THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
To City Subscribers, is TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance; or TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Press.

VOL. 8.—NO. 35. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864. FOUR CENTS.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. E. HALL will Reopen their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for YOUNG Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September. au31-1m*.

WEST CHESTER FEMALE SEMINARY, WEST CHESTER, CHESTER CO., PA. This Institution, under the care of Miss P. C. EVANS, assisted by competent teachers, will be opened for the reception of pupils on THURSDAY, the 15th of September next.
Circulars containing terms and other information desired, can be had on application to the Principal. au31-18t

REV. ALBERT HENRY BARNES will open a CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL for Boys at No. 922 CHESTNUT Street, on MONDAY, September 5. Mr. BARNES may be seen at No. 922 SPRUCE Street. au31-12t*

MRS. BADGER HAS REMOVED TO No. 1633 SPRUCE Street, where she will resume the duties of her Institute September 19.
A large room has been fitted up for healthful exercise during recess.
Circulars obtained at her residence. se3-3m

BELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
This Institution, healthfully and beautifully located in the northern limits of Attleboro, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, will open its Winter Session, TENTH MONTH 1st, 1864. For details, obtain Circular, by addressing the Principals, Attleboro P. O., Bucks co., Pa.
ISRAEL J. GRAHAME,
JANE P. GRAHAME,
Principals.
au31-3m

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, 1009 CHESTNUT Street. Number of pupils limited. The Sixteenth Session will commence MONDAY, Sept. 5. WM. FEWSMITH, Principal. au27-1m*

MISS E. T. BROWN'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1003 SPRING Street, will open on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th. au27-1m*

THE SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, a Classical, Mathematical, and English SCHOOL for Young Men and Boys, corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 5.
J. P. BIRCH, A. M., Principal. au27-12t

MADAME MASSE AND M'LLE. MORIN'S ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at No. 1343 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th. au20-1m*

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL, (Central Students' Institute,) THIRTY-FOURTH and MARKET Streets, reopens September 5th. Address Professor E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D. au29-1m

MARGARET ROBINSON WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RACE Street, above Twelfth, on the 5th of September. Apply at 52 ROBINSON, Cottage Row, Germantown. au29-12t

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, No. 2 WEST PENN SQUARE, Durresumed Sept. 5. J. DAVISON, Principal. au29-1m

GEORGE R. BARKER'S ENGLISH and CLASSICAL SCHOOL, PRICE ST., Germantown, will REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 5, 1864. au29-1m*

MODEN HALL FEMALE SEMINARY—Located at PARADISE, Lancaster county, Pa. The 2d Session of this Institution will open on the third Monday (19th) of September. A full corps of able teachers will be employed. For further particulars apply for a circular or address the Principal.
REV. A. B. SHARRER, A. M.
Paradise, Lancaster co., Pa. au20-16t

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL of the subscriber, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen on MONDAY, September 5th. Applications can now be made at 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. B. KENDALL, A. M. au27-1m*

MARY P. ROBESON WILL OPEN HER School for Young Ladies at 1613 FILBERT Street, on the 12th of Ninth Month (September). au26-1m

SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, FOR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOLARS.
To be reopened on the 5th of September.
GILBERT COMBS, Principal,
608 and 611 MARSHALL Street, Phila. au25-13t*

MISS V. P. BROWN, No. 1907 PINE Street, will, on MONDAY, Sept. 5, resume the duties of her School for Children between the ages of 4 and 10. au25-12t*

ACADEMY FOR BOYS, 142 NORTH TENTH Street, Duties resumed Monday, Sept. 5th. au24-1m T. BRANTLY LANGTON, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, S. E. corner of MARSHALL and SPRING GARDEN Sts. Duties resumed September 12th. ENOCH H. SUPLEE, A. M., Principal. au24-1f

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL AND ADVANCED CLASSES FOR HOME STUDY, 903 WINTON St. Formerly Prof. C. D. Cleveland's. Fall Session commences 4th Month (April) 25th. Francis E. Jones, A. V. Bullock, Associates. au24-1m*

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL of H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108 MARKET Street, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 5th. au23-1m*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1210 SPRUCE Street, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th. The course embraces a thorough English education, with the French, German, Music, Drawing, Painting, &c. au22-4m

BACHMANN, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, and Organist of the Fifth Baptist Church, will receive six lessons September 1st. Residence, 1331 SPRING GARDEN Street. au23-1m*

