Wanderer at Glasgow; Tareute, at Galway.

The ship Gustave, from Bremen for Baltimore, put into Ramsgate on the 16th seriously damaged, having been in collision. having been in collision.

OALOUTTA, August 29.—Imports dull; copper declining; saltpetre quiet; linseed oil one ounce lower; jute 3 ounces lower; exchange unaltered; trights improving.

Bown Av, August -.—Cotton unchanged; exchange unaltered; freights advancing.
CANTON, August 11.—Tea active; exchange 58d.,
SHANGHAE, August 9.—Tea active; salt highe
prices demanded; exchange 76%d; freights 60d.

Temperance Celebration. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Twenty first Anniversary of the establishment of the Order of Sons of Temperance was celebrated to-day. A large and nusiastic meeting was held at the Cooper Institute this evening. The special sessions of the Na-tional Divisions were held during the day, at which delegations were present from the States and Britis Provinces. The meeting was the largest held for many years.

Large Sale of Coal. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Twenty-five thousand tor of Scranton coal were sold at auction to day, a prices ranging from \$5.95@7.95 per ton. Arrival of the Arago. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The steamer Arago has arrived from Charleston bar, with dates to the 26th. She brings no news. Among her passengers is Col. Hallowell.

The Draft in Albany Complete. -

and the second s

THE STATE FAIR. Eleventh Annual Exhibition of the Penusylvania State Agricultural Society—First Day.

(Specially reported for The Press. 1 THE GROUNDS.

The beautiful vicinity of Norristown is the site o

the State Fair now being held. No more pleasant and accommodating spot could well have been selected, as no finer day could have smiled upon the opening. The endlosures extend over a square area of about twenty-eight or thirty ares. You arrive at them after an hour's railway ride through a plea singly diversified country, and a quarter of an hour's ride along Mill, and Main, and Marshall streets, and in an omnibus you select from others labelled Chest nut Hill, Perkiomen, Benner's Accommodation train, etc. The national colors waving, fling a salute and welcome to you a long way off, and wh you enter the grounds wave over you with a cordi-ality which is as pleasant as a hearty hand-shake. Soldiers form much of your company up in cars; no small portion of your company in the omnibus; and a very considerable, and by no means unenter taining portion of your company on the groundsfor coldiers, like policemen, are ubiquitous, and both the one and the other, on yesterday's occasion, helped to keep the peace. During the exhibition there will be a vigilant police, and night and day

GENERAL ASPECT OF THE GROUNDS.

GENERAL ASPROT OF THE GROUNDS.

A lack of shade is one of the disagreeable features of the prospect it offers. The general view is by no means as animated and competitive as one would anticipate. Yesterday was the first day, and confusion, of course, was prevalent. The enclosure was scattered over with a multitude of field implements; stalls for cattle were being creeted, and likewise tents and wooden buildings, for the display of the mechanic arts, domestic and household goods, fruits, vegetables and flowers. The covered sheds and stalls for horses, cattle, sheep and swine were most of them, if not all taken, and tables were prepared for the accumulation of coops of poultry. A superior course has been provided for the trial and speed of horses. The grounds are well supplied with water, and steam power will be furnished on the ground for the trial of machinery. The temporary structure to which one feels most strongly attracted, because it is at present the most completely furnished, is the floral tent. Then the observer feels at liberty to inspect the cattle, horse, and swine departments; to roam at will among the poultry; to feast his eyes upon the very attractive miscellanies of the extensive wooden structure occupying the centre of the area; and to persmbulate in the immediate vicinity of confectionery sheds, longing for lager-heer, and looking sideways at sausages.

THE FLORAL TENT.

fectionery sheds, longing for lager-heer, and looking sideways at sausages.

THE FLORAL TENT.

So far as we could determine in the tour we yesterday made, the articles in this department are varied and well arranged. A feature of this part of the exhibition is some beautiful imitation rock-work, surrounded by a fragrant foliage of trees and flowers. The Victoria Regina, which lies upon the water, and the fan-leaf palm of Mr. Southwood, are curiously beautiful specimens. The Victoria Regina is about four feet in diameter. The centre-piece in this little lakelet is gracefully fashioned, and the hot-house and swamp-pitcher plants are rare specimens. Among the mass of fruit and Howers, and other productions which fill the tent, we may enumerate the garden and sugar beets, carrots, parsnips, of Mr. T. S. Mather, of Jenkintown; horse-chestants of Mr. H. S. Hitner, of Barren Hill; the pumpkins of Mr. Zephaniah Bolton; flowers by Mr. Thomas Mechan, especially the oxycocous macrocarpa, the plant producing the common cranberry of commerce, and the oyeas revoluts, or sago palm. Sago, it will be remembered, is obtained from the trunk after it is reduced to powder; the starchy matter (sago) is separated by water from the tibre. By the same gentlemen are also presented the euphorbia antiquorum, original species of the plant whose supposed extraordinary virtues were discovered by Euphorbus, physician to King Juba, and which was extensively used in the practice of the ancient physician, Galenus; and some rosemary, supposed by the English neasantry to guard from the discases of the English reasontry to guard from the discases of the English neasantry to guard from the discases of the English reasontry to guard from the discases of the English reasontry to guard from the discases of the English reasontry to guard from the discases of the English reasontry to guard from the discases of the English are growing it in finit houses, and compare its flavor to that of a pine apple. Aloe, oranges, lemons, sago-palm, by Dr. Wetherill of

