the rot recessary for me now to go into the history of this rebolloop. Are we have a warring revery portion to many of this rebolloop and the submidder of the revery portion to many its relationship to the submidder of the rest portions, that it is rebelloop should be uitsunder tood or forgotten, the tit is rebelloop should be uitsunder tood or forgotten, the would matter it is did to to distuits the question, who have the rest of the title. The question when the rest is the rest of the title the title that the rest of the title. The question was a very not offered at this time. The question was a very not offered at this time. The question was a very not rest of the title the war—tapping and the rest of the title. The question was a very in which desires peace from the bottom of their hearts. I claim to belong to that party, and I never will be forced out of it. (Applause.) Let any members of the re-order let let be the rest of the rest of the rest in the rest of resert to such means as these, they cannot be recognized by loyal mea. He would that the law had been applied more stringently to these Copperheads. More of them should be sent to the different forts, and there confined till their tenson was purged from them. Cheers. In the loyal men of the Democratic party have found out the treasonable designs of the lea lers, and are deverting from that party by hundreds and thousands. [Cheers I The Copperheads boart a great deal about the election of George W. Woodward, but their efforts to raise a has and cry tor him is all findge; and they will find out after the election, that aithough they had a little pluck they had no discretion whatever. (Cheers. They say, that unless we can have peace, foreign countries will interfere, and there will be more wars in the country; but this will haver be the case, as our navy is able to prevent any intuin on our chores; and if they altempt to take part in this struggle, they will find the At antic States in a lively condition to receive them. (Cheers. I there she place in this State; and if the Union par y is triumphant, it will ducourage them in their wicked designs, and deal them. a blow which we uld stagger them. It becomes every citizen in the North to sustain the Government, and to use his influence for its sautenance. When this institution of slavery comes between us and liberty, we must we paid ton. (Cheers.) We must place our all in the issue, and if we fall, it will be in a glordous struggle. It is our duty to give our lives a sacrifice, if needs he, to maintain the supremacy of our free country. (Cheers.) We must make a manly shit to preserve the Government of our fathers. (Cheers and it this season of the meeting large emblem of our At this season of the meeting a large emblem of our At this season of the meeting a large emblem of our and the country. to preserve the Government of our manners. Courses, the thanked them for their attention, and retired amid great applause.

At this season of the meeling a large emblem of our country's glory was raised from a house opposite the stand, which excited much enthusiasm. Three cheers were given for the flag and for Cartin's name, which was attached toit. The band struck up the Star Spangled Banner and Yankee Doodle.

Mr. Alfr, d Jervis, of Louisiana, was then introduced, and spoke in ambetance as follows:

The question occurs, who is the greatest friend of the Government? The one who sustains the Administration and the flag, or the one who cries for compromise and peace. Slavery will never live again in Louisiana. He said it was ridiculous to think of compromising with traitors. [Cheers.] And no one thinks of such a thing but the infernal Copperhedas. This rebellion must go down, and that very soon; and when it takesplace, the Copperhedas will say —didn't we do it alter. Launchter and applause.] Nothing but was will do the South, and andrew G. Cuttin is the man to help to give them that, from what he has already done. He believed that if Woodward, was elected, before twenty days Confederate bunds will go up 20 per cant. in Europe. Slixvery brought on this war, and there is no denying it. The speaker then portrayed in brief the condition of afairs in Louisiana, and te minated by saying that slavery would go down, never to rise sgain. [Cheers.] condition of anairs in Lonisiana, and te minated by saying that slavery would go down, never to rise sagin. [Cheers.]
Colonel William B Mann, being introduced, said: Andreys G Curtin was nominated to be elected, and by the blessing of God it would take place. [Cheers.] So certain that the sun will shine on next Wednesday, so sure would it find Andrew G. Curtin re elected Governor of Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] The Domocratic party have given up the tate, but pretend that they will carry it. What are they doing now in Philadelphia, when the country is in-danger? They are engaged in moving reple about from one ward to another to vote. It was miliaing to think that thirty thousand men of that party will associate themselves with these ruffians and vagabods. The speaker's principal remarks were upon the election of the city officers and of the duties devolving upon every clizen of this ciry to aid to the best of their ability in electing the city officers.

In regard to slavery, the speaker said, since that institution has struck at our flag, and sought to disgrace our Government and ourselves, let it be forever obliterated from our land. (Cheers.)

James W. Lynd, Red., was the next speaker. He briefly and eloquently related different facts to prove that the North had not usurped the right of the South, but, on the contrary, gave her almost everything she asked.

He was succeeded by Mr. Jay, of New Jersey, and the

Eked.
He was succeeded by Mr. Jay, of New Jersey, and the lonnecticut Boy, who made very eloquent and touching iddresses, which received the plaudits of the vast multitude, after which the meeting adjourned. Third Ward Meeting. A large and enthueiastic meeting of the Union citizens of the Third ward was held last evening. General H. Hubbell (a War Democrat) was called to the chair, and the following gentlemen were appointed vice-presidents: James Smith, Peter Lamb, Robert G. Pidgeon, Charles J. Field, Dr. John Sterling, John Kelley, James Moore.

The following were appointed secretaries: Alderman Robert T. Carter, John U. Giller, William H. Pearson, John Savery, William Roberts.

General Hubbell announced the purpose of the meeting in a stirring and patriotic speech; at the conclusion of which Philip S. White, Esq. was called on to address the meeting. Patriotic speeches, followed by Mr. S. J. Rea and others, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour with much enthusiasm.

The Democratic Meeting at Allentown a enough to everlook it, if that is necessary to the preservation of the greeter good—the salvation of my
. When the shib is on fire the passengers must lend
their entryles towards the extinguising of the fire.
After that is done, they can argue and discuss the question of the greet the glorious sing; after that we can a read the
their entryles towards the extinguising of the fire.
After that is done, they can argue and discuss the question of the courts and ballot-nox, and redross all the wrongs
we have suratined. (Applains e 1 for one sax that the
sation. I do not see that any of the complaints are
well
founded. I never found a truly loyal man to complain.
The habesa-corpus suspendion can affect none excenttion has been considered that the power.
The fresident suspended it, and the Demoneatic party complained, asying that Congress
alone had the power. Congress were the power
complained so that now their complaints are sints
addressed, the power.
The president suspended it, is a foot it is stood. It is stood. It is stood, it is stood, it is objection under
the rebellion wherever possible. Does emancipation
that the rebellion wherever possible. Does emancipation
that the rebellion wherever possible. Does emancipation
that the party in power will achieve too much glory and
though the therefore the suspendent that
the party in power will achieve too much glory and
though the present in the last campaign, bitter and
stern in his pre-size yr opinions. To-day he recognized
the beauty of the complaint to offer but, like a logtic beauty in the present in the powers.

The the party is power will neck the complaint to offer but, like a logthe complaint arises from an uneasy aprochasion that
the party in power will achieve too much glory and
though the present in the second of the transition.

The the party is prover will be the present and the present in the pr [Special Despatch to The Press.]
ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 7. country.

When the ship is on fire the passengers must lend After three weeks of preparation, the Demogratic

surrendered, it is they themselves who make the surrender. [Appianse.]

My Iriends, I have nothing further to say to you, and am aft sid that already I have detailed you too long from General Busteed, who will more agreeably entertain you. We of New York look to you of Ponnsylvania to follow the glorious example set by california and Maine, [Applanes] After you have elected your patriotic Governor, New York will follow in her support of the Administration; and such a blow will be struck at the rebellion; that before the first of January will end its power in the field, and release the people of the South from the toraldom in which they are held.

