THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.



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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER IN EVERY COUNTY.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 Ohestant Street. —Our friends in every county and dis-trict in Pennsylvania should immediately, without one day's delay, send to the State Committee a correct copy of their whole ticket, giving plainly the name of each candidate for every office. All this must be done to enable the tickets to be prepared to send to the several regi-

ments of the State. County Committees should also prepare and send with the Commissions their several county tickets, or send a special agent with the Commissions to carry

The Sentiment of American Unity Indestructible.

We believe-and the more we study the revelations of the war and the spirit of the Southern people the firmer is our faiththat when the military power of the rebellion is broken the enthusiasm with which the Southern States will return to the Union will be even greater than the reluctance with which the majority left it. Virginia, Louisiana, and North Carolina were earnestly opposed to secession, and were actually bullied into submission by the superior energy of the Cotton States. Even in these there existed at the beginning of the war a profound devotion to the Union, and a well-founded dread of the results of rebellion. ALEXANDER STEPHENS, now the Vice President of the Confederacy, plead for the Union, in 1860, with his whole soul, and almost with the passion of grief. Missouri and Tennessee, States that passed the ordinance of secession, would now resist to the last any attempt to drag them from the Union. They have tried the experiment of independence. and have found it ruinous. The whole South has discovered the madness of its feverish dream. Nothing keeps it from the Union now but the monster of its own creation-a great army, controlled by a few able men, kept together by necessity, discipline, and the inspiration of sectional pride. There is not a regiment in LEE's army which will not fight its enemies; but the majority of the men in his army, if convinced that they were beaten, would willingly sustain as citizens the Union they oppose as soldiers.

The sentiment of American unity is indestructible. The American people were never divided by an ordinance of secession. They have not been permanently divided by the war. It is a fact that the war has taught North and South reciprocal respect; that it has convinced each section of the strength of the other; that it has shown both sections how valuable each is to the other. Not until this war had either North or South a worthy antagonist; and the colossal armies, the terrible battles, the unparalleled campaigns of this war, in showing to the world the strength of each section, have demonstrated the irresistible power inherent in their Union. We do not believe that the war has widened the gulf; it has rather narrowed it in de-stroying slavery. If we want evidence that the sentiment of American unity is undestroyed we can find it in the ut-terances of the Southern people now, as well as in the return of seceded States. gulf; it has rather narrowed it in dewell as in the return of seceded States. The Richmond Enquirer of the 8th inst., commenting on recent editorials in THE PRESS, the Washington Chronicle, and the New York Times, says : "The American continent for American civilization is as much a Confederate as a Federal sentiment, and, notwithstanding the passions excited and aroused by this war, the peoples of the two sections must ever lean more on each other than on any other nation." It is true that this journal argues that this sentiment of Union is compatible with the existence of two governments, and would be stronger between two American nations than in one, but it is the admission, not the argument, that is valuable. We need not attempt to refute the idea "that in an offensive and defensive alliance of the two nationalities against the world, with separate governments for domestic affairs, lies their true and real interest, as well as the road to lasting peace." It is enough that a leading rebel organ affirms that the war has not destroyed, even in the South, the underlying sentiment that the Americans are one people. The Administration bases its policy on this faith. It prosecutes the war to keep Americans one people. It will entertain no proposals to divide them. It is fighting the armies of JEFF DAVIS in the interest of the Southern people, and it means to make peace at the earliest moment, and on the most magnanimous terms. General MCCLELLAN and his party, in declaring their readiness to submit to an immediate armistice, virtually submit to the military power of the rebellion, and acknowledge the inability of the United States to subdue it. It is not in this way that our country can be preserved. It is only by perseverance in a war which is already crowned with success: which is not made against the South, but the rebellion in the South, that we can hope to preserve it; and those who are sincerely convinced that the great idea of American unity still underlies the fury of civil contention, will not be deceived by that pallid pliantom of peace which aroseout of the grave of the Democracy at Chi. cago. General Carl Schurz' Speech. The meeting at Concert Hall last evening most auspiciously opened the series of great and intelligent gatherings to be held during the campaign, under the direction of the Union League. The sound and unshaken confidence of the people in the vast cause at stake in the present canvass was nobly exhibited in the enthusiastic appreciation with which Gen. SCHURZ' extremely logical and eloquent effort was received. To this speech we would invite attention, but we are sure it will command it. Gen. SCHURZ discussion of the question of peace is one of the most statesmanlike and exhaustive that we have heard. It has not added truths to the cause, but, nevertheless, most noble words of cheer and warning. "All that we have done is nothing, unless we do more," says FCHURZ, and in this brief expression he has touched the heart of the general conviction. To the argumentative power of our best lawyers he adds the soul of an orator and the experience of a soldier. How vividly he has pictured the perfidy. and shame of the last act of hostility to the Government and the cause, the reader may judge. This speech cannot but produce a marked effect, and we, therefore, direct fattention to the accurate and complete report, specially prepared by this journal.

into Loudon county, Va., and several citizens report having lost severely by these marauders. EFFORTS TO FILL THE QUOTA. Vigorous efforts are being made to supply the deficiency now existing as to the number wanted to fill our quota. It looks as if something would be done. AFFAIRS AT THE FRONT.

There is nothing specially new before Petersburg, but it is believed that the present quiet will not be of long duration.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR. The sumptuous sixteen-wheeled car, intended for the President's use, is finished, and is waiting or-

ders at Alexandria. EX-SECRETARY CHASE. Ex-Secretary OHASE has returned to Washington from his tour through the New England States.

THE DRAFT IN PHILADELPHIA It is reported here that the draft will commence n your city on the 22d of this month, without fail. ADMIRAL PORTER.

been reduced, deserters say, to less than one hur dred. by desertions and casualties of war, but princ Admiral PORTER arrived here to-day from the pally by desertions. Among the seventy-eight rebel deserters brought here this morning, from Olty Point, were fiftee

THE WAR.

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG PRESENTATION OF UNITED STATES

MEDALS FOR BRAVERY. SPEECH OF GENERAL MEADE.

strong enough to repel any assault. Heavy Firing from our Batteries on Wednesday. the developments of the enemy. GEN. GRANT EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

THE REBELS DESERTING IN DROVES. Affairs in Arkansas and Missouri. THE REBEL PRICE ACROSS THE ARKANSAS RIVER.

SHELBT'S ADVANCE IN SOUTHEASTEBN MISSOURI.

General A. J. Smith on the Watch for Them.

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG. TRESENTATION OF MEDALS OF HONOR FOR BRAVERY-SPEECH OF GEN. MEADE. BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 14 .-- Yesterday, three soldiers of the 5th Corps were each presented with a medal of honor for capturing battle-flags from the enemv.

At four o'clock Generals Meade, Warren, and Hancock ascended the platform, Generals Crawford, Ayres, Griffin, Baxter, Hunt, and Bragg, with their staffs, standing near, as also a large number of regimental officers.

General Warren, in a loud, clear voice, stated the object for which they had thus met together, and called the names of those who were to be honored. desiring them to come forward to the platform. First Sergeant John Shilling, Company H, 3d Regiment Delaware Volunteers, who captured a South Carolina flag; Private F. O Anderson, Company H, 18th Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers. who captured the flag of the 27th South Carolina; and Private George H. Reed, Company E, 11th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who captured the flag of the 24th North Carolina, came forward to the platform, and, presenting arms, came to a shoulder. Major General Meade then arose, and, during the utmost quiet and most respectful attention, addressed the soldiers as follows:

he gallantry and devotion of their sons when an

to cluzens except on certificates that they are desti-tute, and have no means of purchasing, and in such cases issues will be made in accordance with Gene-ral Order No. 63, A. G. O., War Department. Citizens who are inimical to the Government, or refuse to take the oath of allegiance, will be sent into the enemy's lines. THE GREAT Those clitzens who take the oath of allegiance will be sent to the Northern States if they desire to LAST NIGHT. fo there. By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant. T. L. Bowers, A. A. G. A THRONG AT CONCERT HALL. THE REBELS DESERTING IN DROVES. WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.-A letter received in this city today, from an officer on General Grant's POWERFUL ADDRESS BY CARL SCHURZ. staff, dated at City Point on Wednesday, says :

in droves, we are receiving large accessions of new

The 11th Florida (rebel) Regiment, which entered

the rebel service with eleven hundred men, has

MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

cecruits.

from this regiment.

TAKEN PRISONER.

the 9th.

draft.

ington.

morning.

"I have no stirring news to record to day, but everything looks bright and cheering. Every day AN INSPIRING SCENE. we lie here we are weakening the enemy more or less. While their troops are descriing to our line

One of the most powerful, pointed, and logical addresses we have ever been privileged to listen to was delivered last evening, to a crowded and enthusisstic audience, by General Carl Schurz. The address was delivered at Concert Hall, at the invitation of the Union League. The stage was appropriately decked with flags, and stirring music was discoursed by a full band. At 8 o'clock General Schurz entered upon the stage, and, the cheering having subsided, was introduced by Judge Knox in the following remarks:

REMARKS OF JUDGE KNOX.