cigar box, and Guaragues varieties; some grapes and pears, by Mr. Charles Dotterer, Norristown; a splendid specimen of Bowood Muscat grape, grown in cold vinery, by Dr. George Thomas, of West Whiteland, Chester county; the cynerium argentium, flower of pampas grass, and forty-four varieties of apples, by Mr. Charles D. Matthews; contributions from the Pomona garden and nursery, Mr. Wm. Parry proprietor; some pears, by Hovey & Co., of Boston; a vase of dried grass, by Mr. P. Rasbe, of Philadelphia; a very tasteful flower design, by Mrs. M. C. Boyer, Norristown; some Maryland broad-leaf tobacco, by Mr. Wm. Wetherill; also, specimens of Cuba tobacco, from a half acre, by the same; a fig tree, by Mr. H. R. Tyson, of Skippaokville, and (we would not forget him) among these beauties; we would mention one ground hog, contributed by Mr. Samuel Miller, of Fairview. This enchanting animal had a piece of apple, a ground-nut and a cob of corn, in his cage, and gazed at the inquisitive reporter with some malevolence. The lack of due arrangement, and the non arrival of many articles, preclude the formation of a complete catalogue. Whilst observation was being made, strollers were regaled by Strains from the Norristown Band, conducted by Captain Jacob Strahley. The "Love Not," St. Louis, Col. Duryce's, Capt. Baxter's, Capt. Bonesall's quicksteps, the Norris City, and Bell Polkas, and the Burnside Grand March, were in the programme of musical entertainment. THE CATTLE SHOW.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

In a day, or so, more can be seen and said of this department than at present. At 11 o'clock this morning, it is understood that a grand cavalcade of all the animals on the ground will take place; with a pacing match at one, a trotting match at two, and fancy match, at three, in harness. All varieties of trotters, pacers, stallions, mares, are represented. The show of swine is fully equal to that of previous exhibitions, and the Chester-county breed is very noticeable. The sheep are not numerous, but are thoroughbred and good. Making the tour of the stalls, we noticed, among the horned cattle, superior Durhams. Alderneys and Devons were not so numerous, but were fine. There are likewise a few fine Herefords, and a fair show of natives and grades. fine Herefords, and a fair show of natives and grades.

We noticed a native gray helfer, one year old, owned by Mr. P. J. Stewart, of West Whiteland, Chester; also, a Durham bull, "Gen. Hector:" Durham heifer "Flora," by Elias Baker, Altoona, and Durkam bull "Sir Robt. Alexander:," Durham bull "Prince of Wales," by J. D. Waldron, West Haverford; mammoth twin steer, four year old, by Mr. Lewis R. Rhoads, Phonixvile; Jersey bull, "Earl of Jersey," dam imported Europa, sire imported Monarch, "Njoba," bred on Island of Jersey, and imported August, 1860—a thoroughbred stock owned by Mr. James McKilvey, Wakkins township, Allegheny county. We hope to have more to say of this department in a day or so.

township, Allegheny county. We hope to have more to say of this department in a day or so.

There are arranged on a long series of tables, and their contents form a very tolerable collection. There were two hatches with a lot of Madagascar lap-eared rabbits, from from Mr. Francis Morris, Philadelphia; a pair of China chickens, from Mr. Wallace Boyer; a pair of China chickens, from Mr. Jesse Boyer, Norristowa; three black Spanish turkeys, from Rev. T. S. Yocum, of Bridgeport, According to the droll criticism of an inquisitive little boy, near us, their tongues were so long that they hung over their eyes. By the same gentleman was contributed a pair of white English dorkings. There were likewise five Oochin-China fowls, over one year old, from Mr. Jonathan Donnart, of Lancaster. This gentleman's collection was very extensive. Among others, it embraced four counterfeit blue games, over one year old; three imported Earl Derby fowls, over one year; five ferreis (which kept themselves invisible) over one year, and a rat terrier slut. The last two, by the-bye, do not legitimately come under the fowl department, and we wonder at their being placed there. A pair of Bremen geese, deposited by Mr. J. G. Aaron, of Plymouth, took umbrage at any one who looked at them; but were, nevertheless, beautiful to look at. A trio of golden-spangled Hamburgs, and a trio of silken fowls, the property of the same gentleman, were likewise fine specimens.

THE MISCELLANIES.

THE MISCELLANIES.

The singularly-shaped building, which has been before referred to, embraces the diversified department of the miscellanies. A brick machine attracts the attention on our side, and an "aquarium of fish" penmanship is attraction on the other. The eye is then caught by Mr. S. Kespner's self-acting fly-plower. To the litterateur a Bible, purporting to be published in 1664, and exhibited by Mr. F. D. Sowers, of Norristown, would be interesting to handle. A card on the cover describes it as a "German Bible, Dr. Martin Luther's translation, printed in the year 1664." This book is now over two hundred and ninety-three years old, containing over two hundred colored engravings in perfect order. There is only one Bible in the United States known to be as old as this. The worth is said to be over \$500, on account of its antiquity. A sea-view, by J. Rambo de Hoven; Mis. Job Hayes' preserves, Stratton & Co.'s specimens of penmanship; Drake's patent automatic gas apparatus, by Henry Herman; sewing machines, by Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker; vase, and wax confectionery, by Miss Rosanna Christman; aframe of bair flowers, by Miss Sallie Hughes, and an infinite variety of other articles, which we shall take pleasure in enumerating, are all very attractive. In the MECHANIC DEPARTMENT,

MEGHANIC DEPARTMENT,
a locomotive cooking stove, which will bake,
iry, and boil at the same time, which cooks by
steam, and which is exhibited by Mir. L. M. Barnhart, of Lancaster, attracts attention; a portable
heater, by Shell & Rulty; a butter-worker, by
Mr. Jacob B. Metz; Amidon's improved clotheswringer, whose advantage seems to rest on
the use of a centre spring; Walcott & Burnham's universal clothes wringer, which is said
to save time, labor, clothes, and money; G.
Leigh's patent roller and seeder combined;
Paschall Morris' wine-preas; Drawbaugh's tram
and red-staff for dressing faces of mill-stones;
the pigeon-wing rake; Millick, Withington &
Co's two-horse power, with thresher and winnower. These articles are among the numerous mechanical contributions which we cannot now particularize. The display of instruments, though not
so varied as formerly, embraces everything really
important. Reapers, mowers, of which there is a
large variety, threshers, horse-powers, straw and
fodder-cutters, grain-fans, corn-shellers, churns,
ploughs, harrows, cultivators will be produced, and
the most recent improvements will have the opportunity of display. THE SECOND DAY.

