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CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Has now open his

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COTLLINE, in colors.

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ALL-WOOL AND UNION REPS,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.

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At one-third less than the present cost of importation

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612 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock

of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice

AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices,

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FINE READY-MADE BOYS' CLOTHING

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to succeed in business is to prepare for it in the best manner, and the most valuable investment you DEAD MREE is to SECURE RECORDER Of Instruction at THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, N. E. CORMER TENTH AND CHESTNUT Streets. an institution affording advantages of the very highest

N.E. CORNER TENTH AND CHESTNUT Streets. an institution afferding advantages of the very highest order, being conducted upon a system of ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING, original and pre-eminently practical, under the management of gentlemen of education and extensive experience in business.

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MUDERN IMPROVEMENTS, and now offers in the substantial and practical value of its course of instruction, and in all its appointments, unequalled inducements to those who would insure succests in any employment or business, by the best preparation for its duties.

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TELEGRAPHING BY SOUND, and all the duties appertaining to Telegraphing as a profession, is practically taught by an operator of eleven years experience; students being allowed after some practice to work on the wires extending the various other offices in and out of the city. In this manner they are fitted for the regular duties common to telegraph lines without another day's practice on any line, and are ready to sit down at the operating table and ean a good salary.

Nowhere elsein the world can such advantages be obtained. Call and read letters from our graduates, who are now scattered all over the country.

Call or send for an Illustrated Circular. Call or send for an Illustrated Circular. self-St L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal. A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made at the Asademy building on and after Monday, August 25, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., au16-mwf18t; Head Master.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COL-Contended the Contended to the Contended ECKENDORFF'S MILITARY ACA-

DEMY will reopen on MONDAY, 19th irst, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESTNUT Streets. For Circulars apply to HOYT & BROTHER, TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, or to Major G. ECKENDORFF, 1903 COATES Street. VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY .-MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, four mites from MEDIA, Pa. Thorough course in Mathematics, Classics, Natural Sciences, and English; practical lessons in Civil Engineering. Pupils received at any time, and of all ages, and enjoy the benefits of a home. Refers to John C. Capp & Son. 23 South Third street; Thos. J. Clayton, Esq., Fifth and Prune streets, and others. Address Rev. J. HERVEY. BARTON, A. M., sel5-toc21 MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. E. HALL will Reopen their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September. au31 1m*

WEST CHESTER FEMALE SEMI-NARY, WEST CHESTER, CHESTER CO., PA. Institution, under the care of Miss P. C. EVANS, essisted by competent teachers, will be opened for the eception of pupils on THURSDAY, the 15th of Septemher next.
Circulars containing terms and other information de-cired, can be had on application to the Principal.
au31-18t MRS. BADGER HAS REMOVED TO AVA No. 1633 SPRUCE Street, where she will resume the duties of her Institute September 19. A large room has been fitted up for healthful exercise

uring recess. Circulars obtained at her residence. CENTRAL INSTITUTE, TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Sept. 5th. Boys prepared for any Division of the Public Grammar Schools, for College, or for Business. pecial attention given to small boys. an 26-1m* H. G. McGUIRE. A. M., Principal. BELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE. A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This Institution, healthfully and beautifully located on the northern limits of Attleboro, Bucks county, Fennsylvania, will open its Winter Session, TENTE Month 1st, 1864. For details, obtain Circular, by addressing the Principals, Attleboro P. O., Bucks co., Ps. ISRAEL J. GRAHAME,

JANE P. GRAHAME,

au31-3m

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, 1008 CHESTNUT, Street. Number of Pupils limited. The Sixteenth Sersion will commence in MONDAY, Sept. 5. WM. FEWSMITH, Principal. MISS E. T. BROWN'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1003 SPRING Street, will open on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th. ang. 1m* MADAME MASSE AND M'LLE, MORIN'S ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at No. 1342 SPRUCE Street. Philadel-phia, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th.

PHILADELPHIA MILITA'RY
SOHOOL (Courtland Saunders' Institute; THIRTY
NINTH and MARKET Streets,) reopens September 6th.
Address Professor E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D. au29-1m THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, No. 2 WEST PENN SQUARE. Du-tles resumed Sept. 5. J. DAVISON, Principal. auxilim-MARY P. ROBESON WILL OPEN her School for Young Ladies at 1613 FILBERT Street, on the 12th of Ninth Month (September).

ACADEMY FOR BOYS, 142 NORTH TENTH Street, Duties resumed Monday, Sept. 5th. au24-1m T. BRANTLY LANGTON, Principal. VOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, S. E. A. M., Principal. VOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL AND AD. Y VANCED CLASSES FOR HOME STUDY, 903 CLINTON St. Formerly Prof. C. D. Cleveland's. Fall Term begins Sept. 16th PLINY E CHASE, Principal; A. E. Jones, A. V. Buffum, Associates. au24-1m*

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH
SCHOOL of H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108
MARKET Street, will re-open on MONDAY. Sept. 5th.
au23 1m* MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1210 SPRUCE Street, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th. The source embraces a thorough English education, with Latin, French, German. Music, Drawing, Painting, &c. au20-8m* BACHMANN, PROFESSOR OF A. MUSIC, and Organist of the Fifth Baptist Church.
Will returne his lessons September 1st. Residence, 922
HPRING GARDEN Street.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY, WILMINGTON, Delaware.
The Fall Session will commence MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1864. For particulars, apply to the Principals, UHARLOTTE and ISABELLA GRIMSHAW, SEIGHTH and WEST Streets. MISS HOOPES WILL REOPEN HER BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at 1409 LOCUST Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September. September.

CERMANTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY GREEN Street, south of Walnut lane, will
reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th.
Circulars, setting forth the Course of Instruction, &c.,
&c., &c., may be obtained at the Seminary,
Prof. WALTER S. FORTESGUE, A. M.,
Principal, O SEIDENSTICKER'S CLASSICAL

MONDAY, Sept. 6. All English branches, Latin, Greek, German, and French taught. Call for a Circular. au20-lm* CHESTNUT-STREET FEMALE SEMI-HESTNUT BIRD and Miss Dillaye will re-pen their Boarding and Day School at No. 1615 HESTNUT Street, WEDNESDAY, September 14th. articulars from circulars. 2018-tool CHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN AT Ninth and Spring Garden will be REOPENED stember 12th, at 1914 MOUNT VERNON Street.
GERTRUDE W. FULTON.
HARRIET B. DARLINGTON.
ul7-tf MARY E. SPEAKMAN. HOSIERY.
GLOVES,
SCARFS,
BUSFENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c.

