MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 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 on 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 the must be done to enable the tickets to be prepared to send to the several regiments of the State. County Committees should also prepare and send with the Commissions their several county tickets, or send a special agent with the Commissions to carry

The Letter of General McCall. The letter of Major General George A. McCALL, read at the great Union meeting in West Chester, will leave no doubt in the public mind as to the views of that distinguished gentleman upon the great question now before the people. This letter is of great significance, for the position of its author is eminently representative. Long before the war, and up to a late period, General McCall has been affiliated with the Democratic party. In the last contest for Congress he was the candidate of the Democrats in the counties of Delaware and Chester. To-day he is openly opposed to the party which he so long claimed as his own. This event marks a great change. But it is a change in Democratic principles—a vast metamorphosis of party faith. The Democratic party has more than retrograded—it has degraded itself. This is the great change. General McCall's views, as he himself de

clares, are mainly the same. It will be idle to impeach such testimony as this. Gen. McCallis a most gallant witness. His name is linked with the history of the war, especially of that portion of which Gen. McCLELLAN was once so prominent a figure; and the valor with which Gen. McCALL led his command of Pennsylvanians attained equal celebrity with the steadfastness and daring of Kearney and Hooker. With his organization and leadership the name of "Pennsylvania Reserves" became household words for courage and endurance, and their glory forms one of the redceming chapters in a campaign of failures. We need not, therefore, dwell upon the fact that Gen. McCall was a comrade-in-arms and friend of General McClellan. His letter will speak most ably for itself. It will surely strike the hearts and minds of undecided Democrats, who are loth to accept the truth that their party and its candidate have committed themselves to a shame which wears the face of perfidy. General McCall's letter will lessen by great degrees the minority of War Democrats who support General McClellan.

WE shall not be surprised if the South agree to the abandonment of slavery sooner than the Democratic party. Even now General GANTT, who fought and bled for the rebellion, is an emancipationist and in the Union, while McClellan, Seymour, VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, WOODWARD. VOORHEES, HARRIS, and other such "expounders on the Constitution," are the conservators of slavery, and more or less disposed to take sides with the rebellion. We shall not wonder, seeing that the sons of rebel planters and the increasing ranks of converted Southern men are so thoroughly opposed to the resurrection of slavery, i the Democratic party yet learns its bitterest lesson from those who were formerly rebels. The moral doctrine of the Democracy is incontinently absurd, and far behind the age. It is strange that, with all its partiality for the Southern side of politics, the Democratic party has not yet recommended to the South the same methods of "conciliation and forbearance" which it

has urged upon the North! THE desperate Confederate loan in London rose three per cent. on the news of Mc-CLELLAN's nomination. The London Times then took hope from the fact that the Chi-

general who was the first to discover the impracticability of the object on which his countrymen were bent!" And yet, Gen. McClellan and his party have declared a thousand times that, had his policy been carried out, the war would have been over. Let the people observe this barometer.

THE Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, one of the carpenters of the Chicago platform, has appointed himself to speak "before the iron interest" of this State at no late day. We desire to assure this distinguished gentleman, in advance, that our iron interest is decidedly in sympathy with the war and all heavy blows at the rebellion. It is, doubtless, among the timber interest that Mr. GUTHRIE is wanted—the Wood and

Woodward Peace party. WE have heard it rumored that General McClellan was about to write a letter, to be reserved till one day before the election. in which he intended "to express surprise that any Democrat should find fault with his letter accepting the Chicago nomination!" The New York Daily News is anxious upon this point.

THE annual return of the Pennsylvania State Fair is a matter of such great importance to all our agricultural and manufacturing interests, that it is very satisfactory to know of its decided success this year. From the report we print to-day, the interest and completeness of its chief departments may be appreciated.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., will, by invitation of the Union League, deliver an address this evening at the Hall, Chestnut street, above Twelfth. His theme will be "The Issues of the Day," and an eloquent oration may be expected.

"THE Colossus of Rhodes, though made of brass nearly equal to that of Chicago, fell in attempting to stand astride a much narrower gulf than separates the Chicago platform from Gen. McClellan's letter." This is DANIEL S. DICKINSON'S VIGOROUS illustration of the peculiar position of Gen. McClellan. Yet, as all the world knows, "Little Mac" is no Colossus.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT FOR THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, This afternoon a contest of aal interest to the billiard world will begin at the Sansom street Hall, a contest which will decide who of our great players is entitled by superior skill to be considered the champion of the State. There are few cities in which this beautiful game is more popular than it is in Philadelphia, and among our professional play ers and amateurs are some of the finest artistic in the country. The beauty of the game will be thoroughly illustrated in the tournament, which will continue every afternoon and evening till the 10th instant. We may state that Messrs. Phelan.

Kavanagh, Goldthwaite, and others are expected to be present, and will probably give some exhibition | from Butler's department state that OUR PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE.—The re port of the Sanitary Commission, on the condition of our prisoners at Andersonville, has been printed and is now for sale at all the bookstores. The narrative possesses a painful interest, and will be a valuable memento of the war and of the sufferings

some of our brave soldiers have endured in their devotion to the cause of the Union. AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. -The early attention of buyers is invited to the

large and attractive sale of 1,050 cases boots and shoes, brogans, balmorals, gaiters, &c., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, this morning (Monday), October3, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets.

THE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES advertised by John B. Myers & Co., for Tuesday next, October 4 will be postponed until the following day, Wednes day, October 5, commencing at 10 o'clock. LARGE SALE valuable real estate, stocks, bonds, &c., to-morrow. See Thomas & Son's advertisement and pamphlet catalogues.

SIGNOR BLITZ still continues his pleasing performances at the Assembly Buildings, and as the Beason advances his audiences increase in numbers. Thre is no use of persons going to Blitz's elegant room unless they are prepared to laugh heartily, for it is impossible to resist laughing on seeing this merry face and witnessing his funny doings. The Signor is an "institution" in this city. NEW YORK-MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. It will be seen in our advertising columns that this institution opens its second annual term, under highly promising circumstances, October 18th, 1861,

at 724 Broadway, New York.

THE WAR.

GEN. GRANTS FORWARD MARCH CAPTURE OF SEVEN EARTHWORKS

our Army within Five Miles of Richmond CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE TO WITHIN A MILE AND A HALF.

AND SIXTEEN GUNS.

CASUALTIES AMONG OUR OFFICERS. GEN. MEADE'S ATTACK ON THURSDAY. THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK AFTER

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

SHERIDAN'S PROGRESS IN THE VALLEY EARLY DRIVEN INTO THE MOUNTAINS. HIS ARMY UTTERLY BROKEN UP.

LONGSTREET REPORTED IN COMMAND OF THE REBELS.

ACTIVE WARFARE IN MISSOURI THE CITIZENS SEEKING REFUGE IN ST. LOUIS AND ILLINOIS.

Major Harry White, of Pennsylvania, Exchanged

and at Chattanooga, DEFEAT OF 5,000 INDIANS BY GENERAL SULLY. OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

MARLY DRIVEN OVER THE MOUNTAINS TO CHAR-LOTTESVILLE-THE PURSUIT CONTINUED TO PORT STAUNTON AND WAYNESBORO DESTROYED -EARLY'S ARMY COMPLETELY DISORGANIZED. WASHINGTON, October 1-11 50 A. M.-The folowing despatches from Major General Sherldan. detailing his successful operations since the last report, have just been received:

HARRISONBURG, Va., Sept. 29-7.80 P. M. In my last despatch I informed you that I pressed Early so closely through New Market, at the same time sending cavalry round his flank, that he gave up the valley and took to the mountains, passing

through Brown's Gan. I kept up the pursuit to Port Republic, destroying seventy-five wagons and four caissons. I sent General Torbert, who overtook me at Harrisonburg, to Staunton with Wilson's division of cavalrv and one brigade of Merritt's.