which is to-day, will, it is hoped, be ushered in by as clear a sky as that of yesterday. General Mc-Olellan and the Hon. Josiah Quincy are expected to visit the grounds to-day. A much larger body of visitors than was in attendance yesterday will probably be in attendance to-day. Judge Woodward visitors than was in attendance vesterday will probably be in attendance to-day. Judge Woodward perambulated the grounds yesterday, and was an object of curiosity. The ride to and from the fair is very pleasant, and the curious characters one sees are objects of interest. The man with the wart on the tip of his nose, raising eyes and hands simultaneously in a sort of surprised assent; the decayed-looking man, with cabbage whiskers and incipient jaundice; the placards whose only conspicuous words are "notice to passengers," "own carelessness;" the boys with cinnamon complexions and pepper and-salt jackets; the working men by the roadide, macadamizing the roads; chance passengers discussing the merits of country and city board; tapering shot-towers; school-stations; woods changing color, 'neath the golden-crimson touch of autumn; 'Manayunk; canal-boats; a mixture of men with red and purple neckties, blue coats, and "rucked-up" collars; a joit and a jar, and out of the railway car into the omnibus, and so you get to the State Fair at Norristown. To those who love novelty there is scarcely a more agreeable mode of novelty there is scarcely a more agreeable mode of passing a day. PERSONAL.-Adam Man. of Lambertville, New PERSONAL—Adam Man, of Lamoerville, New Jersey, who enlisted in the service of his country in Company A, 5th Regiment New Jersey Volun-teers, under the command of Captain Angel, and who was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, taken to a hospital near Washington, and reported dis-charged from said hospital in May, 1863, has since

that time been missing. All persons who may feel interested in discovering information as to his whereabouts will please address J. Hayhurst, or Jacob Lewis, postmaster Lambertville, N. J. MAJOR GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL and ex-ALBANY, Sept. 29.—The draft in this city was Governor Noble, of Indiana, will speak at Concert Hall this evening. They are not in favor of war: They

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR A LETTER FROM MR. LEMUEL TODD. Mr. Justice Woodward in Defence of the Constitutionality of Secession. FEELING THROUGHOUT THE STATE,

Union Meetings at Lancaster and Easton. ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE. GOVERNOR CURTIN AND THE UNION.

Mass Meetings in the City.

Mr. Justice Woodward and his Recent Letter\_A Reply from Mr. Todd. To the Editor of The Press:
SIR: My attention has been called to a correspond ence between R. E. Shapley, Esq., and Judge Woodward, in which I am reported, by the former atleman, to have said at a public meeting that he (Mr. Todd) had been informed that a certain udge Hall said that in a recent conversation with nim, you (Judge Woodward) had avowed vourself a eliever in the doctrines of secession, and in favor an immediate recognition of the South." My answer to all this is, that I never made such a tatement. Judge Hall is as much unknown to me, as he possibly can be to Judge Woodward, and I certainly never named him, or referred to him as an authority. If, however, it affords the parties to that correspondence any pleasure to put up a man of straw and then knock him down,

I have no objection, but I do most emphatically pro-test against being misrepresented and falsified. At the meeting referred to, I contended that Judge Woodward was a Secessionist, and that I could prove it by his published declarations, his political sesociations, and by the reports of his conversation with individuals. I then quoted from his speech of the 13th December, 1860, and showed that its senti ments never had been changed, modified, or repented of. I referred to the conduct and platform of the Convention which nomi evident sympathy with the trait denunciation of the and also te the fact th Woodward's

most prominent supporters, and the recognized leaders of the party, were William B. Reed, C. Ingersoli, Frank Hughes, and others, who had distinguished themselves by acts of disloyalty, and made themselves infamous by treasonable propositions. I further stated that I had been informed upon most respectable authority, by citizens of my own town that Judge Woodward in a convers constitutionality of the doctrine of secession, and vernment to coerce a State into obedience to its ob ligations under the Constitution; that Judge Hale had expressed himself as being shocked at the sen timents avowed by Judge Woodward in a conversation on the subject; and that Judge Lorin, wh knew him intimately, whilst recently on a visit to Carlisle, had characterized Judge Woodward as disciple of the extreme Calhoun school of politics, and by far a more dangerous man than Vallandig-From these data I argued that Judge Woodward was a Secessionist, and unworthy the support of loyal men, and that his elevation to office at this

The public will judge whether a denial extorted at this late hour, under the pressure of impending de feat, and with the hope of warding off the just indignation of the loyal people of the State, will avail to counteract the just and legitimate effect of oni-Judge Woodward does not, even now, disayow, and of associations with men who are notoriously disloyal, and practically in active co-operation with the enemies of the Government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours LEMUEL TODD. CARLISLE, Pa., September 28, 1863. The Soldiers' Vote.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: The editor of a Democratic newspaper says that a large number of soldiers are sent to this city and State, "picked" for the purpose of voting that the officers have so far violated their obliga-tions as to have connived at or perpetrated this in-tended fraud, and that the men mean to perjure themselves in order to have their votes, which they must do, unless they have been assessed and paid their taxes? Or does he mean that assessors and judges in the Democratic counties are to be, or have been, bribed for this purpose? He is, doubtless, very well acquainted with the mode of getting Demogratic majorities in former times, and imagines But he must take care how he slanders the soldiers now in this city.
I am, sir, yours truly,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1863. Union Meeting in Huntingdon. To the Editor of The Press:
SIB: A large meeting was held last evening in one

of the corn cribs at this place. At least four hundred people were present; not "cabined, cribbed, confined, as there were seats for over three hundred, and standing room for the balance. A large stage was erected at one end for the officers and speakers. The room was brilliantly lighted, and presented a beautiful expenses. eautiful appearance. The capacity of the crib is 22 000 bushels. Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Hollidaysburg, and Col. Wm. Dorris, Jr., made able and earnest speeches, which were frequently applauded. You will hear a good account from Huntingdor aroused to the momentous issues involved, and every lay our cause is gaining strength. There is no show nere for the opponents of Gov. Curtin. I am, sir, yours truly,

The Cause in Mifflin. To the Editor of The Press: Sir: The Democracy are straining every nerve to carry little Mifflin at the coming election. Their speakers and politicians have at last openly avowed that the policy of their party is to "recall our troops," however hands, "and sak for terms of peace" from armed traitors: This contemptible cowardice is telling upon the intelligent and loyal portion of that once proud and time-honored party, but now honored no more. Those of us who think and read for ourselves and love our fether land are SIR: The Democracy are straining every nerve to and read for ourselves, and love our father-land, are seeking more amiable company in the ranks of unconditional Unionists, and will try hard to report next Tuesday 300 majority for A. G. Curtin. I am, sir, yours truly, LEWISTOWN, Sept. 27, 1863.