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY, WILMINGTON, Delaware.
The Fall Session will commence MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1864. For particulars apply to the Principals,
CHARLOTTE and ISABELLA GRIMSHAW.
REFERENCES—Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D., Rt. Rev. Wm. R. Stevens, D. D. au11-1m

SEIDENSTICKER'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, 237 N. TENTH Street, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. All English branches, Latin, Greek, German, and French taught. Call for a Circular. au10-1m*

CHESTNUT-STREET FEMALE SEMINARY.—Miss Eenney and Miss Dillaye will open their Boarding and Day School at No. 1615 CHESTNUT Street, WEDNESDAY, September 14th. Circulars from circulars. au15-tocl

REGARA INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 1520 SPRUCE St., Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13th. Letters to the above address will receive prompt attention. Personal application can be made after August 15th, to MADAME D'HERVILLY, au6-1m Principal.

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN AT Ninth and Spring Garden will be REOPENED September 12th, at 1914 MOUNT VERNON Street. GERTRUDE W. FULLER, MARGARET R. DARLINGTON, MARY E. SPEAKMAN. 31-4t

WOODLAND SEMINARY, 9 WOODLAND TERRACE, WEST PHILADELPHIA.—THERSY REEVES, A. M., Principal, (late of the Friends' Select Seminary.) Session opens September 5. A Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. Superior Teachers; instruction solid, choice, and refined. Circulars sent on application. au16-1f

COLEBSBURG SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For CIRCULARS, containing references, &c., address J. W. COLEMAN, Principals, Holmesburg, Post-office, Philadelphia City. au15-1m

THE MISSES CASEY & MRS. BEEBE'S ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, 1703 WALNUT Street, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September. au12-2m

MILITARY COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, Penna., within three hours' ride of Philadelphia, entered by the State, provided with spacious grounds and buildings, and opened in May last by one hundred pupils. Commences its next session on 9th Month. For circulars, address Rev. M. L. Deich, A. M., President. au10-1m

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY FOR A SCHOOL OF THE HIGHEST ORDER. The next session commences on the 1st Monday, the 5th of September next, and closes the last Friday in June following.
This Academy is now prepared for College or Business. Terms, $75 per session.
Instruction in languages are taught by native residents, who have no connection with any other school.
Circulars and full information apply to
WM. F. WYER, A. M., Principal,
or J. HUNTER WORRALL, A. M., Ph. D., Associate Principal.
WEST CHESTER, Penna.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, N. W. corner CHESTNUT and FIFTH Streets, will reopen on MONDAY, September 5.
Number of pupils limited to forty.
Examination same as last year.
References and particulars see Circulars, which may be had at Mr. Hassard's Drug Store or at the School-house. Address the Principal, (successor to Charles Short,) who may be seen every morning between 10 and 12 at the School-house, No. 1301 ARCH Street.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY.—MIXED BOARDING SCHOOL, 4 miles beyond Media, 19 miles from Glen Riddle, on the West Chester Road. Thorough course in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, and English. Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering. Fine library and apparatus. Number of pupils limited. Begins Sept. 5. Applicants have benefits of a home. Refers to John C. Cloud, 58 South Third street; Thos. C. Gleason, 12 Arch street; John H. Diehl, 800 Walnut St. Rev. J. HENRY BARTON, A. M., Principal, VILLAGE GREEN, Penna.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1230 ARCH Street. Rev. CHAS. A. SMITH, D. D., & CLARENCE A. M., Principals.
Three Departments: Primary, Academic and Collegiate. Full college course in Classics, Mathematics, Higher English, and Natural Science, for the Degree of Mistress of Arts. Modern Languages, Music, Painting, and Elocution by the best masters. For circulars, address Box 1320 ARCH Street, or address Box 2611 Philadelphia.
The next session will commence on Monday, September 12th. au20-2m*

DALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This Institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about thirty miles by railroad from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in the English and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting in all its branches, and Instrumental Music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.—YOUNG MEN prepared for the Counting House and business pursuits, at BRYANT AND STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 704 CHESTNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Thorough instructions in Bookkeeping, in all its forms, Penmanship, plain and ornamental; Mercantile Calculations, &c.
Penmanship by Sound and on Paper taught by one of the most practical Operators.
Lessons instructed separately, and received at any time. Diplomas with the Seal of the Institution attached, awarded on graduating.
Circulars, containing particulars, furnished gratis on application. se3-6t*

MRS. H. BROAD-STREET ACADEMY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 909 North Broad street, Philadelphia. Professor Fox Class. This institution opens September 5th for the reception of pupils, and September 12th for tuition.
The course of preparatory and an Academical Department, in which the number of pupils shall be limited, and the instruction thoroughly Classical, Scientific, and Modern Languages. For references, terms, and other particulars, apply at the above residence. se3-12t*

EDUCATIONAL.

