3. 30 3 33

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER IN EVERY COUNTY. Union STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 Chestnut Street. -Our friends in every county and district 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 ena-

ble the tickets to be prepared to send to the several regi-County Committees should also prepare and send with the Commissions their several county tickets, or send a special agent with the Commissions to carry

One of McClellan's Friends on Our Vic-

tories. One of the strongest friends of McCLEL-LAN in New York is C. GODFREY GUN-THER, Mayor of that city. He was the president of the McClellan ratification meeting, on the 22d ult., and privately and publicly is eloquent in his admiration of the hero of the swamps. What such a man says is important, not only because he is the intimate friend of a Presidential candidate, but because New York is the headquarters of McClellanism, and he is the Mayor of that city, the representative

man of his party. Very recently SHERMAN aroused the enthusiasm of the nation by the capture of Atlanta; suddenly, and before the echoes of the cheers for SHERMAN'S victory had died away, FARRAGUT gloriously added to his deeds in Mobile, the seizure of Fort Morgan. These were victories great enough to satify the most despondent patriot that the war was not a failure; yet, as if each of our generals was in rivalry with the others, SHERIDAN sent from the Shenandoah the tidings of a triumph that has scarcely been excelled in the war. He not only defeated the enemy-he routed him. He attacked an army; he drove before him a mob; he never paused in his career of exultant pursuit till the whole Valley was at his mercy and ten thousand men were blotted from the list of the foes of the Union. What effect these victories had upon the nation, we need not pause to say. Who that cares for his country does not yet feel the joy they awakened, and repose in the confidence they confirmed. The stern cannon of the Union, in these immortal battles, sounded proclamation of despair to its enemies. Then, while all matriots rejoiced, GUNTHER moaned.

The Common Council of New York proposed to celebrate these great victories by an illumination of the public buildings. The resolution, passed by both boards, was submitted to GUNTHER, who vetoed it with unusual energy, and accompanied his disreputable veto with a letter explaining his reasons for not rejoicing over Union victories! What can these be? GONTHER must give them himself, for we cannot. GUNTHER objects to rejoicing, because

he cannot find anything to rejoice over. He "does not see" (none are so blind as those who will not see) how people "can be expected to rejoice over victories which, whatever they may be, surely are not happy orphans at Girard College, Gun-THER attempts to prove that as "it has been the immemorial custom of mankind (!), in all ages and climes (!), to abstain from rejoicing over victories gained in civil wars (!), the only effect of departing from this usage, sanctioned alike by humanity and sound policy (!), will be to acknowledge, by such exhibitions, that these are victories over aliens and enemies!" GUNTHER'S immemorial custom is a new historical discovery. Any school boy could tell the Mayor of New York that earnest men always rejoice over victories, and there is no child of loyal parents who does not know, what Gunther should know, that precisely because these are victories over enemies, we should rejoice over them. What are the men who declare the Union divided but our enemies? Who are DAVIS, LÉE, HOOD, BENJAMIN, but the enemies of the Union and those who love it? What are those men who have killed thousands of our sons, brothers, and fathers, but our enemies? Gunther will not acknowledge them as our foes, and he supports McClellan for the Presidency. The friend of McClellan would treat as friends the rebel enemies of the Republic.

may profit if he can. But though GUNTHER may regret these victories, and vote for McClellan, loyal men will rejoice, and none more than those who won them. Tell the soldier, if you dare, that these were not Union victorics; that the men he drove before him are not enemies. Mr. Gunther has so declared, and signed his name to a letter so terribly stupid, so very ignorant, so basely unpatriotic, that we imagine that the "rule he laid down for his guidance as Mayor" was neither found in the English grammar or the common school history. GUNTHER will not rejoice because we have whipped the rebels? Well, we can rejoice without him. The only point worth noticing is this—that he is McClellan's warmest friend and one of his chief ad-

By this friendship George B. McClellan

The Congressional Canvass in Montgomery and Lehigh. GEORGE BULLOCK, the Union candidate in the Congressional district composed of Montgomery and Lehigh counties, is making a splendid canvass. There are some curious political obliquities in this struggle. The nominee of the so-called Democratic party is a Mr. Boyer, who clearly possesses all the qualifications entitling him to the attentions of the new Democratic party. He has been a Know-Nothing of the worst stripe, and a member of nearly every political organization; indeed, he was even contributing to a Douglas Democratic paper when the rebellion broke out. In order to secure his nomination several influential Democrats had to be postponed, and some even entirely ignored. Dr. ACKER, the editor of the old Democratic paper, who was again out for the support of the party, was thrown overboard. Col. Owen Jones, who fought with distinguished courage in the present war, and a gentleman of large fortune, having consented to be a candidate for the nomination, received but two votes! Had Colonel Jones followed out his original declarations against the Lecompton fraud, at the opening of the Kansas controversy, and had he, when he returned from the war, placed himself upon the Union platform, where he was at the beginning of the war. in his own township, at a public meeting, he would not have been subjected to the humiliation of being rejected by a Copperhead Convention. He would have been the nominee of the Union party, and returned triumphantly to the National Legislature. It is one of the extraordinary anomalies of politics that any man who has acted as Colonel Jones has acted in the present war should trust himself to the Copperhead party at all. That party has taken no man who has truly and consistently fought in this battle for freedom, and put him forward as a candidate for lucrative and distinguished honors. Even Col. McCandless (a colonel who might have been a brigadier general), of this city, has been put off with the doubtful and surely expensive situation of chairman of a local party committee. There is no known fighting man running on the Democratic ticket to-day, in any part of the Union, unless he is doing so in order to revenge personal grievances on the Federal Administration. Had Owen Jones, with his large fortune, early recorded himself in favor of the right, he would not, we say again, have been humiliated. He should now remember that the only people who refused at the ballot-box, to give the soldier his right of

suffrage, were the men who opposed his nomination to Congress. GEORGE BULLOCK, the Union candidate. is doing what every candidate ought to do labors he labors both for himself and for failed.

the Government. The district in which he runs was carried in 1858 by John Wood against Owen Jones, and this was consummated by incessant energy and solid harmony among the friends of the good cause. The Democratic masses of Montgomery, six years ago, condemned James Buchanan's infamous Kansas policy, and the revolt among them was so general that politicians changed front in a day, and township after township threw its vote

against that policy. Hon. JOSEPH BAILEY is a candidate for re-election to Congress in the counties of York, Cumberland, and Perry. He is making a gallant struggle against ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER, the Buchanan and Jeremiah S. Black candidate. Here there is a plain issue.. Mr. GLOSSBRENNER is a personage of considerable political renown, and deserves high credit for the boldness with which he has asserted the

doctrines of the two gentlemen with whom he has more latterly and immediately been identified. Mr. BUCHANAN, while President of the United States, announced an extraordinary theory in his last annual message. He asserted that the Government could not protect itself, so that in this district the whole issue, the right of secession and the wrong of coercion, is involved. Mr. BAILEY does not run as a party candidate: Mr. GLOSSBRENNER does. Mr. BAILEY is the representative of the soldiers as well

as of their friends; Mr. GLOSSBRENNER of the sympathizers with secession and of of the soldiers in this hospital: the Secessionists themselves. When we | Wards. Lincoln. McClellan. vote cast. majority reflect that the district in which these two 1 & 2......122 gentlemen are now running for Congress has been ravaged by rebel hordes, we may see that if every soldier who followed EARLY, McCausland, and Stuart, in those raids was called upon to vote, he would vote for Glossbrenner against BAILEY. But we may still feel sure that an unaccountable number of people would be ready to vote for the latter. Now the question is whether the Democratic party, which assisted James Buchanan in 1858. is more deserving of the confidence of the voters of Montgomery county than when they rejected Buchanan's policy in their own defence; whether that which inspired the Democratic masses in the great cause

in the past is not a thousand times more important in the future. There is no more interesting contest than that now going on in the Montgomery and Lehigh Congressional district, and none the army is the candidate of the Union that should tend less to awaken patriotic

A Correction.