Miss Dickinson at Easton. [Special Despatch to The Press.]

EASTON, Sept. 28.—Miss Anna Dickinson addressed a very large and exceedingly attentive audience

A mass meeting, excelles in numbers and spirit.

Cheech Deep this of The Freez.

Exarrow, Sept. 28—Miss Anna Dickinson address et a very large and exceedingly attentive audience here, this evening, on the National Crisis. Although but a few hours' notice of the meeting away given the hall was literally jemmed, and hundred seven unable to grant and the seven of the seven unable to grant and the seven unable to grant and the seven unable to grant and the seven of the seven unable to grant and the seven of the seven the seven the seven the seven the seven the seven that the seven the seven the seven the seven the seven the seven that the seven the seven the seven the seven that the seven that the seven the seven the seven that the sev This body assembled last evening at their hall, at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Filbert streets. John Thompsen, Esq. in the chair.

Mr. James Pierson was the first speaker. He began his remarks by a humorous, yet stirring recitation of poetry, which was well received. It was now time that the great responsibilities of the time should be seen by the people of the state. Andrew G. Curtin, the Union Republican can idate for Governor, was the only person around whom those persons who believed in the war for the Union, and in the final overthrow of rebellion, could rally. Every man understanding the present situation of affairs, who would deliberately cast his vote for Goo.

W. Woodward, the so called Democratic candidate for Governor, was a Secessionist and a traitor at heart. The noble philosophy of Andrew G. Curtin had been shown a bundred times, and it was the duty of every one to vote for him, who had been the soldier's friend, and who had furnished so many brave soldiers to holp cruth the rebellion. Every one should vote for him.

Mr. Parker was the next speaker. He thought that vote for him, who had been the solder's friend, and who had furnished so many brave solders of his fallow clizens who cherish to help crush the rebellion. Every one should vote for him.

Ar. In the was the next speaker. He thought that the highest than the control of the him the provided and the provided and the provided that the provided and t

on the doctrine of the Richmond Enquirer, which says that the only way to secure Democratic successes at the Morth was by the marching of a rebel army into Pennsylvania. Their candidate for Governor has never been known to utter a single word in defence of the Government, or in favor of the war for the Union. Two years agol he, by an opinion delivered on the bench, disfranchized the citizens of Pennsylvania, who had gone to the defence of their country. He said that it was their own fault they were there, and they should not vote voie own mailt they were there, and they should not vote the does not epeak a word. He rays his committee for bid him to speak, but that after his election he will speak plainly. That is, he will then declare his rebel doctrines, and endeavor to do everything to frustrate the National Government. Like Governor Seymour has done he will do, and what cannot those two Governors, controlling powerful States, do? If it should be permitted by a Providence that Woodward should be elected Governor of Pennsylvania, then we may look for blood about our hearthstones, for we will be engaged in a fratricidal war. Let, then, the tried man, who has shown himself equal to all emergencies, receive the votes of those who love the Union and the Government, and who wish to see the

the Union and the Government, and who wish to see the rebellion crushed to the leaders of the Domocratic party rebellion crushed the leaders of the Domocratic party which they had been clinging muced the fatal heresy to which they had been clinging muced the fatal heresy to which they had been clinging muced the fatal heresy to which they had been clinging muced the fatal heresy to which they had been clinging muced to the side of the Union. Among these were Dougherty, and Brewster, and Rahl Among these were Dougherty, and Brewster, and Rahl Among these were Dougherty, and Brewster, and Rahl after of the Adversa and was now to be found speaking in favor of Andrews and was now to be found speaking in favor of Andrews and was not of the most mails nature. A former editor of the Earrisburg Patriot and Justin, one of the most mails nature that the country, has also descrited the Democratic party, and is now a wholesoiled Union man.

But it was the daty of all to proper for the worst. If the should be, that George W. Woodward was to be elected Governor of Pennsylvania, we must meet all emergencia like me ready for the worst.

Mr. Bull then read a number of extracts from the Richmond Emputier of Septander 10, to prove the complicity of the Democrats with the rebels, and the hopes on which the rebels desire to influence the success of that party in Pennsylvania. plicity of the Democrats with the rebels, and the hopes on which the rebels desire to influence the success of that party in Pennsylvania.

The Democrats had a great deal to say about the Abolitionists. Geo. W. Woodward had written a lester, in which he spoke of the "Secession of the Southern States," without any qualifying phrases, but in the same breath speaks of the "atrocious conduct of the Abolitionists." This would show where the sympathy was with the South and with slavery. They were against freedom. Tho war was now between freedom and slavery, and he, for one, hoped that the war would not stop until the last slave was a free man, until slavery was rooted out of the land. The question was whether the Government should exist, or be a by-word and reproach among the nations of the earth. The only way to do it was by subjugation, by forcing the rebils of the South to submit to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The first step in the great work was to elect Governor Curtin, the friend of the soldier; and to have a legislature to act with him, in aid of the great cause in which the country is engared. At the conclusion of Mr. Bull's speech, which was

Union Meeting in the Fourth Ward.