TO YOUNG MEN.
Advancement and success in business within the reach of all!!
Education for the times, thorough and pre-eminently practical.
The great popular educational establishment of the city,
THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
N. E. corner TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, the only Commercial Institution in the city conducted upon an original and thoroughly practical system of ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING,
and the first in point of patronage, influence, and usefulness.
This institution is under the management of gentlemen of liberal education and unquestionable business experience.
The rooms are fitted up and furnished in the best and most substantial manner, and for convenience and elegance are unsurpassed, while additions and improvements are now in progress which will add greatly to the already superior accommodations.
INSTRUCTIONS IN
Book-Keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Engineering, Navigation, Surveying, Telegraphing, &c.
EVENING SESSIONS
Commence on September 12th.
Purchase scholarship in advance and save money.
Terms for full course, until September 13th, $35; after that date the terms will be raised.
Call or send for an illustrated circular.
se3-4t L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY EDUCATED in all the higher English branches, French, Latin, Music, and Drawing, desires a SITUATION as RESIDENT TEACHER, either in a School or private family. Good references will be given. Address "M. A.," Box 202, WEST CHESTER, Pa. se3-2t*

MR. W. J. DUFF'S DANCING ACADEMY, in upper hall of Natatorium and Physical Institute, BROAD Street, below Walnut. The classes will be opened on OCTOBER 17th. Principals of schools desiring private tuition will please address Mr. DUFF, care of Dr. Jansen, at Natatorium. se3-21t*

EDUCATION.—SCHOOL FOR PRIVATE instruction. N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Streets, reopens Sept. 12. R. STEWART, se3-12t Principal.

A GRADUATE, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the Classics and other branches, wishes employment as a Private Tutor for the afternoon or evening. Address "Student," Chestnut Hill, Pa. se2-1mw*

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 5. Applications for admission may be made at the Academy building on and after Monday, August 29, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master. au15-mw18t