WOODLAND SEMINARY, 9 WOOD-LAND TREEACE, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

LEV. HENRY LEEVES, A. M., Principal, (late of the hambersburg Seminary.) Session opens September 4th. A Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, Experienced Teachers; instruction solid, choice, and horough. Circulars sent on application. anif-tf HE MISSES CASEY & MRS. BEEBE'S ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING and DAY.
ECHOOL, No. 1703 WALNUT Street, will RE OPEN
on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September. au4-2m

DHILADELPHIA: COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1530 ARCH
Street. Rev. CHAS. A. SMITH, D. D., E. CLARENGE
SMITH, A. M., Principals.
Nisth year. Three Departments: Primary, Acade,
mie, and Collegiale. Full college course in Classics,
Mathematics, higher English, 2nd Natural Science, for
those who graduate. Modern Languages, Music, Painting, and Elocution by the best masters. For circulary,
apply at No. 1530 ARCH Street; or address Box 2611
P. O., Philadelphis.
The next session will commence on MONDAY, September 19th.

of first quality. All styles of Binding.

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BEGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK,
BEGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK,
BEOKER'S PETTY LEDGER,
ACCOUNT OF GAYER. DHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE IN-

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, N. W. corner CHESTNUT WELFTH Streets, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept roth. Number of pupils limited to forty. Price of trition same as last year.

Frice of tuition same as last year.

For references and particulars see Circulars, which
may be had at Mr. Hassard's Drug Store or at the School
Rooms, where the Frincipal, (successor to Charles Shoot,
A. M.,) may be seen every morning between 10 and 11
C'clock.

No. 1301 ARCH Street,
au26-1m MISS C. A. BURGIN'S SCHOOL FOR WIL YOUNG LADIES, No. 1037 WALNUT Street will REOPEN on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th. se7-1m MR. THUNDER, 280 SOUTH FOURTH IVA Street, has resumed his Professional Practice. At home from 2 till 4 o'clock daily.

CEO. W. PETTIT WILL RE-OPEN his Studio for the reception of Pupils in the arts of DRAWING and PAINTING, at No. 100 North TENTH Street, on the 16th of September.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN Street, below LOCUST, Duties resumed SEP.
TEMBER 5.
su25-2m*
Principal TOUCATION. - SCHOOL FOR PRI-Vate instruction, N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Streets, reopens Sept. 12. R. STEWART, se8 12:* Principal.

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.
he scholastic year of ten months commences on the
truebday, the 6th of September next, and closes
the lat of July following.
Oys and young men prepared for College or Business
18 various recurisements e modern languages are taught by native resident hers, who have no connection with any other or catalogues and full information apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M.: WM. F. WYERS, A. M.: Principal.
or, J. HUNTER WORRALL, A. M., Ph. D.: Associate Principal.
WEST CHESTER, Penns. NEW MESS MACKEREL—100 KITTS
new Mess Mcckerel, in store and for sale by
KENNEDY, STAIRS, & CO.,
130 and 133 North WHARVES.

1720-2m

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864. THE YOUNG MCCLELLAN.

Lyrical Effusion on the State of Political Affairs, to be Either Said or Sung. BY CORPORAL LOFTUS O'GRIFFIN, OF THE 9TH SHAMBOOK.

AIR-" The Groves of Blarney." Oh, Trenton city's the finest village For thrade or tillage or dhroivin' fame That e'er was condiured from sea to land'ard The wild Sandspaniard is there quite tame. No situation in all the nation For variation can with it compare: Tis on an oiland of sandy soil, and Bulrushes smoilin' in salubrious air.

For misdemanor or crime insaner, With St. Helana this isle is mate, For there his dwellin' had brave McClellan, With watermelon and potato swate. • The dragon Stantin, for gallivantin'. With an eye to plantin!, he put him there To be Dictathur and King o' Nathur,

Or Medicathur to inspect the air.

Och! forts and trenches he digged with vengeance, His foine inventions too grand to name, With buttress, bastion, such flabbergastion, And more Pd cast in, but you know the same. Och I how the marthyr did protect the wather From inhuman slaughter and invasion by say; He kept the salther as mild as porther. And, nothin' shorter, the water at bay.

IV. But och! 'twas hainious, though extemporaneous, That martial janlus to exoile to Spain; And more's the dolin', there's no consolin' My young Napoleon, it's turned his brain. Twas bloody Jackson, with many a Paixhan, The murtherin' Saxon that shpoiled his case; But of all ingradients the best's obadience. And the worst expadience is a change of base.

Not I the tool to trajuce you cruel, No, no, my jewel, you're a lion flat! By James retratin', we were niver baten, We've too much consatin' to acknowledge that! You led us onward from Malvern downward. The cannons tondhered when we won the day; We fell back blazin', with murther crazin'-Sure, you were gazing from a vessel gay!

Twas thin victorious, we sailed back glorious With joy uproarious to help John Pope: litz-Porter thunderin' despoised his blunderin', And left him wonderin' wid his telescope! Sure, as Pope's a Papist, that joke's the natest, But not the chapest, my gallant Fitz: You have a morbus for habcas corpus,

My jolly porpoise, when court-martial sits!

Thank Fitz, the pandher, me young commandher, Or Pope, the gandher, would have been our chafe! O well ye bate 'em at bowld Antatem The rebels (defate 'em!) till they came to grafe: Such marchin' niver was heard of iver, We crossed the river in a thrice of days; With darin' tragic, we purshooed like magic

With aim stratagic a moightyways! Ah, Mac, avournin', bad 'cess the turnin', One lovely mornin' ve went away: That haythen Hessian, the Administration. With murtheration, he did you slay. "O, let me lade 'em, my troops so nate, then Or share their fate, then," I heard you cry. Your eyes were swellin' with grief excellin'-

Och! George McClellan, why didn't you die? Howld up, my hearty, my Buonyparthy, You've named for President a New Jarsey residen And you're not hesitant to accept that fate! Mind that, owld Stantin, and stop your rantin';

Bad luck, you bantlin', hear that agen! The Dimmycrats spoutin' and the people shoutin' At you for floutin' bowld McClenagin! Mac! you'e play-actor of high characther! A noble facthor, and statesman woise. You'd save the nation by murtheration,

With conciliation, the best devoise." State Rights, shecession, is not rame, speche with furies, and thrial by juries, With Daniel Voorhees and Vallandigham. We won't get agurs in pulling traygurs

To help the naygurs, the haythen elves. No. 'tis their nayturs, the ugly craythurs, Against the traitors to help themselves. Conciliation with parturbation And riotation is your design, With insurrection for free protection; Och! that's perfection, my janius fine.