Mr. Raymond retired amid great applanes. be attributed to the general design openly expressed by the Copperheads of Berks county to keep the Union voters from the polls by violence and disorder. So much apprehension is felt in regard to this, that county already express fear as to going to the polls. Friends of the Union and free suffrage in Berks, will, we trust, see fair play.
Yours, respectfully,

Party Slaves. To the Editor of The Press: an 'out-and-out' Democrat. General Busteed was greeted with an enthusiasm which amounted to a Sin: Any citizen, who, in the present crisis; shall so prefer his party to his country as to vote for a candidate known to be hostile to the Government and to the measures adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, will earn for his friends shame, and for himself remorse of conscience, to last through life. "I am a Democrat, a consistent Democrat, and will never vote for any but a Demograt," says one. Can such a man claim to be a freeman and a patriot, or is he not rather, whether white or black, a slave to party, or a selfish demagogue? Respectfully.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BUSTEED, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Raymond was succeeded by General Busteed, of New York, who was introduced by Mr. McMichael as

Cheer after cheer was then given for Governor Curtin, and the large audience then dispersed;

Union Meeting in the Twentieth Ward.

Rew Tork, who was introduced by Mr. McMichael as an "out and out" Democrat. General Busteed was ar "out and out." Democrat. General Busteed was ar "out. and. out. The menthusiasis which amounted to a furore. His speech was as follows:

I assure you, Mr. President, you do me honor, overmuch, in placing to my account a merit—undeserved merit—in supposing that I can say anything as well or as wisely as the gentleman who has just taken his seat. Though not any more modest than a man born in Ireland ought to be, I cannot expect to escape the gaintlet I am about to run. The present epoch of America will find no parallel in the past, no equal probably in timesto come. It is founded in wrong, inexcusable by God or man, barbarc, iniquitous, false, and most daring, when it is considered by whom it is waged, and for what purpece it is waged. It must end in the ntter discomfiture of trearon and traitors—limmense applanse)—and in the re-establishment of a Constitution which challenges the admiration of the world, and which is the heirloom of human freedom, (Applause.) It is enough for us to know that we did not begin it—it is enough for not know that we will end it. Not by compromise, not by treaty, but by the areat principle of the Book of God, finding a response in the breast of every man not a coward, that "he who takes the sword shall perish by the eword." (Overwhelming applause.)

This nation is eminently a peaceful one. Since its establishment it has had but one war of consequence—the Maxican war. This nation has pursued its ouward way in the course of peace. It has chown to the world what a great people ctn du when avonching the principles which underliet their Government [Applause.] (Salifornia and the Green Mountain boys have resolved against the miserable cowards who would witostand them. If I am capable of forming any judgment of passing events, I assure you that the keystone Stace, by a majority of at least thirty thousand for Cartin, will send out such a voice to the peace-mongers of the nation as will make the To the Editor of The Press: SIR: The first article of the platform of the Hartford Convention, of infamous memory, was in these words: "Resolved, That it be, and is hereby, recommended to the Legislatures of the several States re-presented in this Convention, to adopt all such neasures that may be necessary effectually to pro and effects of all acts which have been, or may b shall contain provisions subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments, not authorized by the Constitution of the United States." the midst of our last war with England, by a set of men belonging to the old Federal Blue Light party, who thereby covered themselves with eternal sham

more importance. It is not about "free trade and sailors' lights," for which we went to war with England, but it concerns fundamental principles, and the very existence of our national Government We have again the same outery against the draft and conscription act, as being violations of the Con stitution. The party raising this cry is doing the same things which were done by the old Riue Light Federalist and Hartford Convention men, in the last war; and at the head of this party is James Buchanan, an old Federalist, who is so much opposed to the war that he made a bargain with the rebels not to reinforce Fort Sumpter, nor to do anything against them. This party claims to be Democre

on such a class I want to say a word or two to you gantemen, in regard to the caravasis mytch you gantemen, in regard to the caravasis mytch you gantemen, in regard to the caravasis mytch you gain to the caravasis mytch you gain the control of th

plause.]
General Busteed resumed his seat amid a torrent of applause. Mr. McMichsel then suggested that the audience, if they felt no disposition to deny anything that the speakers of the evening had said, would signify it by three cheers, and thus indicate their hope and belief that Andrew G. Curtin would be the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

in Pottsville. Tuly 23, 1863, with a call of a county meeting to provide for the families of persons who might be drafted into the service of the United States. I passed the paper to him to read; he read it, and returned the paper to me, stating he would not sign it. He stated that he would sign a paper to pay the whole fine for each drafted soldier. I stated o him that that course would not furnish the army The citizens of the Twentieth ward turned out strongly at their mass meeting last night, on a lot at Nineteenth and Ridge avenue. A number of the men carried lanterns with the city and State officers painted on them. A fine band of music was in attendance, which discoursed patriotic strains previous to the opening of the meeting. On motion, Walter S. Burd, Esq., was elected president, who, after a few preliminary remeables. with soldiers. His reply was, that he did not want to furnish the army with soldiers, he was conscientiously opposed to the war, and would not furnish the means to carry it on. Respectfully POTTSVILLE, October 6, 1863.

POTTSVILLE, October 6, 1883.

FORTSVILLE, October 6, 1883.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &C.—The early particular attention of dealers
and the other the Democratic. And there are also the
parties at the present time, but somewhat different to
parties at the present time, but somewhat different to
parties at the present time of the Union, and the other its or
for a loyal citizen now to decide whether he will contribute to
the support of the Government, for its overthrow. It
is
for a loyal citizen now to decide whether he will contribute to the
downfall of that Government. We could not see what
motives, they were governed by. It is useless for mean
to pronounce themselves as loyal to the country, when
they are opposed to the country, when
they are opposed to the crusting of the rebellion. They
are opposed to the country will constrations in disguisse. What is our duty to grack their heads,
fapplants. When men say they are Union and the Union. And there are also the water attention of dealers
in the Union candidates, and will be rivals
only in Union majorities.

LEACH STATE WHEN BE and GOUTH
THE DEMOCRACY MAIN INC.

The Democratc, when it was loyal, the Democracy, when it was loyal, will outrage his own record, if he now supports it
only in Union and dealers
as Mr. Justice Woodward affirms, by all
means let us vote for him, trusting to be
blest by the political bondage to which he
would consign the State. If slavery is not
such a blessing, remember, that Governor
four months' credit, (and part for cash.) commencing
this morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued without months' credit, (and part for cash.) commencing
this morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued without months' credit, (and part for cash.) commencing
the proposal to the country. When
the Democrate when the Union and dount of the Union and the Union and dount of the Union and the Union trage has only in the Democrate when it is t

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863. Judge Woodward's Silence. If some things are cheap at any price some others are dear at the lowest. Mr. | The British Government has been playing Justice Woodward's speeches are in the fast and loose, blowing hot and cold in a latter category. Up to this time, not even remarkable manner. It showed an appa his warmest eulogist will admit, his orations | rent anxiety for fair play, when it issued have been mischievous and damaging-mis- in the Queen's name, a strong proclama chievous to the party which has taken him | tion of Neutrality; but, quick on the heels up (and regrets having done so), and da- of this came a rapid acknowledgment of maging to his own reputation as a citizen | the rebels as "belligerents," an eager and loyal man. Two of these effusions | speed in making trouble out of the Trent stand boldly out, making a remarkable re- affair, and a carelessness of surveillance cord of his politics and his humanity. In over the action of Laird and other shipthe first, delivered in the State Reform Con- builders, whom it allowed to provide the vention, some twenty-five years ago, Mr. rebels with the Alabama, the Florida, the Woodward seriously proposed that no Georgia, and other pirate ships, to say foreigner should be permitted, under any nothing of the fleet in the harbors of Bercircumstances, to the right of citizenship in muda and the Bahamas to run the blockthis Commonwealth, or in any other part of ade. At last, the seizure of the Alexandra the United States. In the second, spoken was an instance against the rebels, followed three years ago, Mr. Woodward avowed as this was by the prosecution of her his predilection for what Mr. Youn Brob- | builders for alleged violation of the British HEAD calls "the sunny South," and, of law, and, still later, the caution to Mr. course, shared in Mr. Brodhead's partiality | LAIRD, of Birkenhead, not to send the steam for "civilization and niggers." Mr. WOODWARD, as our readers know, positively declines making another speech until after the election, and, not even then, he adds, unless he can speak in the character and with the prestige of Governor elect. On this his words are very plain. He said, "If I should be elected Governor, I would then feel it my duty to address you upon political questions, and then I will express my opinions in a language to be understood. Until that time comes I must be excused." That is, unless he can speak, as future Governor, he will pertinaciously continue to remain, as some toasts are drunk, "in solemn silence." No election, no speech. It is scarsely to be expected that, however great the desire of Pennsylvania to hear the Luzerne DEMOSTHENES, the State will pay his price for a speech. The election of Mr. WOODWARD is not likely to occur—for Pennsylvania is about continuing Governor Cur-TIN in office-and therefore Mr. WOODWARD will remain without utterance.