MOVEMENTS OF PRICE AND SHELBY-GEN. A. Fellow-citizens of Philadelphia : I rise for the pur SMITH'S ADVANCE AT SULPHUE SPRINGS. pose of performing a grateful duty. We have as-ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16 .- Reliable information ha sembled here to night to listen to an address from been received here that General Price crossed the one of ireedom's most distinguished advocates Arkansas river at Dardanelles, about half way be--[cheers]-one who, by his voice, his pen, and his tween Little Rock and Fort Smith, on the 8th, with sword, has proven his devotion to the cause of li-,000 rebel cavalry, evidently destined for Missouri borty, and his belief in the capacity of man for self-Shelby's movements in Northeast Arkansas and Southeast Missouri seemed to be aimed at Cape Gigovernment. [Cheers.] Heartily and cordially can rardeau, but nothing is yet known as to his designs e welcome him here, for he has proven by his acts while Price will probably strike at Springfield. These places are well fortified, and have garrisons that he is a sure friend of this, the country of his adoption. [Applause.] The enemy of tyrants at home, the land of his birth, the foe of the oppressor Gen. A. J. Smith's advance arrived at Sulphur there, he has not proved, I am happy to say, the advocate of tyranny, or the apologist of oppression here. He will speak to us to night, my friends, in Springs, about twenty miles below here, to-day, where they go into camp, and will probably wai behalf of our great standard-bearer, the President.

of the United States, [tremendous cheers,] Abra-NORTH CAROLINA. ham Lincoln, of Illinois, [continued cheers,] who is CAPTURE OF A SMALL DESPATON-STEAMER B destined, this time, to be his own successor. He will speak to us, too, on behalf of that noble man who THE REBELS-THE PROVOST JUDGE OF NEWBER faithful among the faithless stood, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, [loud cheers.] He will speak to us in NEWBERN, Sept. 10 .- The little desnatch-steama behalf of our common country, in favor of the unity aun, on her regular trip from Norfolk to Roanok Island, through the canal, was captured and burned and perpetuity of the American Republic. The advocate, my friends, is worthy of the cause, and that by the enemy on the evening of the 9th. is the highest commendation that can be spoken in Major Jenney, provost judge of Newbern, and few other persons on the Faun, were also captured behalf of mortal man. That cause is the embodi-A large number of idle negroes liave, been sent ment, the true personification, of justice, and, therefore, entitled to the sympathy and support alike of rom here to General Grant to work in the trenches. men and of angels. It is my privilege to present Under the new Treasury regulations, parties who oduce cotton, naval stores, and other products of to you General Carl Schurz. [Loud applause.] . SPRECH OF GEN. CARL SCHURZ.

their own labor, are now allowed to ship the same to Northern markets, through agents appointed by Fellow-citizens : In times like these, when the pass the Government. No sales or bartering in the ing events of overy day cast ever-varying shadows same by private parties will be allowed in the deand lights upon our situation, when our minds are in turn possessed with joyfulness and despondency, it partment, under any circumstances. is right that we should, from time to time, fix our The Hon. John Satterlee, of New York, who has eyes upon those things and ideas which may serve been on a tour of inspection, left for Washington on as immovable and permanent points of direction. Recruiting agents who arrived here with drafts The affairs of this country have evidently arrived at certified checks, and State money, are oblige a crisis. We are engaged in a war for the restoration of the Union. The Union is not yet restored, and yet we hear the cry of "Peace." The desire to return to the North for greenbacks, being unable obtain recruits without them. for peace is not peculiar to any political party. We Recruiting is still progressing under favorabl circumstances, though most of the agents have been

all cherish it. But what is peace, and how is peace called home, owing to the near approach of the to be restored ? This is the question which the people will have to consider in November. Upon this Business is very dull in Newbern, "The report question depends everything else. Upon this questhat yellow fever had made its appearance here is tion the mind of every conscientious citizen ought untrue, but the sudden change in the weather has to be made up firmly and irrevocably, whatever leveloped congestive chills, which gave rise to the events to-day or to-morrow may bring forth. The eport. Dr. Dougherty, port surgeon, has been very advocates of peace can be divided into four great classes. Firstly, the rebels, who want peace upon ccessful in the treatment of this disease. the basis of disunion, and the dissolution of the Go-FORTRESS MONROE. vernment. Secondly, a large number of influen. HEAVY FIRING ON WEDNESDAY AT PETERSBURG tial individuals in foreign countries, who believe VISIT OF GEN. GRANT TO WASHINGTON. the war is hopeless, and want to see peace on the FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 15 .- Intelligence from basis of separation. Thirdly, a party in the United the front received here states that our batteries States, who advocate partly peace at any price, opened on the enemy on Wednesday, and heavy firing was kept up all day, in order to silence the rebels, who for some days have been annoying our lines, particularly on the left.

and partly the offering of concession and compro. mise. Fourthly, the great Union party, who want peace upon the basis of the restoration of the Union, and a full and complete vindication of The steamer Georgia, which was captured off Lis the lawful authority of the Government [cheers], bon by the U. S. frigate Niagara, put into Fortress and now want further the employment of all the means that can subserve that great object. Lieutenant General Grant arrived at Fortress [Cheers.] It seems, then, that this word is of Monroe yesterday afternoon, on his way to Washvery wide meaning, and we should first ascer. tain its true significance. The conditions upon

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

stop the war. Would you submit?' No. You would have to resume the war, you say. What I resume a war sgainst "justice, humanity, liberty, and UNION MEETING the public welfare?" [Loud applause.] If the Opposition party are successful the old silly cry, "for Heaven's sake do not irritate the South by keeping negroes in your service" [laughter] will regain its full sway, and you will soon, doubtless, be in a state of mind of which it will be very difficult to tell where folly ends and where reason begins. I might describe the ruinous effect of an armistice upon our armies now on Southern soil; how hundreds of vessels would fly to Savannah and other Southern ports, loaded with arms, ammunition, and other materials which would come very handy to our enemies; how the Confederate loan would look up; how their finances would be improved-in one word, how the whole fighting capacity of the South would take a new and tremendous impulse. I might describe all that, but I will forbear. There are two measures which, in case of their accession to power, that party is most certain to advocate. Victims to that most vicious of all diseases, called negrophobia, they would dismiss the two hundred thousand negro soldiers we have now in the service, and, yielding to the most pernicious of all passions, called demagogueism, they would abandon the idea of a conscription. Would they not ? I dare any one of their public men, I dare their candidate, or the most bellicose of their partisans, to say that the Democratic party will not do that. They have not the courage to say so. And what will be the consequence? With one hand they will deplete and weaken the army, and with the other throw away the means of filling it up. Take to-day two

hundred thousand negro soldiers from the posts and garrisons they are now guarding ; dismiss them from the service, and then take two hundred thousand white soldiers from Atlanta and Petersburg, and I call upon any military authority of this country to say whether our two great armies will be able to hold the field. "Retreat, retreat," will be the cry. And, perhaps, it was with a view to that contingency that the Chicago Convention nominated its distinguished military candidate. [Long continued applause.]