Union Meeting in the Fourth Ward.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Fourth ward was held last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, southwest corner of Tenth and South streets. Mr. William B. Mann was nominated chairman. A number of vice presidents were then read. The chairman had a few remarks in regard to the present orisis, the property of the present of t and the imbeditity of the former President, James Buchanan, who was a tool in the hands of the Southern leaders.

The people of the South are in the aggregate totally ignorant, as they have not the advantages of the North. White labor there is considered as disreputable. A white mechanic is called a mudeill. The only man of any consequence is the aristocratic planter who raises cotton, while the poor white man is looked upon, even by the slaves, as trash. When you go South, you find almost everything advancing to destruction, because labor is set at nought. The slaveholders despise the people of the North. Their ambition is to create a slave oligarchy, so that they may be made princes and rulers. The talker was a Democrat, although he intended to cast his yote for the Union ticket in the next election (Cheers.] He distructed, and would not follow the leaders of the Democratic party. With them it is not a question of saving the country, but one of saving the party, so that they may get into power. They sympathize with this wicked rebellion, but he was for the old lag and the old Union. [Cheers.] Is more than the saving the country, but one of saving the goal of his country more, than Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers.)

If he had taken some of these disloyal leaders and hung them as high as Haman, there would have been no trouble produced throughout the country. This war was not brought on by the Abolitionists: they merely enjoyed the rights of free speech, and exercised those rights. (Cheers.) The only way to secure peace and prosperity, and to protect our wives, children, and property, is to assist in the faithful performance of the laws of the land; and the man who is not in flavor of putting down this rebellion is a traitor. [Cheers.] It is now near dead, and all that now devolves upon us is to raily as one common band in the defence of our old grand country. (Cheers.)

perty, is to assist in the faithful performance of the laws of the land; and the man who is not in favor of putting down this rebellion is a traitor. [Cheers.] It is now near dead, and all that now devolves upon us is to rally as one common band in the defence of our old grand country. [Cheers.]

If every individual person in this State will work faithfully in the coming election; and re-elect Governor Cortin, we will, by so doing, give such a blow to this rebellion as will stagger it almost beyond relief. The speaker then expatiated at length upon the honesty, uprightness, and fitness of Andrew G. Curtin for re-election to the Gubernatorial chair, and also the other persons represented on the Union ticket; after which, he retired amid much appliause.

The Hon. Charles O Neill was then introduced, who said he could not conceive any reason to doubt the election of Curtin; and agency and this being so, it is our duty to look to our interests here in the city, and see that proper men are elected to the Legislature to sustain the Governor in the duties of his office, and if we fail to elect them we have not done our work fully. The speaker then made a brief allusion, to the merits of Jeremiah Nichols, the present candidate for State Senator, in which he exhorted those present to work for his election of Jeremiah Nichols in the First district to that office. Don't let us have our State palsied as it was by the Democratic Legislature lest winter. He hoped that the men in the district would see to it that persons were elected who would autain their country and nothing but their country. (Cheers.)

The Jeremiah State of Peansylvania depends upon the election of Jeremiah Nichols in the First district to that office. Don't let us have our State palsied as it was by the Democratic Legislature lest winter. He hoped that the men in the district would see to it that persons were elected who would autain their country. (Cheers.)

The Jeremiah state of Peansylvania depends upon the election of Jeremiah Nichols, and crying peac

the corpus. Languier and cheers. These fellows are traitors all the way through, whether they put on the grib of Unionism or net.

The traitorous Democrate of New York are responsible for the defeat of General Rosecrans, because Lincoln had to send 20,000 men from the Army of the Potomac to enforce the draft in that city, while the rebel General Lee forwarded his troops to Georgia, thereby aiding Bragg to gain the victory. The speaker then alluded to the pending election in our State and of the duty devolving upon every loyal citizen to sustain the Government against the reheliton.

John Davis Watson being introduced, replied in brief that he trusted the citizens of the Fourth ward would in the coming election roll back the political gloom that has hovered over it throughout the past, by the election of the Union candidates in the ward. He also spoke at length muon the evils of slavery, and the curse which it had always treatenthis Union, and its finally bringing on this wicked and four which all the curse which flag of the Union would soon be floathered as givery nate.

The chairman then presented to the suddence Henry A State, and that freedom anothe everyments protom-nate.

The chairman then presented to the audience Henry A.

Root, from Connecticut, who is but 17 years of ase. He
was received with much enthusiasm, and poke at length
upon the crisis in our national affairs, and of the fduly
that should bind every parriotic person to sustain their
country After he had concluded three cheers were proposed for him, and given with a will.

Union Meeting in the Seventeenth Ward. A mass meeting, excellent in numbers and spirit, convened last evening at Second and Girard avenue. It was called to order by Mr. James McManus, and organized with the following officers: Presiden, Mr. A.

PROBLEM SMITH. Consider the control of the control

The Germantown Passenger Railway To the Editor of The Press:

Sib: In The Press of yesterday an article appears, under the caption "A Peouliar Case," which is intended to injure the Germantown Passenger Railway Company, via Fourth and Eighth streets, of which I am the president. The author or writer alleges that Messrs. Rush, Robinson, and Bolleau, in the recent raid of the rebels into Pennsylvania, responded to their country's call (which was certainly highly commendable) and volunteered in defence of their State. This statement is true, but the manner of leaving is not true. Without consulting with either of the officers, they left their position. Had they notified the superintendent or the undersigned of their intention, and asked to be reinstated upon their return, the request would have been cheerfully complied with. Under the oir company is under no obligations to the gentlemen named, as their conduct was in direct violation of the rules governing all city passenger railways.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

ADAM WAETHMAN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1863.

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, BEE FOURTH PAGE.] Celebration of the Twenty-first Anniversary of the Order of Sons of Temperance— A Magnificent Spectacle. Last evening Concert Hall was filled to repletion on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the order of the Sons of Temperance. Long before the hour of commencement the ladies and gentle-men, whose hearts are enlisted in the glorious cause, men, whose hearts are enlisted in the glorious cause, came pouring into the spacious hall from all parts of the city. On they came, as resistless as female beauty and loveliness could make the throng. We say resistless, and those who desire to understand our application of the word will feel it if they at tempt to push their way against the current of a moving throng of ladies. The large platform was appropriated to the older members of the order, who, robed in their scarlet regalia, presented a very pretty robed in their scarlet regalls, presented a very pretty and attractive appearance.