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA. Session 1864-'5 will begin on OCTOBER 10.
FACULTY.—D. Horning, M. D., practice; Ad. Lippe, M. D., mat. med.; H. N. Guernsey, M. D., obst. & diseases of women & children; C. R. Starkey, M. D., surg.; P. Wilson, M. D., anat.; C. Heermann, M. D., physiol.; Prof. Reisig, chemistry.
C. HEERMAN, M. D., Dean.
Address 1105 FILBERT Street.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—RARE UNUSUAL facilities are afforded in G. S. RAU'S LOWER SELECT HIGH SCHOOL, No. 1107 North TENTH Street, for obtaining a rapid and thorough acquaintance with the French Language and Literature. The instruction is in charge of a native French gentleman of large experience as author and teacher. He is assisted by competent teachers. Linguist of known attainments, who attends constantly in the School, and is ready at all times to give the pupils the benefit of his acquaintance with those who are his mother tongue. The feeling of this class is not a feeling of real hostility, however.
The Paris Journal Le Temps is the great paper of the middle class. It has a circulation nearly treble that of the London Times. It has been against the war, and in hostility to the Republican party in the Northern states; and such is the character of much of the war talk which you read. I have now with me, I believe, a letter from one whom you know to be one of the best men in America, my honored friend Mr. Bright, in which he says, if he envies me my visit to this country, he pities me also. His sorrow at the situation of his country has overwhelmed you in almost anguish. He is truly a most cordial friend to this nation. Others may feel with equal strength that this war is not to express that feeling, and yet they may not be, like him, the friends of your cause. But let us come down a little further in the strata of English society; let us come down to the masses, the lower middle class, as we call them, among whom are a great number of non-conformists, who are a class friendly to this country; whether actually in favor of the war, I cannot say. If we come down to the laboring classes, those who are agricultural laborers, a kind of peasantry, are scarcely above the order of serfdom; they have the least idea of political rights and privileges. But of the intelligent laborers, the mechanics and workingmen in towns, and even those in villages, few, indeed, whose hearts are not with you in sympathy; few, indeed, have not followed your fortunes, and, from the moment when the first gun was fired from Fort Sumter, have been with you in the Confederate papers that "Hood was as safe in Atlanta as Lee in Richmond," and by this morning's mail General Sherman tells us that, after a severe battle at Jonesborough, in which the enemy lost ten guns and 1,000 prisoners, Hood, finding his army broken into two parts, with Sherman between them, and his supplies cut off, evacuated the city, after destroying seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, stores, and small arms, leaving behind 350 killed and wounded, 1,000 prisoners, and fourteen pieces of artillery. "And so," says the noble commander of this admirable army, "Atlanta and fairy queen," adding, very gravely, gloriously won—the crowning exploit of a campaign, which since the 5th of May has been one unbroken skirmish, battle, and victory!
Now, on the side of the noble Army of the Potomac, which, with a courage and endurance beyond all praise, insensible to the perils of the climate and season, the fatigues of the march, and the shock of the battle-field, led by the unconquered chief of Vicksburg and Chattanooga, and his worthy associates in command, has steadily moved toward the goal, till at length it has reached a position, where it is a question of time only when the Confederate boast just cited will be verified, and Lee will be shown to be as safe in Richmond as Hood was in Atlanta—and no safer.