In the report of the eloquent speech of DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., at Union League Hall, published in our columns yesterday, and copied into other papers, a mistake occurs which we think Mr. Dougherry undoubtedly would desire to have corrected. The report makes Mr. DOUGHERTY say: "Temporize with these traitors, who are bent on destroying the Government, the last hope of suffering mortals! Never, never, never! The day the Democratic party admits these men to her counsels her doom is sealed, and she descrives to die. Let the Democrats rave, Union victories." By an argument which | and rave, and rave, and we will laugh their reminds us of Mr. RICHARD VAUX lecturing | threats to scorn; but if they commit one overt act of treason, hang them from off was published of the repulse of a rebel at the dome of the Capitol, and teach their tack on our entrenchments on the Jerufollowers that the liberties of the nation | salem road by our gallant colored soldiers, | Hood to send to the other prisoners a supply of are too precious to be destroyed by those | a well-known supporter of General Mcwho, rather than fail in their unholy ambi- | CLELLAN exclaimed: "Repulsed by nigtion, would deluge their native land with | gers! Well, was it by white niggers or fraternal blood." These strong words will | black niggers!" Soldiers of Grant's army, find an echo in every loyal heart, but the | what do you think of this? true. Democrat who uttered them never said "let the Democrats rave, and rave, and rave," but "let the miscreants rave." Though some miscreants are Democrats, all Democrats are not miscreants—a fact of which Mr. DOUGHERTY's own noble patriotism is a forcible illustration.

WE hail with much satisfaction the restoration of harmony between the Executive of this State and one or two members of the Federal Administration. Governor CURTIN has been efficient, patriotic, and unselfish in the performance of his grave and exciting duties, and it has been a source of great pain to the friends of the common cause that anything should have arisen that should have alienated those who have each heavy burdens to carry. We would not make this public reference to the restoration of good feeling between the State and Federal Governments but to hope that nothing again may occur to induce to disturb the peace. We understand that it is Governor Curtin's intention to make a personal appeal to the soldiers in the army, whose earnest friend he is, and their earnest friend from the beginning, to cast their ballots for the only candidate now in the field who is uncompromisingly devoted to the principles for which they are fighting.

THE COURSE of the N. Y. Herald during the last few weeks has somewhat mystified the mongrel crowd who delight in that amiable sheet. What with its alternate abuse of what it terms the Baltimore Shoddy Convention and the Chicago Shent-per-shent Convention (though what it means by those terms an over-ruling Providence only knows), its advocacy of either candidate in obligingly proximate paragraphs, and its stern denunciation of the "partisan press," it has bewildered finally even those who have withstood the mazy influence of its former gyrations. We, however, perceive its drift clearly, and intend here to expose it. The fact of the matter is this: The Herald has been converted of its fataniety, and is a prime backer of Horace Greeley for the Presidency. This may seem an astounding revelation to our readers, but we can assure them it is absolutely the fact. We have it on good authority that the Herald will in a few days boldly hoist the flag of a third and independent party for the coming campaign. In proof of this we have only to instance the fact that Mr. BENNETT has not called the editor of the Tribune 'poor Greeley" for a week past. We cannot publish all the material in our possession, but all will be clear before the week is out. It is said, too-but of this we know nothing—that in the event of the success of this ticket BENNETT is to be minis-

ter to Eayti! and a valuable officer he would be in that region. We see by this that the Herald is not so bad as it is reputed to be. It is not the devilish, conscienceless creature of the worst elements of our society. It is a reformer, and seeks to work, by roundabout ways simply, success to the principles we

all approve. THE Copperhead press is continually prating about the proprieties of the canvass. To some people, who have in mind | GOV. CURTIN AND THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. the uniform course of many of the Opposition papers, these advices and admonitions appear ludicrous enough. We will yield to none in a desire to conduct this great canvass in a dignified and earnest manner, and we would fain believe this to be the wish of every journal, whether of our way of thinking or not. But what shall we say of this utterance of the Binghamton Daily Democrat. Speaking of Mr. Lincoln, after a furious tirade it closes thus: "Is such a President fit to govern? No. NOT FIT TO LIVE!" One is inclined at first to be slightly indignant at such expression as this, but only for a moment. This New York Pott of the Binghamton Eatansville Democrat may go his way, but not unwhipped of the

scorn of honest and decent men. "IT is regarded in military circles as quite probable that General Sherman will be ordered to report to General Grant at Petersburg, leaving Gen. Thomas in command at Atlanta. When Grant was in the Southwest, Sherman and McPherson were regarded as the 'brains' of his army. It is very certain that Grant's career since he separated from Sherman has been a failure. By giving him Sherman back again, it is thought probable that he may recover something of his former renown."-

New York Express. How many votes does the Express expect to gain for McClellan by this slander of GRANT? Is it because GRANT'S success has exposed the absurdity of McClellan's strategy, and over-shadowed all his pretences to military ability, that the Copperin the present struggle. He is devoting head papers systematically disparage him? all his means and energies to the support | At the best it is a mean way of helping of the common cause, conscious that as he McClellan, to pretend that GRANT has

Another Outrage.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: The press has lately teemed with instance of brutal treatment to colored people by the con instance to record, and we hope you will insert it in your valuable paper, as it shows the depth

On Thursday evening a very respectably dresse. colored woman stepped on the front platform of a car on Pine street, near Eighth, and was abruptly ordered off by the "gentlemanly" conductor, w swore that "niggers should not ride on any part of his car." She remonstrated with him, when h seized her by the arm, and dragged her from the car, throwing her, with a basket she had, into the gutter. In his efforts to force her from the car he clothes were torn, and her arm very badly lacerated How long will such barbarities be tolerated in this professedly enlightened community?

Yours. In this case the woman injured will have no one but herself to blame if legal redress is not obtained. The conductor must certainly be known, and it is hardly possible that witnesses cannot be obtained. It will surprise us if so brutal an action should not result in the arrest and punishment of the

THERE is an epic in the following, which we copy from the Union paper published

U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL, York, Pa., Sept. 23, 1864.
York, Pa., Sept. 23, 1864.
Messes. Editors: I herewith send you for the information of your numerous readers the result of the vote as taken in the several wards of the army hospital of this place, yesterday morning. Permit me to add that the vote was impartially taken, without solicitation or intimidation, every soldier voting doing so intelligently and freely. The result, therefore, accurately expresses the feelings

1240 872

Earnestly yours, for Abe the second time, W. H. W. When the soldiers who have been wounded or have sickened and lost their health in the service, and those who are not wounded, but are still fighting for the old flag, are in favor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and not for McClellan, why should we | Church. not be satisfied that the real candidate of party?

THE Express says that young Mr. Mc CLELLAN "was baptized in blood and fire" in Mexico. If this terrible sanctifying was actually perfected, it seems lamentable to reflect that we have no evidence of the regeneration of the young disciple. Of what use are these forms and ordinances, of what value are the oaths and prayers of the neophyte, if he afterward prove that his new heart is little better than his old one? With all sympathy for Mr. McClellan's friends, we would suggest, as a true statement of the case, that if he were bantized in blood and fire in Mexico, the ceremonies were re-performed in milk and water in Virginia.

YESTERDAY afternoon, when the news

GRANT'S peace means union and sta bility. McClellan's peace means disunion and anarchy.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 IMPORTANT NAVAL CHANGES. On the 5th inst. the Navy Department issued as rder relieving Rear Admiral David G. FARRAGUT Squadron, and assigning him to the command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in place of Rear Admiral Lee, who will take charge of the West Gulf Squadron. These officers have been directed to turn over their respective commands with as little delay as possible, and they are now actively engaged in making the necessary arrange-

ments to do so. CIRCULAR RELATING TO ARMY OFFICERS. A circular has just been issued from the Adjutant General's office, submitting the following regulations for those which have heretofore existed: First. Hereafter, when a commissioned officer of a three years' volunteer organization receives a new commission, or an enlisted man is appointed to a commission, he may, at his option, be mustered into the United States service for three years or expired term of the organization of which the United States service for three years or the un-expired term of the organization of which he may at the time be a member; Provided, That no officer or enlisted man so receiving a commission shall be mustered in for a less period than three years, if at the date he presents himself for muster under it he the date he presents himself for muster under it he has less than six months to serve.

Second. All regimental officers of volunteers now in the service of the United States who have been in service three years, and all who shall hereafter have served three years, may, if they so desire, be mustered out and honorably discharged on satisfactory proof being furnished the commissary of musters of their command that they have so served, provided that the said officers have not in the meanwhile voluntarily been remustered for three years, or, if belonging to veteran organizations, signified in writing their willingness to serve for the new term of the organization to which they belong.