The members of the Order, with their white collars, though they did not come so ciothed, having robed themselves in the ante-room, appeared in different perts of the immense audience, and thus completed what may be considered the groundwork of the entire picture—grand, thrilling, and sublime; a spectacle of human greatness, intelligence, virtue, and temperance.

Professor Bergfeld, and a full band, was present, and as usual performed some excellent music.

The opening de was now sung by the members of the order, accompanied by the band, the meeting joining in full thorus.

i Chorus.

'Thrice welcome, Brothers, here we meet In Friendsbip's close communion joined; Ye Sons of Temperance loud repeat Your triumphs with one heart and mind. "No angry passions here shall mar Our peace, or move our social band; For friendship is our beacon star, Our motto Union hand-in-hand."

Our mette Union hand in hand."

The meeting was presided over by the Graud Worthy Patriarch, Ilex, who made a brief address, in which he stated that we have assembled this evening for the purpose of celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of the Graud Portion. The state of the country, organized the country, organized twenty-fine Grand Divisione, that of Pennsylvaniz containing, all told, about one hundred and fifty thousand members and visitors. He would beg leave to say that at the present moment, the Grand Division of a containing and the state of New York was celebrating its aniversary the State of New York was celebrating its aniversary the State of New York was celebrating its anity reary the state of New York was celebrating its anity reary the State of New York was celebrating its anity reary the State of New York was celebrating its anity reary the State of New York was celebrating its anity reary the State of New York was celebrating its anity reary the State of New York was celebrating its anity reary the State of New York was celebrating its anity can be supposed to the control of the State of New York was expected by the Grand Scribe of the Order in Pennsylvania will read.

Mr. J. W. Martin, Grand Scribe, then stepped forward.

The letter states that since the order was excelled. ard. The letter states that since the order was established here have been no less than one million five hundred housand members, sone and daughters, who have put on he honorable robes of the red, white, and blue. [Applause.] Such a result should nerve every son and aughter to renewed exertion in the great work of alsing the fatlen, shielding the weak, and saving the oct. daughter to renewed exertion in the great work of raising the failen, shielding the weak, and saving the lost.

Mr. W. B. Wood was now introduced as the first speaker.

This gentleman read his address, which had evidently been prepared with care. He spoke of the beauty, the humanity, and the Christianity of the cause; declaring that it was immortal; it can never die. Temperance had met with the most powerful opposition from the hydraheaded cohorts of intemperance, but it has survived all the shocks, and this large magnificent meeting to night shows that we are not yet demoralized. [This sentiment was received with rounds of applause.]

The speaker drew the following graphic and telling picture: A few years ago two gentlemen and three ladies crossed the hiagara river. On their return in their frail boat they found themselves drawn down by the current; were horrified; they stared at each other in mute serror; on they were inresistibly drawn, down the current to impending destruction; all their efforts to save themsolves were vain, when at atmost the last moment, a strong, braw fellow put out to their resone, threw them as roce, and drew them into a place of safety. So it is in the world at large. There are many of the human race going down the stream of time, to their own destruction. It is for the fone of Temperance to throw them the rope and save them from det tuction. This is our mission, to do good to our fellow creatures; to exclaim, death to intemperance ashall blace out in a brilliant victory. Let us keep on in the God-like work, with this upon our banners:

"Strike for your altars and your fires!

"Strike for your altars and your fires! Strike for the green graves of your sires! Strike till the last armed foe expires— Ged and your native land!" Gcd and your native land!"

The band now played the Star Spangled Banner.
The Rev Dr. Eddy, on being introduced, delivered a brautiful, forcible, patriotic, and eloquent address. He said that the sprit of the present age is liberty. Capplause.] The Russian ser' has had the yoke of slavery lifted from his neck where it had been for centuries, and he now feels the blessings of, and can appreciate the power embraced in, that little syllable liberty. Capplause.]

Poland again has struck a blow against the power of tyranny, and they have now emblazoned on their bancers of revolution—liberty. Capplause.] The Hungarian mother now teaches it to her child in the cradle, and follows it to the grave whispering into its ears the sweet sound of liberty. Capplause.

Italy, too, has tasted of the blessings of it, and is say and the survey of the survey of the survey of the strucks again. (Great applause.) Bixious for Garibaldi (applause) to strike again. (Great applause).

Americs, too, knows and feels the power, beauty, and dieterings of liberty, and on the Fourth of July, her form and bullet-riddled banners were planted in Vicksburg in triumph of liberty. (Tremendous applause.)

(At this stage of the proceedings, a drunken doctor, who, by some means or other obtained an entrance to the lear of the stand, save a slight hiss. He was ejected the next moment.)

Liberty, continued the speaker, echoes along the

childle stage of the proceedings, a drunken doctor, who, by stone means or other obtained an entrance to the lear of the stand, gave a slight hiss. He was ejected the next moment.]

Liberty, continued the speaker, echoes along the whole line; it is in Gilmory's Greek fire, [great applause,] and bids utter defiance to the boasting Bragg [renewed applause] at Chattanooga. Liberty extends from the centre to the circumference. What is liberty? Is it rimply the right to vote for a constable, a mayor, a Governor, or a President? No. sir. True liberty is the right to be a man, no matter who hissos. [Great applause, which lasted some minutes.] Liberty consists in the light of God and the world. A man may live in a free country and yet be a slave; we see instances of it svery day in Philadelphia. How many are slaves to lager teer? How many spend their evenings in the rum-shop, and thus add misery to their families, because of their enslavement, to rum-drinking? In England, in Scotland, in almost every part of the world we find slaves enough to the infernal demon of intemperance. (Applause.]