Our first emotions in contemplating these auspicious events must be those of devout thankfulness to a gracious Providence, and under Him to the faithful and gallant instruments of his mercies, the navy and army of the Union, their officers and men. Toward them let our heartfelt gratitude and admiration be cherished and expressed. Let us send them from time to time the assurance that we appreciate at their full worth their splendid achievements, while we drop a tear of sorrowing but grateful recollection of their gallant comrades who have fallen on the path to victory. Finally, let us rejoice in the well-founded hope that these new and signal proofs of the military and naval strength and resources of the country, and of the ability and determination of the Government and people to crush the military power of the rebellion, may, under Providence, be the means of hastening a safe, an honorable, and a lasting peace. For such a peace the masses of the people at the North, and, as I firmly believe, at the South, are prepared, and it needs but united efforts on our part to bring it about.
For this consummation no man's heart yearns more earnestly than mine. All who know me know that, in my humble sphere, I strove to the very last to avert the catastrophe. But it must needs be that offences should come. Some of those most active in bringing on the crisis have boasted that it was planned and resolved on thirty years ago. Mr. Webster, in 1850, raised his voice of solemn and prophetic warning in the Senate. "Peaceable secession! Peaceable secession, sir," he cried, "your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle. The dismemberment of this Union without a convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the great deep without ruffling the surface! * * Sir, he who sees these results, now revolving in harmony around a common centre, and expects to see them quit their places and fly off without convulsion, may look the next hour to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres, and jostle against each other in the realms of space, without causing the wreck of the universe. There can be no such thing as peaceable secession. Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility. No, sir; no, sir; I will not state what might produce the disruption of the Union, but I see as plainly as I see the sun in the heaven, what that disruption itself must produce; I see that it must produce war, and such a war as I will not describe in its twofold character."
But this warning voice was raised in vain. Ten more troubled years of strife and controversy followed. Whatever fault lies at the door of the North, this may with truth be said, that every demand made by the South was conceded, and that every issue raised by her was decided in her favor. At length, having been defeated in one election, after having all but monopolized the Government for sixty years (a defeat brought about by the management of her own political leaders), for the avowed purpose of "firing the Southern heart," she struck the first blow of overt treason and aggressive war. To the question on whom the dread responsibility of that fatal blow must forever rest, let the Vice President of the Confederacy, in his speech in the Georgia Convention of January, 1861, return the answer: "This step," said he, "once taken, can never be recalled, and all the baneful consequences that must follow must rest on this Convention to the end of time." Then, after depicting in the darkest colors "the desolations by the demon war which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth," he asks, "who will be held responsible forth, and who but he who shall give his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure will be held to strict account for this suicidal act, by the present generation, and probably be cursed and execrated by posterity, in all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow the act you now propose to perpetrate?"