Do not speak of rapidly filling up our armies when you give up the conscription. I apprehend your riends in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, your Son's of Liberty and American Knights, will be very slow to enter the field with their imported revolvers. Laughter,] Far from them to strengthen the army. They will even weaken and destroy that part of it which remains, for while the soldier is witnessing these senseless and ruinous proceed ings, suspicion and distrust will be creeping into the ranks, and our brave boys will lose half of their strength, because they will lose all of their faith and confidence ; and then, indeed the sessation of hostilities will acquire quite different aspect. Not being able to hold the field, far from being able to offer terms of an armistice, you will go to Jefferson Davis, and beg for one. And if he should have the magnanimity to grant it, he will certainly not spare your feelings with foundations. Is that the cessation of hostillities you want? I am sure that is the kind the rebels want. This kind of an armistice will have at least one advantage for you. It will at least save you the trouble of discussing between yourselves what conditions you will impose on the rebels. [Laughter.] But, seriously and soberly speaking, I hink the opposition of the Woods and the Vallandighams to the Chicago nominee a most rash and ill advised proceeding. If they let him act only upon the common prejudices and impulses of the Demothe common prejudices and impusses of the Demo-cratic party, he will as certainly ruin the prospects of this war as they themselves would do by their ingeniously devised "cessation of hostilities," which gives the rebels all they desire with the prospect of refusing all that we desire. The one is a military way of doing things; the other is a civil way. The one might be called strategy; the other diplomacy. But I really do not think the difference is worth unarreline they are the very firm the well for uarreling about. At all events, it may be well for these men to set a good example for the rest of us by keeping peace among themselves. [Laughter and ap-plause.] But I will follow the advocates of the Chicago platform into the farthest recesses of their argu-ments, which we do not find in their resolutions. we nis, which we do not find in their recuision of their arguing buents, which we do not find in their resolutions, but in their public papers. They tell us that while the rebel Government is for war, the Southern people are for peace, and they, therefore, appeal from the rebel Government to the Southern people. That is certainly a good idea. There is certainly a large number of peace men in the Southern States. They may fairly be divided into two great classes : first, Secessionists on principle, who are for peace because they are tired and sick of the war; and, secondly, Union men, who are for peace on the basis of the Union. These two classes undoubtedly oom-prise a large potion of the people, but I apprehend are not sufficiently numerous to control the rebel Go-vernment; for if strong enough, why do they not do it ? The Ohlcago platform says we must strengthen them. Certainly. Why do not those who are for peace offer an effective opposition to the rebel Go-vernment? Certainly they are for peace, but for they are for peace, but for a separation. Then I would vernment? Certainly they are for peace, but for peace on the basis of a separation. Then I would suggest, that however tired they are of the war, beg are not yet tired they are of the war, they are not yet tired tenough. The remedy is plain. We must carry on the war with such terri-ble energy as to make all rebeiloom quake and shake. [Great applaue.] We will make them so tired of the war that after a little while they will be only too happy to make peace at any price. [Applause.] Now, with reference to the Union men in the rebel States, there are unto the Union men in the rebel States, there are un-doubtedly many of them among the blacks, [ap-plause,] and a large number of the whites. Why do they not exercise any decisive influence in the rebel States? Simply because the rebel Govern-ment is too strong for them and keeps them under. What is the remedy? It is equally simple, that we have got to carry of the war, and deal upon the rebel Government such heavy blows as to break its strength. That will give the Union men air to break the and freedom of action. (Freet applause 1 Bat how strength. That will give the Union men air to breathe and freedom of action. [Great applause.] But how we are to aid the seccessionists who are tired of the war because they want peace on the basis of separation, and the Union men because the rebol Government is too strong for them—how we are to aid them by making the rebel Government still stronger is a point which will take all the ability and eloquence of the Chicago Convention assembled to make in-telligible to an intelligent people. [Applause.] The whole wiedom of this intricate peace policy of the Chicago party may be fairly summed up in this The whole when of this intricate peace poicy of the Chicago party may be fairly summed up in this way: you are struggling with a highwayman who has robbed you of your valuables; you are stronger than he and just about to overcome him. Suddenly you stop, and say, my good fellow, I will struggle no longer, it would be against "justice, humanity, and our scommon welfare;" Twill let you go and when T meet you again will do all that I can in the way of persuading you to give me back all that you have stolen [Laughter and applause.] This is the wisdom of the Chicago Convention; but, I ask you, is not this the wisdom of Bedlam also? Now, I arrive at one feature of this business, which places its true character in the proper light. It is well known that some of the leading Powers of Europe, with whom we are in most immediate contact, affect to believe in because they cesire the final dissolution of this Republic. What motives may be assigned for this fact I know not. We may attribute it to the competition arising from our spirit of commer-cial enterprise, jealousy of our constantly growing strength, hatted of our republican institutions; but call it what you will, the fact is too thinly dis he Chicago party may be fairly summed up in this but call it what you will, the fact is too thinly dis guised to escape recognition. But in speaking of the tendencies of some of the political and commer-cial interests of England and France, it is far from me to cast a slur upon the noble natives of those countries, for 1 sincerely be-lieve that the cause of universal liberty has no truer friends abroad than they are. At present the so-called Confederacy is a mere assoc tion of political bodies engaged in a rebolica-against their legitimate Government. They are, indeed, recognized as belligerents, but not admitted into the jamily of nations as an independent and equal member. Foreign Powers, however, desirous of making separation permanent, yet hesitate to enter into open relations and co-operation with the Confederacy-first, because our Government main-Confederacy-first, because our Government main-tained with firmess the justice of our cause, and its inflexible resolution to bring back the rebellious States, and, recordly; because the stigma of slavery rests upon the robellion, and European Govern-ments have some respect for public opinion in their own countries and for the enlightened judg-ment of mankind. But is it reasonable to suppose that they will refrain from doing so when they will have a plausible pretext? They would no doubt be glad to see us do for them what they are ashamed to do for themselves. As you, in times gone by, and, I hope, gone by forever, were required to do for the slaveholder the dirty work that he deemed below his dignity to do for himself, so foreign Powers would prefer that you should perform for them a scarcely cleaner work, which they them-selves feel much delicacy about to recognize as an independent P ower a Confederacy founded upon th corner stone of slavery. But, you may say, they will have to wait for that. Will they, indeed? Here is the Chicago platform explicitly declaring as the sense of the American people that the war is a failure, and must be stopped. And this you cry into the ears of England and France, who merely wait to hear you say so. [Applause.] tained with firmness the justice of our cause, and its who merely wait to hear you say so. [A pplause.] Have not our enemies in those countries always ad-vocated the recognition of the Confederacy on the ground that the war on our part was hopeless, un-just, tyrannical, and ruinous? With what delight the London Herald and the London Times will hall this declaration! With what triumph they will point to it! Is it not admitting all that they have been contending for-hopelessness, injustice, inhu-manity, tyranny, and ruin ?. And now, it the Ameri-can people should be so lost to all sense of shame and decrease us to and decrease the decrease of shame and decency as to endorse this declaration at a nation decency as to endorse this declaration at a national election, with what consistency will you stand up before England and France, and ask them not to recognize the Confederacy? If this war is indeed a failure, would it not be an act of mercy, of justice, of hur anity for foreign Powers to step in and stop it? And do you not, by this most infamous decla-ration, invite them to do so? I will prove to you that this is no mere offspring of my imagination. Some time ago, Lord Lyons wrote to his Government an official despatch, in which the following passage occurred: "Sverai of the leaders of the Democratic party sought interviews with me, both before and after the arrival of the intelligence of Gen. McClellan's dismissal. The subject impermost in their minds, while they were speaking to me, was naturally that While they were speaking to me, was naturally that of foreign mediation between North and South. Many of them seemed to think that this mediation must come at last, but they appeared to be afraid of its coming too soon. It was evident that they appre-hended that a premature proposal of foreign inter-yention would afford the readical party a means of reviving the violent war spirit, and thus of defeat-ing the powerful plans of the conservatives. They appeared to record the present moment as peculiarly rageous, mortal, offence-without saying a word. Meanwhile murmurs of indignation rose against vention would afford the radical party a means of reviving the violent war spirit, and thus of defeat-by the powerful plans of the conservatives. They appeared to regard the present moment as peculiarly that it would be essential to the success of any pro-posal from abroad that it should be deferred until the control of the Executive Government should be in the hands of the conservative party." Foreign Powers hwing at last found a pretext for officially meddling with our difficulties, and, indeed, this seems to be

conditions: first, an abandonment of some essential point determined by the national election of 1860, for that was the occasion of the secession of the rebels; and, secondly, the stipulation that the rebels shall give up the struggle andireturn to their allegiance. Every sensible man knows that the rebels will cer-tainly reject a compromise, containing the second stipulation, as long as they entertain any hope of achieving their independence. The question arises whether it would be good policy to offer the first even by way of experiment. I want you to understand that a compromise in

even by way of experiment. I want you to understand that a compromise in any case, even if it could be effected, would be utterly inadmissible as a measure of peace. I want you to understand that there can be no compromises consistent with the safety of the Republic. It is said that the Constitution is founded on compromise, and so it is; but then there is one thing in the Con-stitution that is not founded on compromise, which and so it is; but then there is one thing in the Con-stitution that is not founded on compromise, which does not admit of any compromise, and is, in the very nature of things, absolute and imperative. It is the principle that when the will of the majority, upon a question constitutionally subject to be de-elded by the majority, is once expressed and pro-claimed in a constitutional manner, the minority is absolutely and unconditionally bound to submit. I Anylenge 1 There is no expluing about this princiabsolutely and unconditionally bound to submit. [Applause.] There is no cavilling about this princi-ple. It is the very foundation of republican go-verment. He who loves the proper rule of democracy will not take it away. Without it the whole edifice will tumble down in a mass of chaotic, shapelees ruins. The observance of this principle is the fundamental obligation of the oitzen. Every measure of policy may be subject to compromise, but this fundamental obligation is not. It can be bound to no conditions, for if it were, it would cease to be absolute. Let us apply it to our case. A constitutional election was held in 1860. All the constitutional requirements were strictly iulfilled. Abraham Lincoln received a constitu-tional number of votes, for the Presidency of the United States; and because the majority who elected him entertained certain ideas of public policy obnoxious to a minority, that Unital humber of votes for the Presidency of the United States; and because the majority who elected him entertained certain ideas of public policy obnoxious to a minority, that minority rose in rebellion against the Govern-ment. You now propose to ask that rebellious minority back by relinquishing some of the principles held by the majority. You do ithis because the minority has risen up in arms against the constitutionally corrected with the the second because the minority has risen up in arms against the constitutionally expressed will of the majority. In other words, you, the majority, confess your-selves so far conquered that you will gladly surren-der part of the decision of the ballot-box to the force of arms. And thus far you declare the fundamental obligation of submission to the constitutional ver-diet of the majority not binding. The minority, if it please, can compel the majority to surrender the whole or part of its will. You introduce a new principle in politics by which the verdict of the ma-jority at the ballot box is set aside and appeal to negotiation and arms is made, and not the voting, but the fighting party wins. Do you know what all this means? It means the transformation of that great Republic, the United States, into something like the old republies of Mexico and South America. It means the Grevernment of revolutionary factions, instead of constitutional majorities. It means the Instead of constitutional majorities. It means the introduction of rebellion as a permanent element in our political life. [Applause.] Do not accuse me of seeing spectres. Do not indulge in the value il-lusion that this first great abandonment of the fun-damental obligation will remain ineffectual. Let it be once known that the constitutional majority is ready to be forced into concession, and the idea will have a peculiar charm to reckless and restless minds. The composition of our people will not be what it has been heretofore. It will change. The end of the war will throw a fearful number of reck-less and adventurous spirits upon soclety, ready to nstead of constitutional majorities. It means the

less and adventurous spirits upon solety, ready to to respond to the call of any audacious leader. In an hour they may overleap the accus-tomed boundaries of things. Their warlike habits, added to their warlike tastes, will stimulate them to wild autonymous and the Union. And, moreover, this declaration will make Euro-pean Governments understand that we do not con-sider this war a failure, nor that we mean to make it so; and that, if they should conclude to give the contect boundaries of things. Their warlike habits, added to their warlike tastes, will stimulate them to wild enterprises, and a ceaseless war of faction would be to them only too welcome. This is the material, and you know where to look for the lead-ers. At this very moment the country is teeming with unscrupulous demagogues, with whom trea-sonable scheming has become a habit. Already we hear of large importations of arms and ammunition, and their distribution among the members of scoret organizations. Already we hear threats of armed resistance to the loyal majorities in case certain in-dividuals are defeated. And you could be willing to open this floodgate of disorder by setting aside the only principle, the great fundamental obligation, that keeps the balance of democratic government. You would inaugurate a system by compromise and concession which pays and promises a premium to revoit. Is it not, indeed, astonishing that among merchants and manufacturers we should find so many advocates of that fatal policy? And this they vainly imagine would lead to peace. Is the peace of Mexico and the South American Republics the peace you want? Is a peace that would make the recurrence of revoit as natural and matter-of-course as a Presidential election—is that the peace you desire? This, then, is compromise as a peace measure. If it remains as a merely experimental engagement, there will result encouragement of the rebels and prolongation of the your I if its it so; and that, if they should conclude to give the rebellion countenance, and aid and comfort, they will never succeed in changing our unalterable de-termination, but may, indeed, succeed in pressing our resentment beyond the limits of mere remon-strance. And as to our detractors abroad, who are so anxious for peace and the cessation of bloodshed, but still more anxious for the breaking up of this Republic; who, when some disaster has befallen us, o blandly endeavor to persuade us that now it is time to stop, that now we can endure it no longer; that after all separation would be best for both par-ties (they omit to speak of third and fourth parties), and that our own welfare would be best, promoted by consenting to it without unnecessary delay, and who, when, in spite of their magnanimous ad-vice, we steadily work on; show their little humor by accusing us of heartlessness and barbarism, fla-voring their urgencies from time to time with a dark rumor of foreign intervention; by this declara-tion we give them to understand, once for all, that they might as well bridle their tender solicitude; that the American people are not acting upon the tion we give them to understand, once for all, that they might as well bridle their tender solicitude; that the American people are not acting upon the vast impulse of passion, but upon convictions broad and deep; that according to those convictions a lasting peace is impossible with disunicn; that, therefore, whatever sacrifice it may cost, the Union must be restored atd will be restored; that this is measure. If it remains as a merely experimental engagement, there will result encouragement of the rebels and prolongation of the var. If it is carried into effect, breaking down the great safe-guard of social order, it will inaugurate an inter-minable war of factions, but no peace. Peace, peace, when there is no peace! There can be no peace through compromise. [Applause.] And now give me leave to sum up what I have said about the peace programme of Chicago. In pro-posing that the war shall bestopped without making any peremptory condition, but merely with a view to what everybody knows there will be no agree-ment, only encourages the rebels to persevere in their resistance. The -result will be either that the Government, if it falls into the hands fof that fparty, will have to recog-nize the independence of the Southern Con-federacy. or after a cessation of bastilities to ac