Torbert entered Staunton on the 26th and destroyed a large quantity of rebel-Government property, harness, saddles, small arms, hard bread, flour, repair shops, &c. Hethen proceeded to Waynes boro, destroying the fron bridge over the south branch of the Shenandoah, seven miles of track, the depot buildings, Government tannery, and a large amount of leather, flour, and stores, at that

He found the tunnel was defended by infantry, and retired via Staunton. My impression is that most of the troops-which. Early had left passed through the mountains to

Chariottesville.

Kershaw's division came to his assistance, and I think, passed along the west base of the mountain to Waynesboro. come in from the mountains on each side and deliver

From the most reliable account, Early's army was completely broken up and is dispirited. Kershaw had not reached Richmond, but was somewhere in the vicinity of Gordonsville, when he

received orders to rejoin Early. The destruction of the grain and forage from here to Staunton will be a terrible blow to them. All the grain, forage, &c., in the vicinity of Staunton was retained for the use of Early's army.

ANOTHER DESPATCH FROM SHERIDAN. HARBISONBURG, Va., Sept. 26-7 P. M. Lieutenant General Grant: I see it going the rounds of the papers that the

19th Corps was late in coming in to the battle of Winchester. I was entirely unconscious of this until I saw it in the papers. All in the lower part of the valley was shipped to Richmond for the use of Lee's army. The country from here to Staunton was abundantly supplied with grain, &c., &c.

The statement was made by R. L. Shelby. wish to say that It is incorrect, and that this a P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General. No report of operations in front of Richmond or Petersburg later than my telegram of last night has reached this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG. GENERAL MEADE'S FORWARD MOVEMENT—REBEL ENTRENCHMENTS CARRIED-A HEAVY BATTLE EXPECTED—CAPTURE OF PETERSBURG LOOKED

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 30-Evening.—It having been determined by General Meade to make an attack on the enemy's right flank, southwest of Petersburg, the troops selected for that purpose were massed near the Weldon Railread this morning.

These consisted of the 1st and 2d Divisions and

he brigade of the 3d Division of the 5th Corps, with the 2d and 3d Divisions of the 5th Corps, while Gen. Crawford, with his command, held the works on the flank. At 11 o'clock the line was ordered to advance, and the enemy's pickets were driven in, On reaching the residence of Mr. Paebles, on the Squirrel Level road, about four miles from Peters. burg, a strong line of works was discovered, with an entrerched skirmish line in front, running close to

The 2d and 3d Brigades of the 1st Division took the advance, and charging, drove the enemy into their works. Three guns were opened on our advancing column, but it pushed on, and never halted until the rebels were driven from the position with the loss of one gun and about sixty prisoners. Our loss up to this time did not exceed ne hundred in killed and wounded. Col. Welch, of the of 116th Michigan, was killed while in the act of leading his men over the enemy's works. Major Partridge, commanding the 33d Pennsylvania Volunteers, was badly wounded in the reast in this charge. Col. Gwyn, commanding the 3d Brigade, 2d Division of the 5th Corps, had a horse shot under him, and falling, badly bruised the colonel, but he kept the field nevertheless. Lieu-

tenant Colonel Edmonds, 38th Massachusetts, was rounded. After reforming our lines another charge was made, when the enemy was forced half a mile further back, where they took a still stronger position and made a desperate resistance to our advance, the 9th Corps having the lead. Here the enemy succeeded in throwing a force around the Pegram House, on its left, and threatened to turn our flank, but Griffin's division being at hand checked the

The fighting was of the most desperate character, and continued till after dark, our men at that time holding all the ground they had taken from the enemy. Our loss in the battle will amount to about 500, while that of the enemy is probably not so large, as they fought nearly all the time behind

Very little artillery was used on our side, the woods being too dense for that purpose. Contrabands who have come in say that the enemy withdrew nearly all of their troops yesterday towards Richmond, but brought some back this morning, including all the Home Guards. A heavy battle is expected to-morrow morning, and it is believed we shall take Petersburg during the day, such is the confidence of our troops. The prisoners taken belong to the 7th Confederate Cavalry, dismounted. Among them are a major and six commissioned officers.

OCTOBER 1, morning.—Gregg's cavalry were sentout quite a distance towards the left, and found only a small force of Hampton's cavalry, which they drove across Rowantz creek. The main body are reported as having crossed the Appomattox yesterday morning. Fighting has not yet commenced to-day. Reports attacked our troops yesterday for the purpose of regaining the ground lost the day previous, but were

repulsed every time with heavy loss. General Burnham, commanding a brigade in the oth Corps, is said to have been killed. The 7th New Jersey Regiment leaves for home to day. This regiment was started by Gen. Kearney, and has been commanded by Colonel Revere, Coionel Francine, who died of wounds received at Gettysburg, and Colonel Price, son of ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey. The regiment participated in the campaigns on

the Peninsula, at Bull Run No. 2, Chantilly, Bristow Station, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, at the last named place taking a larger number of prisoners than it had men in the ranks. They also took part in the battle of Mine Run. and in the campaign of this summer. Only one hundred and eleven are left to return home, while about three hundred remain, mostly recruits. Col. Price remains in command. W. D. McG. CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE WITHIN A MILE AND A HALF OF RICHMOND-LEE OUT-GENERALED AND WITHDRAWING TO RICHMOND. WASHINGTON, October 1.—Unofficial reports from the Army of the Potomac up to yesterday morning represent the movement of Grant as progressing

very favorably. Kautz's cavalry had made a reconnoissance within a mile and a half of Richmond, and found the enemy's line very weak. The fortifications are numerous, but feebly garrisoned. merous, but recory garrasoned.

It is evident that Lee has been entirely misled by Warren's recent attack upon his right. Deserters are coming into our lines very fast, and report that Lee's army, before Warren's attack, was moving to and fro, large bodies moving northward, and few returning. The evident design of Lee was, by this movement to deceive Grant and withdraw, without detection,

his troops northward. The opinion prevails among

our officers that Lee intends to contract his lines as possible.

and get his army in position at Richmond as soon He will doubtless act on the defensive, and give his attention to the immediate defence of the rebel 'capital. A battle cannot be long delayed; in fact every moment may bring us the most exciting

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. BALTIMORE, October 1 .- The following additional particulars have been received from a participant in the fight at Chapin's Bluff: General Ord, of the 18th Corps, with two small divisions, pushed forward towards Richmond on Thursday morning; fighting his way and driving the enemy's front line till he reached Chapin's Bluff. There are heavy works, in extent several miles around. Rebel gunboats were in the rear and below them. The rebel garrison, at first small, had been reinforced from Richmond. One division of Stannard's took the salients of the main work. and thence swinging around inside and in the rear of the enemy in the other works, drove them out be fore them. While doing this, heavy reinforcements came down from Richmond, but they were also driven out. The division which did this lost every brigade commander, killed or wounded. General Burnham was killed and Colonels Stevens and Donohue wounded, but not dangerously. The division behaved most gallantly, losing some five hundred men and officers killed and wounded. The works taken were the strongest which had so far

been seen around Richmond. Our loss shows the stubborn character of the fighting of the rebels General Ord was only slightly wounded. The rebels have been moving back and forth today in every direction-one time marching off toward our left, and again returning to Petersburg, as if going to Richmond, then appearing at some other point, and finally going out of sight altogether. Some deserters came in to-day, who say that the defeat of Early, in the valley, had caused a great depression throughout their ranks, and thousands were ready to leave on the first opportunity, having lost all faith in their final success. Captain D. G. Pitts, of the 19th Colored Regiment, was killed yesterday on the picket line, and two or three of his men were wounded.