Speech of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.
It has been already stated that the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has been renominated for Congress by the Union Convention of Lancaster county. The following speech was made by Mr. Stevens on accepting the nomination:
"I come again to thank you for this renewed evidence of your continued confidence. The times are troublesome; the situation of member of Congress is beset with difficulties, as well as with labor. He must guard the particular interests of his own district; still he must so legislate as to promote the welfare of the whole nation. The particular and general interests may sometimes seem to be in conflict; but when rightly understood and properly adjusted, they are in perfect harmony. Whatever conduces to the advantage of a whole nation, is useful to every part of it. Whatever is useful to a part invigorates and strengthens the whole.
"We and we alone legislate. We look not only to the transient benefit of the present generation, but look down through ages to come to bestow the blessings of good government upon distant posterity. Whoever refuses to build upon a firm foundation universal liberty to the whole human race, and for all time, is a faithless statesman.
"The time long predicted by the prophets of evil, and desired by the enemies of republican governments, when dissensions should arise in our midst which would test the stability of our form of government, has come. The result of this contest will prove the capacity of man for self-government, and his power to maintain freedom for all. If the rebels succeed—if the loyal States succumb and allow this Union to be dissolved, then the sublime ideas of our fathers, embodied in the Declaration of Independence, instead of being the offspring of profound wisdom and patriotism, will prove to be but the idle dreams of a heated vision." Shall this terrible catastrophe happen, and bring darkness and despotism upon the human soul? There are those among us, who, if the side of the rebel line, who propose to allow them to consummate this great crime. Some would allow it because it would give to a particular class power, office, and patronage. For the temporary gratification of the love of power, and the enjoyment of plunder, they would plunge a nation into darkness, and a race into perpetual proscription. Others, with the hearts of tyrants within them, wish them success, lest some day they enjoy the rights of humanity, and become equal beings with them. Them men would make excellent satraps in Asia, or nobles in the dark kingdom of Dahomy, but can never make good citizens in a free republic.
The friends of the rebels hope to delude the people by pretending to advocate peace. I know of no party in the North which is not in favor of peace, if it can be had on honorable terms. Peace with the preservation of the Union, and the extinction of human bondage, is the cry of every Republican. But peace with dishonor we scorn. He who would consent to peace with the dissolution of the Union, and the re-establishment of slavery, is a traitor to his country and a disgrace to his species.
There are two classes of men who busy themselves in clamoring for peace, who greatly err, but in very unequal degrees. The one class urge the President to seek negotiations with the traitors on the basis of the integrity of the Union. These are well-meaning but foolish counsellors. The Confederate Congress have repeatedly declared that they will receive no propositions for peace which are not preceded by an acknowledgment of their independence and the dissolution of the Union. Their President continues to repeat it. Their Secretary of State, in a circular issued within the last ten days, emphatically proclaims it.
To propose to negotiate, without adopting their basis, is insulting to them, and shows an anxious, trembling desire for peace at any price. Such are the men who are the dupes of the traitors. It does great mischief. It discourages our loyal men, who are led to believe that there is an urgent necessity for so humiliating a course. It is to be hoped that such men will cast aside their disgraceful tremblings, seek moral courage for themselves, and inspire courage in others.
There is another class commonly known as Copperheads, whose representatives lately assembled at Chicago, whose clamor for peace is a moral crime and political treason.
Knowing that the only terms upon which peace can be offered is the dissolution of the Union and the re-establishment of slavery, they propose to disband our armies, and allow the rebels to build a government whose corner-stone shall be slavery, to dash to pieces our glorious Union, and dispose of its fragments as to them may seem best. Such men are traitors in heart, and would be traitors in action, if they had the courage. These men ask you to elect a peaceable traitor. He is to bring peace about by allowing the rebels to have their own way. They shout peace! for the timid and rebel sympathizers hear it. It is a word of rallying, touching, whatever of manliness and bravery there is still left in their party. They point to the battle which our brave soldiers are now fighting and the blunders of their chiefs, that the blood of the unyielding may be stirred; and they conciliate Vallandigham and his friends by showing how gently their General allowed the beaten enemy to escape, lest he should destroy the power of "our Southern brethren."
Elect McClellan, and the Republic has ceased to exist. On its ruins will spring up numerous petty empires, whose future condition will be one of perpetual wars and of grinding slavery. Re-elect the calm statesman who now presides over us, and we will lead you to an honorable peace and to permanent liberty. If this goal is to be reached through the ordeal of a fratricidal war, the Ruler of the Universe permitted his chosen people to enter the Promised Land, he compelled them, for their sins, to pass through the Red Sea, and wander forty years in the wilderness. When we shall have expiated our great national sin, and purified the public heart, we also shall enter into the land, which, politically and materially, flows with milk and honey.
When that day will arrive, it is not for me to predict. It is in the keeping of an All-wise Power. I recognize that this war, like Egyptian tyrant refusing to emancipate his slaves, the Lord sent upon his kingdom plague after plague, and never dismissed them until he liberated his bondmen. I know, too, that this people, though greatly chastised, have refused to break the bands of oppression. At the last session of Congress a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to abolish slavery was acted on. It failed because the majority required by the Constitution could not be had. I know this was done in good faith by a minority, but I know the action of our Government, for which the whole nation is responsible. As I believe that a just God punishes a nation for the sins of its rulers, I cannot see how we can expect that the destroying angel will stay his hand until we obey the high behest, "Let the oppressed go free." Every Republican voted in favor of that measure; every vote against it came from the Peace-McClellan Copperheads. They are responsible for the continued misery and bloodshed which this nation shall endure. Every dollar of debt which must be laid upon the people; every life which shall be lost in battle, must rest heavily on the souls of those in the minority that prevented the breaking of the chains of slavery. I regret that Mr. Pendleton was one of that number. They are guilty of the crime, but all must share in the punishment.
Those who advise negotiations for peace on the simple basis of the integrity of the Union thereby advise the re-enslavement of a people, and offend all good beings among men and angels.