am not jesting. I mean what I say. This party

am not jesting. I mean what I say. This party must go to pieces, or it must be held together by bargain and sale. If it goes to pieces, well and good; the smaller the pieces the better. [Laughter.] But if it is to be, held together by bargain and sale, what is the price at which the support of the sur-render men can be procured? These party-hacks are not the men who work merely for the gra-tification of another man's ambition. How the leaders of the surrender party press around the throne and claim the forfeit! Will the new war. President then lean for strength upon his brother Pendleton, that most abject and submissive of all Peace Democrats! What will he do with those who talk peace? How magnificent this combination would be! Horatio Seymour as Sceretary of State and chief of the circumlocution office. He would well suit that, for none, as the Convention at On-cago proved, could say more and mean less. [Great laughter.] Then we have Seymour, of Connectient, Secretary of the, Navy; Vallandigham, Secretary of War, and Fernando Wood, in consideration of the peculiar lustre which his honesty sheds upon his talants, [laughter,] Secretary of the treasury. And should such a combination, resorted to as a last refuge, be more wonderful than the harmony of the Chicago Convention ? I am not?jesting in this matter. It is with a sense of relief that I turn from this fearful labrynth of confused contradictions, of dark arrangements, of continually-shifting pretences, to

fearful labrynth of confused contradictions, of dark arrangements, of continually-shifting pretences, to arrangements, of continually-shifting pretences, to another programme of peace policy, which has at least the merit of consistency in its principles, of unyielding firmness in its projositions. It is the platform of the great Union party. [Applause.] Let us examine the wisdom of its policy with a view to the restoration of peace. Its first resolu-tion reds thus.

view to the restoration of peace. Its first resolu-tion reads thus: *Resolved*, That it is the highest duty of every Ameri-can citizen to maintain against all their enemies the in-tegrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we piedge ourselves as Union men, animated by a com-mon sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to all the Gvernament in quell-ing by force of arms the rebellion new raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed againstit. This, at least, is clear and definite. There are no "ifs" nor "buts." Starting from the conviction

"ifs" nor "buts," Starting from the conviction that disunion will bring on interminable conflicts, and that, if in the interest of fear alone the Union must, absolutely must be restored and only our enemies abroad and traitors at home doubt thatenemies abroad and traitors at home doubt that-and that the rebels will not consent to reunion un-less the victories of our army and navy bring them to terms-and only fools doubt that-it is af-firmed that there is nothing left to us but to seek peace by a resort to arms, by vigor and energy in its prosecution of the war, and by a faith-fal and devoted support of the Government in its efforts to secure a speedy and decisive victory. This we explicitly delays to be the sense of the Lowd we explicitly declare to be the sense of the loyal American people. [Applause.] Not one of the points we have won is given up; not one step is done backward; not one advantage gained is done backward; not one advantage gained is jeopardized by a prevaricative policy; and while the Democratic promise of armistice and premature concession, by exhibiting a flagging spirit and a vaciliating purpose, can only serve to encourge the rebels to persevere in their resistance, our in-flexible determination will make them count the cost; and if the Southern people are really tired of the war, if they really want peace, they will at last have to make up their minds, once for all, that' they cannot get rid of this war, with its burdens, and its sacrifices, unless they buy peace at the only price at which it can be bought, the restoration of the Union. And, moreover, this declaration will make Euro-

of practical and experienced operators, and every acility is afforded for acquiring a full knowledge of

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A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.-The familiar adage that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," has found a very striking fulfilment in the success achieved by Mr. J. W. Price, proprietor of the popular Dining Saloons, southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. In fact, Mr. Price has inaugurated a new era in the catering department of Philadelphia, and the result has shown that he was fully equal to the demands of such an interprise. His tables are now quoted by the first gentlemen of

ple? Answer! Bat here we do not stop. The rebellion being besten down, the rebels being obliged to keep peace our city as models of good taste, good cooking, and dining comfort. No one ever goes amiss in or the present by the utter exhaustion of their visiting Price's for a sumptuous meal, as he is preforces, peace must be secured for the future. The pared at all hours, at the shortest notice, to serva Union party presents for this object another resolu-tion. It reads thus: *Resolved*, That we approve the determination of the the choicest dishes that the best market in the tion. It reads thus: Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this po-sible viger to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the pairiotism, tho heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the Ame-rican people to their country and its free institutions. While we all agree that hatred and resentment ought to have no share in the final settlement of our differences, it is declared that the lawful authority of the Government must be vindicated in such a world affords. The finest game in season, meats of the best quality, the choicest wines, and fruit, and ice cream desserts, are among the daily attractions of his bill of fare. CONFECTIONS FOR THE COOL WEATHER .-- The ool weather of the past week has been promptly followed by the annual autumnal confectionery preparations of Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., the enterprising Confectioners, No. 318 Chestnut street. A glance at their splendid stock will show that this firm has lost none of its fame for originating popuof the Government must be vindicated in such manner as to leave the fundamental obligations of lar novelties. They use only the finest and purest manner as to leave the fundamental obligations of the citizen towards it no longer in doubt. In other words, if you have a matter of principle or of policy to discuss, to defend, to carry there are the means to discuss, to defend, to carry it. If you succeed, well and good. If you fail, you must try again by the same means or give up. But whoever rises in re-bellion against the will of the majority, constitu-tionally expressed must be brouted to submit to it materials in manufacturing, and, doing the largest trade in the confectionery department in this city, the prices are unusually low-a fact that is worth considering. THE MOST PERFECT SEWING MACHINE OF THE AGE .- The course of the "Florence Sewing Mabeinder against the wint of the majority, consider-tionally expressed, must be brought to submit to it unconditionally, so that every man, woman, and child throughout this broad land may know that nothing, nothing at all, can be made by foreibly resist-ing that will. This point once sternly, inflexibly established, no man will henceforth be tempted to thine" has been, we may say, a triumphal march into the affections of the people, if we can judge from the stream of sewing-machine-buying humanity that may daily be seen ebbing and flowing at the Florence" Rooms, No. 630 Chestnut street. This embark in an enterprise which is so perilous and also so hopeless. But the peace of the Republic must not rest upon celebrated machine makes no less than four separate and distinct stitches. It is simply constructed, and submission along; it must be placed upon a solid foundation, by securing the hearty co-operation of the now rebellious people in the future develop-nient of the restored union. Then, indeed, peace will be perfect. And this great object is subserved by another proposition submitted by the Union party. It is this: Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the stored this cause, and now performs a greater variety of work than any other sewing machine in use. Every machine is sold with a guarantee to give the purchaser perfect satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

must be restored and will be restored; that this is our set purpose, and that they are not smart enough to coax us out of it, and we humbly suspect not for-midable enough to frighten us out of it. [Great ap-plause.] Finally, this will tell our friends abroad, they being true to us, we shall be true to them; that they not only will be protected against their aid becoming a sacrifice, but will once have the satisfac-tion of having contributed to the success of the greatest cause of this country. And now I appeal to you, Union men, and I ap-peal to you also; Bemocrats, is this or is it not the only policy worthy of the great American peo-ple? Answer!

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PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS LIFE.

enth. This institution, since its establishment in 1844. has steadily increased in the number of its students and in facilities for imparting practical business knowledge. Within the pastyear five hundred stu-dents have been in attendance, the largest number ever known by any similar institution in this city or State. Its reputation for superior instruction extends over the whole country, and the knowledge gained here has already proved a fortune to many a young man. The readiness with which its graduates obtain lucrative situations, and the large number of applications made to the College for them, attest the appreciation in which it is hold by the

business community. The College occupies the whole upper portion, or three stories, of the large double building at the N. F. corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets, which is well lighted and fitted up in a style of elegance and convenience which is unsurpassed.

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which is so important to a business man, receives especial attention, and is taught by a penman who has few. if any, equals,

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has been opened, and is in charge of one of the best

all the minutize of the profession.

can do so.