ADVICES FROM GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT. HUADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 9-Evening.-Reports from Gen. Butler's department say that the 10th and 18th Corps crossed the James river, at Deep Bottom, and advanced on the enemy's works at Chapin's Farm, to-day, taking the first line of rifle pits without resistance, at 9 A. M. At 10 A. M. the enemy's strong position at Cha-

pin's Bluff was carried by assault, and three hundred prisoners and sixteen guns, flags, etc., taken. A division of the 18th Corps is reported to have sufféred considerable loss, but to what extent is not known. Our troops hold the position, which is about seven miles from Richmond. Heavy firing was heard late this afternoon on the extreme left, be lieved to be Gregg's cavalry engaging the enemy, as they went on a reconnoissance in the direction of the South Side Railroad; but the result of the trip has not yet been ascertained. Rebel scouting parties of guerillas have been capturing safeguards left at houses in Prince George county during the last few days. One of these came in to-day to get his pay, and while on his way back to his post was eized and robbed of his money and other valuables. and his arms and part of his clothing, and was then released. Another was coming in and being ordered to halt and surrender, drew his revolver and sho one of his enemies, after which he made good his

SEPT. 30-6 A. M.-Brisk firing was kept up along the centre of the line all night between the pickets, but this morning the utmost quiet prevails. Reports that the rebels are evacuating Petersburg are gain in circulation here. We have a strong hold near Richmond, and Gen Grant will, it is believed, keep it. Heavy fighting was going on when our informant left. W.D. McG. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE LATE MOVE-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- The steamer Thomas

ng. She brought quite a number of soldiers whose

Morgan, from City Point, arrived here this morn-

time had expired, including the 7th New Jersey Regiment. She reports that Kautz's cavalry on Wednesday evening advanced on a reconnoissance to within one mile and a half of Richmond, and were surprised to find so few rebels. The most of Butler's force wa within four miles of the city when the Morgan's I am getting from 25 to 40 prisoners daily, who passengers left. Great activity prevailed on the left of our lines, and Gregg's cavalry had advanced to Ream's Station. The rebel nes there also were thin, and the cannot ading of Wednesday inflicted but little injury upon us. On Thursday the fighting was still going on, and yesterday there was spirited fighting t one or two points. The left, which has not ve been engaged to any great extent, is represented as being in splendid fighting condition. Her passengers all agree upon the weakness of the enemy, which they account for in forces sent elsewhere, de-

sertions, and the long line they have to keep de-THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

LONGSTREET REPORTED IN COMMAND—GENERAL WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—There can be no doubt that Longstreet is in command of the rebal forces in the Shenandoah Valley. Over a week ago he reported to General Lee for duty, and refugees coming into Winchester state that he was immediately as signed to the command of the valley forces, and ssumed command after Early had left Staunton. Longstreet is evidently a superior general to Early, but he will find a full match in Sheridan.

MISSOURY.

lers, captured by the repels at Duyars River was allowed to come into our lines at Pilot Knob. They pelonged to the 1st Nebraska. They state that so far as they could judge, the rebels have a force of from 12,000 to 15,000, all well-mounted, but very ragged. They subsist on the country as they move through it, and plunder and pillage indiscriminately. Generally speaking they have not burned many welling houses, but have robbed families of provisions and clothing, destroyed furniture, and left the citizens in a very destitute condition. At Patterson, a short distance below Arcadia, they accidentally shot a woman and child. They also conscript every able-bodied man that falls into

their hands. At Farmington they robbed a prominent citizen of his coat, watch, and pants. After the burning of the bridge below Mineral Point, yesterday, our forces stationed at that place, numbering two or three thousand, prepared to withdraw further up the road. While they were getting aboard the cars the rebels made their appearance in the vicinity in large numbers, but the train left with all our troops and supplies before they could make any demonstration. As the train neared Tunnel Station, a small force of rebels was discovered in the vicinity of that place, and our soldiers got off the cars and charged upon them, killing eight or ten. The train then came on

up to the north side of the Big Black, where the coops were debarked, after which it came up to De Our informants consider it probable that the rebel forces are composed only of Shelby and Marmaduke's commands. Shelby's command alone is said to comprise two brigades. All that have been seen thus far are mounted, and they have about sixteen pieces of artillery, as far as ascertained. Nothing

s known of the whereabouts of Price. LATER. The demonstrations of the rebels thus far would seem to indicate their real design to be more for the purpose of procuring supplies, plundering the counry, and destroying property than anything else. They are mounted on the very best horses they have been able to procure in the country through which they have passed, and are prepared to dash upon the weak and defenceless points, wherever our troops are not stationed in force. Another object they have in view is the procuring

of reinforcements, and no doubt a considerable number of the disaffected. in consequence of the draft, At Mineral Point, on Thursday, one man who was drafted at Potosi sthought to make his escape to the rebel lines. He was arrested and placed under guard. Watching his opportunity, he wrested he guard's musket away from him, and undertook to make his escape. After running a considerable distance, however, he came up against our pickets and was recaptured. St. Louis is at present full of prominent citizens from all parts of the State, and particularly from

Southeast Missouri, who have made their way here o escape conscription into the rebel army, or even In many instances they have been compelled to leave their wives and children behind, and all their Among the number we notice the Hon. Mr Bush, of St. Francois county, and present State Senator. He made his escape from Farmington on Monday, and after camping out in the woods during the rain on Monday night, and travelling fifteen or twenty miles, succeeded in reaching our lines.

A large number of veterans from Illinois arrived in town yesterday. The organization of citizen soldiers in this city is going on rapidly. At least twelve thousand militia are already under arms. Position of General Ewing—Union Forces con-CENTRATED AT JRFFERSON CITY-KIRBY SMITH NOT IN MISSOURI—HEAVY FIRING AT PILOT KNOB -RAILROAD PROPERTY BURNED AT FRANKLIN-REBEL MOVEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE, ST. Louis, October 1.—Nothing definite has been heard from General Ewing to day. At the last accounts he was behind some breastworks built by a party of militia that had previously occupied the town, and it was thought, unless the enemy greatly

outnumbered him, he could drive them off. The railroad communication is cut on both sides There was great alarm at Franklin last night and heavy firing was heard in the direction of Moselle, twelve miles below. After the firing ceased, a great light was seen indicating that the bridge at that point, over the Mineral river, had been burned. There was but a small guard there, and all the rolling stock of the Pacific Railroad at Franklin

had been brought down to Allentown last night. The stock on the Southwest Branch road is a good deal scattered. It is believed that a considerable force of rebel cavalry has been seen in the vicinity No trouble has occurred on the Pacific Railroad but fears are entertained that the rebels will at empt to destroy the Osage and Gasconade bridge General Brown, commanding the district of Cen tral Missouri, has withdrawn his forces from War rensburg, Sedalia, Boonsville, and other points, and has concentrated them at Jefferson City, where the troops and citizens are hard at work on the fortifier tions. Kirby Smith is spoken of by some Eastern paper

It is stated, on military authority, that a messenger arrived from General Mower to day, and that one was sent to him in return, but nothing more can be ascertained from headquarters. SECOND DESPATCH. Refugees from St. Genevieve report having heard dring in the direction of Pilot Knob to-day, This the rebels.

as commanding the rebels in this State. He is not

in Missouri, but it was reported some days ago that

he would probably join Price.

indicates that Mower has arrived and was engaging the enemy known to be there. Two gunboats lie at Cape Girardeau. Tames Harrison, of the firm of Choteau Harrison

Valle, owners of Iron Mountain, arrived to-day. He was at Price's headquarters and conversed with him. He saw Trusten Polk and several other St Louis rebels. This settles the matter as to the presence of Price n the State, which many have denied. no fears are entertained of its capture.