Third. Regulations similar to the foregoing will apply to organizations mustered into service for a less period than three years.

Fourth. If officers of veteran organizations do not desire to secure the advantages of their former com-

defire to secure the advantages of their former com-missions and rank, as contemplated by Section 2 of paragraph 1, circular No. 36 (current series), they can decline to be remustered as therein directed, and take advantage of the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this circular in so far as they may be appli-cable.

Fifth. When the regiment, company, or other command of a regimental officer is mustered out, it must be distinctly understood that the officer must be considered as mustered out therewith at the same time and place as the command. An officer will be held to service for the full term of his muster only when the regulation command is retained in service

ARRIVAL OF SICK FROM THE FRONT. The steamboat Express arrived here this morning from City Point, which place she left yesterday at 10 A. M. She brings up forty-two (42) sick men of the Engineer Brigade, under charge of Assistant Surgeon BAUM. These men were immediately placed in the hospital here.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH THE SHE-NANDOAH VALLEY. The Orange and Alexandria and Manassas June tion Railroad is to to be repaired and put in running order to Strasburg. A large force of workmen, protected by an ample military guard, has been sent out for this purpose. The work will be pushed forward with the utmost possible despatch, in view of the operations of our armies, and communication with Sheridan's army will soon be opened. THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan for the

last two days amount to about a million and a half DEATHS OF PENNSYLVANIANS. The following Pennsylvanians died here, and were buried yesterday: JOSEPH BRINDLE, 5th Artillery,

and Franklin Westlong, 50th Infantry. A NEW MILITARY BODY. The clerks employed in the Surgeon General's office have formed themselves into a military organization for home defence.

PERSONAL. Colonel M. KEAVER, of the 13th, Pennsylvania Cavalry, is here sick.

POLITICAL. HARRISBURG, Sept. 30.—It has been known here some time that an engagement existed between Governor Curtin and his old political and personal friends in Centre county to the effect that he should visit Bellefonte and there inaugurate the Presidential campaign in Central Pennsylvania. In order to fulfil this engagement, Governor Curtin left Harrisburg to-day for Centre county, and will speak in Bellefonte to-morrow afternoon, where arrangements have been made for holding a meet-ing. From Centre county the Governor will proceed to fill engagements in other parts of the State, visiting Erie, where a grand demonstration will shortly be made, and to address which he has just received an invitation. The most amicable feeling, as well as a thorough

Pennsylvania and the Union candidate for the Pre. NOMINATION OF G. W. CURTIS FOR CONGRESS. NEW YORK, Sept. 30 .- George William Curtis has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First district of this State. NEW JERSEY UNION CONGRESSIONAL NOMINA Burlington, Sept. 30 .- Hon. W. A. Newell, of

good understanding, exists between the Governor of

Monmouth, N. J., was nominated to-day for Congress by the Union Convention of the Second Conressional district. COLORADO AND ARIZONA. DENVER CITY, Sept. 30.—James D. Clark, late a pay clerk of the Branch Mint, who was tried by the United States Court for robbing the Mint last win-

ter, has been convicted.

Charles D. Pastow has been elected a delegate to Congress from Arizona. THE ITALIAN CONCERT.—The sale of reserved seats for the concert to be given on Monday evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, by the Association of Italian Artists, will begin to-day, at Gould's music store. The programme will be new, and the concert is expected to be even more interesting than those given this week. Italian music is not often Illustrated by finer voices than those of Lorini, Lesta, Stefani, and Amodio.

THE WAR.

GRANT'S FORWARD MOVEMENT

The Whole Army Advancing.

THE ENEMY ATTACKED BY MEADE AND WARREN.

A REBEL ASSAULT NEAR CHAPIN'S FARM REPULSED.

PART OF THE REBEL LINE CARRIED.

BRIGADE OF SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY REPORTED AMBUSHED.

2,000 PRISONERS EXCHANGED BY GENERAL SHERMAN.

Forrest's Raid into Tennessee. HIS WHOLE FORCE AT FAYETTEVILLE ON WEDNESDAY

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI Capture of a Wagon Train and Mas

sacre of the Guard. REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. THE ADVANCE UPON RICHMOND-SUCCESSFUL AT TACKS OF GENS, MEADE AND WARREN ON THE

RIGHT OF THE REBEL LINE-A BRIGADE O SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY AMBUSHED - SHERMAN EXCHANGING PRISONERS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1864-9-10 P. M. A despatch from General Grant, dated at 31/2 o'clock, this afternoon, at City point, states that

Warren attacked and carried the enemy's line today, on their extreme right, capturing a number of He immediately prepared to follow up his suc

General Meade moved from his left this mornings and carried the enemy's line near Poplar Grove A later despatch, dated this evening at 5 P. M. reported that the enemy had just made an assault in three columns on his line near Chapin's Farm,

No report had been received from General Meade since he carried the enemy's line near Poplar Grove No intelligence of General Sheridan's operations

has been received since Sunday night, except through the Richmond papers, and the latest report from that source which has reached the Department was the advance of his cavalry to Staunton, as heretofore mentioned. The Petersburg papers of to-day mention a ru-

mor, which they say is not confirmed, that one bri-

gade of Sheridan's cavalry was ambushed at Swift Run Creek. Despatches from Newbern, N. C., received this evening, state that the yellow fever is extensively prevailing at that place, but is not fatal among the troops. They are encamped outside the town. A despatch from General Sherman, dated at half

made an actual exchange of two thousand of his own army, and has made an arrangement with EDWIN M. STANTON.

THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG.

THE REBEL DESERTERS AND THE COLORED TROOP -DEATH OF LIRUTENANT AMES. Colonel Russell's brigade of the 9th Corps, giving themselves up to the colored pickets on the line. These men had been conscripted, and had served out their time, but could not obtain their discharges. As soon as they found that they would not be orced into our ranks they made up their minds to esert, expressing their intention to their comrades. This they accomplished, and are now on their way North under the terms of Gen. Grant's proclama-

The rebels seem to have got over their noted antipathy to the colored soldiers. Some time ago they made it a rule to keep up a continual fire wherever these soldiers made their appearance; but now they remain as quiet on that part of the line occupied by the colored troops as at any other point. When deserters come in, many of them being Virginians, they are always willing to accept food from whatever source it may come, and they can often be seen sitting on the ground eating with the negroes, and acting towards them as though their, skins were as white as their own.

Lieut. Ames, of Ames' Battery, was killed on Monday by a rebel sharpshooter. The ball entered his side, and he died almost instantly. A great deal of firing has been indulged in by both sides to-day along the entire centre and right. Quite a lively skirmish occurred at dark last evening while the pickets were being relieved on the centre of the line. REBEL ATTACK NEAR THE JERUSALEM ROAD RE-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- The news brought to day by passengers from City Point, who left there esterday, has been anticipated by the official bul-They mention that on Wednesday night the rebels made an attack on our advanced intrenchments in

front of Fort Sedgwick, near the Jerusalem road, but were easily repulsed. GRANT'S WHOLE ARMY IN MOTION. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- Passengers by the boat rom the front this morning state that Grant's whole army is in motion. He has been in readiness for some time, and only awaited the development f Sheridan's operations to proceed. Thanks to rabel enlightenment. he was enabled to seize the

favorable opportunity, and is now executing his THE MOVEMENT OF ORD'S AND BIRNEY'S CORPS THE REBEL ATTACK ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT RR. PULSED BY COLORED TROOPS—HEAVY FIRING ON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- Early on Wednesday night General Ord's corps, the 10th, began to move from their old position to Jones' Neck, on the James, where a pontoon bridge had been thrown across the river, and immediately began to cross. By twelve o'clock the advance guard succeeded in the whole corps got over. An advance was immediately ordered, and the entrenchments on Chapin's Farm were carried with but little show of resistance on the part of the rebels. entrenchments, and it is thought they had been previously withdrawn either to be sent up the val-

There appeared to be but few rebel troops in the ley to check-Sheridan, or to the Weldon Railroad. fearing a blow from Grant in that direction. We, nowever, captured between three and four hundred prisoners and fifteen pleces of artillery, as already stated.