EVENING SESSIONS

Students are received at any time, and instructed

gaged in the holy cause of defending their country. In the Word of God some of the most beautiful pas-sages of the Psalmist are devoted to commemoratsages of the Psalmist are devoted to commemorat-ing and praising the deeds of the warriors of old; for even the chosen people of God were, in the exe-cution of His will, compelled to take up arms and battle for their cause. The histories of the ancient republics of Greece and Rome are filled with accounts of the honors bestowed upon these warriors, crowning them with wreaths of laurels, by triumphant proces-sions, in which were exhibited the trophies and pri-soners captured in battle, the whole nonulation sions, in which were exhibited the trophies and pri-soners captured in battle, the whole population turning out to do honor to these heroes. In more modern times nations have adopted various modes of conferring distinctions for military services, by conferring military rank, titles of nobility, estates, and appropriations of money; on the private sol-diers medals and other decorations, together with pensions and endowing institutions, where the aged and disabled soldier can live in comfort and quilet. Nor has our own country been remiss in this re-spect, notwithstanding the off-quoted adage that re-publics are ungrateful. Besides numerous votes of thanks by Congress, the gratitude of our people publics are ungrateful. Besides numerous votes of thanks by Congress, the gratitude of our people for the devotion displayed by soldiers on the battle-field has been testified in many ways; States, counties, and cities have presented lands, houses, Sc. The fairs devoted to raising funds for the Sanitary Commission have been made the means of honor-ing the brave and distinguished, and during the session before the last Congress passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to confer on dis-tinguished non-commissioned officers and privates medals of honor. This is the first occasion on which the men of this army have been so honored; and . medals of honor, i This is the first becasion on which the men of this army have been so honored; and I-deemed it proper, through your, corps commander, to call you together, that the conferring of this dis-tinction might be witnessed by the comrades of the recipients, and that the influence of their example might serve to incite others to emulate their worthy conduct. I wish, moreover, to say to you that although this is the first occasion of the presentation of these medals of honor. I trust, and have reason to believe, the precedent this made will be soon followed by

the precedent thus made will be soon followed the precedent thus made will be soon followed by many other presentations, and that I am now-preparing a list of names of enlisted men who have, from time to time, since my assuming command of this army, distinguished themselves by acts of gallantry in the field, and whose services have been reported officially to the Department. This list I shall transmit to the Secretary of War, and urge on him the justice and expediency of send-ing medals of honor to all mentioned litherein. It has always been my desire promuting to reward the and dige on min the justice and supervised of the results of the second soft of hear of the private soldiers of the army. I have always been my desire promptly to reward the good conduct of the private soldiers of the army. I have always borne testimony to the devotion and bearing of the men of my command, and upon all occasions like the present, where I have had an opportunity to give public expression to my views, I have stated it was to the heroism and gallantry of the private soldiers that our past success in this war was due, and upon which our future success depended. I know, and you know, that, whatever may be the talents or the genius of a command. war was due, and upon which our future success depended. I know, and you know, that, whatever may be the talents or the genius of a command-ing general, and however well laid his plans, un-less he is sustained by the brave hearts and stout arms of his soliders, success will not attend his efforts. I therefore take this opportunity, while re-minding you of how much depends on the indivi-dual exertions of each one of you; to say to you that our countrymen look to you for renewed exertions, to unceasing and persistent efforts to overcome our enemies, and bring this war to a close; and I trust the medals now presented will serve as incentives to urge you to emulate and surpass the deeds of your comrades now about to be honored. Sergeant John H. Shilling, 3d Delaware, Private S. C. Anderson, 18th Massachusetts, and Private George W. Reed, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I now present you with the medals of honor, conferred on you by the Hon. Secretary of War, by virtue of the authority of the Congress of the United States, for your con-spicous gallantry and good conduct displayed in capturing on the field of battle flags from the ene-my. Take these medals, and wear them with ho-norable pride. Preserve them and hand them down to your posterity as testimonials of the faithful manner in which you have discharged your duties and served your country in its hour of trials. Ac-companying each medal you will find a letter from the Secretary of War, to which you are called to re-ply in acknowledgment. Your replies, when made, I shall be happy to transmit to the Department: And now, fellow-soldiers of the 5th Corps, let me agait urge you to emulate the example of these honorable of the and by your future efforts not only deserve similar rewards, but aid in the great work in which we are all eggaged—the overcoming of the

sgaiv urge you to emulate the example of these henored men, and by your future efforts not only deserve similar rewards, but aid in the great work in which we are all engaged—the overcoming of the encmies of our country and the restoration of peace and happiners to the whole land. Dismissing, as now useless to discuss, all questions as to the origin of this war, we have daily and hourly evidences that it exists, and that it can only be terminated by hard fighting and by determined efforts to overcome the armed foces of the Government. Nor do I think it proper to raise here any questions as to the policy on which this warshould be conducted. With these ques-tions, as soldiers, we have on thing to do. tions, as soldiers, we have nothing to do. Their dis-cutesion among you is not only useless, but pernicious. Our policy is to fight, and the only question as to the conduct of the war pertinent for us to discuss is how best we can defeat those who are in arms with the land. best we can defeat indee who are in arms with the avowed purpose of destroying that Government under which, for three-quarters of a century, we had lived a united and happy people, almost reaching a point when we would have ranked among the first Powers on the earth. Our duty is to compel submis-sion found have easied with the consent of the very people who now rebel against them, on the special pies of self-government. This duty is no easy task, as we here present well know for it is no more the site. pies of sen government. This only is no easy task, as we here present well know; for it is no more than right to admit that our foes hight with a bravery and determination worthy of a better cause. But it is a duty which I know you will all discharge at every scorlice, and I earnestly pray the Ruler of the Uni-verse that in His infinite wisdom and mercy He may so ofder events that, through your bravery and devotion to the cause, our events may be mede to devotion to the cause, our enemies may be made yield, and the cause of truth and justice prevail, so that, peace being restored to the land, the flag of our justices hourded and respected from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, we may be enabled to

return to our homes and families to receive those honors a grateful country is ready to bestow.

BY GENERAL FOSTER. NEW YORK, Sept. 16 .- The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, S. C., on the 13th inst., arrived this The Palmetto Herald says that the steamer Con-

necticut, bound for Mobile, put into Port Royal on the 13th, to repair a leak in one of her bollers. General Foster has ordered a draft of all the able bodied colored citizens in the department.

NEW YORK CITY.

(Special Correspondence OThe Press.] NEW YORK, September 16, 1864.

ABRIVAL FROM PORT ROYAL-A DRAFT ORDERED

A NEW CANDIDATE. Despite the inflammation of the World, on behalf of young Mr. McClellan, and the frantic endeavors of kindred journals to hide the defection of the ultra Copperheads, the fact is peculiarly apparent to all. - The editors of this ultra stamp have held a meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the purpose of considering how to escape the acquisitive youth. This is the result :

Monroe to-day, somewhat disabled.

Resolved, That a call be addressed to the Jeffersonian Democrats to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the course of the present month, for the purpose of appointing a candidate.representing that branch of the Democratic party which the letter of General McClellan completely ignores. It is stated that Mr. Charles O'Conor, the emi nent Irish lawyer of this city, is the prospective can

didate. Very certain it is that he would prove one. of the most popular of nominees with his party. CATHOLIC MATTERS.

A new monastery has been erected just out of Hoboken, and is at present attracting many visitors. Its denomination is "Saint Michael's." The priests in charge are Italian. Quite a number of Sisters of Charity have latter. ly arrived from France, some of them bringing vari-

ous gifts to the churches. These women, arrayed in black, with their strange white bonnets starched marvellously, never fail to attract respectful attention in the streets. They are a glft of the picturesque to us who do not know what it is to be picturesque ourselves. And one of these stately, unsmiling and unloving Norman Sisters moving through a crowd "leavens the whole," and cheats us temporarily into the idea that we are not quite so hard and prac tical as the world would have us.

PERSONAL. Gen. Hookor is at the Astor House. Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is at the same place. A serenade was given to the latter gentleman last evening, and after a collation, partaken of by admiring friends, speeches and toasts were indulged in, and a general interchange of sentiments. Gen. Franklin was present and participated. It is asserted this morning that Rufus S. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port, has been removed, and that the would-be-ubiquitous Mr. A. Wakeman, P. M., has been appointed to the vacancy. It is also rumored that Mr. A. J. Williamson, editor of the Sunday Dispatch, succeeds to the Postmaster-

ship. Dudley Kayanagh is still the billiard champion of America. He beat Tieman in last evening's match, thereby winning \$1,000, and the "golden cue " Tieman made only 927 points out of the 1,500. The Rev. Dr. Potts, of the University Place Church, died vesterday morning, at the age of sixtythree. He was formerly settled in Natchez, Miss.

[By Telegraph.] ABBIVAL OF WOUNDED. The steamer Baltic arrived to-day from Fortress Monroe with sick and wounded soldiers.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Arrived brig Pino, from Antwerp, Inguinish Bay, C. B., Sept. 16.

The bark Sophia McKensil, of New York, in ballast, bound to Dalhousie, went ashore on Broad Cove, night before last, during a fog, and became a total wreck. The crew were all saved. THE "NEW NATION" STOPPED BY AN INJUNCTION. The publication of the New Nation was stopped to-day by an injunction issued by Judge Suther-

THE INJUNCTION ON THE "NEW NATION ! The Supreme Court injunction, put to day upon the New Nation (Fremont's organ), referred only to the imitation printed by General Oluseret. The regular paper goes to press to-night. The difficulty in the matter, as is inferred from a copy of the suppressed sheet, seems to have been an attempt on the part of General Oluseret to turn the paper over to a person who has not hith to appeared prominently as a possible candidate for the Presidency.