The total Federal loss in General Rousseau's The furnaces at Iron Mountain are safe, but a he horses and mules are stolen. A party of rebel cavalry entered Franklin abou xpedition in killed and wounded was eighty-eight. 0 o'clock to-day, and burned all the railroad pro-EUROPE.

afterwards, and drove the enemy out, who went to Gray's Summit, four miles west, and burned the depot and other buildings. A special train went down the Iron Mountain Railroad last night, and learned that a party of rebels fired De Soto last night, and partially detroyed the town. Two men entered Danville on the North Missour Railroad on Thursday, and were identified as b longing to Anderson's guerillas, and were imme liately hung. The train that went up that road to-day turned back from Martinsburg in conse quence of a band of guerillas lying in wait for it a the station above. The Secessionists along this route are said to be selling their property, and taking to the brush, fearing the outrages of Anderson's guerillas, who are determined to be revenged on them. The loyal men are receiving arms from the Government, and are organizing for protection Great excitement is also reported along the Hanibal and St. Joseph's Railroad. Scouts from Ironton report a large force advancing towards that place from the northwest, but it is not known whether rebel or Union troops. It is, however, believed to be Gen. Mower's army, The latest advices from Fort Smith, Arkansas say the troops there are on half-rations, the forage is exhausted, and nearly all the cavalry are with

A brigade of General Smith's troops arrived soo

out horses. RIVER STEAMERS IN GOVERNMENT USE. CAIRO, Oct. 1 -The news of the threatened inva sion of Missouri has caused the withdrawal-of the river steamers in the New Orleans trade, for the present, and they are now engaged in the transfer of troops to that State. It will be seen from this that the Government is alive to the importance of alding General Rosecrans in his defence against the rebels, and not leaving the whole burden to be borne by the citizens and militia of the State.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA LAJOR HARRY WHITE, OF PENNSYLVANIA, EX CHANGED-HIS ARRIVAL AT CHATTANOOGA-

THE MAIN ROAD FROM ATLANTA TO NASHVILLE CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 1 .- Major Harry White, o the 67th Pennsylvania, late a member of the Pennsylvaria Senate, and who was captured about four teen months since, arrived here to day, having been exchanged in the special arrangement between Sherman and Hood, and without the knowledge o the Richmond authorities, who have heretofore re fused to exchange him on any terms. Brigadier General Wagner has taken command of the 2d Division, 20th Corps, in place of Brigadier General Newton, ordered to Key West. The latest intelligence is that the main road be tween Nashville and Atlanta has not been touched

THE INDIAN WAR. INDIAN ATTACK ON CAPTAIN FISK'S TRAIN—DE FEAT OF 5,000 INDIANS BY GEN. SULLY. NEW YORK, Oct. 2.- A special despatch to Chicago, from St. Paul, Minnesota, ddted Sept. 30th, says a letter from Fort Rice, dated Sept. 10th, state that Captain Fisk's Idaho train had been attacked by Indians, and that seven of his rear guard and our emigrants were killed. The Indians then attacked his main body in such numbers that he was compelled to entrench him self and send back to General Sully for help. In

this running fight twenty Indians were killed. The letter expresses the opinion that the whole train will have to return, but Captain Fisk does not think so. Another letter from General Sully's command, dated August 21, says that Sully had another battle with 5,000 Indians and defeated them. He is at Fort Union waiting orders to return home. He met three steamers loaded with supplies for him. He had only nine men wounded, all with arrows except

FORTRESS MONROE. THE ACTION ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE JAMES RIVER-CAPTURE OF REBEL WORKS AND PRI-SONERS-ORD'S AND BIRNEY'S MOVEMENTS-DEATH OF GEN. BURNHAM-LIST OF CASUAL-

TIES. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 80.—The United States Hospital steamer Matilda has arrived with 195 wounded officers and soldiers from the front, wounded in the action of yesterday at Chapin's Bluff. The United States steamer George Washington, with 150 wounded, and the Hospital steamer Thomas Powell, with 225 wounded soldiers, mostly privates, all from Deep Bottom, also arrived here From the officers and others we gather the folowing facts in regard to the action on the north side of the James, which has thus far proved a most

brilliant success. During the night of the 28th the 10th and 18th Corps crossed the James to the north side, moving with great celerity, and at daybreak on the 20th suddenly came upon the enemy. The 18th Corps (Gen. Ord's) met the enemy a Chapin's Bluff, charging the rebel works with great' gallantry, and were successful, carrying the post (Fort Morris) with seven guns, and then charging and carrying at the point of the bayonet six other earthworks, capturing in all 16 guns and 500

General Birney's corps also met with great success, driving the rebels from the works commanding the New Market road, and gaining an important position seriously menacing Richmond. All accounts agree that the colored troops behaved admirably, a fact which is abundantly attested by their large number of wounded which has reached liere. Of course our brave white veteran troops fully sustained their character so nobly earned on many a hard-fought field, and showed, clearly by their actions that they believed in conquering a peace. General Burnham was killed. He fell at the head of his brigade, whilst, leading a charge. His remains have reached here, and will be sent North immediately. The latest reports from the front of that part of

cur army on the north side of the James river represent everything as highly encouraging. Our forces were within four or five miles from Richmond this morning, having driven the enemy before them in Nearly all of our wounded in the action of Thursday, about 570 in all, have been brought down, HEAVY FIGHTING AT THE FRONT ON FRIDAY-SERIOUS STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AT FORTRESS MONROE-NARROW ESCAPE OF WOUNDED SOL DIERS. BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—A Fortress Monroe letter of yesterday says: "The United States hospital-

steamer George Leary arrived this (Saturday) afternoon from Deep Bottom, and reports heavy fighting in progress yesterday on the north side of James river and south of Petersburg, which continued till a late hour at night. No important results are yet reported, but the indications are very The hospital steamer Matilda exploded her boiler at 5 o'clock last evening, just after she had landed 200 wounded soldiers for Hampton hospital. Providentially the soldiers all escaped without injury. The engineer, Thomas Brannon, was severely and langerously scalded, and the second engineer was slightly injured. Quartermaster William Kirvin had an arm broken. No other persons were injured. From thirty to forty feet of the Matilda's

upperworks was carried away, including the saoon, but the hull was not damaged. THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. ADMIRAL PORTER TRANSFERRED FROM THE MIS SISSIPPI SQUADRON-A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER FIRED ON-FORREST PROPOSING TO EXCHANGE PRISONERS FROM DUVALL'S BLUFF. CAIRO, Oct. 1.—The Memphis papers of the 30th

alt, contain nothing important. The Irwin prison is almost depopulated, many of the prisoners having been transferred to the civil urisdiction. Admiral Porter has been transferred from the Mississippi squadron, and his farewell address was received here to-day. It is not known where his future field of labor will be, but he has gone to New

Admiral Davis is spoken of as his successor Two hundred seamen went below, to-day, for the ifferent gunboats in the Mississippi squadron. The steamer Herman was fired on at Bend No. 14, on Thursday, receiving 50 shots, but nobody was hurt. A force of rebels has been seen near Tipton-Forrest sent a flag of truce into the camp of the 4th Mississippi Cavalry, at Hernandez, on the 28th, stating that he had a number of sick and wounded

prisoners on the way from Duvall's Bluff for exchange. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. FORT MORGAN BEING STRENGTHENED. THE REBELS TRYING TO PLACE TORPEDOES IN THE CHANNED FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 1.—The despatchsteamer Connecticut arrived last evening, patches from Admiral Farragut. Fort Morgan is being put in a condition for strong defence) The enemy are endeavoring to place torpedoes in the channel, above Fort Morgan. The reports that our gunboats were near the city f Mobile are incorrect. REPORTED CAPTURE OF MATAMOROS BY THE CAIRO, Oct. 1.—Late advices from New Orleans

report that intelligence has been received by some of the merchants doing business with Matamoros, of the capture of that place by the French. The event was not unlooked for, and it is possible the eport is correct. LATE REBEL NEWS. JEFF DAVIS' SPEECH AT SALISBURY—BARLY RE-PORTED AT SWIFT RUN GAP—GREAT DEJECTION AMONG THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Richmond papers of the 27th ult. have a report of Jefferson Davis' speech at Salisbury. He speaks of their reverses, and urges upon the soldiers to return to the armies, and asks the women to marry no men who shrink from carrying arms. The Enquirer says that the evacuation of Staunton was prepared for on Sunday, but they have no news indicating that the town had been abandoned. They make Early still confronting Sheridan at Swift-Run Gap, fourteen miles below Staunton. The Enquirer says the abandonment of Atlanta and Winchester have caused speculation and great lejection amongst the faint hearted. They fancy Georgia is already leagued with the enemy, and Lynchburg endangered by a brutal fanatic. It says also: Lives are precious with us; a few thousands killed or wounded tell heavily on the scales. It hopes much from revoked details, and youths coming of age to fill their ranks. There is a hope expressed of piercing our centre.