Demosthenes on Copperheadism Two Thousand Years Ago.
[From the Washington Chronicle of yesterday.]
When we read of a people who lived and flourished two thousand years ago, we find almost everything strange and unaccountable. Their political institutions, when not simple despotisms, seem to be odd experimental contrivances, fitted for the management of small communities, on the principle of debating societies, and admirably contrived for getting them at loggerheads with their neighbors, who should have been united with them in common bonds of fellowship under an equal system of government. Their religions, if not marked by human sacrifices, or bacchanalian orgies, at least appear to consist of grotesque rites and ceremonies, founded on silly superstitions; and many objects which inspired them with the greatest energy, and called forth the most heroic endeavor, would now be deemed unworthy the ambition of a rational being. But, after all, human nature is essentially the same in all ages, and displays similar characteristics under the pressure of similar circumstances; so that it was well said by Solomon, "There is nothing new under the sun;" and by some other wise man, "History repeats itself."
We have been led to these remarks by the suggestion of a friend, who has pointed out to us the identity of thoughts and motives, passions and interests, which actuated the Athenians in the time of Demosthenes, and the American people at the present day. As the leading State of Greece, and the centre of its civilization, Athens made a stubborn resistance to the encroachments of the semi-barbarous power of Macedon, under its able King Philip. The struggle called forth every patriotic heart among the people, under the leadership and inspired by the eloquent and fairly eloquent Demosthenes, to take part in the defence of the national independence, unity, and freedom; and it also called forth every bad and selfish quality, influenced by the friends of Philip, to oppose every war measure, and to advocate peace at any price. Such, in brief, are the facts of history; and we need not say how closely our parallel runs to what is passing among us at the present day. But it will be interesting as well as curious to see what that great orator and noblest of patriots, Demosthenes, thought of the Copperheads of his time.
In the oration on the state of the Chersonesus, he said:
"I would now gladly lay before you the whole conduct of certain politicians, but I spare them. One thing only I shall observe: At the moment that Philip is mentioned, there is still one ready to start up and cry, 'What a happiness to live in peace!' How glorious the maintenance of a great army! Certain persons have designs on the treasury!! Thus they delay their resolutions, and give him full liberty to act as he pleases; hence, you gain ease and indulgence for the present (which, I fear, may at some time prove too dear a purchase); and these men recommend themselves to your favor, and are well suited for their service."
This is a true picture of what would be Copperhead policy in this country, if, under any false pretences, they should obtain power. But we again quote Demosthenes:
"For my own part, Athenians, I am filled with indignation when I find some person expressing their impatience, as if our treasures were exposed to plunderers, and yet utterly unaffected at the progress of Philip, who is successively plundering every State of Greece; and this, that he may at last fall with all his fury on you. What, then, can be the reason, Athenians, that, notwithstanding all his manifest hostilities, this one acts of violence, all the time he hath taken from us, these men will not acknowledge that he hath acted unjustly, and that he is at war with us, but accuse those of embroiling you in a war who call on you to oppose him and to check his progress! I shall tell you. That popular resentment, which may arise from any disagreeable circumstances with which a war may be attended (and it is necessary, absolutely necessary, that a war should be attended with many such disagreeable circumstances) they would cast on your faithful counsellors, that you may pass sentence on them, instead of opposing Philip; and they turn accusers instead of meeting the punishment due to their present practices."
How pertinent are these criticisms to passing events in America at this hour! The following passage, from the same oration, is, if possible, more pointed:
"Was not Phocis, was not Thermopylæ, were not our Thracian dominions, Doriscum, Serrium, and even our ally, Chersobletes, all wrested from us? Is he not at this time in possession of Cardia? and does he not say that Athens is his? I say, that he treats you in no singular manner! Because ours is the only State where there is allowed full liberty to plead the cause of an enemy; and the man who sells his country may harangue securely at the very time that you are despoiled of your dominions."
Demosthenes cannot touch upon the motives which actuated his unpatriotic countrymen but he execrates the American Copperheads. In his oration for the liberty of the Rhodians, he says:
"All others have but one contest to maintain—that against their avowed enemies. When they have once conquered these, they enjoy the fruits of their conquest without further opposition. But you, Athenians, have a double contest to support. Like others, you have your open enemies, but you have enemies still more dangerous and alarming. You have those of your own citizens to subdue, who, in this assembly, are engaged against the interests of their country; and as they are ever strenuous in their opposition to all useful measures, it is no wonder that many of our designs are frustrated. Perhaps those emoluments which their corrupters hold forth to tempt them may be the inducement to many boldly to aspire to the rank of ministers and public counsellors."
The following question, which Demosthenes puts to Æschines, would be very hard to answer by a great many American demagogues in those days of rejoicing over victories:
"And here I would gladly ask Æschines this question: Whether, in the course of these events, when the city was one scene of unbounded joy and acclamation, he took his part in our religious rites, and shared in the general festivity, or shut himself in his chamber, grieved, afflicted, and provoked at the success of his country? * * If he did not appear, is not that man worthy of a thousand deaths who looks with grief on those events which fill his countrymen with joy?"
And which of the Copperhead leaders can say, with Demosthenes:
"From first to last I have uniformly pursued the just and virtuous course of conduct; assertor of the honors, of the prerogatives, of the glory of my country; studious to support them, zealous to advance them, my whole being is devoted to this glorious cause. I was never known to march through the city with a face of joy and exultation at the success of foreign power, embracing and announcing the joyful tidings to those who, I supposed, would transmit it to the proper place. I was never known to receive the successes of my own country with trembling and sighings, with eyes bending to the earth like these impious men who are the defamers of the State, as if by such conduct they were not defamers of themselves; who look abroad, and when a foreign power has hath established his power on the calamities of Greece, applaud the event, and sell us we should take every means to perpetuate his power."
The heritage of immortal infamy which Demosthenes gave to the domestic enemies of Greece will be paralleled by that which awaits the American Copperheads.