ENPLOSION OF A STRAM-TUG. The steam tug A. B. Saunders exploded her boller this morning, on the East river. The vessel was blown to pieces. She was racing with another tug at the time. The captain (Boyle) had both arms. and legs broken, his injuries being mortal. Five of the crew have not been found, and are supposed to be drowned or killed by the explosion. One man escaped by swimming. A piece of the boat fell in a marble yard on the shore, severely injuring a man | requires the co-operation of Jefferson Davis.

which the rebels offer us peace are known to us II. It is the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy; it is the cession of all the States claiming to belong to the Confederacy, with the addition of Missouri, Maryland, and Ken. tucky, and the District of Columbia. It may be said that modesty is not one of their virtues, but they may yield a point or two in time. [Laughter.] Although our people have made up their minds upon these propositions of the rebels. yet there are some persons who really seem to believe in the possibility of peace on such terms. Let me ask whether the separation can be made and whether peace may be thus attained, and second. ly, whether it would be a desirable peace? What shall be the boundary line? If we should take the Rocky Mountains, they would not be too broad to separate two people exasperated by long and bitter feuds. The best national boundaries we can conceive of are the Potomac and the Ohie; south of that line there are two States that would, in any event, be claimed for the Union-Kentucky and Western Virginia. Can we sell our friends there? Can we abandon them to rebel despotism? Impossi" ble. But then it may be said the rebels will continue the war for the sake of Western Virginia and Kentucky. In that case we may as well continue the war for the sake of the whole Union, for the restless and reckless elements in those two States would unite with the restless elements in the Southern States. and peace could not be lasting. Again, the boundary line would cross the Mississippi, and leave the mouth of that stream in the hands of the enemy. The matter is hardly fit for discussion. The Mississippi is the great highway to the Gulf of Mexico. It is the Atlantic Ocean ramified thousands of miles into the interior of the country. Not only is New Orleans its port, but Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and all the other great cities that may spring up upon the banks of its tributaries. If we should give up that stream would it not be as if some person were allowed to have his gripe upon our throat and to tighten his hold upon us whenever he chose ? The people of the United States have bought the Mississippi, once with their money and twice with their blood [Loud applause.] Would the South sell it? No, they would not. Can the North do without it ? No, they cannot. How, then, could these conflict. ing interests be adjusted as between two rival nations ? We should be in constant jeopardy of war, if we should consent to peace upon the basis of separation. Military necessity would become not only an accidental feature of war times, but a commanding element of the Government. Our very safety and security would compel the centralization of power. It must be clear, then, to every candid mind that a settlement on such a basis would be nothing but a mere temporary armistice. The restoration of the Union is a downright, absolute necessity. [Loud cheering.] And that conviction strengthened, what then? The war must be resumed. Under what circumstances? Now we are fighting the rebels alone, then we should fight a well-organized Confederacy, with all her European allies at her heels. Would it not be wisest and most economical after all, now that we have begun, to go through with it ? To you who affect such holy horror of war and blood, let me say that it will be a vast saving of blood and calamity for us to pursue this war to the end instead of running into one which will be interminable. I despair of convincing those in foreign countries who have set their minds against us, but we can make it clear to ourselves

that those who are so clamorous for peace would be still more clamorous for the breaking up of this Republic, and drenching the land with blood, For the sake of peace alone, we must restore the Union. [Prolonged applause.] How ? Either voluntarily, or by the forced submission of the rebels to the Go vernment. There is a party among us which pretends that it can secure the voluntary submission of the rebels. Its policy we have set forth in the fol lowing resolution from the Chicago platform : lowing resolution from the Chicago platform: Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly do-clare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experi-ment of war, during which, under the plea of military necessity, or the war power higher than the Constin-tion, the Constitution, itself has been disregarded in every part, public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the conn-ity essentially impaired, that justice, fummainty, liber-ity and the public weltare demand that immediate ef-forts be made for the cessition of hostilities, with a-view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest-practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal union of the States. They declare this to be the sense of the American

people: I apprehend the American people will ake the privilege of thinking about this matter and xpressing their sense in due time. [Laughter.] This resolution contains two definite propositions and one indefinite proposition : first, that the war is a failure; this clearly is positive. Secondly, that the war ought to cease ; and the third is made with a view to a Convention of all the States. The first two propositions can be carried into effect if it be the sense of the American people that those who adopted them shall be placed in power; but the carrying out of the third proposition

federacy, or after a cessation of hostilities to ac-quiesce in its independence. We shall then have on our hands an endless succession of wars, which in the very nature of things must grow out of dis-union. If the Government, after a cessation of hosthildes, resumes the present war for the Union, we shall labor under immensely greater difficulties than at present, for these reasons: From such a corstion as proposed the rebels will derive such advantages that the struggle will be almost hope-lers, and still as peace is impossible with disunion, it will be as necessary as ever.

Second. By declaring before the whole world that the war is a failure, by demanding its cessation on the score of justice, humanity, liberty, and the pub-lic welfare, by thus declaring the rebels in the right, and our Coronnect is they are rebels in the right, and our Government in the wrong, and thus, by con-demning and virtually abandoning the war for the Union, they invite foreign Powers to recognize the rebel Confederacy, and to throw their whole influence against an unjust, inhuman, and universally ruinous war.

Third. By making the foregoing declarations they turn public opinion in foreign countries against us, and thus contribute to discourage the movements us, and thus contribute to discourage the movements now going on to give us financial aid. And all this while it is certain that the war must be continued, after a useless separation, or resumed at a more distant period. And, finally, by an implicit advancing of the policy of secession to armed rebellion, they propose to set aside the fun-damental, obligation of submission to the constitu-tional will of the majority, to remove the only guar-ance of democratic order, to pay a premium on revolty and to open the flood-gates of civil disorder and wars of factions. This is the programme, these "the inevitable results" And the men who endeavor to create new complications, to increase our diffithe inevitable results: And the men who endeavor to create now complications, to increase our diffi-culties, and aggravate the calamities of the war, are those who call themselves friends of peace. Friends-of peace! Have they not made bloodshed enough that they should strive to make the war interminable? Is not the rebellion strong enough without their aid, and the money, arms, etc., that foreign nations give? Are not our enemies unmerous enough without these triving to enough ereign nations Is not the redefiner strong enough without their aid, and the money, arms, etc., that foreign nations give? Are not our enemies numerous enough without these friends striving to engage foreign nations in their favor? Are not our finances sufficiently em-barrassed without their striving to cut off those channels which are open to us? Have we so many friends in the world that they want to ruin us in the opinion of mankind? Arethey not yet's atiated with ruin and desolation? Do they want new hecatombs of men; and the sacrifice of another half century of sweat and blood, to give them their fill? And these men have a front brazen enough to ask your votes, telling you that they will give you peace. There are shore pirates, who in the night set out false lights on the ocean shore, when the weather is thick and stormy, to deceive and entice the tossed mari-ner into the fatal breakers, and then to plunder the ship whilst pretending to save it. Americans, I en-treat you to beware. That light is a false light! There is no safe harbor behind it. There are no-thing but, rocks, reefs, breakers, shipwreeks, and ruin. That is the effect of their cry of peace. But what shall we say of their nations 1 and the plander the which the rebel emissaries at Niagara Falls had made it we might understand, but that American what shall we say of their patriotism 1-their plat-form? If the rebel emissaries at Niagara Falls had made it we might understand, but that American citizens--sons of the great and happy free States--should have assisted can scarcely be conceived by the free American heart. We can scarcely believe it. [Loud and continued applause.] That platform ! Show me the man who likes it most--he hates us worst. Show me the bitterest enemy of this re-public--he will erave a clance to vote for it. Show me the vilest villain in all rebeldom--he who never prayed--he will sink upon his knees and pray for its success. [Great applause.] When we want to be particular in designating all that was humilia-ting to our patriotic pride, all that was runnous to the honor and safety of the Union, all that was con-temptible and dastardly treacherous in the conduct of our national affairs--li we want to designate all this by one name, we call it James Buchanan ! [Laughter and cheefs.] We thought that period in our history might be consigned to oblivion as it had been consigned to shame--but, alas ! though Buchanan is dead and buried, [laughter,] those who indulged in the soothing delusion that such a man could leave any progeny were much mistaken. [Laughter,] He did, and they net not long ago in the Chicago Convention. The laurels of their father do not let them sleep. I see again the cuming twinkle of the eye-the white neck tie. They try to adjust it like a halter around the throat of the Republic to choke her to death. The sons are greater than the sire. What he did was as a weak old man, whose life had been spent in the constant exercise of his knee-joints. [Laughter] Who, when the rebellion raised its Gorgon head, had neither the firmness of a patriot, nor the courage of a traitor. [A pplause.] Their work was done after the blood of thousands of noble men had stained the battle field , aiter money had been poured out like water. They did it after our invin-cible navy had battered down Southern forts and were commanding Southern w were commanding Southern waters-[applause]; when the hero of Vioksburg was thundering at the gates of Richmond-[enthusiastic applause]; while our victorious flag waved over Atlanta. [Thunders of [applause]. Poor old man! hide thy head in shame, for thou canst no longer claim proud pre-eminence in baseness. There are those-the makers of that platform-who laugh thy iniquity to score. And upon that platform a soldier has been placed, one who once commanded the armies of the Republic. Was there ever a man more cruelly insulted by his friends? [Laughter.] A general nominated for the Presidency for the purpose of trading away other men's victories, to make the successes of others useless! He did not resent the insult. No! he endured it-this out-rageous, mortal; offence-without saying a word.

by another proposition submitted by the Union party. It is this: *Resolved*, That as glavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defence, has simed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amend-ment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States. To the sympathizers with rebellion do we say, you try in vain to stop this nation's march by throwing yourselves under her feet. Come with us if you will; or we will march over you, if we must. Long continued applause.] In every pulsation of the popular heart, in every breeze there is victory; at d in the midst of the din and confusion of the conflict there stands the National will undisturbed, in monumental repose, and gives his quiet comin monumental repose, and gives his quiet com-mand : For the great Empire of Liberty, Forward ! General Schurz retired amid deafening applause. When the appiause for Mr. Schurz had isubsided. the whole audience joined in an uproarious cry for Hon. Wm. D. Kelley. In response he came forward and said that he only appeared on the stage at the kind invitation of the Union League, and that he would address them on the great issues of the day. in that hall, next Thursday evening. The vast audience then separated. IMMENSE UNION RATIFICATION MEETING IN CAMDEN. Camden court-house was jammed last night by a formal ratification meeting of the friends of Lincoln and Johnson. It was estimated to be the largest and Johnson. It was estimated to be the largest assemblage Camden has ever known. The Hon. A. G. Cattell presided, assisted by several vice presi-dents and secretaries, and stirring resolutions were adopted. Hon. A. G. Keasber, of Newark, made a power ul address in favor of the Union and against the Democratic platform and candidates, and the Hon. James M. Scovel addressed the vast audience at length mon the same issues and the men of the at length upon the same issues and the men of the hour. The meeting closed with cheers for the whole ticket, and with a determination to redeem New Jersey in November. TWENTY-FOURTH WARD MEETING.