A candidate for high office who declines

placing himself, boldly and bodily, before

those whom he hopes will elect him, is rather an anomalous personage in this country. A man who disdains to declare to the public, with his own lips, what his political belief or disbelief may be, treats that public in a very cavalier and contemptuous manner. Even in England, when my Lord Tomnoddy wants to be elected for the pocket-borough of his father, the Duke, he pays the electors the compliment of issuing an address, in which he tells them what his line of politics in pub- evidently sheer inventions. In the first lic life will be. Before he is elected, he addresses them from the hustings, (sometimes, also, at the public meetings,) and after the pro forma proceedings close with | that he will accept it, if tendered to him. his election, speaks again to the con- There is nothing particularly tempting to a thousand. Instead of the three regiments of soldiers stituents. But here, in a free country, young man, brother of the Emperor of Auswhere elections are actual facts, we find a candidate for the highest office in the | country as Mexico, distracted by political State, positively declining to address the convulsions, impoverished by a rapacious electors whose votes he solicits. Corto- priesthood, burdened with debts in Europe elect him Consul if they pleased, but that he | semi-occasionally, and compelled, if he acdisdained to speak to them, as candidate, cept the crown, to separate himself forever was not haughtier than Judge Wood-WARD, who declares that he will not speak to the people until after the election, and MAXIMILIAN, after a brief attempt at playnot then, unless he be elected. The Governorship of Pennsylvania is rather too then he would find himself a pauper prince, high a price for a Woodwardian oration. It has been said, by apologists for Mr. | tria he would surrender all claim to receive WOODWARD, that, as a Judge, it would be an income or any pecuniary assistance from unseemly for him, it would be a soiling of | that country, as a member of the reigning the ermine he wears, to go before the public | family. Such a glittering bauble as an imand address them, after the usual manner | perial diadem, even in Mexico, may sorely of persons who solicit their votes. These tempt a young and ambitious prince, but apologists should have thought of this before they placed a judge in such a doubtful the certainty of his line of conduct being position. He accepted the nomination from his party with the fullest consciousness of its advantages and drawbacks. It has been | go to Mexico. within his power, all along, to present himself to the electors in various parts of the State, and state his views, as Mr. CURTIN has done. He might have imitated the example of Judge Wilmor, in 1857, who resigned his judicial office on becoming one of the candidates for the office to which Mr. WOODWARD now aspires. But, it is clear that Judge Woodward has not the slightest faith in his own pretensions; clear that he does not expect to be elected; most clear that thinking a bird in the hand worth two in the bush, he clings to his judicial seat, knowing that if he resigned it, to place himself really before the people, he would find,

> viously said too much. His silence now is as significant as was that of Lord Burleigh, in "The Critic." THE AID of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, and General Bustern, is valuable to the Union cause in Pennsylvania; by eloquence and argument, they have ably sustained the high claims of Governor Curtin to the trust of his fellow-citizens. Mr. RAYMOND, who has used the vast influence of the Times consistently in behalf of the Union, necessarily appreciates the importance of this campaign. General Busteen's satisfaction in the great victory next Tuesday will not be essened by the consciousness that he has helped, so nobly helped, us to obtain it. A DEMOCRATIC MEETING was held in Allentown yesterday, at which banners

on next Tuesday evening, that he was very

much "out in the cold.". Under these cir-

cumstances, a speech from Mr. WOODWARD

is not to be looked for, even after the elec-

tion. We will not go to the length of say-

ing that this has surprised us. Mr. Wood-

WARD has been so unfortunate as an orator,

that, perhaps, his party have insisted that

he shall hold his tongue. But he had pre-

representing the States were carried in procession-black banners for New England, and pure white for all the rest. The compliment to South Carolina and the insult to Massachusetts cannot be misunderstood; the one has sent an army to destroy the Union, the other hosts of brave men to protect it; the one is pledged to slavery, the other is self-dedicated to freedom. Yet the partisans of Mr. Justice Woodward parade the rebellious State as the equal of Pennsylvania, while the loyal Commonwealth is insulted as the inferior of the traitorous South. Under banners of shame Pennsylvanians cannot be marshaled to victory. No wonder, then, that of the thirty thousand who were to attend this meeting twenty-seven housand were absent -

"IT IS NOT by fighting that the Union is to be restored," says Mr. Justice Wood-WARD. What but fighting freed Missouri and Western Virginia, liberated Kentucky, restored Louisiana and Arkansas, and drove the rebellion from Tennessee? What but fighting prevented the recognition of the Confederacy by France and England? Mr. Justice WOODWARD may speak thus to children, but not to men. So long as Southern States keep an army to destroy the Union, the Government must maintain one to preserve it.

IT IS SAID that the managers of the Copperhead meeting at Allentown, having invited General McCLELLAN to be present, received from him a letter stating that if he had a vote in this State it should be given to Governor Curtin. Whatever General McCLELLAN's political preferences may be, he could not as a soldfer, who has had the honor to command the armies of the Union, support a man who is opposed to the war for the restoration of the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA sends greeting to Ohio. Let her loyal sons be energetic, of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's defeat will not be so conclusive as that of Mr. Justice Woodward. Each State will beyond all doubt be true to

would consign the State. If slavery is not | admirable judge. If this be so, by all such a blessing, remember, that Governor | means keep him on the bench; it would be CURTIN will keep Pennsylvania true to a pity to lose a good justice and gain a bad

The Confederacy at a Discount. The rebel Government at Richmond are so much dissatisfied with England, represented by Earl Russell, for its cavalier treatment of Mr. Mason, the pseudoambassador from Secessia, that it proposes to withdraw that worthy from British soil,

altogether. It must be confessed that Rebeldom has cause for dissatisfaction. rams out of the Mersey. Still more hostile to the rebels (as the Index, their London organ, acknowledges) has been the fact that Earl Russell, Foreign Secretary in the Palmerston Government, so far from receiving Mr. Mason as an ambassador, will not hold even unofficial intercourse with him. Mr. Mason had repeatedly demanded, or begged, an interview with Earl RUSSELL, and without any result except refusal. The Index says: "This conduct of the British" Foreign Secretary, so insulting to our selfrespect as a nation, is in striking contrast with that pursued by the French Government. Not only has Mr. SLIDELL always had free access to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, even when M. THOUVENEL Was Minister, who has never been suspected of undue partiality towards us, but he has had repeated interviews with the Emperor himself." In fact, as the rebel editor of the Index rather unadvisedly confesses, this can be taken only as "a studied insult," and Lord Russell is warned that if he has anything to say to the rebels after this, he will

have to send to Richmond. The dignity of the rebel Executive, in thus cutting the connection with England, reminds us of the famous "I banish you" of CORIOLANUSreminds us of it, as a burlesque reminds one of the grave original. Manufactured News. The statements, in some foreign journals, that MAXIMILIAN of Austria would recognize "the so called Southern Confederacy," at the instigation of Napoleon III., are place, MAXIMILIAN has not yet received a formal offer of the imperial crown of Mexico, and, in the second, it is not vet certain tria, in assuming nominal rule over such a ANUS, telling the Romans that they might of which even the interest is paid only from his country and his family. Nothing would be more probable than the return of ing the rôle of Emperor in Mexico, and for by his voluntary separation from Ausyet, under all the circumstances, including regulated by NAPOLEON, perhaps MAXI-MILIAN may think twice ere he consents to