The other Richmond papers have articles enTHE SUBBENDER OF HUNTSVILLE DEMANDED B FORREST. NASHVILLE, Oct. 2.-Forrest, with his whole force, appeared before Huntsville this morning, and demanded its surrender. The commanding officer, Col. G. N. L. Johnson 12th Indiana Cavalry, refused to comply, and there

The Peruvian at Father Point.

FATHER POINT, L. C., October 2.-The steamer

entivian, from Liverpool on the 23d ultimo and

Londonderry on the 24th of September, has passe

The Louisiana arrived at Liverpool on the 22d.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

The Times has an editorial criticising the plat

says the intention of extending the term of armistice

REPORTED TREATY BETWEEN PRANCE AND ITALY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Grecian National Assembly had decided on

the tendency to greater ease is more manifest.

The cotton failure at Havre is that of Mr. C

ransacted.
Under the Jura's news they advanced to 45, but neonsiderable sales being made they relapsed to

Commercial Intelligence.

Oileans..... 2914d

from the Moniteur on the subject.

this point bound for Quebec.

has probably been heavy fighting there to-day but

Great Mass Meetings at West Chester, Wilming-

RIOT AT TURIN.

There has been a threatened disturbance at Turin.
The crowd menaced the palace, shouting "Turin for the capital." and were fired on by the troops, who killed several persons. Numbers were wounded on both sides, but there has been no renewal of the troubles. THE MEETING IN CHESTER COUNTY. The Times has an editorial criticising the platforms of the two parties, and regarding them identical, except that one is turned upside down. Lincoln cannot forego the Union, and must keep on fighting, but will make peace, if the Union is preserved, as unconditionally as anybody. McClellan cannot forego the Union, but, instead of going on with the war, he puts the peace experiment first, and prefers fighting for Union afterwards.

The Times thinks the nation, after enjoying a respite from war and tasting the blessings of peace once more, may gradually resolve on obtaining those blessings even at the expense of what would

those blessings even at the expense of what would now be thought an impossible surrender. A SCANDINAVIAN DYNASTY SPOKEN OF. The semi official Nord Deutche Allegemeine Zeitung says the intention of extending the term of armistice for a longer period has been abandoned. The protraction of peace negotiations on the part of Denmark not having been without influence on that point. In fact, the political situation in Copenhagen has assumed a peculiar character. Not only do Swedish papers evince in the most pointed manner Scandanavian tendencies, but even the political structure of the period of t BELAIR. Sept. 30, 1864. committee: Copenhagen journals openly avow sentiments favorable to the formation of a Scandanavian dynasty. Instead of recognizing they attack the stipulations of the peace preliminaries, and it is therefore quite intelligible that the German powers should adhere strictly to paragraph one of the pro-tocol of the armistice whereby hostilities can be re-sumed at any time after six weeks, notice. The political news from France is unimportant. The Bourse was heavy and lower Rentes 65f.95. The Bourse was heavy and lower. Rentes 65.95.

The London Morning Post confirms the report of the new treaty between France and Italy, and believes itself justified in announcing that a Convention has been signed providing for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

The principal points are that the French forces shall be gradually withdrawn within two years, and the King of Italy shall undertake to preserve involate the possessions of the Church as at present defined, and guarantee not to countenance or assist the machinations of what is termed the party of acthe machinations of what is termed the party of ac-tion in Italy, and that the capital of Italy shall be removed from Turin to Florence.

The French journals are demanding explanations tion and war, with the Southern people. I now The Italian parliament has been convoked for the is worth preserving, it is worth the prosecution of A demonstration had taken place at Turin. A number of young men paraded the streets shouting
"down with the ministry." No disturbance was
occasioned, and the assemblage dispersed of its
own accord.
The Spanish Minister of the Interior has sent a circular to the civil Governors recommending the impartial treatment of all political parties, and at the same time the exercise of maintenance of law rosecute the war as preferable to one that is in

> was listened to with much enthusiasm. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, was introduced. SPEECH OF MR. FORNEY. ubsided, he said:

very dull and nominal, and still declining.

Messrs. Bichardson, Spence, & Co., and Wakefield,

Mash, & Co., report flour dull and easier.

Wheat partially declined 1@2d; 8s@8s3d for winter wheat partially declined, 46d. @9d.

Corn heavy and declined, 6d. @9d.

Mixed.Corn. 27a, 66@28s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Bigland, Athaya & Co., report Beef dull; Pork quiet: Bacon firm, LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Lard advancing; 48s@48s 6d. Butter firmer. Tallow quiet. Ashes quiet at 20s 6d@32s 6d. Nugar flat. Coffee, no sales. Rice steady. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Common Rosin dull. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 65s. Crude Petroleum inactive at 28 1d. Rosin dell. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 898. Grude retroleum inactive at 2s ld.
LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat declined 1@2s. Sugar stock scarce. Coffee firm. Tea quiet and steady. Rice-firm. Tallow dull.
AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central shares 52s (6d@95s 0fd discount. Eric 41@43s.
STATE OF TRADE.—There is great depression in trade at Liverbool. trade at Liverpool.

Two cotton eneculators had failed but their names were not published. were not published.

American advices were regarded as so favorable for the North that the Confederate loan had declined he North fight the Confederate from had declined to less than 9 per cent in less than a week.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols, 534@88% for

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR GENERAL ORD. BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Major General Ord, wounded in the recent battle of the army on the north side of the James river, arrived here this morning from the front. He is now at Barnum's Hotel. He has a flesh wound in the right leg, but is doing well. He is full of hope of glorious results of our present

movement, and expects to be up and at it again in a few weeks: The Cape of Good Hope. New York, Oct. 1.—Dates from the Cape of food Hope to the 30th of July have been received. The master of the Swedish ship Ophir had arrived Simon's Bay, and reports having met with a strange steamer about forty miles southwest of the Cape, which steamed around him, and lay for some time in this quarter, when she steamed away to the The Port Elizabeth Herald states that it was ru-

mored that the Susan West had escaped from Port Alfred, and the strange steamer referred to above was supposed to be her. Attack Upon a Banking House at Chicago, CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A mob this afternoon attacked the banking house of the West Marine and Fire Insurance Company. The windows were broken, and one of the officers of the company was assaulted. The cause of the demonstration was that the bank yesterday received a deposit of from \$7,000 to \$8,000, is a fund for the relief of the drafted men in the Eighth ward, and failed to open its doors this morning. The mob left on receiving the assurance that the money would be returned on Monday.

The Cutting of the South Side Railroad. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A passenger by to-day's nail boat from City Point brings a report that our forces have cut the South Side Railroad, which, if true, interrupts, direct communication between Petersburg and Lynchburg and Danville.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. A NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN OFFERED. The Secretary of the Treasury offers to the public under the act of June 30, 1864, a new six per cent gold-bearing five-twenty loan of \$40,000,000, bids for which will be received at the Treasury Department up to Friday noon, October 14. Two per cent. of the amount bid for must accompany each bid as a guarantee of payment.

The bids will be opened and the awards made or the 14th instant, or as soon after as possible. Successful bidders can pay for the bonds awarded to them at any time after the award is made, and must make payments as follows: Fifty per cent. on the 20th, and the balance of fifty per cent. on the 31st inst. One half the first instalment, or 25 per cent. of the accepted offers, may be paid in certificates of indebtedness with accrued interest to the 14th instant. The two-per-cent, guarantee and the instalments can be deposited in the Treasury, with assistant treasurers, Government depositaries, for National deposit banks, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors, the original of which must be sent to the Secretary. The bonds will be of the usual varied denominaions, and will be coupon or registered, as may be referred by the successful bidders. They will bear date the 1st of November, 1864. nd interest on payment made before the 31st day

of October to the date of the bonds will be paid in oin by the Government. NAVAL AFFAIRS. The President has approved the reports of the Naval Board convened under the act of April 21st, 1864, of the following cases of promotions: JAMES FINDLEY SCHENCE, R. W. MEADE, and FABIUS STANLEY to be car Thompson to be a commander. The following are not recommended for promotion and the President has likewise approved the action of the Board : Captains A. K. Long and Francis B. Ellison Commanders SAMUEL LOOKWOOD, JOHN CAL-HOUN, BENJAMIN J. TOTTEN, JOHN C. CARTER' JOHN G. GLASSON, BERRY M. DOVE, and JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Lieutenants G. W. Dory and JOSEPH TUFFE.
Acting Rear Admiral BAILEY assumes command

of the Portsmouth-navy yard to-day in place of Commander Pearson, who has been ordered to the Pacific to relieve Rear Admiral Bell. LARGE QUANTITY OF COTTON PICKED UP AT SEA. Lieutenant Commander Gillis, commanding the gunboat Scotia, reports to the Navy Department that on the 9th ult., in the Gulf of Mexico, he picked up eighty-three bales of cotton, and that the gunboat Arcostook also picked up thirty-eight bales. THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL SWORN INTO OFFICE. Ex-Governor Denvison was this afternoon sworn into office, and entered upon his duties as Postmas. ter General.