The 18th Corps, under General Birney, advanced rom Deep Bottom about the same time that General Ord did. General Birney moved up to the New Market road, and carried the entrenchments with ease, the rebels showing but little disposition to contest the ground. They appeared to be com pletely surprised by the appearance of our troops in

nothing was known at City Point when the express left there, and there was nothing to indicate that the advance of Ord or Birney had been checked. It is confidently believed at City Point that the rebels have withdrawn large numbers of troops from the efences of Richmond, and sent them up the Valley to aid Early. This being the case, Ord and Birney can make considerable progress before the rebels an concentrate their forces

On Wednesday night the rebels made a furious attack on our advanced earthworks in front of Fort Sedgwick, on the Jerusalem plank road. These entrenchments were held by a portion of the 2d brigade, 3d division, 9th Corns. somely repulsed with considerable loss. These are the works which were captured from the rebels several weeks ago by our troops, and this is the secondunsuccessful attempt the Johnnies have made to take them. The troops attacked were commanded by Colonel Russell, of the 28th United States Colored Troops. Fort Sedgwick opened fire on the rebels, and accelerated their movements on their retreat. Russell had his men in line of battle in two minutes after the attack.

LATER. A quartermaster just arrived from the front informs me that the firing was particularly severe on Thursday, and when he left there yesterday there was still heavy cannonading going on.

NORTH CAROLINA. DESTRUCTION OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER. Washington, Sept. 30 .- Acting Master Kembel. ommanding the U. S. steamer Niphon, writing to the Navy Department from off New Inlet, N. C., under date of Sept. 26th, reports that on the 25th he iscovered a long steamer, painted white, with two smoke stacks and two masts, coming out of the Swash channel. He immediately gave chase, and fired several broadsides at her, nearly every shot of which took effect. The Niphon attempted to run lown the blockade-runner, but was unable to do so, but, owing to her superior speed, she escaped: Another United States vessel overhauled her, however, and chased her aground off Half-Moon battery, where she was set on fire by her crew and destroyed. The name of the blockade-runner could not be as-

FORTRESS MONROE. DEATHS AT HAMPTON HOSPITAL. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 28.—The following

ertained.

Pennsylvania soldiers have died at the Hampton Hospital since the last reports: Mathias Shaffer, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery; Johnson Wallace, 97th Pennsylvania; Lewis Rush, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery ; Robert B. Greer, 2d Pennsylvania Artille-Liverpool: Arrived from Baltimore, September 19, Esther, at Liry : George W. Colburn, 85th Pennsylvania ; Captain Lewis Watkins, 85th Pennsylvania. Also, the verpool.
Arrived from San Francisco, September 18, Agamemfollowing from New Jersey : John Brown, 37th

New Jersey; Francis Hendershoss, 11th New Jer-MARINE DISASTER. The steamer Continental, from Newbern, boun

to New Orleans, put in here to-day and reports that she took in tow from New York the barge Resolute, lader with hay. During the passage the barge filled and sunk, but no lives were lost. ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED—REAVY FIRING AT THE FRONT ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

FORTRESS MONROR, Sept. 29 .- The United States nospital steamer George Leary arrived here this afternoon from City Point, with about 200 sick and 60 wounded soldiers from the 10th Army Corps hos-They report that heavy firing was heard on our

this (Thursday) morning. No results were known at the time the steame The removal of patients from the front hospitals as well as other movements now going on, indicate immediate activity with the Army of the Potomac.

eft from seven o'clock last evening until one o'clock

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 29 .- The steamer Coninental, from Newbern, bound to New Orleans, put in here to-day, and reports that she took in tow from New York the barge Resolute, laden with hay. During the passage the barge filled and sunk, but TENNESSEE.

ORREST'S RAID ON SHERMAN'S COMMUNICA-TIONS-BRIDGES ON THE CHATTANOOGA RAIL-BOAD DESTROYED AND TRACK TORN UP-LO CALITY OF ROUSSEAU. NASHVILLE, Sept. 80 .- Forrest, on the night of 28th instant, was at Fayetteville with nearly his whole force, en route to the Cattanooga Railroad. A small part of the road was destroyed by a small body of rebels. Parties of rebel cavalry are scatered along the line of this railroad, and an attack is apprehended at Duck and Elk rivers bridges, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. All the trestles and bridges between Athens and Pulaski, a General Rousseau was at Christiana last night. During the night the telegraph wire was cut below that place, and this morning there has been no communication with Murfreesboro.

Colonel J. L. Donaldson, chief quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, has been promoted to brevet brigadier general. Since his arrival here he has opened the Northwestern Tennesse and Alabama and Clarksville Railroads. NASHVILLE, Sept 30 .- Late advices report Gen. Rousseau at Tullahoma. The road and wires are in working order to that point. A telegram from Pulaski, Ky., reports that the

patrols there fired upon several different squads yes-Several Federal officers who were captured had escaped, and many privates are coming into our Forrest has twenty-two wagon loads of ammunition and nine pieces of artillery, two of which are

0-pounder Parrot guns. A portion of the 18th Michigan Regiment was captured in the fight at Athens, which is again reorted captured by Wheeler. In the fight at Sulphur Branch Trestle, Colonel Lathrop, 11th U. S. Colored Troops; Lieutenant Carter and Assistant Surgeon Fred Wagner, 3d Tennessee, were killed. The total Federal loss was seventy-five killed and light wounded. The 3d Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Mann, 313 in number, were captured at Sulphur Trestle.

and the officers were allowed to keep their privat The officers will be paroled at Meridian, Miss. and will be sent to Memphis for exchange. Forrest moved his lines under a flag of truce Sulphur Branch trestle. The rebels are reported in large numbers oppo site Florence and along the line of the river. It is believed another attack will soon be made o

The negroes were all treated as prisoners of war,

MISSOURI. THE DEFENCE OF PILOT KNOB-DESTRUCTION OF ARMY TRAINS-DESTRUCTION OF CROPS AND POPULAR DISTRESS-GENERAL BLAIR RELIEVED BY GENERAL PLEASANTON. ST. Louis, Sept. 30.—Captain Hill has arrived here, and gives a detailed account of the defence of

ropes having been broken, but they were driven back with great slaughter, and were forced to retreat A train of sixty four wagons had been destroyed he the rebels between Ironton and Mineral Point and the men massacred without a surrender bein One brigade of General Smith's forces is now stationed at Wetemac bridge, a few miles below

efferson barracks, the remainder of the command being at the latter place. Nothing was known this morning of the where abouts or movements of the enemy. The towns of Ironton, Arcadis, Mineral Point. and Potosi have suffered great injury. The crops of that country are entirely destroyed, and many citizens are utterly ruined. A party of rebels were reported to be moving, vesterday morning, via Richmond and Washington,

towards the South Branch Railroad, but no tidings have vet been received of damage done to the road GENERAL EWING PURSUED BY THE REBELS TO HARRISON-TWO TOWNS SET ON FIRE-COMMU-NICATIONS CUT OFF. Sr. Louis, Sept. 30 .- The mail agent of the Southwest Branch Railroad arrived to-night, and reports that General Ewing reached Harrison Station about 10 o'clock last night, closely pursued by the enemy. Fighting has been going on, but the esult is unknown.

The road is cut this side of Harrison, and the owns of Cuba and Bourbon are burning. Harrison is between these two towns, and the supposition is that the road is cut on both sides of that point, severing the communications both with St. Louis Escaped prisoners, who arrived at De Soto to-day, report that Pilot Knob is still held by the rebels but their numbers or their probable movements are It is understood that a portion of General Smith's

orces will start for Franklin, the intersection of the Pacific and Southwest Branch roads, forty miles west of here, to-night. The telegraph between Franklin and Rolla was interrupted at nine o'clock last night, indicating the presence of the rebels on the Southwest Branch It was supposed that if General Ewing reached larrison Station, and found the road cut east of him, he would attempt to reach Rolla, where Gen. McNeil is strengthening the post, having the entire nale population working on the fortifications. One of the forts commands every approach to the town. General Fisk called out the militia of North Mis-

souri to again take the field against the guerillas. He confirms all the accounts of the Centralia General Douglass is already in pursuit of th Anderson butchers. A train went down to De Soto to-day, and found fron Mountain clear, and saw nothing of the enemy. The condition of affairs below De Soto is unknown. The rebels captured about 1,000 pigs of lead. The steamer Barth Able, well armed, left yester Jay for below, to serve as a packet-boat.