Ho! by St. Jargo, you've laid embargo On all Chicargo, wid your letter bright! It must have plagued you that same to write! They're wakin' natur each Pacificatur. They call you thraiter to the cause of Pace, Och millia murdther, I'll go no furdther, Was aught absurdher than this same case?

Whist! Mac! in private, what do you drive at? Is't Pace you connive at, my son of fame? Och! how you splutter, my young eve-shutter. You've been defamer of that noble dhramer. Horatic Seymour and his joiant brood, The grand Fernandy, the foine Vallandi-

Gham, he's the dandy that's opposed to blood! Och ! bother, bother, will ye quit the pother? Are ye this or t'other? Spake plain, my boy! Is in your raison, me jewel joy! There's many quoiet who wait your folat

For row or riot, or a bloody spray. Ye hear them dinnin "Whoroo! McClinnin! "Sure, he'll be winnin on election day! Not you, me Phanix! your dioramics And monogramics are moighty good; But, you're no masther for that same blasther, The devil's plasther, Fernandy Wud. Old Uncle Abraham you would belabor 'im,

And all the Paces may go to blazes Till this war cases; now, that's my say. D've moind the blarney of Philip Kearney? He's gone his journey, the darin' knoight! Ah! Mac, my jewel, you're food for fuel, You've spoiled your gruel, my darlin', quite: 'Tis Grant's the lader, as bold as Cosar Or Nebuchadnazur, that wins the day;

But ye can't sabre 'im out of the way;

Och! Mac, you owel, you may howld your jowel. For be my sowel, he's the man for me! I'm no precisian or politizhun, But my profishun I may defoine: Tis Constitution widout Confusion, Wid Resolution and Janius foine: For Operation on every station, And Confiagration and War subloime;

Wid Subjugation and Emancipation And Pacification all the toime!.. Twes thus, while musin', wid joy transfushin' And much profosshun, I thought apace: The best of ingradients it is obadience, And the worst expadience is a change of base, Wid you, my jo, Mac, I used to roam, Mac By the Potomac in the days o' dhree, And thus I thought o'er the field o' slaughther By the pleasant wather of the Chickahominy.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAO, Sept. 12, 1864.

"Republican Invincibles." To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Can you inform me whether there has been any effort made to reorganize the famous organization above named, which took such an active part in the great successful campaign of 1860? I am very desirous that a reorganization should take place, and know of many who are ready and willing to take an active part. My idea is that they should be equipped, as in 1860-cap, cape, and orch. As long as we have no organization of the kind, and to make this the leading club, I propose hat every member of 1860, as well as all other per sons who are desirous of rendering yeoman service as did their brothers of 1860, should address a note

to "J. H. P.," Press office, giving name and place of residence, so that we could arrange to meet together and make immediate preparation for an effective organization Respectfully yours, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864. Politics and Geography. To the Edtor of The Press: Sin: Whilst at Long Branch, this summer, I met a

resident, an old man, who asked me whether Dela-

ware was on the east or west side of the Delaware Bay? and in conversation with various men, during this contest, I have usually found that they were deficient in geography. And it is not by any means an evidence of a want of education; but the active duties of life cover up most of the ologies we learn at school. It is one of the stereotyped expressions with the Peace leaders, "it is better to let the south go than to spill all this blood," &c., as though it was a diseased limb, to be cut off and thrown away. It is echoed by those who have as little understanding what "the South" is as had the Jerseyman. Would it not correct many false impressions if the Union party on the stump have large maps of the country with State lines, capitals, rivers, and mountains? and have pasteboard, with maps on one side, and on the reverse, or at the side, terse sentences from the chief Southern leaders and papers, of the extent of their demands. I throw the suggestion out. I am, truly, yours, BOURBON.

DOYER, Del., Sept. 15, 1864.

CRATIC PARTY. TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONS AND FIRE-WORKS.

BRILLIANT PAGEANT.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE DEMO-

A GREAT OUTPOURING. The grand demonstration of the Bemocratic par-

ty, after several weeks of preparation, took place on

Saturday night, at Independence Square, to ratify the nomination of Gen. McClellan and George H. Pendleton, and to celebrate the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. The various delegations from the wards were well supplied with lanterns and other more elaborate transparencies, and a variety of mottoes, as will be seen in this report. In one of the delegations, small cannon was carried on a wagon. The weapon was fired off at intervals, as the ward association moved along the streets. It was also fired off near Sixth and Walnut streets, much to the annoyance of the great mass of the people present. There were many displays of fireworks, such as rockets, Roman candles, triangles, min wheels; bengola lights, red, white, and blue. The stars at times passed like meteors through the trees and athwart the clear blue sky, thus giving eclat to the proceedings. The main piece of fireworks was an elaborate specimen of the art of pyrotechny. It was twenty-feet wide, and about forty-feet high. It was an arrangement of pyric spears, of different colors, red, white, and blue prevailing. This was to have been fired off at ten o'clock, but it was twenty minutes before eleven before the beauty of the scene imparted its brilliancy to the surroundings. It represented an eagle on the top, resting on the apex of an arch, containing

"OUR STAR OF HOPE."
Beneath this a likeness of General McClellan appeared, the outlines of the clothing being blue fire, the line of the face white fire, with yellow fire on the shoulders. The effect was pleasing. The appearance ance was hailed with the greatest amount of enthusiasm. Still under this, or that which formed the base of the display, were the following words in tricolored fire :

n red, white, and blue fire the words:

"M'CLELLAN-HIS PLATFORM OUR COUNTRY, THE A mishap occurred. The whole display "went off," except the word "our," so that the reading of the motto was confined to the letters "STAR OF HOPE,"

The word "our" took fire and burned most brilliantly, in red fire, after the eagle had taken its flight into the boundless region of the past, after the likeness of McClellan and the words below had ended in smoke, and thus faded from view. THE PROCESSIONS. The processions enlivened the streets until a late

hour, and were arranged in such a style as to make the greatest possible show. There was not a continuous procession of all the associations; they approached the place of meeting by divisions or wards. Some portions going around Independence Square two or three times, seemed to augment the numbers to a very liberal extent. There was an immense number of small paper lanterns, red, white, and blue in color, containing the words "McClellan and Liberty," these words being encircled by an olive-branch wreath. The following are some of the principal mottoes, which indicate the popular voice: "Free Speech, Free Press, Free Fight, or a Free

"A Fair Ballot or a Free Fight." "No Peace can be Permanent Without Union." "Equal Tustice." "Four Years of Misrule is Enough."