The brave American may plant his banner of liberty, and send forth his steamers, up and down the Mississippt; he may, as he most unquestionably will, crush out this rebellion (great outburst) of applause.), pay off the last dollar of the national debt, yet he may be the slave of whisky, more horrible in its power than even Jeff Davis himself, and more demoralizing in its effects than the armies of Lee and Bragg. [Tremendous applause.] The speaker, after these preliminary remarks, aluded in the beauties of temperance in all things, and sungested that the very rebellion now in the land may be attributed to the slavery of whisky. After exhorting the members of the order to go on in their good work, the speaker, after these preliminary remarks, aluded in the beauties of temperance in all things, and sungested that the very rebellion now in the land may be attributed to the slavery of whisky. After exhorting the members of the order to g The band here struck up the Red. White, and Blue. [Applause.]
Dr. K. A. Lee, a member of the Legislature, delivered a very entertaining address, exciting rounds of applause and laughter. He said that, in or out of the Legislature, he would always be an enemy to intemperance in any formal particularly that of intemperance in strong dink and particularly that of intemperance in strong dink and particularly that he is a member of the Sons of Temperance. He speaker now branched off on the subject of intemperance, the immunities of the wine and liquor manufactured now adays, and which have been made for years past; their deleterious, effects upon the physical as well as the moral character of all who use

a very entertaining address, exciting rounds of applanes and laughter. He said that, in or out of the Legislature, he would always be an enemy to intemperance in any drink. He wanted the world to know that; he desired everybody to know that he is a member of the Sons of Jumperance. The speaker now branched off on the subject of the interperance, the immunities of the wine and find of latemperance, the immunities of the wine and find of latemperance, the immunities of the wine and find of latemperance, the immunities of the wine and find of latemperance, the immunities of the wine and find of latemperance, the immunities of the wine and find of latemperance, the immunities of the wine and find of latemperance, the immunities of the wine and find of latemperance, the immunities of the wine and find of latemperance, the immunities of the wine and find of latemperance, the immunities of the wine and find of latemperance, the immunities of the wine and find of latemperance, the immunities of the wine and find of latemperance, the immunities of the wine and the latemperance, the immunities of the wine and the latemperance, the immunities of latemperance and wind the dathest o SERENADE TO GENERAL GEORGE B.
MoOLELLAN.—General McClellan arrived at 6
o'clock last evening, from New York, and proceeded
to the residence of his mother, on Spruce street,
near Twentieth. A number of his warm personal
itiends engaged the Philadelphia Band, and proceeded at 11 o'clock last night to serenade him.
The procession, headed by the band, moved out
Chestnut street, and when opposite the Union
League House gave three cheers. This compliment
was acknowledged by the waving of the flag from
one of the upper windows.
There were, perhaps, not less than a thousand
persons in the line. Having reached the house of
Mrs. MicClellan, the serenade commenced. While
the musicians were getting ready there were many
vootferations from the crowd, such as "Hurra for
Little Mac"; "Geo. B. McClellan, the next President of the United States." There were many
other things said that had ought not to have been
said.
The band played as the first tune. "Hail to the

The band played as the first tune, "Hall to the Chief." Ohief."
Second tune—"Washington's Grand March."
Third tune—"The Last Rose of Summer left Third tune—"The Last Rose of Summer left Blooming Alone."

The mass of people now shouted "McClellan," "McClellan," "It it is Mac," "Gen. McClellan," but he did not appear.

The people began to show some signs of impatience. The band now struck up the national airs, "Hall Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle."

A voice came from the bowed second-story blindshutters, as follows: "Gentlemen, I am sorry the General is not here to thank you."
It was now proposed that three cheers be given for Mrs. McClellan. This was responded to with a hearty good will. The band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the serenaders sought their respective homes.

NORTH PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF BAPTIST CHURCHES.—The North Philadelphia Association of Baptist Churches convened in its sixth sanual seasion yesterday, in the meeting house of the Willistown Baptist Church. sociation of Baptist Churches convened in its sixth annual session yesterday, in the meeting house of the Willistown Baptist Church.

The trains by the Pennsylvania railroad brought thither during the morning a large number of delegates and clergymen, and in point of numbers the attendance was very respectable.

At two o'clock, P. M., the usual introductory exercises were conducted by brethren J. E. Bradley and W. Siegfried. The introductory sermon was preached, according to appointment, by Rev. Geo. Frear, of Reading, from Revelations, xi, i.

A collection to defray incidental expenses was then taken up, which amounted to \$9.24.

In the absence of the moderator of last session, Rev. B. F. Hancock was appointed moderator, clerk and treasurer, Brethren N. B. Johnson and J. B. Williams acting as tellers.

The following officers were reported elected: Moderator, B. F. Hancock, of Bridgeport; clerk, T. O. Trotter; treasurer, B. R. Loxley.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. W. Shadrach, after which the constitution and by laws were read by the clerk. A programme of exercises for to-day, including a sermon at 10% o'clock, by Rev. M. Henson, of Philadelphia, was reported from the Committee on Devotional Exercises. The report was adopted.

The next business in order being the reading of letters from the churches composing the association, it was proceeded with in a regular manner, when the hour for adjournment arriving, the body took a unit was proceeded with in a regular manner, when the hour for adjournment arriving, the body took a unit was proceeded with in a regular manner, when the hour serions.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 29, 1883.

We had another very exciting time on Third street, to-day. Gold opened at 140%, sold immediately after at 140%, 141, 141%, 141%, and so on up to 144%, before ten o'clock. Steadying at this figure for awhile, it fell og by the same gradation of figures to 142%, rising again te 143% declining to 142%, and at the moment of writing standing at 143%. Of course, there is no other reason for this than the rampant spirit of speculation. Adverse rumors, perhaps, cuaningly contrived and played upon the street for the benefit of the originators, had something to do with it, and the unwary operators, confiding and confident, 'Lave' the satisfaction of putting their hand in their pockets to find a minus there.