It is palpably premature, at all events, to pronounce that MAXIMILIAN, as Emperor of Mexico, would pursue this, that, or the other policy towards the United States, or that part of the Union which has broken into rebellion. It is not difficult to perceive what manufactory constantly is at work, inventing political canards for the French and English newspapers, with the purpose of influencing public opinion. Mason, SLI-DELL, and other Confederate agents in Eucope, are wise in their generation, as regards he newspapers. They pay them liberally for inserting hints, suggestions, statements, and inventions calculated and intended to operate on men's minds abroad. The principal manufactory is in Paris, but there are branch establishments for the propagation of Southern falsehoods, in London, Vienna, Berlin, and Brussels

To Pennsylvanians Absent from the State. Every loyal man who has a vote should cast it. Honor, patriotism, justice, require of him the performance of this easy duty. Yet, though the enthusiasm of the people increases, and they are alive to the greatness of the hour, we fear that the Union majority next Tuesday will not fully indicate the loyalty of the State. We know that it will not, so far as the exclusion of the soldiers' vote is concerned; but that loss cannot be helped. It is additional reason why those who can vote should do so, allowing no business to interfere with their solemn duty. We should not thus urge it upon the public, were we not aware how frequently it is neglected. Voters who are absent from home should return at once, for in this election, fraught with interests of national importance, the citizen who refuses to support at the polls principles in which he conscientiously believes, is morally guilty of the crime for which deserters are shot in the army. Yet many of our voters are away. The New York Tribune forcibly states the evil, and in quoting its advice, we earnestly ask that our absent citizens respect it, and act upon it:

citizens respect it, and act upon it:

"There are in our city to-day not less than five hundred, and, perhaps, nearer one thousand, citizens and legal voters of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Ninetenths of them are zealous Unioniats, whom we are very happy to have here at all times, except for a few days prior to the elections in their respective States, when we would rather hear that they were at home than enjoy their presence among us. And there are doubtless as many more such in Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington, who generally mean to be at home in time to vote, but who are so perfectly certain that Curtin and Brough will be elected, and the Copperheads thoroughly routed, that they think it quite enough that they reach home in season to vote; and some of them are likely to miss even that, deeming it quite needless.

"They are mistaken. It is not enough that the Union tickets shall succeed—the mational cause needs the moral influence of overwhelming majorities. To have Vallandigham harely beaten in Ohio is like fighting a drawn battle with Lee for the possession of Philadelphia or with Bragg for Louisville. The supporters of Vallandigham are at heart with Jeff Davis, and Lleutenant Maury, in Europe, openly and reasonably counts on Vall's vote as so much rebel capital—on his anticipated election as a clear rebel triumph. Woodward, in Pennsylvania, is less openly and indisputably committed to the rebels, but his heart is with them. He has publicly pronounced slavery 'an incalculable heasing.' He forceshadowed the slaveholders' rebellion, and justified it in advance of its outbreak. He expressed a desire that, if disunion should take place, 'the line should be drawn north of Pennsylvania,' in other words, he wanted his State to go with the rebels, as Seymour desired that New York should. In his last published letter, he attributes the rebellion to Northern 'fanaticism'—in other words, decides that the rebels were goaded into it. In short, he is at heart with the rebels, and would gladly see them triumph, not exactly nor is to declare that every Pennsylvanian in arms for the Union is fighting in an unjustcause, and that whoever has given his life for that cause has died as the fool dieth.

"Citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio! Go home! You are wanted there now. It is not enough that you reach home in season to vote; you should be there days before the election to work. Be entreated to go at one and come have after election to recipion

to go at once, and come back after election to rejoice with us that your respective States have proved overwhelmingly true to freedom and the Union." MR. JUSTICE WOODWARD loves slavery, and defines it as "an incalculable blessing." Is this the reason why Copperhead journals would introduce it into Pennsylvania in the shape of political bondage to a party name? Thousands there are who will vote the Democratic ticket because they have always voted it. They are true to the title, but false to the spirit, and every man who voted for rage his own record, if he now supports it when it is traitorous. The Democrat who gave his vote to Douglas is ridiculously

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press. TENNESSEE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7, 1888.

The New Treasury Bonds. The third series of five-twenty bonds, of one hun-ired millions, preparing at the Treasury Depart ment, is nearly completed, and if the subscription continue to augment as they have done during th past few days, the entire series will soon he absorbe An erroneous impression is entertained by some persons that this work has all been executed at the epartment. This is not the case. The face plates were engraved in New York, and the printing of the face of one denomination performed there. The remainder of the work has been done at the Treasury. The execution is creditable to all, and when ecessarily-brief period of preparation at the Treasury is considered, the speed with which the eries has been produced must be regarded as extrardinary, while the cost to the Government has been less than one-half the cost of the former ssues. This economy must be very satisfactory to the public, as it shows that, with all the pressure upon the Treasury Department, there are both the isposition and the ability to economise in the details of expenditures.

Seizure of Sutiers-Conscripts-Execution of a Deserter. Accounts from the Army of the Potomac repre-sent that the Provost Marshal General has recently seized the merchandise and persons of sutlers for infractions of the regulations concerning trade in the lines, and for attempting to bribe the subordinate provost agents. The latter offence will be sum-Some changes have recently been made in the loations of army corps, but there is nothing indica ting active operations.

Conscripts in large numbers are arriving. Those esterday include about nine hundred from New ork and Vermont. Surgeon Gronge K. Johnson, late medical in ector of the Army of the Potomac, has been releved from duty, at his own request, and transferred It is reported that an execution by hanging will take place in the 2d Army Oorps within a few days. The victim is named Armstrong, originally a private in the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, but subsequently transferred to Rickett's Battery, whence he deserted and formed a gang of native guerillas, who

for a long time committed depredations on sutlers' trains in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, and who was supposed to belong to Moseby's command. When captured he had a rebel major's uniform on, and his wardrobe showed that he had several other suits of disguise in reserve. It is said that he has several times entered our lines, and once or twice he went into his old battery.

Recruiting for the Veteran Corps progresses very rapidly. In some instances entire regiments have enlisted, and applications are increasing. Moseby's and White's Guerillas. A detachment of Col. BAKER'S Rangers, who left here a week ago, returned last evening. They re-

port they had during their absence several brushes with Moseer's and White's guerillas, and that they succeeded in putting them to flight in every One of these engagements was at Snicker's Gap. and another at Smith's farm, near Middleburg. Our forces, in the latter instance, were aware that the enemy outnumbered them, but, being determined that they would test the fighting ability of the rebels, they divided themselves into two detachments, and made a sudden dash upon them, and put them to flight in a very short time.

On one occasion, Moskey having stopped at a house near Middleburg to get breakfast, an effort was made to capture him, but unfortunately he In all our brushes with the enemy, only one of our men was killed. The loss of the enemy is not The Gurowski Libel Case.