THE PARABOLA SPECTACLES, sold only by E. Borhek, Optician, No. 402 Chestnut street, have a direct tendency to improve and strengthen the vision. At whatever angle the eye may glance the power of the lens will be equal, for every angle will e a conic section, and as such have the same refractive power as lines drawn perpendicular to the axis of the lezs.

PERSONS suffering from deafness, impaired sight, hroat diseases, catarrb, and asthma, should not fail to read Dr. Von Moschzisker's advertisement in to-day's Inquirer. It contains an extract of an editorial of last evening's Telegroph, which speaks of his wonderful apparatus. The apparatus can be seen at his office, 1027 Walnut street.

THE DRAFT. - The subject uppermost in the minds of those liable to it is the Draft. Whethen it would be, or would not be, has been the question. All the while, the draft on the splendid coal stock, lowever, of Mr. W. W. Alter, 957 North Ninth treet, has been in progress and is likely to continue, as his coal is the best and his prices reasonable.

SECURE YOUR NEGATIVES .- The negatives by Broadbent & Co. and by Wenderoth & Taylor, taken between June, 1862, and June; 1863, are about to be effaced. All persons who desire to purchase any for preservation are requested to make immediate application to Wenderoth & Taylor, Nos. 912 and 914 Chestnut street.

OUR FOREST SCENERY .- Our forest scenery is now assuming its autumn dress; the maples are turning blood red, and the other trees will soon follow suit in yellow, brown, and orange. Men should not be less wise than senseless woods and wilds, and they should follow the example of the latter by dressing to suit the season. To do this most elegantly and economically, it is only necessary to pay visit to the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street

" Now westlin' winds and slaughterin' guns

So sang Scotia's pleasant bard in past years, and

t is as true to day ; but some of the poetry is gone

hink of the sportsman now on the heather, but of

the gallant Zoo Zoo in the trenches. Whether in

the camp or on the heath, the greatest comfort at

this season is comfortable clothing, and that to suit

both situations is to be had at the first-class estab-

Bring autumn's pleasant weather."

as regards the "slaughterin' guns."

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,

We don't

TWEATLEBOORTH WARD RESILING. The loyal citizens of the Twenty-fourth ward as-sembled last evening at the rooms of the National Union Association, Market street, above Thirty-third, to form a ward campaign club. Mr. Theo. M. Wiltberger was called to the chair, Mr. Chas. above Sixth. BARGAINS IN CLOTHING, Bargains in Clothing, Bargains in Clothing, Githens acting as secretary. The meeting was ad-dressed by Wm. Nicholson, Esq. Bargains in Clothing,

CORN VINEGAR.

CORN VINEGAR. The season for pickling is at hand, and for this purpose the public have at command, at very reason-able rates, a choice article, known as corn vinegar. This material was introduced within a year or so by Messrs. Deming & Oo., who have, by this time, realized the practical effect of that passage in Shak-speare, about a certain tide in the affairs of man-kind, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. The genitemen who have submitted it to the people have fairly flooded every body with corn vinegar. It is in all well-kept households; pickling establish-ments; both here and abroad, have been made by enterprising proprietors to bring the desired article to the very doors of the residents. See the array of the names of grocers where it can be had. A chemi-cal analysis of this vinegar was made some time since, and the result was highly satisfactory. It is entirely free of drugs of any kind, and pickles may be kept in it good and sound for many years.

be kept in it good and sound for many years. RELIGIOUS.

SERMONS ON THE MEDIATION OF CHRIST.

lishment of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental. The series of sermons on this important subject, by T. H. Stochton, pastor of the Church of the New Tes-tament, at Eleventh and Wood streets, is to be re-To FARMERS .- The editor of the Bridgeton (N. J.) Pioneer says: "The Agricultural Chemical Company's Fertilizers are a genuine article.' Last newed, Providence permitting, to morrow afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. At the time of the suspension of this year we used a moderate quantity of their Pabulette on wheat, which produced an abundant crop both series, some months ago, the particular topic of the Millenium had been reached, the design being to of straw and grain. The grain was much more abundant and the h

No. 609 Chestaut Street.