"Say as little about Politics as the Negro.-McClellan. "Lost, a Gold Dollar. Two Twenty-six in Greenbacks will be given for its return this Day." The next on our programme is a banner representing a prison, this is labelled "Lincoln's Bas-tile." Another banner represented a big cracked bell. the clapper broken. This was labelled. "Seward's Bell." "From the Gulf to the Lake Our boundary shall be,

While our right and our left hand Stretch out to the sea." "Gold and not paper-the substance, not the "If I cannot have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle."-McClel-

"The right of asylum for white men." "Little Mac and the Buckeye Boy." "Little Mac's plan-the Union at all hazards, and peace as soon as possible. Lincoln's planwar for the nigger, subjugation, taxes, and 500,000 "To whom it may concern."

This motto was a banner representing a big, fat well-fed black man with a whip in his hand; before him a white man in a suppliant position. "The Union is our condition for peace—we ask no

On a large square banner was the representation of an eagle strangling a serpent; on the reverse, in large black letters, was the following motto: "No serpent can live in the cradle of liberty." "Shoddy & Co." "Scotch Caps at a discount; Mac's the man."

"This is a white man's country." "Clear the track for little Mac." "Little Bristol firm in her ancient faith; the Democracy of '76." In the Sixth ward there was carried a three cor-

nered lantern; on one of its sides was a caricature likeness of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. The likeness was pretty well done, so that it could not be mistaken whom it was intended to represent. The figure is dressed in the attire of a clown. It portrays the jester in a dancing mood. Over his head in black lettering was this motto: "This joker for President."

One of the wards carried four portraits of the following named: Washington, Jackson, McClellan, and Pendleton. Immediately in the rear of this scene were four corn brooms. "Abolition philosophy-handcuffs for white men and shoulder-straps for negroes." "White people of the Third ward."

"Billy can't ring this bell," is the motto on a transparency containing a human figure pointing to a big bell borne on a wagon. THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY.

There were in all this feast of lanterns three scenes very remarkable. The first that came under our notice was a large omnibus containing thirtyfour young ladies of the Nineteenth ward. They were dressed in white, and some wore wreaths of roses. Each young lady carried a guidon containing the name of a State. In the midst of this interesting group there appeared one as the Goddess of, Liberty. She was very neatly and artistically enrobed, but had more drapery on the upper part of her person than the painters usually give to their representation of the mythical form. The Goddess sang the Star Spangled Banner, the surrounding members joining in full chorus. Their voices were lost in the general noise incident to a political precession-such as cheering, crowing like chickens firing of Roman candles, huzzaing for Little Mac-McClellan, McClelligan, and a thousand other expressions, as are usual during such demonstrations. These young ladies, towards the close of the meet-

ing, were introduced on the main stand, and were gracefully received by Col. James Page. The inter-

major generals, President Lincoln and

ficers. General Grant was made to say, "I PULL FOR THE SIDE THAT PAYS BEST." In the foreground were two coffins, one labelld "Union," and the other

Among the vice presidents are the following named prominent residents of Philadelphia: Mossrs. Geo. K. Zeigler, St. George Tucker Campbell, Theo. H. Vetterlein, Col. Richard H. Rush, H. H. Shillingford, Samuel Weish, Geo. K. Childs, John Robbins, Jr., J. N. Reed, Fred. Horstmann. Among the secretaries we notice the names of Tatlow Jackson, Geo. W. Hickman, Chas. McAllister, Jr., A. Oppenheimer. The resolutions were read by Col. James Page. They were unaniraously adopted, with great enthu-

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved. That the Bemocratic citizene of Phiradel-phia most cordially endorse the nomination of General George B. McClellan for President of the United States, and of George B. Pendleton for Vice President, and in doing so they but echothe response already mede by the popular voice. Accorded, That the Democratic citizens of Philadel-phia most cordially endores the nomination of General George B. McClellan for President of the United States, and of George H. Pendeton for Vice President, and in delings of they but echo the response already mede by the Accorded. That we select for the occasion of this ratification the universary of the formation of the Constitution, which is the cent of Democratic ratifity, the anilyterary of the Farewell. Address of, Washington, which explores and the annuversary of the formation of the Constitution as the palladium of our political ratety and prosent and the annuversary of the farewell. Address of, Washington, which explores and the annuversary of the farewell. Address of, Washington, which explores and the annuversary of the farewell. Address of, Washington, which explores and the annual control of the contro

si ova their emphatic condemnation of sedition laws; of laws detructive of free speech and of the freedom of the press; oi. a national bank in all its forms; of a paper currency that raises the prices of the need-searche of life and depreciates the wages of labor; of high protective tariffs that leave all prices to them envey of monopolists, and their repeated and emphatic veriets on these subjects had come to be the control of the subject of the control of the control of the reople, and bytappaaring to devote themselves solely to the subject of abotton, they organized a party, blinded by passion, which gave them the control of the Government. But when they control of the government of the condemned National Bank in the worst form, restored the debased and discarded paper currency; and reinstalled the reign of high and prohibitory tariffs, so that the people are now suffering from all the vices of bad administration, against which they had successfully struggled for generations. Conduct so perificious in an Administration has no parallel in the history of free government.

Rasotvect, That the prodigate waste of the public Basis of the public account of the control of the press; its unconstitutional interference with the freedom of the press; its unconstitutional interference with the freedom of of elections; its outrages upon the rights of citizens guiless of any offence except the exercise of their inalienable right to oppose corruption and despotiem, should be punished by the people by disgracing the perpetritors of such despotic and corrupt acts, and by driving them from power. If such crimes are permitted to go unpunished, free government is gone from a force of the bambard of the pressed of

marded, the votes honesity counted, and the returns honesity made up and forwarded to be finally counted according to law.