REPORTS OF DESERTERS. Rebel deserters pour in upon us. They report nothing new save a growing Union sentiment amongstall classes in rebeldom, which is only held in abeyance by brute force. DEATH OF A PENNSYLVANIAN. CHARLES A. CHAFFEE, 141st Pa., died here yes-

Failure in New York. The suspension of the firm of Wright, Maxwell, & Co. (branch of Wright, Maxwell, & Co., of Rio Janeiro), many years in the coffee trade, is ascribed. to the heavy fall in the prices of merchandise and deavoring to dispel the gloom which now oppresses | gold. Their liabilities are said to be large, and their loss on exchange options very heavy. 

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

ton, and in the City. NOBLE LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL MCUALL

SPEECH OF Mr. J. W. FORNEY MEETING AT THE HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS OF GEN. JOHN COCHRANE The Progress and Triumph of the Cause

Pursuant to a call, one of the largest meetings ever held in Chester county took place in the town of West Chester, on Saturday morning. The town was filled with people, men and women, coming from every township, and showing, by their enthuslasm, and the many displays of flowers, wreaths, banners, and flags their devotion to the cause. The day was damp and dismal, but notwithstanding this he Fair grounds held a multitude of people. One neeting was held in the enclosure and the other surrounded a temporary stand in an open field. The rain did not deter hundreds from hanging around the stand and cheering the words of the speakers. Dr. Wilmer Worthington acted as president. Af. ter the organization the following letter from General McCall was read amid loud and long-continued

Messrs. W. E. Barber, W. P. Marshall, and others. GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter o Le 29th inst., inviting me "to preside over a mass meeting of the loyal citizens of Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties, to be held at the Aoricultural Fair grounds, on Saturday next, the 1st of October." Although I am constrained to decline the honor you have thus -intended to convey, I will avail myself of the occasion to express to you my views with respect to the great question (the conduct of the war) now before our country, and soon to be decided at the coming Presidential election, which views in the main have never, under any circumstances, undergone a change. No one deployed more than myself the stern necessity which required the Northern States to take up arms to quell the rebellion of the South, yet no one more than myself felt the necessity of rousing and exerting all the energies of the courtry to this end. One of two things then stared us in the f ce: either the positive suppression of the rebelli and the preservation of the Union or the utter and irretrievable loss of position among the nations of the earth, and the entailment on our children of an everlasting disagreement, contenbelieve, as I ever have believed, that if the Union the war to a successful conclusion. With regard to the conduct of this war, I cannot say that I have approved or would now endorse all the measures of the present Administration; but I regard any Administration that will energetically favor of an armistice and a convocation of the States—until the States in rebellion have laid down their arms.

the abolition of the Senate.

In the London money market the funds continue very flat and heavy. The rate of discount is unchanged. The demand for money is moderate, and Very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE A. MCCALL. After reading the letter ex-Governor Pollock was troduced and made an eloquent address, which Tose, with heavy liabilities.
Satterthwaite's Circular says a large amount of business in the United States securities has been At the conclusion of the Governor's address John After the cheers which greeted Mr. Forney had 43%@444.
Allinois Central shares at one time receded to 51, but under lower exchanges from New York, reached 58. Erie shares are unchanged. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I love the whole neighborhood of the valley of the State, in this Chester county, because it is to me almost a do-LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales for the week 30,700 bales. The market is irregular and dull; and all qualities have declined \$\% a\$ to 1d for American, 1\% d to 3d for other kinds; sales to speculators 5,500 bales, and to exporters 15,500. Sales, on the 23d 5,600 bales, the market being quiet a tunchanged quotations: mestic household. In other words, I have regarded It as a portion of the region in which I was born. Living in old German Lancaster, I had been taught to look upon Chester as in some sort our educator and schoolmaster, for in past times our dear old county, Lancaster, occupied the position of having duties than the scholastic accomplishment which characterize their descendants. They gradu

Jplands ..... 28%d 27d ock of cotton in port 300,000 bales, [of which 9,000 are American.
Sales of coton 19,000 bales, opening firmer and closing tory dull, there being but little inquiry and prices weak. Sales to speculators and exporters 7,500 bales.
LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs ally, however, received from this intelligent and prosperous people those principles which for a ong period were resisted only at length to be proclaimed throughout every rank and class in the old county. To day I feel gratified to say that I am converted to the anti-slavery principles of Chester county. [Loud applause.] To-day I stand before you to confess that I regard no hour of my life well spent that is not given to dom. And yet, after all, gentlemen, that portion of the masses of the Democratic party to which I belonged was not as much for slavery as against your political organization. If they co-operate with the friends of slavery in a certain portion o the Northern States, it was because in those States sessed more interest. Your Whig party was the party of a day. It rapidly subsided into the Know Nothing party, having previously become the American party, and finally took-its stand upon the Republican platform, and made the chief plank of that platform. The question of human slavery, that

national policy, was try other considerations of party; and when events compelled them to meet it, they failed, and followed false gods. The Democratic party might have been true to its philosophy and traditions by opposing slavery. The leaders betrayed the masses, and the great party became the instrument of oppression and treason. Under James Buchanan this purpose was fully and finally developed. Then, then I saw that my destiny-because I would be true to myself, and follow my convictions-my destiny would unite me to the Republican party. With that body I facted until the war merged it into the great Union army. [Applause.] I felt no use of a party in this awful crisis, for in a crisis there is no one organization that could have fought treason and secession. Our only desire was to serve and save the Union, and I still feel it to have been the courage and consistency of the Republican party that has given the friends of the Union strength and character. We are to meet

the logical result of our efforts in the swift-coming triumph, civil and military, that awaits us. [Applause.] My friends, fwe are, in my opinion, in the fore-front of the grandest Union triumph that has ever been acleved in the history of the Republic-[applause]-and this meeting to-day is one of the many gratifying contributions to that glorious event. [Applause.] I do not pretend to assume or say that the Democrats who acted with me and revolted from the slave dealing. James Buchanan, in 1858, are a majority of the Administration which is carrying the nation through this fearful war. But I do say that but for these conscientious, upright, fearless men the slave power would have overridden the Government, and to-day we would have had no government to save. [Applause.] I look round and know there are hundreds of men in this audience who believed with me when we were together in the old Democratic party, and who are now standing with me under the old flag, against slavery and for the Union. I have a right to fight by the side of these old champions and fellow-laborers. Thus much as to that. It becomes proper in this place and in this sence to speak of one who belonged to the class to

which I have referred—one who, on the last occasion when I had the honor to speak to the people of Chester county, was alive-one who by his genius and conscientious courage contributed to the great successes which have since attended our cause. I successes which have since automag our cause. It refer to Geo. W. Peerce, the editor of the Republican and Democrat. To him, more than any other man, excepting one, we are indebted for the wonderful revolution which carried hundreds of Democrats in the word of the carried hundreds. revolution which carried hundreds of Democrats into an ardent recognition of the great principles that we now represent, and which are best sustained and defended by the unity of the Republican party. [Applause.] He was a man of singular purity of character. He possessed, in the highest sense, a conscience in politics. [Applause.] Like myself, he was among the bitterest of partisans in past days, but, if you will permit me a word of self-criticism, unlike myself, when he was compelled to go over alona as he said, to the Republican party, he retained and exhibited the same simple, tender, and kindly qualities of temper that distinguished him before. ed and exhibited the same simple, tender, and kindly qualities of temper that distinguished him before. As to myself, I confess to you that while I have been taught, in the great school, that all men ought to speak freely, that we should all agree to differ, and that toleration should be encouraged. I have never achieved that Christian humility which permits me to hear, unrebuked, the slanders of the traitor and the disloyalist. Then I am a bivof. [A mlanse ]