General Pleasonton relieved General Blair from command of the city and county of St. Louis to-day. RREST OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL OF LOUISVILLE AND HIS ASSISTANTS. Louisville, Sept. 30.-Lieut. Col. Hammond cting commandant of this post, has arrested Capt. Dunn, provest marshal of this city, and all his assistants, including the military police, for seizing negroes about this city, and selling them as substi-The parties will be tried before a military com Major Wharton performs the duties of Provost

Marshal.

EUROPE.

he Saxonia at Cape Race-Arrival of Muller in Loudon-The Times on the Capture of Atlanta-Decline in the Be-

The civil police are also said to be implicated in

bel Loan—The Roman Question—A New Spanish Ministry, ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 29, via PORT HOOD. Sept. 30.—The steamship Saxonia, from Southamp ton on the 21st inst., passed Cape Race at 8 o'clock this evening, en route to New York. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained, which is three days later. The steamship Jura, from New York, arrived out the 20th inst. on the 20th inst.

Muller, the alleged murderer, arrived in London
on the 17th inst. An immense crowd gathered to
take a look at him. The witnesses for the Crown
were examined on Monday. Muller's defence has been postponed for one week.

The London Times says that the capture of Atlanta is regarded as the crowning success of the Southwestern Army.

The Confederate loan fell three perjeent, on the report of the surrender of Mobile eport of the surrender of Mobile.
The French Rentes closed on the 20th at 66f 10c. Consols, 88% 88% for money.

The Atlantic, Great Western, and New York second mortgage railway bonds have advanced two Eris railway pald-up shares and Virginia sixes Erie rallway paid-up shares and Virginia sixes have declined one per cent.

The rumors of an approaching interview between the French, Russian, and Prussian sovereigns are considered unfounded in Paris.

The Paris intelligence says it seems certain, that arrangements have been made between France and Italy for a solution of the Roman question.

The Czar of Russia was to visit the Emperor of the Franch at Swalback on the 21st inst. the French at Swalback on the 21st ins A new Spanish ministry had been formed, who had announced a conciliatory policy. The ministry President of the Council. Narvaez; Minister of War, Cordova; Minister of Finance, Barganollana; Minister of Foreign Affairs. Lieorente, and Minister of the Interior, Gonzalo Brailo.

The commander-in-chief of the Allies in Schleswig has issued a proclamation prohibiting the circulation of petitions and collection of signatures under the property of the commander the circulation of petitions and collection of signatures under the property of the contract of the contract of the circulation of petitions and collection of signatures under the circulation of petitions and collection of signatures. the circulation of periods and consistent of signatures under the penalty of rigorous martial law.

This is for the prevention of getting addresses from the Northern Schleswigers praying against separation from Denmark.

The Emperor of Austria has gone to Hungary on The Emperor of Austria has gone to rungary on a military visit.

The Turin journals discuss the question of the removal of the Italian capital to Florence. The Opinione says that if the removal is necessary to advance the solution of the Roman question, the

idvance the solution of the koman question, the Government cannot refuse.

The Legislature of Holland was opened by the King on the 19th inst.

Denmark consents that the Duchies' claims on the public property of the Kingdom should be satisfied with the payment by Denmark of a round sum.

The demand of Denmark that the troops of the clied armies in Jutland are not to be provisioned. allied armies in Juliand are not to be provisioned by Denmark has been absolutely rejected by the German Powers.

The Egyptian Government has concluded a loan-of one hundred and twenty-five millions of france with the house of Oppenheim, redeemable in fitteen years. ears. No commercial intelligence has been received by his steamer.
Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New York, September 19, Catharine, at

ORGANIZATION OF A REGIMENT OF INFANTRY BOUNTIES TO RECRUITS. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Gov. Lord has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens of California to enlist in a new regiment of infantry and fill the recent requisition for the old regiments Recruiting is going on briskly. The State offers a bounty of \$160 in gold for new recruits, and \$300 for veterans, and a tender of \$5 per month extra pay. Business is prosperous. The receipts of produce are increasing. Greenbacks are declining slightly.

CALIFORNIA.

THE WEST INDIES.

PROSPECT OF PEACE IN ST. DOMINGO-MARINE DISASTERS NEAR PORTO BICO-BLOCKADE KUN-NERS AT HAVANA. NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The steamer Corsica has arrived with Havana dates to the 24th ult. There is a prospect of peace in St. Domingo. Over 12,000 Spanish soldiers have been sacrificed during the recent troubles there. Several vessels have been lost off Porto Rico in Seven thousand people have been starved to death at the Cape de Verde. The rebel steamers Susannah and Denbigh lei Havana on the 23d for Galveston. The steamer Henrietta had arrived at Havana consigned to rebel agents.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1884. THE MAYOR AGAIN. Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther, our worthy Mayor, has taken it into his head to veto the resolution of the Common Council calling for an illumination in honor of our victories. In support of this singular transaction he alleges sundry reasons, many of which would be decisive if they were true. The ideas of the Copperheads are somewhat ludicrous, The World seems to think that the Government has no higher aim than snaring "good Democrats," and, perhaps, if opportunity offered, shooting Marbles. The Mayor's ideas are painfully Dutch in their character, and just about as wise. He thinks that were he to issue his proclamation all who did not illuminate would be considered disloyal. He thinks that the war is not for the Union : that the authorities claim our victories as results of the emancipation proclamation. The Administration papers claim that the victories will be continuous herefore, argues the Mayor with a logic acquired in the fur business, there would have to be continuous illuminations. Altogether, the Mayor has distinguished himself. He hates all that the loyalists like, and writes long answers to everything. There will, doubtless, be an illumination, without regard to his veto. These are the resolutions to which this leading McClellanite objects, and it may be well for people

to ponder upon the spirit which has suggested the hers from each Board of the Common Council be appointed, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to cause the various public buildings to be illuminated in honor of the recent victories on land and sea, and that his Honor the Mayor be removed the recent victories on land and sea, and that his Honor the Mayor be requested by proclamation to invite the citizens generally to join in the illumination forthwith. Resolved, That the thanks of the Common Council New York are due and are hereby dered to the gallant soldiers and sailors thro whose heroic efforts the Union arms have been tr

umphant in so many well-fought fields. THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION organized on Wednesday afternoon, Bishop Potter presiding. The regular business will be taken up to-day. Yesterday the question of a division of the diocese was aruged. The Bishop took strong grounds against the idea, and declared that he should withhold his approval therefrom. If the diocese were divided, he should keep the funds in his part, or as otherwise worded, "should never consent to a division of the Episcopal funds.'

MAYOR GUNTHER'S LETTER. The following is Mayor Gunther's letter to the Common Council yesterday:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE,
"NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1864.
'To the Honorable the Common Council:
"Gentlemen: Your resolution of the 26th inst.,
appointing a 'committee of five from each Board
or the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to cause the various public buildings to be illuminated in honor of the recent victories on land Pilot Knob, but it does not differ materially from the reports already telegraphed.

At one time the rebels were so near the fort that cting these victories, but I must decline to comply with your request to issue a proclamation to the citizens generally, to join in such an illumination, for various reasons, which I will briefly state.

"1st." If I should issue such a proclamation, there are many citizens who would be denounced as disloyal, if, through want of opportunity, of inclina-tion, or of means, they failed to comply with the "2d, By those in authority they are not claimed as Union victories, but as the result of the emancipation proclamation and latest war measures of President Lincoln, as announced in his 'To whom "3d. It is asserted that the new policy of the Administration will give us a succession of victories. If this is the case, your honorable body will be called upon to illuminate every fortright, and if the papers in the employ of the Administration, which daily parade 'the defeat of the rebels,' are to be believed, three times a week.

"I yield to no man in my attachment to 'the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is,' but as the President demands of the Southe

the President demands of the Southern people abendon the rights which the Constitution cou-rs, I do not see how those who have always held at the Federal Government has nothing to do with the domestic institutions of the States can b with the domestic institutions of the States can be expected to rejoice over victories which, whatever they may be, surely are not Union victories.