Resolved, That in a grave crisis like the present, it is of the highest importance that our elections shall be free from any interference of either the civil or military power of the Administration, or any of its agents, and that any attempt to introduce into this city or State the arbitrary and unconstitutional measures resorted to in the late elections in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, will be resisted to the ulmost extremity.

Resolved, That the pretended sympathy of the Abolition party for 'our brave soldiers' is shown to be only a sham for political effect, or else such of them as are now in prisons and 'under firet' in the South, would be exchanged; but the Abolition party, prefer they should suffer all the horrors of imprisonment, rather than abandon their only political principle, 's negro is equal to a white man.'

Resolved, That the Democratic party regards with humiliation the abandonment of the traditionary foreign policy of the United States, which guaranteed an inviolable right of 'asylum to the exile,'and warned European Governments against forcing their, monarchical inst tutions upon'the States of the North American Continent.

Resolved, That our nominees for Congress and the Legislature, and for city, county, and ward offices, are entitled to our earnest support at the October election, now close at hand and no effort should be spared to achieve their triumphant success.

achieve their triumphant success. The venerable chairman introduced the Hon.

Hiram Ketcham, of New York. gracefully received by Col. James Page. The interview between the Colonel and the Goddess of Liberty was very interesting.

THE GRAYE OF THE UNION.

The next remarkable display that came under our notice was a transparency, about six feet by eight feet. This was carried in a wagon by the delegation from the Seventeenth ward, where a majority was cast recently in opposition to the soldiers voting. This transparency bore as its motto "The Grave of the Union." It was evident that the artist who did the work paid some attention to the display. It represented President Lincoln and his Cabinet officers in a hearse. This melancholy vohicle was drawn by the most prominent generals in the American army, now engaged in enforcing obedience to the laws. The generals were represented as having the bodies or forms of, jackasses or horses, with human heads. Expressions, supposed to have emanated from the lips of each general, were painted in black letters, but not sufficiently distinct as to be readily seen or deciphered. Beneath the figures were the names of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant and major generals, President Lincoln and Cabinet of figers. SPEECH OF HON, HIRAM KETCHAM.

United States for the office of President. There are a great many men who will tell you that you mustn't say anything against the President; and if you do you are a gainst the Government, and you are a Coppericad. [Laughter.] When a man presents himself for the suffrages of the people we have a right to discuss his cause. Thave nothing to say of the President, but I have to speak of Abraham Lincoln, a candidate for the next Presidency. The question is, How shall we best preserve the Union? [Ories of "Put Little Mac in."] I say so too. He is the unconditional Union candidate. [Cheers.] Abraham Lincoln is the conditional Union candidate; he says that Union shall be preserved if slavery in every State is destroyed. That is his condition; and now, gentlemen, that we may be sure upon this point let us refer to his last proclamation on this subject. Hear the words of Mr. Lincoln: "To whom it may concern. Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes with authority which can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States." Now, gentlemen, what does that mean? Does it not hold as a condition for the perpetuation of the Union that slavery must be destroyed before he will make peace? On the other hand, George B McClellan is an unconditional Union man. He was born here in the city of Philadelphia. His mother was a Philadelphia woman. His father was a descendant of a Whig of the Revolution. He sucked in a love for the Union with his mother's milk. He was born here in the very cradle of the Union, where it was formed and signed by George Washington, and as he walked these streets in his lovish days, he drank in the very atmosphere of Union. He went from here to West Point, where his ears were greeted every morning and evening with the mational airs. He then went to Mex.

provess it arms of both North and South, and we shall be, if united, the first antion of the world, on the land. Or on the sea, and no one will need a prouder boast than to be able to say "I am an American citizen." If there is a conduit Union thousands and terror thousands, and hundreds of thousands and terror thousands, and hundreds of thousands will flee to our shores, and with their strong arms they will develop the resources of our country, and we shall find it easy to pay our national debt, enormous as it is. Let it be understood that there will be a cordial Union; and the disparity in value between paper morey and coin will decrease, and it will cost us correspondingly less to pay for our provisions and our clothes. Which, then, will be the best way to preserve this Union! I say by the election of Little Mac. [Great cheering, I What does his opponent, Mr. Lingelin mean? He is for a conditional Union; the condition is that shavery be abolished. You have a colished slavery here, and it has been abolished in New Jorsey and Dulaware, and it is the right; the reserved, the original, the constitutional right of the people in every State to abolish stayery or to continue it, as they see fit. It isn't for us to say that we don't like slavery. It isn't for New York or New England to say they don't like slavery. It is a matter for the States each for interf to decide: But. what does Mr. Lincoln and his party require. They insist out that the black man, and they are not to be patisfied till they have the black. that the black man, the descendant of Africa, shall be raised to an equality with the white man, and they are not to be satisfied till they have the black man in the jury box, on the bench, in Congress, and in the State Legislature. (Cries of "never, never, 17 That's what they mean, and I say we are not ready for that it is true Mr. Lincoln took his seat under very trying discussiones. I felt deeply for his situation. I would do all I could to relieve that situation. I would do all I a convention consposed of delegates from the several manumission societies of the United States, and in that convention were such men as William Rayle.

a convention composed of delegates from the several manumission societies of the United States, and in that convention were such men as William Rawle, Roberts Vaiux, Abrm: Pennock, and Richard Peters, and my opinion on that subject has never changed from that day to this; but I am a white man; my race, and blood have the ascendancy himmy heart, and they always shall have. I will do what I can for the colored man in his place, but that is not by my side, and his blood shall never be mingled with mine, and we shall not be made a fing-streaked and speckled population. I wond, say anything to wound the feelings of any colored man in the community, but I stand up for my race, and blood. I now some to the next point, and that is to arraign Mr. Educoin for the conduct of his Administration. I shall do it fearlessly, I shall do it honestly, and if I show that he is not again entitled to our confidence, you will not allow him to take that place again. He came into office under circumstances of great embarrassment. The first misfortune to our army was the battle of Bull Run. I will not allow our occuntry's dishonor and shame; you know the result of that

dishonor and shame; you know the result of that battle. If we hadtbeen conquerors, instead of conquered; and why? because that battle was were conquered; and why? because that battle was prematurely fought. And why? because Mr. Lincoln was pressed by his friends outside, his scalous Abolitton bloodthirsty friends to fight that battle. He had not the nerve to resist them, and he commanded the battle to be fought. What was the result? Our army fied as a mob back upon Washington. Let us weep over it. And if the enemy had known his strength he could have marched that day into Washington. That was a mistake. Is there anybody that says that was not a mistake. But the people said: Mr. Lincoln, this is, new and delicate situation and we pardon you, and that pardon would never have been revoked if he had not been making mistakes ever since.