Letter from Miss Dickinson.
"THE DUTY OF THE HOUR."
The Independent publishes the following letter from Anna E. Dickinson:
"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1864.
"MY DEAR FRIEND: You ask me what I intend doing, and how I feel in regard to the Presidential campaign, now fully inaugurated. From all parts of the country I receive letters containing the same inquiries—by no means put in the same spirit as that prompting yours; letters of warning, entreaty, advice, remonstrance, rebuke, upbraiding, for having deserted a good cause; for refusing to work with 'my party;' to swell its triumph lest it 'perish.' Letters from those who claim to possess against the loyal representative of the people, who alone had any chance of success; for supporting a 'faction' and contributing that fatal blow to the embarrassment, if not the ultimate defeat, of the Union element of the country, by dividing its counsels, and consequently its strength. Letters threatening it by dissensions, and consequently strengthening the hands and hearts of its enemies, North and South.
"These letters were first an annoyance, then a trouble, finally an absolute persecution.
"Therefore, without in the least supposing myself to be a person whose word or action in the world are of special worth or import, may I beg a space in your columns for a public answer and a little talk that will at least all these disagreeable matters? I wish to say:
"That my love for the dear cause is as great as ever (greater it could not be), my desire to be as intense as three years or six months ago, and desertion of it impossible, though some so-called loyal men and papers have done their best to drive me from it by intemperate and cruel words.
"That I have no 'party,' save that which strives with sword and pen, with blood and treasure, and sacrifices of life and fortune, to secure the rights of the oppressed—and to rebuild the old waste palaces made desolate by slavery and a traitor's war.
"That so it has been from the time I had the privilege of my life to have done what I could with this party in the past, so it would be my everlasting dishonor and shame to refuse now to work with it, whatever work may be proffered or given me.
"That I have never been in favor of the Cleveland Convention and its representative; I am not now, and do not expect to be.
"I have never spoken a word in public that would lead any sensible person to suppose.
"I know with the believing, that men in the country who would make better Presidents than the one we now have, I strove to build up a public sentiment that would demand and support one of these 'better men.'
"I believed, further, that by postponing the Convention from the 4th of June to the 1st of September we had much to gain—the nomination of the Copperhead democracy of the North, the announcement of its platform, the principles (or want of principle) on which it based its hopes of success for the future; in a word, compelling it to show its hand before the loyalists played a card, and knowing with just what they were to meet and combat.
"That has passed. Others felt as I. What remains?
"Naught save the heartiest union, the most earnest, perseving work, the most determined support of the party represented by Lincoln. From this moment till election morning!
"Either this party must triumph, or the country will be let into an age-lasting and deceitful peace, and by a union more accursed asunder.
"Either this party must conquer, or all that has been gained for humanity to-day, for the ages yet to be, will be flung under foot, and trampled to death by a man-hating aristocracy, a God-defying slave power.!!
"Either this party must win, or the hope of the world will be destroyed, and 'governments of the people, by the people, for the people, perish from the earth.
"Since this party must control, or Heaven will weep, and hell laugh aloud, as liberty, truth, and justice are swept from the land by men who know only the will of their master, the evil one, to do his work.
"'But,' said an earnest Abolitionist to me, a few days since, 'I thought thee would not support Abraham Lincoln; I am surprised at thy readiness to work for him.'
"'My friend,' I answered, 'this is no personal contest. I shall not work for Abraham Lincoln; I shall work for the salvation of my country's life, that stands at stake—for the defeat of this disloyal peace party, that will bring ruin and death if it come into power.
"'But why not work for some other man in whom thou hast perfect confidence?'
"'Because at such work there are but divide the friends of the Union, and so plays into the hands of its enemies; because, as Burke hath it, "When bad men combine the good must associate, else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."'
"'Well, I feel as thee felt before the nomination; I am opposed to Abraham Lincoln; I think it would be wrong for me to do anything to secure his reelection, and I am not willing to do evil that good may come of it.'
"'Does thee approve of war?' I asked.
"'No. Decidedly not! Not in the main, but of this war I am very heartily approve.'
"'Thee does?'
"'Certainly I do.'
"'And yet, friend, I said, 'we are in it, every day, doing evil that good may come—maiming noble specimens of men, spilling precious blood, offering thousands of dear lives, desolating homes, causing mourning and wailing, broken hearts and darkened hearthstones all over the land, that liberty and free government may be saved, and that this country may remain a home for the oppressed, a refuge for the wronged, the down-trodden, the oppressed of all the earth.'
"'This is very true, very true. I had not taken that into consideration; I will think of that.'
"My friends, let us all think of that.
"First save the life of the nation, then we can carry out the reforms in its laws on a broader and nobler work than any he has yet accomplished.
"The coming election day will strike a final blow; will be our cold and dead a struggling rebellion, or it will pour fresh life and vigor into all its veins, and will send it on its way a giant, conquering and to conquer.
"Who, then, can pause or hesitate?

"One last great battle for the right—
One short, sharp struggle to be free.'
To do is to succeed—our fight
Is waged in Heaven's approving sight—
The smile of God is victory!

"Very truly yours,
"ANNA E. DICKINSON."

POLITICAL.

THE Union Congressional Conference of the Tenth district of this State met at Lebanon on the 5th, and nominated Howell Fisher, Esq., as their candidate.

THE REBEL PRISONERS AT ELMIRA ENDORSE MCCLELLAN.—The Elmira Advertiser states that there was great rejoicing among the rebel soldiers in the prison camp near Elmira Thursday, over the nomination of McClellan. While the McClellanites outside were parading the streets and burning effigies there was quite a lively demonstration among the graybacks. Addresses were delivered by several lawyers among the rebels, all eulogistic of McClellan.

SEVENTY ON NEW ENGLAND.—In a letter published about a year ago, Governor Seym