The complaint made in court against Count ADAM GUROWSKI is specified in the fact that the accused did, in a book written by him, and called a "Diary from March, 1861, to November, 1862," use the following language:
"Yesterday N— dined with Lord Lyons, and during the dinner, an anonymous note amounced to the Lord that the proclamation of the blockade is to be issued on to morrow. N—, who has a romantic turn, or rather who seeks for midt d 14% "I rather think it comes from the Ministry, or, as they call it here, the Department. About two years ago, when the Central Americans were so teased and maltreated by the filibusters and Democratic Administration, a minister of one of these Central American States told me, in New York, that in a chief of the Departments, or something the like, the Central Americans have a valuable fittend, who, any time that trouble is brewing against them in the De-

chief of the Departments, or something the like, the Central Americans have a valuable friend, who, any time that trouble is brewing against them in the Department, gives them secret and anonymous notice of it. This friend may have transferred his kindness to England."

In another part of the book other alleged libelious language is used, as follows:

"This chief clerk made Mr. Seward make un passection of the control of t Mr. Hunter was then, and is now, the chief clerk of the State Department, and the indistment alleges that the said Adam Gurowski did write the language above quoted for the purpose of inducing the belief that the said chief clerk violated the confidence re-

- Washington Reports. The Government has positive information that the rebels contemplated throwing "Greek fire" into the cities of Philadelphia and New York, providing the rebel iron olad Atlanta had escaped from the port of Savannah. It will be remembered that she did not escape, but was captured, and arrived at Philadelphia on Friday last a prize. Conscripts. Brigadier General BRIGGS takes charge of all the nscripts as they arrive in Alexandria. As fast as

posed in him as an officer of the Government.

they get here, he furnishes them with arms, accou rements, tents, etc., and despatches them at once to the front. Ammunition of the Captured Ram Atlanta According to the official report made to the Navy Department, among the ammunition of the captured ram Atlanta were some shells labeled "Robbins" fluid shells." It is not known whether the fluid i similar to that used by General GILMORE. Capture of the Diamond.

rived at the navy yard to day. She is laden with liquors and saltpetre. She had both the American and British flags flying as she came up the river, and was captured about ten days ago, while attempting to run the blockade off Savannah, by the gunboat Stettin. She was last from Nassau.

Disloyal Citizens Fined. Two disloyal citizens of Alexandria, who have refused to recognize the reorganized Government of Virginia, by taking out licenses for the lawful transaction of their business, were yesterday heavily fined by the county court—one in the sum of \$143, and the other \$243. A large number of others will

New Gunboat The new gunboat Commodore Reed left the navy yard yesterday, and entered upon active duty as the flag-ship of the Potomac flotilla. Lieutenant Com-The Missouri Trouble.

The subject of the Missouri troubles is still unde

Executive consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. REPORTED FIGHT AT BRASHEAR CITY GENERAL FRANKLIN REPULSED

ARRIVAL OF GEN. ORD. The Rebels Defeated. CHICAGO, Oct. 7,-The Evening Journal has in formation from passengers just from New Orleans to the effect that General Franklin's corps was repulsed in an attack upon the rebels at Brashear City, but that General Ord's 13th Army Corps came

up and completely defeated the rebels.

No particulars are given. The news is said to have been officially communicated to General Sherman, at Memphis. Later from Havana, Mexico, and Central America.

New York, Oct. 7.—The steamer Eagle, from Matamoros dates to the 12th of September make o mention of the French occupation of that place. Civil war in Honduras continues.

Porto Plata dates of September 26th state that as a base of operations. A lawyer of St. Domingo and two Catholic priests had been taken to Hayana, and incarcerated in Moro Castle as prisoners of war. Santana has some 3,000 troops, but has no arms Two steamers were about leaving Havana for St.

General Court Martial in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—The general court martial that has been assembled here is trying the parties ately arrested for fraud against the Government. Captain H. W. Hartt, assistant quartermaster a this post, who was arrested in July last, will be brought before the court. The court of inquiry called for by Captain Hartt was refused. The statements made in the Associated Press despatch, in July, that Capt. Hartt was arrest

In the third race, a two-and-a-half-mile dash, Throg's Neck! beat "Anna Travis" and "Rouble." Time, 4.41%. In the fourth race, sweepstakes, a mile and a half dash, "Abu Beker" beat "Sympathy," "Punch," and "Canary Bird." Time, 2 46. To-morrow will be the great day of all.

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORN. Oct. 7—Flour sheady and in better demand; sales of Ohio extra \$5.62½@6.75. Whoat firm; sales of Southernred at \$6.63€.685, and white at \$1.806.05. Corn steady; sales of white at \$1.04. @1.05. Whisky nominally 59½@60c. THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND

Advance of Gen. Burnside's Army. THE RIGHT WING COMMUNICATING WITH ROSECRANS. THE ENEMY'S RAID.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.-A special despatch to the

Commercial, from Knoxville, dated the 5th, says:
Our forces below have penetrated to Hiawassee river, the enemy retiring. The rebels have also fallen back above, Colonel Carter being beyond Greenville to-night." LOUISVILLE, Oot. 6.—The Journal has received a special from Knoxville, which is considered entirely trustworthy, that General Burnside held the country south from Knoxville to Cashtown, on the Hiawas-see river, and the Western and Atlantic Railroads, and only twenty-five miles distant from Kingston, the junction of the Western and Atlantic, and Rome Railroads, and east of Knoxville, as far as Greenville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. He also possesses all the passes into North Carolina. His right wing is in communication with General Rosecrans, and his postion all that could be desired. His army is in the beat health and spirits.

Nashville, Oct. 6, 8 P. M.—[Special to the Herald.]—I have just returned from Murfreesboro. Everything in a military point of view was, at the time I left, of a highly-encouraging character. The railroad and telegraph lines are not materially injured, considering our ability to reach the time. jured, considering our ability to repair them with despatch. The railroad line will probably be open by to-morrow night; the telegraph line sconer. To-day railroad communication only extended to Mur-freesboro. At this time a heavy force is engaged in repairing damages to both the railroad and telegraph lines. It is now evident that the enemy made this raid with the view of delaying reinforcements reach-ing Rosecraps. In his design the account

ing Rosecrans. In his design the enemy has alg-nally failed. This interruption to the railroad line will not embarrass the army for supplies. Mark this! We have the force to keep our line of communication open, and we are going to do it. At least, such is the present determination. A small party of rebels crossed the pike between here and Murfreesboro at an early hour this morning. The crossing was made near Smyrna. The enemy made a more hasty than elegant retreat when pushed by a force of Wilder's Union cavalry. The enemy's force engaged in this raid moved toward Shelbyville. To-day the authorities at Murfreesboro, up to the time I left, had no reliable news from the front or tanooga.
THE RAID ON MURFREESBORO.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 5.—Four or five thousand rebel eavalry, under Wheeler, with artillery, attacked McMinville Saturday afternoon, capturing the town and garrison, consisting of the 4th Tennessee Infantry. Our forces were without artillery, and the town without defences or fortifications. The rebels burned a train of cars, and destroyed the railroad and telegraph. They are believed to be advancing on Manchester. Several prominent Union men are supposed to have been captured. Part of the same force destroyed a train of two hundred wagons on Friday, between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, and captured an ammunition train of twelve wagons.
Portions of rebel cavalry are scattered along the

road near the south of Murfreesboro, designing to destroy the railroad and telegraphic communication, capture stockades, &c. Our troops are closely pursuing them. A large number of surgeons and nurses reached here to day from Nashville and Bridgeport. Large numbers were at the latter place, unable to go to he front for lack of transportation. There are now more surgeons at Chattanooga than are needed.