When he presents himself as a candidate for the Presidency it is our duty, as it is our privilege, to criticise these his acts. Immediately after the battle—within ten days afterwards—George B. McClellan was called to command; the army, and he found it nothing but a disorganized mob, and, he began to reorganize it. He worked night and day, and he did organize it. He worked night and day, and he did organize it. He worked night and day, and he did organize it. He worked night and day, and he did organize it. He worked night and he had the affection of the whole army. He was often pressed to fight, but he was ready. Let me tell you, George B. McClellan has a will, and in that respect he is like old General Jackson, and, like General Jackson, without the oath, he has said the Union shall, be preserved. What said Gen. Soot? Don't you fight nor move till you are ready. He didn't do it. When he was ready he prepared to go to Richmond. How should he go? I have been a lawyer for fifty years, and was a volunteer in the army for three m

termined what number he should take with him; and that number was agreed upon, for he knew that he was fighting the enemy on their own soil and behind their own entrenohments. After it was all agreed upon about the number he should have, about the first of April of 1862, the President said: General, I must take Blenker's corps away from you. Why so? Oh, I don't know, there is a great cry about Fremont wanting men, but I shall take no more away from you. Well, down McClellan goes to the Peninsula. When he arrives at Yorktown he hears that McDowell's force is not to be sent down to him. In that the President broke faith with McClellan, and his force was thereby reduced to 60,000 men. And why, was he deprived of McDowell and his forces? Because the President said it was necessary to have them to defend Washington. Gen. McDowell himself said he could do no good at Washington, and he wanted to go to Richmond. Lincoln thereby, gentlemen, deprived McClellan of taking Richmond and ending the war. If the President wanted men to defend

the war. If the President wanted mento defend the capital there were thousands here in the North ready and anxious to go to defend it. I don't know that Lincoln wanted McClellan to be defeated, but those around Lincoln did. They didn't want McClellan to take Richmond and end the war.

The blood and treasure spent from that time to this is chargeable upon Lincoln and his advisers. I could prosecute these matters further. I now come down to the second battle of Bull Run and Antietam, where McOlellan prevented an invasion of
Maryland and some of the cities of your interior.
Let us come to the main point in hand. We shall
have to fight hard to defeat Abraham Lincoln. Very
much depends upon the election to be held in October next. Remember they have an organized band
of office-holders, the largest number by far that ever
existed in this country. The people must rise in
their majesty, or they cannot defeat these fatted office-holders. I come from New York, and the enthusiasm for McClellan knows no bounds in that
city. The city of New York will give a larger majority for McClellan than it ever gave to any man
before. Can we say that for Philadelphia? [Ories
of "Yes, yes."] If so, there is no doubt of the result of the election.

SPEECH OF HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: 1 would ask this intelligen FELLOW-OTTIZERS: I would ask this intelligent and vast meeting to indulge me with its silence: I am a stranger to you. I am not a strong man. I came this night to mingle in your rejoicings, and with you to ratify these nominations, upon which alone depend the salvation of our whole country and the Union of these States. If the spirits of the good and great men of the past could revisit the earth and draw near to us now; if they could return to the spot from which, seventy years ago, they promulgated their Constitution to the world, that Constitution which, from that day to this, has been the only bond of Union among a free and glorious poono, gentlemen, but they submitted to such porbular promulgated their Constitution to the world, that Constitution of the people to vote upon as they saw proper. Instead of allowing all to vote for the Constitution of the people to appear within these classic precincts; they would be proposed the majesty of this great occasion, when their noble Constitution is to be vindicated before all people throughout the world, [Cheers.] "But, sirs, no one of these noble ocurtexans, greasy contrabands, and showy shoddy contractors." (Renewed offseering.) "No one of them would spirits would be as to washington among, painted courtexans, greasy contrabands, and showy shoddy contractors." (Renewed offseering.) "No one of them would smile at the smutty jokes of him who sits there, within the proper to says the sale of the state of the state of the same of Taunton. The people of Kentucky, the name of Taunton. The people of Kentucky and the name of Taunton. The people of Kentucky and the name of Taunton. The people of Kentucky the name of Taunton and the name of the name of Taunton and the

THE SIDE THAT PAYS RESET. In the foreground was the reset of the part of the p

FOUR CENTS.

is; not in favor of the nation of the States as it is defined under that sacred instrument, but as he thinks it and they ought to be. I will not further pursue! that theme. It has been presented to you by the gentleman who has preceded me. One or two topies are, however, left to me. You must be impressed with the fact that only by the election of George H. McClellan and George H. Pendleton may this Union be preserved. Let me tell you, gentlemen, that in my judgment, if Abraham Lincoli be re-elected by the force or fraud—he can be elected in no other way—if he is proclaimed President, from that day forward there is no hope of preserving this country. Choers and applause, But the fair verdict of the people, in November next, when the people of the North, manided by the people of the South, will rescue themselves, from the hands of the traitors, will give us hope for the Union. When that announcement is made the work is largely done, for the news will be fisshed upon the work that announcement is made the work is largely done, for the nearly over. The breath of the November gales will have wated that Union far on its way into a port of safety and refuge. [Loud cheers.] Fellow citizens, fadulge me with your efferse. There are some this set wall say to you that can then be better safe. Please, then, be as composed as you can. I was proceeding to tell you of the dangers of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and that it would be fatal to our peace in its effects. [Voices: "He won't be elected, though," "We won't have him," Well, to will is to so. It will not be reedful, and this yrom kee will be fulfilled before the 4th of March next. [Centused voices: "That's so," "If we can do it, it will." 'etc.] I know it will be so. Why, sirs, a broad asre of men are herobefore me to night, resolved, with strong arms and willing hearts, to save the Constitution of the country. [Efficiency and the provided with should she had not be re-feet that they intended to keep the ballot-boxes open until they got votes enough. [Great cheering.] Fel

forever.