"If these victories were to unite the States, and were a sure harbinger of peace, I would be pleased if I could issue such a proclamation as would induce the poorest citizen to part with his last mite for the purchase of a single tallow candle to celebrate the event. brate the event.

"4th. It has been the immemorial custom of mankind, in all ages and climes, to abstain from rejoicing over victories gained in civil wars, and such
has been the practice thus far during the present
strife, which has distracted our once happy Union.
The only effect of departing from this usage, sanctioned alike by humanity and sound policy, will be
to acknowledge, by such exhibitions, that there are
victories over aliens and enemies, and that there is
no hone of securing peace on the basis of the Code brate the event. no hope of securing peace on the basis of the Federal Upion. This hope, in common with a large portion of our fellow-citizens, I am not prepared to abandon.

"You are aware that here is the essential difference between the two parts." ence between the two parties now contending for political mastery in the Northern States. One of these declares that no terms can be offered except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of the rights of the States, and the other

maintains that 'peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union.' "Taking into consideration that a canvass is now in progress of the most exciting character, I am forced to regard the proposed demonstration as one of a political nature, and, according to the rule which I laid down for my guidance on ent upon the duties of mayor, I cannot give it my offii endorsement.
"C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor." ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BANKS. The steamer Suwo Nada, from New Orleans Sep tember 24th, arrived here this morning. General Banks and his staff return by this steamer. Judge

Durell, of Louisiana, is also a passenger. General Banks is succeeded in command by Major General [By Telegraph.] FAILURE OF COFFER MERCHANTS. The Express states that the largest coffee house in Brazil, with connections here and in Baltimore, has failed, owing to the heavy fall in sterling exchange,

of which they were large holders. 1 P. M.-Gold is quoted at 921/2 premium. 2 P. H.-Gold quoted at 81% premium. 3 P. M.-Gold is now quoted at 90 premium. Gold closed this evening at 194.

BALTIMORE

GENERAL HOOKER GOING NORTH. BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—General Hocker, accom panied by Brigadier General Chapman, Ex-Go. vernor A. W. Randall, and Mr. E. D. Webster, private secretary of the Secretary of War, arrived here last evening from Washington, and took the cars of the Northern Central Railroad for the North. His special orders have not yet been made

DEATHS OF PENNSYLVANIANS. Privates A. A. Whistler and Isaac Long, of the 4th Pennsylvania, died recently at the Staunton

A SPIRITED UNION MEETING. NATIONAL HALL CROWDED, DEDICATION OF THE REPUBLICAN IN-

VINCIBLES' HEADQUARTERS.

Last evening National Hall, Market street, below Thirteenth, was formally dedicated to the service of the Republican Invincibles and the good cause of the Union. The hall is, we believe, the largest in the city, seating four thousand two hundred persons, or one thousand more than the Academy of Music. It is well lighted and ventilated, well adapted for the purposes of oratory, and very tastily decorated with American flags, and over the long row of gas brackets surrounding the room guidons, inscribed with the names of our most prominent and promising generals, are prettily arranged. In front of the building is a large illuminated transparency, bearing on the front the inscription. " Republican Invincibles," and on either side "Lincoln and Johnson." An excellent band was in attendance, and refreshed the audience, which had assemoled by seven-and-a half o'clock, with a variety of patriotic and sentimental airs, not forgetting 'Kingdom Coming" and "Rally Round the Flag." "Kingdom Coming" and "Rally Round the Flag."
At the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. Geo. Imman Riche, president of the Invincibles, arose and stated that the Club had been reorganized for this campaign, and had assembled on the present occasion to dedicate this hall. We are animated by the sentiment enunciated by Webster in the words, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." We realize the fact that there can be no Union without liberty, and no liberty without Union. These are the issues we are fighting for, and with this view our Club has been organized. Ex-Governor Pollock was then introduced, and MY FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN : We are here to de-

My Fellow-countrymen: We are here to dedicate, in the name of the Ropublican Invincibles and of our country, this hall to Union and Liberty, and I greet your presence as evidence that the good principles are recognized by all who hear me. Men may change, but principles are eternal; and the principles of 1860, which had their triumph in the election of that great patriot, Abraham Lincoln—[loud applause]—are to be reasserted more tremendously in the election of 1864, when he will be his own successor. [Oheers.] We elected him in 1860 President of the United States. Bad men have prevented the performance of all the duties devolved upon him, and by the grace of God that man shall be vindicated as President of the American Union! [Applause.] We are met to take counsel together.

be in Richmond with Grant. Copperhead friends assert tuse.] Our is method onal. Let be in Richmond with Grant. [Applause.] Our Copperhead friends assert that this method of pursuing peace is unconstitutional. Let this war be prosecuted with all the energy and power of the American people. There is peace in every flash of our muskets, in every clang of our swords. A united North would to-day have given us peace and restored our flag from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Look at the Chicago Couvention. Who nominated falltitle Mac? Not Clement L. Vallsndigham, a traitor yet unbung and undamned the Pacific. Look at the Chicago Couventon. Who nominated "Little Mac." Not Clement L. Vallandigham, a traitor yet unhung and undamned lapplausel, but August Belmont, the agest of a foreign banking house avowedly hostile to the country. We all know McClellan has been, for a number of years, connected with railroads, and accustomed to look after the safety of others. It is usual to see on all cars the inscription, "Passengers forbidden to stand upon the platform." True to his instincts, McClellan is afraid to stand upon the platform. [Laughter.] Notlong ago a follower of McClellan said: "II Lincoln is re-elected we will march to Washington, with Gen. McClellan at our head, and re-establish the Government on the principles of our fathers." [Cries of "Never!"] Say what you will, gentlemen, the people will in November trimphantly re-elect that noble man. [Applause.] He will be inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1865, and woe be to the man, rebel, Copperhead, or devil, that attempts to prevent it. [Applause.] The election of Lincoln and Johnson is inevitable. Men of America, are you ready for this struggle? It may cost your life, and the life of millions more. Shall the war cease ingloriously? Let your response be an emphatic "No!" as you value the service of those patriots who sleep in glory and the grave. [Applause.]

who sleep in glory and the grave. [Applause]

rejoiced to find that the women have lent their smiles to the patriotism of the country. Four years ago to-day I had the honor to address you upon the subject to the patriotism of the country. Four years ago today I had the honor to address you upon the subject of electing a President for the country. The question to-day is, whether we are to have a country to require a President. I do not come here to speak for you, but of you and to you. And I want to know whether you are ready to stand by your flag or not. [Applause.] Let me see whether you have fire in your eyes and warnth in your hearts when you approach this struggle. [Applause.] Whem do you represent? I sthe war a pageant? No! It's a question involving the fate of a nation. You represent not only your wives and children, but you represent all-time to come. Are you ready to meet the issue! Have you oil in your lamps? [Applause.] Now is the accepted time. Now is the day of salvation. [Applause.] If you have no internal stimulus, let the smiles of the patriotic women about you stimulate you into some honorable action. You, the Invincibles, not ready! Then let the Irresistibles, the laddes, take charge of you. [Applause.] Don't wait for November. The election to control the destinies of this country takes place in little more than a week. Are you ready, then? [A voice—"We are."] I thank you for even one voice, for I know it speaks the sentiments of all of you. If you are beaten in October you will be beaten in November. Stand up to the mark. Sustein the interests of your country, and, my word for it, you will render this election sure. I know I have taken a bold position here, but boldness becomes a man at such a time. Unlike other gentlemen, I am not unaccustomed to public aute. I know I have taken a bold position here, but boldness becomes a man at such a time. Unlike other gentlemen, I am not unaccustomed to public speaking. I am not taken by surprise. No man has a right to be taken by surprise but General McClellan. [Laughter.] But if I was paralyzed and bedfast I could speak in such a cause as this. The dumb themselves might speak in such a cause. The dead might speak. Your brave fatters, who bought their liberties with steel, speak to you now, appealing to you to stand by the fiag. Will you do it? [Cries of "Yes."] Your wives and children appeal to you; posterity appeals to you; unborn ages appeal to you, to establish the example of the permanency of our Republic. Let this scheme of government fail, and what can succeed? If you don't stand by your institutions I tell you plainly you are not true men. [Applause.] I occupy a very pleasant position. I was born a Federalist, I have lived a Federalist, and I will die a Federalist. [Applause.] It is impossible for a Federalist, I have lived a Federalist, and I will die a Federalist. [Applause.] It is impossible for a Federalist to be a traitor to the Government. I am not here to argue the doctrines of State rights or secession. Think of thirty-five States all sovereign and independent! Why can't they declare war? Why can't they con't money if if they are sovereigh? One other point: I refer to the African Abraham Lincoln has not abolished slavery. I wish to heaven he had. [Applause.] I have been an Abolitionist since my birth as well as a Federalist. What has President Lincoln done? He has pronounced them contraband of war because their former owners have declared them chattels. He recommended Congress to carry out this policy; and many of the States, seeing its wisdom, have declared their slaves free. He has not touched slavery in States not in rebel-

seeing its wisdom, have declared their slaves free. He has not touched slavery in States not in rebellion. He has, it is true, created a moral sense against it, but that is all. The name of Abraham Lincoln will go down with that of Washington—will go down to the last period of recorded time. The decrees of the Almighty may slumber, but never die. And there is this decree—that man was born to be free. [Applause.]