The rebels have fortified the mountain side oppo site Bridgeport, and on Saturday threw a few shell at the workmen engaged in repairing railroad bridges across the river. Our pickets occupy the island in front of Bridgeport, and constantly exchange shots with rebel pickets. One of our pickets, belonging to an Indiana regiment, was killed on Friday. No more passenger trains left Nashville for Chattanooga. Small bands of rebels are hovering about the railroad from Nashville to the front, but such measures have been taken that they will not succeed in effecting any important damage to our communications. The severe beating given them on Saturday, at Murfreestempts of the kind for the present. All points on the line of communication are now guarded by a

orce sufficient to repel any attack. There is every reason to believe that the present position of Rosecrans is impregnable. PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS AT CHICKAMAUGA. A letter from Colonel Hambright, of the 79th Pennsylvania, to his wife, dated 24th ult., says:

"Colonel Miles is missing. The last I saw of him was on Saturday night, but the darkness prevented us from knowing his fate. My opinion is that he is wounded and a prisoner.

* * The 79th has lost about 140 officers and men, and it is a miracle that any of us are living after being exposed to such a terribe fire.

* * 1 have now only 160 men fit for duty."
Lieut. James D. Haus, of Company K, 7th Pennsylvania, has written home to his parents, and says that the regiment suffered very much in the recent battles, and that nearly all the officers were taken prisoners. Among them he mentions the following: Col. Rose, Lieut. Col. Pyfer, Major Phillips, Captains Shroad, McDowell, and Robinson, and Lieutz. Cochran, Garbett, and Krepps. The regiment lost 114 in killed, wounded, and missing. Col. Rose, commanding the regiment, is from Pittsburg, and Major Phillips from Scranton. The regiment was originally formed of companies from Langaster, Luzerne, Franklin, and Allegheny. A letter from Colonel Hambright, of the 79th

EUROPE. THREE DAYS LATER, BY STEAMSHIP PERSIA

FOUR AMERICAN VESSELS CAPTURED. NRW YORK, Oct. 7.—The steamship Persia arrived up from Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock this morning. She sailed from Liverpool Sept. 26th.

The steamer New York, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th of September.

The steamer Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on Saturdsy afternoon, September 26th.

The pirates Alabama, Georgia, and Gonrad had been visiting ports at the Cape of Good Hope.

They had captured the ships Bride of the Ses, Sala, Prince of Wales, and Santee, all of which they bonded. The Federal steamer Vanderbill left St. Helena on the 30th of August in pursuit of them. MORE ABOUT THE PIRATES. MORE ABOUT THE PIRATES.

The pirate Alabama arrived at Table Bay August ofth, capturing as she did so the ship Sea Bride from New York for the Cape. She also captured a vessel named the Lela, making in all fifty-six prizes. She left the Cape August 15.

named the Lela, making in all filty-six prizes. She left the Cape August 15.

The pirate Georgia put into Simon's Bay for coals, on the 16th of August. She had captured and bonded the ship Prince of Wales, from Valparaiso, for Antwerp, her fifteenth prize.

The privateer Courad, now called the Tuscaloosa, put into Simon's Bay, on the 8th of August. She had captured and bonded the ship Santee.

The United States consult protested against the capture of the Sca Bride, on the ground that she was within British waters, and also demanded the delivery up of the Tuscaloosa, late Conrad, on the ground that being a prize and not yet condemned, she had violated the Queen's proclamation by entering a British port. The Governor decided adversely to the consul in each case, whereupon the consul entered his protest.

consul entered his protest.

The Vanderbilt left St. Helena on the 20th of August, supposed in pursuit of the Alabama.

GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN.

The British channel fleet had left Liverpool, but the frigate Liverpool was left in the Mersey to watch, it was reported, the suspected iron rams.

The letter of Mr. Mason to Earl Russell, withdrawing from London, is published.

Mr. Mason commences his letter by quoting his instructions from Richmond, which state that President Davis believes that the British Government have determined to decline the overtures of the Confederate Government for friendly relations, and will not receive its minister. will not receive its minister.

The letter continues, "Therefore, it is no longer conducive to the interests nor consistent with the dignity of the Confederate Government for Mr. Mason to continue his residence at London any longer." Inger."
The London Index says that it is not contemplated to withdraw Mr. Slidell from Paris, his reception by the French Government having ever been courteous, while that of Mr. Mason has been the re-

CONTINENTAL NEWS. Lyons, Sept. 26.—The Rhone has overflowed its bed to the height of two metres. A long line of the country lying upon the bank of the river is submerged. The Seine has also risen to a considerable height. rivals in the land. height.

PARIS, Sept. 26—The Patrie of this evening says:

"The question whether the Poles shall be recognized in the quality of belligerents is constantly being raised by one or two of the great maritime Powers."

The Patrie also announces the arrival of Chevalier The Patric also announces the arrival of Chevalier Magra at Turin.

The Nation gives a report, without guarantying its accuracy, that the Corps Legislatif will be convoked in October.

The Pays denies the truth of the rumor that M. Drouyn De Li-Huys has tendered his resignation.

The same paper contradicts the statement that the Duke de Grammont had been charged to address communications upon the Polish question to the Austrian Government. communications upon the Polish question to the Austrian Government.

The Pays further states that there is no intention of superseding Baron Gros, who is to return to London to-morrow.

Prince Napoleon will also leave for London to-morrow, but his journey has no political bearing.

BERNE, Sept. 26.—The Federal Council has decided to withdraw the Swiss Embassy from Japan, on account of the political condition of that country.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—The prospect of the fall of Charleston is much debated. The friends of the South assert that it will not affect the issue. The Army and Navy Gazetle cannot perceive what great military advantage would accrue from its capture; certairly none equal to the capture of Knoxville and Chartanooga, Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

The Times of to-day editorially labors to show that exhaustion of strength is practically felt by both combatants in about an equal degree, and only wishes it would induce them to terminate the strife. It is reported that Baron Gros informed Earl Russell that the opinion of the French Government relative to the Polish negotiations, is, that it is preferable to close a useless discussion.

Bombar, Sept. 9.—The man arrested as Nena Sahib has finally proved not to be him.

The statements made in the Associated Press despatch, in July, that Capt. Hartt was arrested for appropriating Government funds to his own use, is incorrect, no such appropriation having been made.

Explosion of a Locomotive 3 Killed, 2 Wounded.

Boston, Oct. 7.—A locomotive exploded, last evening, near West Warren, on the Western railroad, killing: Frederick Williams, engineer, Harvey Bills, conductor, and William Narry, fireman. Roadmaster. Goodrich, and another person, name unknown, were dangerously injured.

The Ruces at Paterson, N. J.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 7.—The attendance at the races here to day was large.

The flist lace, sweepstakes, for two-year olds, a mile dash, was won by Mr. Clay's "Kentucky" beating "Minnie Minor" and "Eagle." Time, 1.43½.

"Kentucky," after the race, sold for \$6,000.

In the second race, mile heats, "Ben West!" beat "Rebecca Price" and "Hillsborough," Time, 1.50 and 1.50.

In the third race, a two-and-a-half-mile dash, "Throe's Neek!" beat "Anna Trayls" and "Ronof common at 30s; Fetroleum flat—sales of crude at £20 @21
Liverpool. Saturday Evening; Sept. 26.—Sales of Cotton to day, S. COD bales, the market closing firmer. Speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions steady.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs—A downward tendency prevails. Sugar firm; Coffse flat at a partial decline of is; Rice steady; Iron firm for both rails and bar. Spirits Turpentine is declining; sales at 21s. Tea, no sales; Tallow irregular.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Railroad 12@14 discount; Erie Railroad shares 72@74.
LONDON, Sept. 26.—Consol; 93%@93% for money. Illinois Central shares, 11@12 discount, Erie shares, 78@75.

LONDON, Sunday morning Sept. 27, 1863.—Consols after official hours yesterday ruled at 93%@93-16.