When the time comes when it is announced to them, they will look around for their own safety, and in these times, in view of rebel pretensions, it would not be hard to tell where they will go; I do not say where they ought to go; I only tell you where they will go. Mr. Lincoln can never invoke throughout the whole-world men or money enough to subjugate, exterminate, disgrace, and enslave them, even in unequal combat, in this age of the world. [Applause,] In my State we will have no vote. And why? Just because Abraham Lincoln has used the army and navy of this country for two years and a half to keep use out of the Union, and disfranchised sixty or seventy thousand citizens. I to-night arraign Abraham Lincoln as the best commissary, the best recruiting officer, the best friend that rebeldom ever had. Sirs, that man is arresting citizens for discouraging enlistments! I tell you Abraham Lincoln has not discouraged enlistments, but has encouraged them,

ments. I tell you Abraham Lincoln has not discouraged enlistments, but has encouraged them, south of the Ohio river, for the rebels. I will tell you more that he has done. He has stifled more Union sentiment, since the beginning of the war, than any fifty men in Richmend! and he has done less to ennoble and more to disgrace the human race than any creature that walks this earth. [Cheers I Fellow-citizens, I speak with no fear of power, and say only what I know. When this war broke out, a large majority of the people of Tennessee, Kentucky, Louislana, and Maryland were opposed to the rebellion. The large majority believed in the voice of the ballot-box. They believed secession was madtess in policy; in war it was a crime. They stood by the law and the Constitution. What were the promises made us? Sirs, Abraham Lincoln never made a promise but to break it; [applause :] never made a single effort to maintain law, or to

the promises made us? Sirs, Abraham Lincoln never made a spromise but to break it; [applause;] never made a single effort to maintain law, or to protect the people after he had deprived them of all power of defence. [Cheers] When this war broke out; the issues were sharply defined. There was war, intestine war. Questions of boundary, the desire for the success of the rightful Union, and the restoration of the supremacy of the law—against all these the South took a firm stand, in a revolution. What is revolution? It is resistance to the law; and in that attitude Jeff Davis stands to-day. His Confederacy was organized for the purpose of over-throwing this Government. Lincoln tried to meet the issue. He knows men came to his call in a far greater number than he wanted. You may talk of the populace springing to arms with wild ardor. You know that one million of men rose against him, and that he received two millions of soldiers, more men than he got votes in the last Presidential election—more than stood by at the polls. What did he do? In the first Congress he pledged himself to the people of the North that this war should be prosecuted for the sole purpose of putting down the rebellion, enforcing the laws, and maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution. This was his pledge; it was for this purpose your sons, and your brothers, and your fathers went into the field as a soldier or buckled on the sword. [Cheers, long-continued.] Gentlemen, please keep quiet. I cannot talk in this uproar. As I was saying, Gen. Huell and Gen. George B. McCliellan organized our armises. A whole year was spent in organized our armises. A whole year was spent in organizing the campaler of 1861 pudge as a great part of Kentucky; and in Missouri. Tennessee, and Louisiana the rebel country was ours. In the summer of 1861 we were flushed with our prospects of success. The rebols were beaten, and had lost a great part of Kentucky; and in Missouri. Tennessee, and Louisiana the rebel power was on its way to disintegration. Now, in the midst

was added the music of a band, which began a tune unauthorized and unasked. The voice of the speaker was drowned, but, by expostulation, he at last obtained a hearing and proceeded.] Fellow-citizens, I know you can be quiet. As I was saying —[confusion renewed, and again silenced by expostulation.] As I was saying, they accepted the amnesty of Mr. Lincoln. The State sent ten thousand and more soldiers into the Federal army. When this was done, Mr. Lincoln changed the Issues of the war, against which the military forces of the country had been directed; to meet armed rebellion, and commenced blotting out some of the States from the map of the world, changing the entire policy of the war, thus making the war, from being a war for our liberties, an unholy war—a war upon the Constitution and the Union of the States. Now, gentlemen, without going further into details, instead of following the course he at first pursued, he adopted a new line marked out by a political party. I will mention that how, only a week before, his satrap, Andrew Johnson, with a few little lackeys, proceeded to subvert the State Government, to throw away the results of McClellan's order, and forbids them to vote unless they will take oath that they will oppose the Chicago platform. They may not oppose amnesty, they may not oppose peace, but they must be sure to oppose George B. McClellan and vote for Abraham Lincoln [Groans. A voice: "They can't stand the truths of the Democracy,"] as if firmly resolved to get the State out of the Union, after the Presidential election, or else obtaining its voice through a bogus election and fraudulent votes. The other day a convenion of delegates met at Annapolis to make a Constitution for Maryland, to make laws for Maryland. Not content with the Constitution as it now exists, an election is held to supplant the

for Maryland. Not content with the Constitution as it now exists, an election is held to supplant the Constitution and laws; it is elected by Lincoln's bayonets. They met last week; they submitted the fruit of their constant work, not to the people; the fruit of their constant work, not to the people; no, gentlemen, but they submitted to such portion of the people to vote upon as they saw proper. Instead of allowing all to vote for the Constitution or against it, those against it were given few opportunities. They decided that the former might vote; those who disagreed with them might not vote. Maryland, Louisiana, and Kentucky have contributed 75,000 troops to the Federal army. They have correct on many a hattle field imperish-

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Ing their cause to be just and that of their great States. In their issue they were as sincere as great —I say great because they died in defence of a cause they allow the property of the contractors and —State of the property of the contractors and —State of the property with Convernment contractors and —State of the property with Convernment contractors and —State of the property with the contractors and —State of the property with the property of the contrabands, and if called upon they will even sing Pasims. [Renewed botserous laughtet.] They are always invoking God to be on their side; and I suppose when God has no other business He vaay possibly attend to them. [Laughtet.] This is the character of the Northern rabels, the men who do not hope for peace and the restoration of the Union. Abrakam Lincion is as more favorable to seeking peace and the restoration of the Union. Abrakam Lincion is as more favorable to seeking peace and the restoration of the Union when there can't he any other, and to the old Constitution. Why is thin? Lincoln says, "I want to make the conditions." To drive peace on our constitutional and Davis. Abraham Lincoln says "to the conditions." To drive peace on our constitutional conditions conditions." To drive peace on our constitutional conditions. To drive peace on our constitutional conditions. To drive peace on our constitutional conditions. To drive peace on our constitutional conditions of the conditions conditions. The conditions conditions of the conditions conditions conditions. The conditions conditions conditions are well known that "will the Southern States come back into the Union?" that they will never, under such rulers, come back into the Union. [Tremendous noise, confusion, shoving among the audience, brass bands of approaching clubs adding to the din.]