ought to be, but you think you have reasons for this silence. John Hickman was reared in your school, in your neighborhood, and you know the man. He is a descendant of Friends, and he does just as you do; that is to say, he does just as he pleases, and follows the instincts of his soul to the end. To you, therefore. I need not say anything of John Hickman, that might even be considered an explanation, au apology, or a defence. I need not say anything that he would not say himself. I merely wish to deny, on the authority of a letter which I hold in my hand, the Copperhead shander that he is an advocate of McCliellan or the Chicago platform. I will now read it to you, and it will sufficiently prove the correctness of the remark I have made. It is not exactly what you would have written under the circumstances, nor such a letter as I would have written myself, but it is precisely just such a letter as John Hickman would write. In heart he is with the friends of liberty, for having been an illustrious champion of freedom he could not be apathetic in an struggle like this, high honors, and I know that; if ever higher honors are in your gift you will give them to him with the which I demanded from him this morning, I intend to read to you, for it possesses a certain significance. It is a letter to our friend, Doctor Worthington, the president of this meeting. I will read the whole

COTTESPONDENCE:

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 29, 1834.

HON. JOHN HICKMAN—MY Dear Sir. Your political opinions and position as a voter being designedly mistrepresented, as I believe, I ask you to state them to me for the purpose of correcting any false impressions which may have been created. I do not wish you to determination to do what you believe to be right. We differ as to our estimates of men.

I am, very truly yours,

WILMER. WORTHINGTON.

West Chester, Pa., September 29, 1864. West Chester, Pa., September 29, 1834.

Hon. Wilmer Worthington:

My Dear Sin: I am in possession of your note of this date saying that my political opinions and position as a voter are being designedly misrepresented, as you believe, and desiring me to state them for the putpose of correcting any false impressions which may lave been created. I willingly accede to your request, made, as it is, from considerations of personal kindness. Under no circumstances likely to occur, could I support asy porson accepting a nomination from the Gnicago Convention, for the reason that I regard a vust majority of the party represented by that body as opposed to the principles of liberty and equality, and in dangerous sy neathly with those in rebellion against this dowerment of my country.

Mrs. Forney. Now, gentlemen, when I demand.

ed of John Hickman this letter it was that I should have the opportunity of reading to you, his he sentence which follows, and which I the sentence which follows, and which I beg you will hear, and ther allow me to pass on. I desired to read it that I might reply. This sentence, therefore, is the text of my speech. Nor can I assist in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, as I believe his administration has lacked consistency, vigor, and purpose in the prosecution of the war. [Sensation.] ME. FORNEY. What follows is the jewel of the etter, and these are words that John Hickman only could speak.

I have been satisfied for the past four years, and am still convinced, that a peace honorable to the North and saving to the country can be secured but in one way, and that is by the crushing weight of Federal armies: a recognition of the real value of the negro as a man, and an unrelenting punishment of traitors. The policy of kindness and conciliation, long persevered in, proved a great failure, and we suffered immensely from it. If would be madness to try it again. The Confederates have forced us to an arbitrament by the sword. For legitimate authority to propose to them compromises or submit to truces, under such circumstances, would be unmanly, and could not fail to elicit the scorn and contempt of the world. Unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws should be a condition precedent to negotiation.

What ver my decisions may be as to candidates, you, my good friend, need no assurance at such a time as the precedent than the life of convellation. could speak.

What ver my decisions may be as to candidates, you, my good friend, need no assurance at such a time as the present, when the life of republican government is held at stake by slavery ambition and slavery despotism, that I cannot do otherwise than hold disloyating a otime against lummnity, and "peace platforms" as one of the strongest evidences of its existence. I have passed through too much experience for the last ien years, have labored too earnestly against what I knew to be the hellish designs of the South, and have battled too long against what is now falsely and perindicularly called Democracy, to be willing to accede to any peace that will not place the Union beyond a l danger of future assault, or to have any—the slightest—affiliation with men who rejotee over Lee's temporary successes, and moura over over Lee's temporary successes, and mourn over Grant's, Sherman's, Sheridan's, and Tarragut's great victories. I am for the unity of the American people and the American nation, and against all who can be tistica with tess. I seel that if we unfalteringly stand upon the sternal wof justice that God will bless our arms and our use. If we do not, we should expect nothing but detailed and the stand decrease. anse. If we do not, we should leat and disgrace.
I am for principles, not men, and will not accept the law without the former.

latter without the former.

Very truly, yours,

Now, as my friend Col. Taylor is here, and I know you are all anxious to hear-him tell the story of suffering and glory in East Tennessee, I will come right to the point, and give my views in reply to Mr. Hickman's frank criticism of Mr. Lincoin's policy in prosecuting the war. I have no desire to make views, because the declared issue has already been made. Not is there much use of discussion. been made. Nor is there much use of discussion for, ladies and gentlemen, the baby is born, and the name is Abraham Lincoln. [Laughter.] There is no doubt of that fact [Continued laughter.] Now no doubt of that fact [Uontinued laughter.] Now I am called to present my letter and correspondence, which I have just read, and offer a few words on one or two extracts. They shall be briefly and quickly said. Mr. Hickman says: "Nor can I assist in the re election of Mr. Lincoln, as I believe his Administration has lacked consistency, vigor, and purpose in the prosecution of the war." If there has been a weakness and a want of vigor, and at the beginning there may have been and at the beginning there may have been some reason for such a criticism, the war lisel some reason for such a criticism, the war itself has been of the most gigantic proportions. Neither Mr. Hickman nor Mr. Lincoin had it in their power to know the real magnitude of the work that was to be done. Events made statesmanship; for statesmanship is silent when cannons speak. It is not wonderful that any man is not quite as vigorous and vigilant as he ought to have been. As has just been so well said by ex-Governor Polock, in the history of civilization, from the time of Xerxes, from the days of Christ down to the present day, no war of such magnitude has been so successfully conducted. [Applause.] All this must be given in praise to Abraham Lincoln, for if we give him the burdens we must give him the honor. be given in praise to Abraham Lincoln, for it we give him the burdens we must give him the honor. We must remember that there are peculiar difficulties in this war; difficulties that Mr. Hickman must have seen as well as Mr. Lincoln. We are fighting against our own blood, our own bone; with people who were once around our own firesides. We cannot treat them as common enemies. They We cannot treat them as common enemies. They have intermarried with us, they are joined in intimate communion. From this contact spring sympathies which cannot be quelled, and when they rebel-what about that? We must fight them after educating curselves against our sympathies. This has been our education—the education of Mr. Lincoln, and even, I suppose, of Mr. Hickman; and yet, it is against that education alone that my distinguished friend rotests. Then as to the present effect of the