*Paris, Saturday evening, Sept. 25, 1863.—The Rantea are firmer and close at 67f 900.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON. etter from Colonel Serrell, Builder of the

Letter from Colonel Serrell, Builder of the "Swamp Angel"—Charleston Destructible at any Time.

(From the Washington Chronicle. 1)

[We have been favored with the following letter by a patriotic officer of the 1st New York Volunteer Engineers.—EDs.]

Headquarters Department of the South, Engineers Office, Morris Island, S. C., September 21, 1863.

Lhave been very busy, day and night, since July 8th up to a day or two ago, but we have a little rest now. For thirty days and nights I never slept more than an hour and a half at one time, and seldom more than three hours out of the twenty-four, and for over six weeks I did not take off my boots and clothing, except for the purpose of putting fresh on immediately. But all this labor has been more than repaid, for it was my good fortune to design and superintend personally the erection of the batteries which fire directly on the city of Charleston, and I pointed the first gun fired. The "Swamp Angel," as the soldiers call one of the batteries, was a hard job—it required 7,000 days' work, while Wagner, Gregs, Moutrie, Sumpter, Bee, Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, as we call another fort on James Island for want of a name, and over a mile in length of small batteries, all poured their shot and shell into us the whole time we were building it, after they saw the epaulment above the grass. It stands on the very softest of mud, twenty-two feet deep, so soft that a man will sink into it out of sight in a few minutes, if he attempts to walk on it. We carried 10,000 bags filled with sand more than two miles, and brought over 300 large logs and pieces of timber more than ten miles to make the battery. Two miles and a balf of bridges across the marsh had to be built to get to and from the batteries. It was no easy job to mount the guns, but it has been dorfe, and only General Gilmore, and Major Batt, of the engineers, were willing to say they believed the plan feasible. Beauregard laughed at the idea of getting upon, muoh less holding, the marsh, as we have, for over a month. The comman

Numerous inhuman outrages by rebels disguised in Federal uniforms are reported. A number of these misoreants appeared on the Mount Ida road, near little Maumeli, seventeen miles west of Little Rock, representing themselves as Union men, but afterwards confessed they belonged to Marmaduke's gang. They took out into the woods three menone named Smith, his brother in-law, and another person. The two first named were shot dead, and they wounded the other, but he managed to escape. These murderers said they were Secesh, and they intended to murder all the Union men they could find. The infantry of Steele's expedition are now all at Little Rock, the cavairy ranging the country from ten to twenty miles. Only three newspaper malls have been received there since the occupation, but a speedy improvement in this respect is Arkansas.

ion, but a speedy improvement in this respect Cougressional Nomination. DOVER, Del., Oct. 7.-Hon. N. B. Smithers, Secre tary of State, was to day unanimously nominate for Congress by the Union State Convention.

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] SERENADE TO HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND AND GENERAL BUSTRED .- At half past ten o'clock. the Continental and gave an admirable performance in compliment to two distinguished guests of the city, who have been speaking for the Union in the canvass for Governor. Lieutenant Governor Raymond, of New York, was at length introduced by Dr. Wm. Elder, and said . FELLOW-CITIZENS: This mark of personal respect takes me by surprise. For the first time I have had the great pleasure of addressing a Pennsylvania audience. I cannot tell you how far above all party issues in the great question now before the country. issues is the great question now before the country. We of New York are looking with anxiety to the election in Pennsylvania, and we hope to hear that on next Tuesday the overwhelming voice of your people will declare for the Government and the Union I did not, I cannot doubt, the steadfastness of Pennsylvania; but would impress upon you how much the cause of the nation in the State of New York relies upon your triumph in this election. However much we may seem to be drifting to peril, I have faith in the great common sense of the masses to save their country. Do your duty, fellow-citizens, on the day of election, and New York will follow you.

save their country. Do your duty, fellow-citizens, on the day of election, and New York will follow you.

Gen. Busteed, of New York, was called for, and said that music was seldom so welcome as when it lends its charms to patriotic political duty; but he was not in condition to pay it appropriate reapect, having spoken at four meetings in different parts of the city in the course of the evening. I intend to remain with you to help you count thirty-five thousand majority for the Union party of the State. I am a legitimate conscript. I half from New York, but to-day belong to Pennsylvania. This country, fellow-citizens, is worth all that it has cost. It is worth all the blood, the best libation to human liberty; it is worth all the treasure; it is worth the life, yes! it is worth the death of every American; and the Union, I believe, will be maintained inviolate if it takes the life of every man to do it. A bright dawn is upon us. Next Tuesday will pronounce the doom of traitors at the North and at the South. The State of New York will take up the story where you leave it off. For,35,000 msjority in Pennsylvania we will answer you with 50,000. It is said, fellow-citizens,

"Unives of great men all remind us,

"Lives of great men all remind us,

"University of the said of time.

How great a thing it is to be an agent in the immortal work of this hour! You are charged with the interesting responsibility of preserving your country. Act each in your part to accomplish that end, and leave an indestructible Union to the latest posterity.

Colonel Mathews, an earnest Unionist of Bal-

osterity. Colonel Mathews, an earnest Unionist of Bal Colonel Mathews, an earnest Unionist of Baltimore, was introduced, and said that he recognized with the compliment paid to Mr. Raymond, as an official of a neighbor State, the higher tribute to the honest and fearless journalist who, when the infamous mob of New York was in the midst of its horrible atrocities, and while Governor Seymour was recreast or fearful, declared to the people of New York that the riot should be put down, and the villains brought to justice. Col. Mathews was glad to speak to Pennsylvanians, because Pennsylvania, in agreat measure, moulded the sentiment of Maryland. The cause of Union is moving among the people of the South. Maryland is growing in opinion, and will ere long be free. The free white people of the South, at heart, hate the exclusive and tyranical aristocracy, and they will, before many years are past, put down the curse of elavery. Our work is practical, but a glorious vision is before us, of a country entirely free, united happy—beautiful as a bride. Col. Matthews begged his hearers to impress upon the people that the Copperheads of the North were the worst enemies of the Union Imen of the South, and looked with faith to the election on Tuesday.

FEMALE DRUMMER.—A girl, aged twelve years, giving the name of Charles Martin, enlisted in a Pennsylvanis regiment, nearly two years since, as a drummer boy. She had the advantage of education, could write a good hand, and composed very well. She made herself useful to officers of the regiment in the capacity of a clerk; was in five battles, but escaped unwounded. The officers never dreamed of her sex. A short time since she was taken sick with the typhoid fever, a disease quite prevalent in Philadelphia, and was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. A day or two since the matron of the institution discovered the drummer-boy to be no more or less than a girl. Her parents, who reside in Bucks county, have been advised of the facts by letter.

CITY ITEMS.

A TRIUMPH IN MECHANISM.-Messrs. Wheeler and Wilson certainly deserve the credit of having given to the world, in the great Sewing Ms ine which bears their name, one of the m cal prodigies of the nineteenth century. We have already announced the fact in these columns that hese celebrated machines triumphantly carried off the palm of victory at the State Agricultural Fair, which closed at Norristown on Friday last, as it American Institute in the city of New York, and as in fact it has uniformly done wherever it has been placed in competition with its most distinguished A success and awarded pre-eminence so uniform i ndered all the more remarkable by the fact that i has several formidable rivals to contend with, the proprietors of which have made herculean efforts to take the lead in the Sewing Machine race, but all to no purpose. The Wheeler & Wilson instrument ooms up to day far above all competitors as THE Sewing Machine of the age. The company, by the way, have instituted a system at their wareroom in this city (No. 704 Chestnut street), which, while it is characteristic of their philanthropic mode of dealing with the public, will redound to the sub-stantial advantage of not a few; we allude to their plan of instructing gratuitously all who wish to learn, in the use of their machines. As the scarcity of operatives on the sewing machine, from the want of this knowledge, has heretofore been a standing difficulty in the way both of buying and selling machines, we shall not be surprised if the new arrangement enhances the sale of the Wheeler & Wilson nstrument many thousand machines annually. ELEGANT STOCK OF PHOTOGRAPH AL-Broadbent & Co.), the eminent Photographers, Nos. 512, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, have now ready at their counters the most complete and tasteful assortment of Photograph Albums in this city, embracing a number of choice new designs that the public will appreciate. Their beautiful photograph views, for framing, are also attracting much attention. They are constantly making some popular additions to their fine catalogue of cartes de visite for the Album. the ho GENUINE ENGLISH CRACKNELS, and Just received and for sale by Davis Richards, Arch and Tenth streets. SPANISH OLIVES, the largest ever imported into this country, have just been received by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets. Now is the Time to make your Choice. Now is the time to make your choice. Now is the time to make your choice.