The lessons to be taught by Wall-street humbugs would be amusing, were it not that they are so severely hammered into one, and the only way to be successful among a class of sharpers is to learn their business, and be, soul and body, one of them. But there is a class of people who become so blinded by rubbing their burnt fingers into their tear-dimmed eyes, that they become totally incapable of guiding their wandering digits, and in they go again, plump into the fire, as if there were no abserts a record for their contracts. in they go again, plump into the fire, as if there were no sharks greedy for their earnings; no dovernment to protect its issues; no millions of gold subject to a secretary's nod to throw them on the market, and diminish the value of the precious metal whenever he may deem the value of the precious metal whenever he may deem it necessary. The yellow glitter is a temptation too strong to withstand and the opportunity of paying 15° and getting 200 for gold is so dazling that neither reason nor power have any weight with the buyer to save him from loss.

There is no change in the condition of the money rates. an evidence of over-supply marking (the operations, which are made at 6@6 per cent.

Government securities are in better demand, and the sales of the five-twenties are increasing. 1581 sixes are sales of the nvc-twenties are increasing. 1581 sixes are relling at 168% (27; seven-thirties at 167.

There was an increase of the speculative feeling at the Stock Board, and some improvement in prices. State fives sold at 100%; New City sixes at 103; old at 100%; Camden and Amboy sixes, 1883, sold at 102%; 1883s at 103; 1875s at 104%; 95½ was bid for North Pennsylvania sixes; 124 for the tens; Pennsylvania Railroad mortgages and Pacatherical States. leading sixes were firm; 106 was bid for Sunbury and Reading sixes were firm: 106 was bid for Sunbury and Erie sevens; Reading shares advanced to 69%; closing at 50%; North Pennsylvania rose to 20%; Little Schuylkili to 47%; Pennsylvania was ateady at 70; Phiiadelphia and Erie at 25%; Minehill at 61%; Long Island at 45%; 2% was bid for Catawissa; 23% for the preferred; 35 for Elmira; 175 for Camden and Amboy. In passenger railways nothing was done; 43½ was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 26% for Girard College; 12 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 34 for Thirteenth and Fifneenth; 14% for Spruce and Pine; 67 for West Philadelphia. 10 for Pentre and Pine; 57 for West Philadelphia. Spruce and Pine; 67 for West Philadelphia; 10 fo

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1863.

The New York Eventing Post of to-day says:

The Court of Appeals, at Albany, have rendered this moning a final decision in favor of the constitutionality of the legal-tender notes.

Gold, on various rumors fr m the seat of war, advanced late last evening to 142 and has sold to-day as high as 143%, closing at 142%.

The loan market is easy at 6 per cent. There is ne disposition to call in leans, and very few brokers have any desire, in the existing condition of the market, to negotiate loans on time. Mercantile paper is wanted, and the topply is moderate at 626% per cent.

The stock market is strong. Governments are firm, border State bonds steady, bank shares quiet, and raftered bonds quiet. Railroad shares are active and vancing, Illinois Central being especially in requested years to the first essession gold was selling at 142%. New York Central at 133%, Eric at 105% 2008. Hudson river at 10%, Illinois Central to 124,2128%, Reading at 117%.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of yesterday evening:

Tu. Mon. Adv. Dec.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sa FIRST BOARD.

| Fig. |

Philadelphia Markets There is very little export demand for Flour, and ceipis continue light, and the sales to the trade moderate at \$6. 65. 12½ for superfine, \$5. 2565. 75 for extra, \$566 for extra family, and \$7. 5068. 25 for fancy brands, as tequality. Rye Flour is scarce, and selling in a small way at \$5. 25 78 bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, and Pennsylvania is offered at \$4.18 bbl. withour tales.

CITY ITEMS.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED, AS New York papers, we perceive that in the Sewing Machine department the highest premium was, as usual, awarded to the celebrated Wheeler and Wil-ron instrument by the American Institute annual Fair, which has just closed; and it is a remarkable fact, that wherever this great labor-saving machine has been exhibited, either in this country or the large capitals of Europe, it has been uni large capitals of Europe, it has been uniformly greeted with medals and premiums. Did we say it was a remarkable fact? We did not mean it. Indeed, it would be very remarkable if the Wheeler and Wilson machines did not receive these flattering estimonials wherever they are brought into coutrastive notice with other instruments, as their superiority is so palpable, and universally admitted by all who know, that for any rival machine to expect to compete with it is simply hoping against hope.
We understand that the admirable manner in which these machines are working at the Agricultural Fair now being held at Norristown, is the subject of universal admiration among the lady visitors. All the varieties of the Wheeler and Wilson machine can be seen in operation at the rooms of their great establishment in this city, No. 704 Chestnut street. WORK FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS .- We would again call attention to the discharged soldiers.
The names of several hundred have been recorded by the superintendent, Abraham Martin, Esq., at the office, No. 1011 Chestnut street. Appeals have been made to over two thousand of our business men, railroad companies, post office, custom-house, &c., requesting that places might be made for these men, who had left their business in defence of our homes. Most of them need situations of light work, in conacquence of being unable to work at their trades. We hope our citizens will do what they can for this deserving class of men. PHRENOLOGY OF GOV. CURTIN. - The

Phrenological Journal, for October, to be had at the office of Professor Capen, No. 25 South Tenth street, contains among other interesting articles a capital Phrenological and Biographical sketch of Governor Curtin. "PUT NOT OFF TILL To-MORROW TO BE Wise."-We are inclined to urge this sage maxim upon those of our readers who, on account of the mild weather with which we are now being favored. are disposed to delay laying in their winter supply of coal, in the delusive hope that prices will recede Act upon our suggestion at once, and send your or-ders to Mr. W. W. Alter, Ninth street, above Poplar, while he is still selling Coal al reasonable Again we say, "Put not off till to-morrow to be

PREPARING FOR FALL AND WINTER. Messrs. C. Oakford & Sons, under the Continental Hotel, are preparing to offer a magnificent stock of goods in their several departments. SPLENDID FITTING SHIRTS.-Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street, has now ready his fall manufacture and importation of fashionable Furnishing Goods for Gentlemen the fipest stock In the city.

in the city.