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ori, specially prepared by this journal.	honors a grateful country is ready to bestow.		requires the co-operation of Jefferson Davis.	hands of the conservative party." Foreign Powers	neither repudiated nor approved, but ignored the	discuss, in two sermons, the two main theories of	of straw and grain. The grain was much
	At the close General Warren rose and proposed	there.	The Democratic party cannot have a Convention of	having at last found a pretext for officially meddling	I BIBLIOFILL AND ACCONTED the nomination of onwhites 1	the second advent of Christ-the premillennial and	(WOULDALL BUILLIE DOADS Dottor Blind IL.
WASHINGTON.	three shoers for the Commendation fore and proposed	ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.	all the States unless such be the sense of Jefferson	with our difficulties, and, indeed, this seems to be	He brought the art How-not-to-say it, to a state of great perfection, in a skilfully worded political let	postmillennial. The last sermon then delivered	I used Viller lerthizers in the same Sala m
	three cheers for the Commander of the Potomac	The prize steamer A. D. Vance arrived here this	Davis and the States in rebellion. [Applause.] If	I THE OF A DEW APENEV IN LOG ALLAIRS OF THIS CONT.	for But that was not the first mallical latter		i one rabulcele was much less while the en-
	Army, which were accorded with so much enthu-		it should be, what then? On that point the Chicago	i nent-an agoney which fortunately was unknown to	his life. He had written another a moar before	of making the matter the more interesting and	I GUGGU Was HUGH GTOSTOP then when at a
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1864.	siasm that the very welkin rank.	THE GOLD MARKET.	platform says nothing, but this is what the Amari	us as long as the country was one; and that agency	1 1 hat lotter endersed the principles and advocated	complete now, it is proposed to repeat this sermon to-morrow afternoon.	lime or barnyard manure had been liberall
BRIVALS OF DESERTERS-THEIR STATE-	The army is in excellent condition, and confidence	Gold closed at the evening exchange at 221%.	can people want to know. Stopping the war is just	is foreign influence. That once admitted, as it will	the election of Judge Woodward to the Governor.	Rev. Mr. Clark, of the Presbyterian Church, will	Office of the Company, No. 413% Arch street
	of success is stamped on every face. Our military		what Jeff Davis wants, and the Convention of all the	be by the adoption of the Chicago policy, foreign influence will have the casting vote in all that pends	ship of this State. Who was Judge Woodward ?	I pro- ab in the marring of 701- otologit	arch streat
MENTS.	and naval successes have had a wonderful effect,	BALTINOBE.	States is just what he does not want. Will you ac-	between us and the South. We shall not have two	You know better than 1 can tell you that he was a Peace Copperhead, and went as far as any of them	I SOUTH STREET PRESEVTERIAN OUTDOOD	WHO MINDS A COLD?-It seems a small
Seventy-eight rebel deserters arrived here this	even on the most habitual grumbler. The weather		quiesce in this experiment for the benefit of the	great Powers on this continent, but four, and all but	dated to go When was this letter written ? The	This church, located in South streat hat	and in consequence is usually ablowed to ha
orning from City Point by the steamer Vanderbilt.	is cool and dry.	BALTIMORE, September 16.	Confederacy, or will you resume the war? What	one hitterly against rennion Whatever our ultimate	circumstances are significant. We had been do	Lieventh and 'i waitch is now in a new-	own way, and yet how frequently a neglected
hey represent Florida, Georgia, North Uarolina,	REORGANIZATION OF THE 5TH CORPS-ORDERS RE-	UNEASINESS AMONG SECESSIONISTS.	in the name of common sense will you do? Here we	i decision may be aller such developments whether	tested at Chickamanes the arrow in Winder -	L condition Linder the cherce of the summer of	ends in Bronchillio on Oceanonity a neglecte
ennessee, and Virginia regiments. They say that	LATING TO DISLOYAL INHABITANTS WITHIN THE	The late order of Gen. Sherman in regard to his	stand before such a jumble of nonsense that our	tion, and then, after a short breathing spell, launch	in a critical condition, its campaign having come to		ends in Bronchitis or Consumption? Why no
LCO General GRANT'S order, grant mouthance to	LINES.	mode of dealing with Secessionists causes a great	beade here to not a jumple of nonsense that our	into the confusion of a new conflict, there is one			a cold in time, then, and by using at once
creised by rebel officers to prevent desertions	BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 14 The following	deal of uneasy fluttering in that body here. A few	heads begin to reel, and we can make nothing	thing certain : we, shall find the South so immense-	is most interesting for the people to re-		JAINE'S EXPROTORANT, which for thirty ve
any deserters have been shot while endeeroning it	General Orders, have just been issued :	indignant comments, and a comparison favorable to	farther out of this Ohicago platform. But let us	by strengthened, that, if for a people like this and	member when they come to propio how he	which add much to the internal and external ap-	I PECH & STUDIED FORMANY for all Comments
make their way to our lines. Fliteen of there	HUADONARTERS, STH ARMY OORPS Sout 10	Butler, is about the extent of their condemnation	pass to another consideration bearing upon this	task could be hopeless, this would be hopeless in-	Sucke after a defeat. [Annlause] We will see	pearance of the structure.	avoid those dreadful alternatives?
certers belonged to the 11th Florida Regiment	General Orders No. 85-ExtractBy authority	and protest at present.	question. We have some means of ascertaining the	deed. And in the same measure as the South will			WHAT IS NTEANT
high entered the Confederate service eleven him	from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the fol-		sentiments of the rebel leaders, and I call upon any	be strengthened by this Chicago policy, so we shall be weakened. I have already alluded to the de-		CITY ITEMS.	IS BE INHAMMATION of the base it
ad strong and which has now less then one built	lowing reorganization of the corps is ordered, and	Bounty jumpers, both male and female, continue	man to tell me did he ever see the least indication	be weakened. I have already alluded to the de- moralization and disintegration of our military	in case of defeat again. [Laughter.] I do not insinuate that the General was dishonest in his		
d men. These deserters say the rebel army is	lowing reorganization of the corps is ordered, and	to thrive; but the authorities are active, and	of a willingness on the part of the rebel Govern	strength, but that is not all. At present	letter. He means what he says now; he meant	THE WHEELER & WILSON STUTTE	
ng rapidly filled up with conscripts, and large	will be carried into effect immediately :	scarcely a day passes that several are not detected	ment even to take into consideration & proposition	the enlighter of opinion of the liberal masses	what he said then. The General is a gentleman	I WE DELIGVE LEAT THE Introduction	the breast. It usually comes on with a little
	First. The 4th Division, 5th Army Corps, is dis-	and made to suffer the penalties.	looking toward the restoration of the Union? Th	of Europe is on our side. That opin-	but his letter furnishes a fair indication of the	chines has been the means of prolonging the lives of	ness, followed by
	continued.	AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.	rebels know full well that any offer of compromise	ion may in a crisis prove strong enough to	L'holigy we may look to from that much		ness, followed by a moderate cough, with
ir camps nearly every day. Many of them will	Second. The following regiments, belonging ori- ginally to the old 1st Army Corps, and now serving	It is rumored here that a distinguished military		expect that opinion to be true to us if we are	answer is this: "While I detest that sort of peace	thousands of women, and we cannot see how any	
fight, which is a fact known to the officers, who	Will Life DE STA 24 Thylaigne and frameformed to the	chief is in this city, whose destination is the Shenan-	and diversity of sentiment prevailing among us,	tread crous to ourselves? You have heard of the	spirit I am afraid of that sort of war spirit." [Laugh- ter.] He is for peace when the horizon is gloomy.	sensible man could allow his wife, sister, or mother	
	W JANEUR WIST Popparturents 1103 Demonstrania	doah Valley. A train was kept in readiness all last	and it is singular that as a matter of possibility	neople of Germany pouring their gold lavishly into	1 lor war when it is brucht. To this foin man h		
		evening for some purpose, and this may have given	they have not at least indicated a desire to make	I the treasury of the United States. You have	Datriousm what we want? What if to morney an		
ey belonged to a Virginia regiment, and all four "	sylvania, 56th Pennsylvania, 76th New York, 95th New York, 147th New York,	rise to the rumor.	they have not at least indicated a desire to make	heard of a loan of a thousand million of dollars	UDIOWATO accident shand overtake our comment	I soon gay for itself a hundrad, times over in the	
Thom do one owned time. Wit of those it	LURITO, TOB 190th and tor-t m		an advance towards negotiation. But did not Mr.	having been offered, and heing now in progress of negotiation. Would those people who are standing	will this country stand the test? It is in the	1 Saving of health and time We have twied the	
serters took the oath at City Point before being		CALIFOBNIA.	Benjamin, in his letter to Mr. Mason, say the re-	by us so generously in our embarrassments have	hour of darkness the country needs most the unswerving devotion of her sons. [Great ap-	Wheeler & Wilson machine in our own family and	
ought to this city, and Colonel Twomawar this		and the state of the	cognition of the Confederacy is the absolute sine	done so if they did not trust in our ability and de-	plause.] And this armness will have to stand	Bearly all our friends have them in use, and we can	
the second second all and a second	Fourth. The prospect of filling up the corps ren-	MINING, COMMERCIAL, AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS.	qua non to all negotiations ?. Yet in the face of all	termination to carry through the war 1. And now	1.3. Singular test. We shall have the greatest.	COndently recommend them as being the best some	
rtation North.		SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 Matters in the State	this, men at Chicago dared to hold out to the Ame-	they are told by a party that boasts of being about	1 3D DODESL DUL DOL VETV INDEXIDLE OBORGOTAN A.	Ing machine for all family nurnoses They are	I PAWOOLDE CHO COUPLE RIIG SHOTING ALL
	three brigades to a division, and each division commander will arrange his brigades, as he may	are quiet, but prosperous. The depression in	rican people the promise that the rebels would	to grasp the reins of government that the war is a	1 DOD COMMINING "DOTO 12 DO A MONIMUM L. 1	stand a contract of the standard	the way to will click is sisken
	think best.	mining stocks has not affected whatever the actual	sgree to come back, and on this ground dared tood	failure, and must be given up. You who are so clamorous about the condition of our treasury, do			IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONA
d to escape the heel of the tyrant and gain a foot	By command of Major General Warren.	development in the yield of gold and sliver, which	vise you to stop the war. This absurdity spacks of	you call that raising our credit abroad ? Truly, if it	self alone, but by these who made him ; and there is no. American who will forget that the strength of		PLAINTS.
d where civilization exists.	FRED T. Town		schemes that shun the light, and well might the	were your avowed object to reduce the Government			Dr. Jaune's Experience
그는 것은 것을 잘 하는 것은 것을 잘 잘 못 하는 것을 가지 않는 것을 가지 않는 것을 가지 않는 것을 수 있다. 나는 것을 하는 것을 수 있다. 나는 것을 하는 것을 수 있는 것을 하는 것을 수 있는 것을 것을 수 있는 것을 수 있는 것을 것을 수 있는 것을 것을 수 있는 것을 수 있는 것을 것을 수 있는 것을 것을 것 같이 않는 것을 것을 것 같이 않는 것을 것 같이 없다. 것을 것 같이 않는 것을 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없다. 것 같이 않는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없다. 것 같이 않는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없다. 것 같이 않는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없다. 것 같이 않는 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없다. 것 같이 않는 것 같이 않는 것 않는 것 같이 없다. 것 같이 않는 것 같이 않는 것 같이 없다. 것 같이 않는 것 같이 없다. 것 같이 않는 것 같이 않는 것 않는 것 같이 없다. 것 같이 않는 것 않는 것 같이 않는 것 같이 않는 것 같이 않는 것 같이 않는 것 않는 것 같이 않는 것 같이 않는 것 같이 않는 것 같이 않는 것 않는 것 않는 것 않는 것 같이 않는 것 않는 것 않는 것 않는 것 같이 않는 것 않는	Assistant Aojutant General	continues large.	Vallancighams, and Longs, and Harrises vote, for	to total impotency for want of means, to render the			Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford imme
A SIGNIFICANT COPPERHEAD MOTTO.	We will scon be rid of all the natives of this dis.	The usual manufacturing interests are now more	such a resolution is virtually a recognition of the	nation incapable of vigerous movement, your		street, is thronged with purchasers daily,	lief, by removing the difficulty of breat
ne of the transparencies to be borne in the De.	tracted district. The following order seems to make	prosperous than ever.	Confederacy. Suppose that party should be raised	plane could not be more judiciously chosen. We			I THURSDAY BY BY BY DOMATSHID
cratic procession to morrow evening bears this	provision for, their remaining at any place but	The political campaign has been fairly inaugu-	to power. The first act is to propose to Jefferson	hay ask ourselves how a policy so utterly absurd, freckless, and pernicious should flud any supporters		ANOZ can hardly be overestimated. It is scarcely	I STATE WINA VUSION HILLING TOOPLONG
tiful motto : "A Free Ballot or a Free Fight."	within our lines :	rated by a series of meetings of both parties.	Davis a cessation of hostilities. He will at once	P DEDANG TREE, WHOSE SAUSH SANSA and materiation and	and then planed the morid. 1407 enjoyed them.	management to pay that the material as a startually	Laving Indintational in the second of the
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	HEADOUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED	Political	feel himself master of the situation. He will	wet appropriately extinguished Thind the vance in	sould flow the vir abus in order to save their	necessary to say that the prime requisite for this is	parts of the world for over a quarter of a co
DEATH OF 2A PENNSYLVANIAN.	STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Sept. 18, 1864.	UNION CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN DELA-	teel mineen master of the situation. He will		devil produced the compact signed with blood,	well-fitting clothing adapted to the style of the wearer; and we need hardly add (what is so well	I W VOULUCULIV FROMMANDAD AN IL . I
UDOLPH OVELLI, of the 74th Pennsylvania, is	SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 98-[Extract.]-Hereafter.		say, You liave only to negotiate with me on			wearer; and we need hardly add (what is so well	I THE THE LICE HIS HIS IS IN THE FORMER IS AND THE
only death reported from your State at Captain	rations will not be sold to citizens residing within	WIT WINGMAN C.	the basis of the independence of the Con-	of consiliation and compromise. I find it			Agents and Druggists everywhere, from wi
opple office to-day.	the lines of the armies operating against Rich-	WILMINGTON, Sept: 16The Union State Con-	federacy. You have only to raise the block.	in the generous impulses, of magnanimous hearts, which insit that those who are conquered	this world, and then, by playing the good things of the Cevil out of his dure	Diace in Philadelphia of all others to got sinter.	A BIOLO OVELYWIICIE, IFOILI WI
	mond, unless such persons take the oath of alle-	vention assembled at Dover yesterday, at 12 o'clock.	ade and withdraw your, armies ; then, you, will	and hrono ht to tarms should be reatte abad to we be	much for the mis uucs. But this devil will be too	of this character, and in greatest variety, at the	LI. JAIRES DANATIVE
	giance.	The Hon. Nathaniel B. Smithers was renominated	have the kindness to dismiss all the many	1 ante or out and on the out and out of the book and the as of	The work of the light will write the tites a	TOAST MONTAMANTA MILANA AT ALL THE MANAGE	ache, and all billous affections.
The rebels still continue their thieving incursions	Gratuitous issues of provisions will not be made	for Congress on the first ballot.	[applause], and, with a view to all this, you should	offered on our past would necessarily contain two	forfeit will be claimed and taken. [Laugutor.] I	Son. No. 625 Chestnut street under T. Somers &	All of Dr. D. JAVNE & Son'a Family E ere prepared only at No. 242 Chestant street.