His speech was concluded by the arrival of thirty-four little girls, representatives of the Nineteenth ward. These were clad in white, one, the eldest, representing the Goddess of Liberty. A wreath was presented to the president bearing the inserting representing the Goddess of Liberty: A wreath was presented to the president bearing the inscription: "Restore to us our country as you received it from our fathers." They then sang the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the meeting adjourned. The meeting on Chestnut street was presided over by Colonel Wetherill Lee. An old man attempted to sing "The Star-spangled Banner" on this stand, but he broke down. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Josiah Randall, Edward Murphy, E. N. Staggers, and others. The meeting at the southeast stand had for its resident Colorel William Bradford. Speeches were made here by the presiding officer, Mr. Banks, Mr. Greenback, Theodore H. Oehlschlager, Mr. A.

M. Burton, Henry Bruner, George W. Reed, and Mr. Fenton. The meeting at the southwest stand was presided over by Colonel William McCandless. Speeches were made here by E. H. Weil, A. F. Hill (a crippled soldier), Rufus E. Sharfley, John Cochran, Captain E. W. Power, J. P. Montgomery, and others. An English View of American Politics. [From the London Times, Sept. 3.]

Though it, would be imprudent to predict the finity of the first of the finity of the first of the finity of the first of the finity of From the Lordon Times, Sept. 3.1 Though it would be imprudent to predict the fire

an armistice? Is it possible to renew the Union by common consent? What would be the consequences of a peaceful separation, and could the ill-effects of it be prevented by any kind of international treaties?"

Clearly this is a great change from the temper which prevailed a year ago, when the War Christians thundered on every platform, and no man's liberty or goods were safe if he raised his voice against the dominant party. There is, after all, no despotism possible in such a country as America, except the despotism of the majority. President Lincoln could only dispense with the Constitution, Mr. Seward could only touch his two bells, by which at one instant he was able to imprison a man in Maine and another in Kansas, because the mass of the people really believed in the war, and were willing that their leaders should carry things with a high hand. As long as the Government was supposed capable of crushing the "rebels," Mr. Lincoln's dictatorship and Mr. Chase's credit system had the adhesion of the great mass of the people, and opposition was stified by their general acquiescence. But now the lack of success which has attended the Federal operations takes away from the Government the authority on which it could rely in transgressing the letter of the law. There are so many ready to find fault that it is impossible to repress criticism.

Of course the interest of the discussion is greatly increased by the practical consequences that may flow from it. If Mr. Lincoln had two or three years of power left there might be a call for peace, but the nation would know that they had a Chief Magistrate almost despotic and solemnily pledged to war. But in six months more Mr. Lincoln's term of office expires; in three months he will be rendered powerless if a successor of adverse views be chosen. Hence the energy and bitterness of the country, there are the private ambitions of numerous politicians, and the interests of hundreds of place-hunters. The Democrats desire a President of their own party, who willoust their adve

Mr. Vallandigham may be taken as the expositions of two advocates, each anxious to influence that great mass of undetermined opinion which lies between the two political, parties. Gen. Seymour's one argument is the exhaustion of the Confederates, and the impossibility that they can resist the more populous North. But, as President Davis is said to have asked, in a recent conversation, Is it supposed that there are twenty millions of people at the North really determined to crush the Confederates? It would seem from the accounts we have of Federal recruiting and the enlistment of Irish paupers as substitutes for the gentlemen of Boston, that there is no very ferrent spirit of patriotism left existing, and that the South, though numerically inferior, may be able to keep armles in the field strong enough to maintain its independence. Mr. Vallandigham's speech is equally elequent on the other side. armies in the field strong enough to maintain its independence. Mr. Vallandigham's speech is equally eloquent on the other side. He speaks of deleated armies, incessant but useless conscriptions, and ruined finances. The dollar is worth only 37, or 33-cents, and the Confederacy is still unconquered. The campaign in Virginia is not the most unfortunate part of the war. Stil worse is the spectacle of territories wrested from the Federal grasp after being once held. Not a foot of Mississippi, he says, is ours, except a few miles around. Vicisburg and Natchez; none of Louisians, except about New Criears. The whole Red river was lost by the failure of General Banks' expedition. Arkansas, with slight exceptions, is again in the hands of the Confederates. They have regained more in the rear than we have obtained by the onward march of General Sherman's army." In these sentences Mr. Vallandigham touches the weak point of the Federal policy, and his words can hardly fail of effect. Yet it may be that at the last moment the Republicans will accept something of the policy of their opponents for fear of running too much counter to the new tendencies of the public. While the Democrats are divided between peace and war, and no one can exactly predict the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, it may be that the party in power—nay, Mr. Lincoln himself—may endeavor to take—nay, Mr. Lincoln himself—may endeavor to take need in American politics, and in time of war, when so many good things are to be had, a party will do much to keep place and power. The end time will show, but it can hardly be doubted that this is a very important period in the politics of the Union.

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STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT.—On the 20th ult. a statue of Prince Albert was inaugurated at Perth In presence of the Queen. The Times' corresponnent says:

"The site chosen for the statue is on the North Inch of Perth, in the corner nearest to the Bridge of Tay. The figure is set upon a pedestal thirteen feet high, making the whole height twenty-two feet. The pedestal is octagonal, approached by four octagonal graduated stops, and is surrounded by a circular railingfof bronzed malleable iron, of a star cross and floral pattern. The railing was beautifully festooned with a series of wreaths and with mottoes. Over the whole was the Prince's motto, "Treu und fest," and underneath were the chaplets—namely, first, the cyprus, emblematical of grief, with the words 'Multis elle flebitis occidit," second, with the words 'Multis elle flebitis occidit, second, with the words 'Multis alle flebitis occidit, with the olive, scroll, 'Non-omnis morian', and, third, the olive, significant of peace, with the motto, 'Wisdom is better than the weapons of war."

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