The speaker closed by pointing to the folly of the South in attempting to overthrow a Government the control of which was always in its own hands, and by urging that Abraham Lincoln was the only man fit to be entrusted with its control for the next four years. four years.

The next speaker was William L. Dennis, Esq. remarks were brief, but well-chosen and poin ed. We are engaged, he said, in a contest as important as that which engages the attention of the Army of the Potomac. We have against us Jef Davis, his army, and his Cabinet. We have against us Jeff Davis, his army, and his Cabinet. We have against us, also, Jeff Davis' Northern army. It is estimated that there are 250,000 Southerners in our hospitals camps, and public meetings. We have also against us the enemies of free government in Europs; and against all these we must do battle. The speaker closed by urging his auditors to battle bravely in

the sacred cause of the Union, and success would rown their efforts. The meeting adjourned about ten o'clock, with three cheers for Lincoln, Johnson, and victory. HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE. Another large meeting of citizens was held last reping at the Hall of the Union League. Mr. Edward Shippen was called to the chair. The meeting was addressed by Hon. James M. Scovel of New Jersey. He said when he was asked for his opinion of McClellan, he replied of him as Kearney had done, that he was either a coward or a traitor. The reason we have more respect for the traitor in the South than for the Copperheads of the North, the South than for the Copperheads of the North, is that we know that they are our open enemies. We don't know whether McClellan is a friend or an enemy. We do know that at a great battlo he was on a gunboat emoking his cigar.

Mr. Scovel then compared letters of McClellan during the war with his letter of acceptance, and showed that he had changed his base. Geo. B. McClellan, from the timethe first took command of the army, never had an honest, earnest desire te prosecute the war at the sacrifice of his own personal comfort. The men who visited McClellan were such men as Horatio Seymour, Fernando Wood, and valiandigham, some of whom had said that they wanted a young, gallant Napoleon to drive the Abolition herd out of Washington. The Woodward letter is enough to condemn him in the eyes of every honest patriot. You can't get a Union idea into Woodward's head; and that's the man whom Mc-Clallen talks you in his colubion it would be the condemn him the second was a condemn him the eyes of every honest patriot. You can't get a Union idea into Woodward's head; and that's the man whom Mc-Clallen talks you in his colubion it would be the condemn him the colubion. Cleilan tells you, in his opinion, it would be to the interests of the country and of the people of Pennsylvania to elect as Governor. That letter is enough to condemn him in the eyes of all patriots. He then referred to the fact that McCleilan's nomination was, on motion of Vallandigham, made unanimous. He said the Democratic party talked largely about the Constitution, when one-half of them had never read it, and the other half couldn't them had never read it, and the other half couldn't read it. McClellan had one eye on the Presidency and the other eye on the Constitution, and he went on to fight the rebellion in the dark. That's not the way we want the war carried on. The Northern Copperheads are the kind of men who don't represent a loyal descendant of America. It is time we were in earnest in this matter. We have lost enough of treasure and blood already in whipping the devil round, the stump. The issue is made up, and we want to send an echo back to Grant knocking at the doors of Richmond, that the hearts of the people of the North are with him. We will bear the flag to the foot of the accursed territory, as it was intended to wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the braye. When we compromised with slavery, we took wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave. When we compromised with slayery, we took the serpent into the bosom, and for seventy years it has lived there; but it can stay there no longer. It was late in the day for the Democratic party to say that they had any love and sympathy for the soldiers. They have already told them that they shouldn't yote. Every lover of liberty in England walts aniously to hear that Abraham Lincoln is re-elected.

aniously to hear that Abraham Lincoln is re-elected President. This can only be done by your votes. When this contest ends, it will end when every man in this country shall do his duty. I have always been for the people, and against the politicians; and for my country, and against Jeff. Davis; that's my platform; and we intend to put down Jeff. Davis, and every one who sympathizes with him in the North. We will end the war by electing Lincoln and Johnson and by a reason way. coln and Johnson, and by a peace won over a bat-Rev. Mr. Dennison, late chaplain in the United States Army, was then introduced. He was an Eastern man. He had resigned his commission in Easternman. He had resigned his commission in the army for the purpose of coming home to fight the Copperheads. He would use all his energies to destroy that body that was doing everything to destroy the unity and liberty of the country. If it were right for Bishop Polk to carry the prayer book in one hand and the sword in the other, he felt that he could take his musket in one hand and his Bible and Constitution in the other, and say, come boys, and if you can't find any better leader than me, follow me. He had been opposed to slavery from his youth, and he had believed that the most severe blows which that institution could receive would be from the Demoinstitution could receive would be from the Den cratic masses. For that reason he had always be a Democrat, and was always earnest and true in speaking and working for the Democratic party, and it was not until he found that James Buchanan had not one particle of moral backbone that he re-jected him and his followers, although he still claimed to be a Democrat. He would not allow those men who had hardly been baptized in the church to read him Democratic faith. He main-

tained that we should not give to a party what be-longed to the country and mankind. He then went on to review the causes of the war, the reasons for prosecuting it, and expressed his belief that God in his mercy was bringing the nation through this struggle to make it the grandest and best nation of Captain Colhoun, who was to have addressed th meeting, was laboring under indisposition, and unable to do so. Mr. Joseph Shippen then dressed the meeting, after which it adjourned.

ADDRESS OF GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS. O NEW YORK. Pursuant to announcement, a meeting of citizens Philadelphia was convened last evening at Musical Fund Hall, the occasion being an address by George Ticknor Curtis, of New York, on the mes involved in the coming Presidential election. Upon being introduced the speaker commenced his emarks by a reference to the private character and public services of the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, General McClellan. It was now eighteen years since he first met that distinguished man, though he had not enjoyed his par-

ticular friendship until the winter of 1862. His

qualities as a man and a statesman stood before the

world upon tests which all intelligent persons could

apply. His accomplishments as a soldier were by no means the limit of his powers. The speaker contended that, notwithstanding great personal regard for General McClellan, he would not vote for him, or urge others to vote for him, if he believed that there was the slightest dam would not vote for him, or urge others to vote for him, if he believed that there was the slightest danger of his proving in the office of the President to be anything but the firm and independent man that he conceived him tobe. He continued: If any man labors to bring about General McClellan's election in the expectation that he can thereby accomplish any selish personal scheme, or any public plan or project that is not as comprehensive as the Union, and as beneficent as the Constitution itself, in my judgment he will make a great mistake. If any man shall refrain from voting for him in the belief that his Administration will be influenced by any person or persons in whom the people of this country ought not to confide, such a man will laise, I behieve, greatly err. Be good enough, then, to remember one thing—that General McClellan, while he has the perceptions, qualities, and knowledge of a statesman, is not a politician. He has never been accustomed to practice the arts by which elections are carried, and I do not believe that he ever wrote a line in his life for mere political effect, or that did not express his honest convictions. His letter acception in the promoter of the promoter of the very large the promoter of the promoter of the promoter of the promoter. upon him, and by the grace of God that man shall be vindicated as President of the American Union! Applause. We are not to take counsel together. We are not the peaceful people that we were in 1860. War is upon us—a war forced upon a generous and noble Northern people. And, while I am not a scottonal man, yet I can see in the wide expanse of our noble country, American citizen. I desire peace, but I desire it through war—stern, unrelenting, and conquering war, until the robels shall acknowledge their wrong. Lincoln! I know him, and I love him. [Applause.] The American people Rnow him apd love him. They know him to be the representative of freemen and free labor. How can representative of freemen and free labor. How can representative of freemen and free labor. How can representative of government, who to-day are pleading the cause of peace with eloquence. We have one in the Shenandoah—[applause]—and unless he is stung by some miserable Copperhead biting his heel, he will spen in his life for mere politions. His letter acceptions this honest convictions. His letter acception with the propiet of this country his ideas of the principles on which a not express his honest convictions. His letter acception for the principles on which a not express his ideas of the principles on which a not take the principles on which it must be the econstituted, and to state the principles on which it must be the extent by him, if he is to be the next President. That he will be likely, under any "pressure," and beautifying the Hair. Her store the principles on which it must be the whole people of any thing and to do another, I have no shadow of apprehension. Of course, it was impossible for him to do anything and to do anything more than to lay the heart of the principles on which it must be the extent the head on hair property of the principles on lot express his honest convictions. His let