Fall and Winter Clothing. Fall and Winter Clothing. Fall and Winter Clothing. Chas. Stokes & Co., under the Continental. Chas. Stokes & Co., under the Continental. Chas Stokes & Co., under the Continents COSTLY ADVERTISING. -It is said that a single firm pays one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year to the London Times for advertising.

This may be possible, but we rather doubte. This may be possible, but we rather doubt it. Ad vertising is a very good thing both for the business-man and for the community at large, else how would the latter become so generally familiar with

A few weeks may be too late

A few weeks may be too late

A few weeks may be too late

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M. THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

The first water than the second

Gen. Rosecrans' Army in a Perfectly Safe Condition.

GREAT BATTLE MUST SOON BE FORGET.

NEW YORK, October 7.—A special despatch from incinnati, to the World, of this city, says: "Our correspondents report that the army of Gen. Bosecrans is perfectly safe. MORE REINFORCEMENTS ARE NEAR, AT HAND. Fresh troops are constantly arriving from the West and elsewhere. The rebel cavalry cannot seriously interfere with he supplies of General Rosecrans.

A great battle must soon be fought. Perfect confidence is felt in the final is

GUERILLAS AT WORK IN KENTUCKY, Bre LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7.—Guerillas at Wood-burn, Warren county, recently committed many depredations, burning a number of houses, robbing tizens, etc. Reports are current here that a rate into Glasgow. Ky., was made near daybreak to day. Eighty-five guerillas surprised our forces amounting to upwards of three hundred, and captured nearly all of them. The officer commanding is said to have killed twe rebels with a revolving rifle, and on approaching the stockade found it occupied by rebels, but six of our men being in it when overpowered. Our newspapers deny this story; but the story is re-peated this evening by travellers, though it is discredited in military circles.

General Grant's order of September 22d has been published at Memphis, making that city and New Orleans marts for the sale of cotton by the loyal

owners thereof, and banishing all cotton specula-tors from the Mississippi Valley, south of Helena, Arkansas. To day's Nashville Press denies the burning of the bridge by the rebels near Stewart's creek. It cars that the rebel General Wheeler crossed the river at Washington, last Thursday morning, crossed thirteen miles above Chattanooga, and passed down teen miles above Chattanoogs, and passed down Sequatchie Valley.

The rebels captured fifty wagons of one of our trains at the foot of the mountains, near Anderson's Cross Roads, burning a number of them, and killing about three hundred horses and mules.

A train loaded with ammunition, clothing, and stores, and about fifty sutlers' teams, were also les oy our forces.

General Mitchell, as soon as he learned of the

crossing of the rebels, pursued them, and on Friday and Saturday killed and wounded twenty rebels. took 200 prisoners, and recaptured 250 mules On reaching Walnut Range the rebels shot 900 nules, to prevent their falling into our hands,

Two Thousand Rebels Enter the South. western Part of the State. ST. Louis, Oct. 7.-Intelligence has been received at headquarters here, stating that about two theu-sand rebels, from General Marmaduke's command. under Colonel Shelby, had entered Southwest Missouri, from Arkansas, for raiding purposes. Our troops were concentrating upon them from several points, and their capture was not impro-

MISSOURI.

It is believed that this rebel force is intended to be the nucleus of the Missouri State Guard, the re-organization of which, since the capture of Jeff Thompson, has been placed in the hands of Walde P. Johnson, late United States Senator from Mis. souri. Plan for Raising Troops in Indiana, diana, has submitted the following plan to the War Department for filling up the depleted regiments of three years volunteers: Certain numbers of old regiments, say one for each Congressional district. reduced to the lowest point in numbers, oldest in organization, and three-fourths of which will re-

mlist for three years, shall be brought home to re-cruit, the officers and men to be furloughed for such time as the Governors of the respective States their Teapective regiments, At the expiration of the terms of furlough the re-giments are to be returned to the field, and a like enlistment expires, receiving \$100 bounty for their past service, and \$400 bounty is to be awarded the lieved that this plan will take so few men from

Killing of Major Wileman. CINCINNATI, October 7.—Major Wileman, of the 18th Kentucky Regiment, who was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga creek, and who lately returned home, was taken from his house, in Pendlaton county, Kentucky, on Monday, by a gang of guerillas, and stripped of his slothing, tied to a tree, rought to this city to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 6.-Mr. Esmeraldo the editor of the Aurora Times, fought a duel yesterday with Dr. Richellotte. The editor received the ball of his adversary in the ankle, badly shattering it. Governors Nye and Doty have made treaties with the Shoshone Indians. All the tribes between Fort Badger and Reese

river are friendly. Specie for Europe. NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The China, for Liverpool, to-day, takes out about \$300,000 in specie. - A cutious incident occurred at Potsdam, at the time of the visit of the members of the Statistical Congress. Among the persons who were walking in the gardens of the Palace of Sans Souci was a Prussian officer, who entered into conversation with an English savant. The latter, after a time, could not avoid expressing his surprise at finding a Prussian officer speak English so well. The officer replied that there was nothing astonishing in that fact, as his wife and his mother in law were both English. Might I venture to inquire the name of your other-in-law?" said the English savant. "Queen

Victoria," replied the officer, who was the Crown

The Empress Eugenic continues to hold recep-ions every Monday at Blarritz. These meetings are held in the two saloons of the imperial residence which open on to the terrace facing the sea. Among the persons of distinction now at Blarritz are the Marquis de Las Marismas, M. Georges O'Donneli, Prince Guinetti, the Duke de Fernandina, M., Madame and Mdlle Erazzu, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICES. SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3, 1863.

An Army Medical Board will meet in the city of New York, on the 15th instant, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the Regular Amy.
Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications must be made to the Secretary of War, or Applications must be made to the Secretary of war, or through the Surgeon General of the Army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth, and they must also be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons unergoing the examination, as it is an indispens equisite to appointment.

By order. oc7-3t 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 Perfect—changes Red, Rusly, or Gray Hair, instantly tols Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristing color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY, SI BARCLAY Street. New York. Batchelor's New Tollet Cream for Dressing the Hair. HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! CONSUMPTION CURED-IN SECOND STAGES,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
Propared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
Will effectually cure
Liver Complaint, Dyspensia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nectors Deblity, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all
Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver
or Stomach. Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in

the house.

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach.

ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn.

ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.

ONE DOSE, taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.
ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure one must sere a headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach. These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or selter of Patent Meglicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. oc3-6t

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST TALL SALES. IOWEST 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 & GO., 604 MARKET Street. THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH, AND ALL

DEAFNESS, EYE AND EAR. DR. VON vertising is a very good thing both for the businessman and for the community at large, else how would the latter become so generally familiar with the merits of the elegant and comfortable garments for gentlemen and youths that are made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth? But one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year is rather steep.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the newest and best styles for Fall Wear, in Felt, Silk, and Cassibert Branch Br nut street, next door to the Post Office. self-im | praise it.