pronounce to be, in all human p lutely fatal to any prospect of sucer Character of General McClellan, the war appeared to have been this ment of the United States is a gove and sovereign powers, granted to ment of the United States is a gove and sovereign powers, granted to cession of the people of each State fore, a right to put down all milits sistance to the exercise of its const sistance to the exercise of the sistance to the exercise of the sistance no many State. But it can have ne nowers which have nev in any State. But it can have no riby force powers which have never upon it by the Constitution; and can under the Constitution; and it can, treat a State, or the people of a Stat forfeited their right of self-governmenters to which the Constitution States does not extend. On the issues of the day, the spear himself substantially as follows: himself substantially as follows:

F It cannot be doubted that the Conthe greatest possible peril. On the or been so wrenched out of its appropriatist true meanings by those who have been charged with its administration been charged with its administration of the charged with the work of the charged with the char on earth. On the other hand, the despairing of the attainment of forms of the Constitution, which The next speaker was David Paul Brown, Esq., perverted, as they believe, into longing the war and promot turned their thoughts to other MY FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: I am here once more among you, and I am rejoiced to find in this assembly that spirit which is essential to the preservation of the Union in the time of peril. And I am also forecast in various modes of rec new arrangement of our national would imply a new national Government ideas and interests, other than the the distinctions between North and intrude themselves among these distinctions between these distinctions between these distinctions are not between the second the second intrude themselves among these distinctions are not second to the second th in the West speculate upon its re East and with the centre. Men States look upon both sides of them ing on the relative strength and it ties which go eastward and westwa easy and anxious about the partic their own or of some other section to differences which produced, or which this great schism which has separa from the rest of the Union. Meanwh of taxation is settling down upon the with a terrible weight, and men negi magnitude of a public debt which magnitude of a public deep which the ready beyond the just resources of it pay, for which they can see no liminary and which is expressed in a fluctuation the most demoralizing of all the finance into which a nation can be thrown.

These considerations, then, will be a reasonable men, as furnishing a sufficient for insisting that the just authority Government shall be preserved, ar

to state a course of policy that can country, and at the same time revernment over the whole of its

tained in that letter, he will

omitted something, the introduce which an enlightened and some

and that if he varie

Government shall be preserved, and modifications are hereafter to be ma tional system, they must be made according and methods which the Co There is, therefore, in my opinio portant principle, as well as sound p_{00} in the position taken by General McC osition is that the Southern State the Union; and that if they do so, when and guarantee to them all the In speaking of the letter of Pre ly made at Niagara, Mr. O. held that had made positive requirement of the of slavery as an essential feature of a on which he would treat for peace. been made between him and the Den on this point. The Democratic par manding the restoration of peace and of the Union, had not made the ab slavery essential either to peace or sult of the policy of Mr. Lincoln won war for generations, or a reduction of of our country to a condition reser other countries in which African sla

THE CITY FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE P

A very brilliant meteor was seen evening about seventeen minutes nests. It started in the constellation Aquila, to north of Theta, and moving quite started. the west, disappeared at about the requilateral triangle, described on a line its starting point, to Alpha Syre. It sapparently, as a street lamp, and had at three degrees long. The whole time at perhaps five seconds. AN ATTEMPT TO STOP A LOCON Last evening a man named George aged 60 years, was admitted into the Pe Hospital, having had his right shoulder cated. It is stated that he was laboling attack of the mania-a-potu, and a stop a locomotive at Sixth and Washin

тне 104ти Р. V. The 104th P. V. will be mustered out and go up to Doylestown this afterno CITY ITEMS GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRIC Goods.-We have looked with interest which the recent decline in gold was duce, and have read with some regret; charges already preferred against especially in the various departments

the effect that the latter meant to kee the two-hundred-and fifty gold standard seen enough to convince us of the inju sweeping charges. Having visited prominent houses yesterday, with the taining correct information upon this can truthfully say that, so far from the being rigidly adhered to, the concer are absolutely larger than the decline calls for. The old house of Messrs. C dart & Brother, whose advertisem another column of our paper this mer ly state (and by all who know them their s not questioned) that their stock at the sequently prepared to purchase goods at delphia and New York auction sal great decline in gold, which they new usual small profits. Among their vari seasonable goods-one of the larg assorted stocks in the city-we say prices not greatly higher than before there is not a single article in the which they do not offer at a reduct tion these facts as illustrative of what: house, but every other true business i Of course, if from any unforeseen circu should assume an opposite turn, prices a similar direction. A day or two convince the masses that refraining on the grounds above stated, will not ended purpose.

A FACT WORTH CONSIDERING.-WI the "Grover & Baker" Stitch, and Stitch, in Sewing Machine work, a admitted to be the best, though either dered preferable to the other by sa The Grover & Baker Company, who this city is at 750 Chestnut street, man these stitches, and in selling these n the purchaser the privilege of exchan the other, after giving either a fair tri ating all possible risk in purchasing. every Grover & Baker machine sold is give satisfaction, and is kept in peri one year free of charge. We are on the testimony of thousands in saying ver & Baker machines are the best int By the way, just as we are going tor that the "Grover & Baker" has just premium awarded for double-thread m State Fair at Easton : also, that then

awarded a premium for their elegal cork. STILL ANOTHER REASON.-There number of cogent reasons given with Sewing Machine, sold at No. 630 Cit. preferable to all others in use. Another that cannot be too thoughtfully const hasers—that it is so simple that chine sold by this Company is war perfect satisfaction or the money will the purchaser.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE natters of art pertaining to the adorex, Paris has emphatically taken he greatest Parisian achievem line." This inimitable Dressing sale everywhere, and should b toilet. It is not only the most or, and beautifier of the hair, but a fume. Try it. CONFECTIONS FOR AUTUMN AT

PRICES.—The autumnal confection of Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co. at their splendid stock will show it lost none of its same for originating ties. They use only the finest and in manufacturing, and, doing the the confectionery department in the re unusually low—a fact that is we MESSRS. C. SOMERS & SON'S F

MENT.—These gentlemen now offelar old stand, No. 625 Chestnut stret Hall, one of the most magnificent a of fashionable Clothing ever offered and having imported their materis in prices, their rates are exceeding Give them a call. Send in your step in and make your selections THE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN Goods offered by Mr. George hestnut street celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," J. F. Taggart, are unsurpassed by world, in fit, comfort, and durability ADVANCING.—Our armies are ste to victory and the doom of treased

season is advancing, a fact which our every one with the wisdom of imme a supply of Coal from the famous Alter, 957 North Ninth street. How to Economize.-A lady bar if the women of America would extra twelve-inch tail piece to their of \$1,000,000 a year would be effect that if all mankind were to proc apparel at the Brown Stone Clet hill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Ch Sixth, a sum would be saved interest on the national debt. CURE FOR A FRION.-Take lasses, one ounce of lard, four gr

a gill of cherry bounce. If the throw up his profession, try Cher want any long-haired man, with and hand-organ, to sell this Chestnut street in the neigable Stokes & Co.'s One-price Chillips Continental.