even, I suppose, of Mr. Hickman, and yes, a as against that education alone thiat my distinguished friend protests. Then, as to the present effect of the war. Does Mr. Hickman see nothing in this to temper and dull his criticism? We are the ditizens of the happiest States on the face of the earth. You people who talk of taxes and the habeas corpus and arbitrary arrests, if you have reflected—lif the Copperhead at his fireside has ever reflected—never, never in the course of generations, has there been as much happiness and content and general prosperity. Money was never so plenty and labor so well paid. Farmers, mechanics, workingmen, everybody to-day is more prosperous than ever before. The copperhead may answer me that there is a dead man in every house, a living mournful memory in every heart, because there is war. Who made the war? We have not made it. We want to end it. Will you have fewer dead men in every house, will you have fewer dead men in every house, will you have fewer mournful living memories in every heart, because of your support to this. Union? We can only end the war by giving that support, and independent men like Mr. Hickman should see that above Abraham Lincoln there is a Cause to whose allegiance we all have sworn. I Cause to whose allegiance we all have sworn. I follow the flag not merely because of the leader, although with him I am satisfied, but because the flag represents freedom and law .- [Cheers.] There have not been wanting during the last six weeks some distinguished manifestations of self-abnegation. There have been men who, whether rightly or wrongly, either brooded over personal griefs and have allowed themselves for a time to be switched off into allowed themselves for a time to be switched off into outside organizations, or like my distinguished friend, who is above such a thought, could not make the war keep pace with their own fiery, radical, and progressive natures. And as to the errors of Mr. Lincoln—for he is human, like Mr. Hickman and myself—I will not insult our common human nature by making an argument which your own generosity is making every hour. This I will say, that I do not think Mr. Lincoln commits one error where Jeff Davis commits a thousand. [Loud applause.] Nobody in this house but will not commit a blunder at some time or other. And if they do not only some Nobody in this house but will not commit a blunder at some time or other. And if they do, not only sometimes, but very often, why not bend a little, especially when they have infinitely less to try them than the President? What you do for yourselves, another has a good right to claim. For myself I want to say this: I never was in my life, or during this rebellion, impatient or importunate without feeling in calmer moments that, tried with the high and sublime test by which Providence is trying Abraham Lincoln and his compatriots, how few of us would do half as well. Or maintain as he has maintained. do half as well, or maintain, as he has maintaine e constant, undeviating love of the American peoe. We should forgive the head of the Government the constant, undeviating love of the American people. We should forgive the head of the Government when he commits an error, not because we desire him to correct it, but because we should remember his responsibilities give him the credit of honesty and capacity, and be just. When we are fighting our blood against our blood, and our bone against our bone, we must indulge him as far as possible. I do not believe in the doctrine of extermination. I sound in the state of the first of submeating that not one of those who protest against their return if it can be effected on just principles. In this struggle I do not stand upon certain ideas or professions of leaders. On the contrary, I am willing—and I hope the reporter will write it down—to surrender a great deal to bring the Southern people back. [Applanse.] But I am not willing that the slave should return to slavery. [Loud applause.] God forbid! I am not willing that any slave made free by the President's preclamation, by the votes of the States, or by any other circumstances, in military operations and others, shall be again a bondman. [Repeated cheers.] No! I believe Mr. Greeley's proposition—that, if, the war could end, those who are still in slavery shall be made free, even if we have to pay their masters to make them free. [Applause.] That is Mr. Greeley's idea, and it is also mine. I do not believe that we need charge our policy. Our duty and necessity is not a war of extermination, nor one of cruelty to is also mine. I do not believe that we need charge our policy. Our duty and necessity is not a war of extermination, nor one of cruelty to the Southern people. We smite their armies with war, and the resources of their armies with emancipation. [Loud cheers.] When the war is ended, let the sources of the evil—the traitors—be punished. [Applause.] Let the leaders be bandshed from the country. [Applause.] Why, gentlemen, look at it for a moment. We called for vigor in the action of the Federal Government. Take any European Power which has been united, and becomes dissevered by war. Disunited, it stands subject to its vassals. Let not the Southern States come back as aliens.—[applause]—to those who were once brothers, relatives, and friends. But what is even to the specific of the come back as aliens.

has been united, and becomes dissevered by war. Disunited, it stands subject to its vassals. Let not the Southern States come back as allens—[applause]—to those who were once brothers, relatives, and friends. But what is sure and certain, is the result of the progress of events. I believe that the war against slavery, or rather the war of slavery against the Union, is isiling. The war to which the rebeilion pledged itself when Mr. Lincoln was elected President, in 1881, and became such over three-fourths of the Union, will again make him President, in 1865, over the whole Union. [Applause.] Our only arbitrators are the armies. [Applause.] Our only diplomatists are those who sit in grim council before Petersburg, Atlanta, and Mobile. [Applause.] These employ the arguments of lead. They speak to this rebellion the sentiments of a loyal and devoted people. There are people in the South afraid to talk about the Upion, who are in favor it; who are palmed by every reverse of our armis, and anxiously desire peace. But Colonel Taylor, who follows me, will tell you of them, for he has known the people of the South. Now, my point is, no puolic man who feels as John Hickman feels in this crisis, should hestiate where to throw his vote. I should denciefe myself to be entirely unworthy of the friendship existing between us, a friendship which at the risk of making a confession of my age, has been constantly maintained for thirty years, if I would not talk of him the same as if he were here. I do not refer to him in an offensive way. I would not talk of him the same as if he were here. I do not refer to him in an offensive way. I would not talk of him the same as if he were here. I do not refer to him in an offensive way. I would not talk of him the same as if he were here. I do not refer to him in an offensive way. I would not talk of him the same as if he were here. I do not refer to him in an offensive way. I would not talk of him the same as if he were here. I would not safe him personal feelings or even theories in the more word to say in conclusion. Our cause looks bright in every quarter, and radiant with the hues of victory. I do not conceive the possibility of defeat, unless there is some unexpected change or situation—unless before the election McClelian induces his friend Jeff Davis to introduce his army into our State to vote against the Union ticker bight in every quarter, and radiant with the hoss to hear, unrebuked, the slanders of the traitor and the disloyalist. Then I am a bigot. [Applause.] I desire then, in this place, among you who knew and loved my dead friend, to lay my tribute of regard upon his grave. He did not die whilst galantly fighting the enemies of his country on the field. He did not worry away life in the civil positions of trust. He lived a quiet domestic life—the life of a Christian gentleman—and dear friends. Thus living, he died a moral hero. Let me, therefore, pay this tribute to the memory of a friend very dear to me, who was principle. Now, having spoken of a dead hero, let me speak of a living hero. I mean John Hickman. [Applause.] The cheers are not so loud as they ought to be, but you think you have reasons for this silence. John Hickman was reared in your school, in your neighborhood, and you know the man of the morning and find the twenty quarter, and radiant with the hous of victory. I do not conceive the possibility of defeated, yield not conceive the possibility of defeated victory. I do not conceive the possibility of defeated with the hues feat unless there is some unexpected change of duces his friend Jeff Davis to introduce his army into our State to vote against the Union ticket. [Applause I In some such way only can be accomplianted the election of McClellan in our State to vote against the Union ticket. [Applause I In some such way only can be accomplianted the election of McClellan and Davis, that the Union ticket its, and are pursuing such a merciless policy in reference to McClellan and Davis, that they constant the memory of a friend very dear to moral way in the election of McClellan and Davis that the Union ticket into our State to vote against the Union ticket [Applause I In some such way only can be accomplianted to our state to vote against the Union ticket [Applause I In some such way only can be accomplianted to conceive the possibility of decarticion. The least to vote against the Union ticket [Applaus

be said of us. The devotion we have for our fag is loyal and deep. The saddest hour of all my life comes to me when I open a newspaper in the morning and find the Union armies have met with a reverse. There are hours when I have almost doubled in Providence for permitting these armies to be defeated. Let us say, however, when victory comes, when our cities are filled with joy, and thrill with the enthusiastic feelings of our patriotic men—our benisons be upon you because of the victory you have gained so gloriously. It is the religion of patriotism that we should be meek in our triumph, and God, in his intinite mercy, protect and save our forces from defeat, that we ham Lincoln, and in a peaceful, restored, and permanent Union.

Mir. Forney retired amid cheers.

Another large meeting, organized outside, was addressed by hir. Broomall, representing Chester and Montgomery counties in Congress. He took a able and exhaustive speech, occupying an hour. The charges of the Democratic party against the speech, the right of personal liberty, etc. He ably refuted every one, much to the satisfaction of his meeting, which is rarely met in a city one. When the speaker had concluded his remarks on any or uncertainty, the hearer thought worthy of asking pertinent, interesting questions, and instructive and persons in his audience, much to the enjoy-

LEAGUE HALL. National Union League, the hall was filled to its capacity, notwithstanding the very inclement state of the weather, on the occasion of an address by

GENERAL CAMERON'S REMARK The venerable chairman of the Univ Committee of the State, General ( thus introduced, said that he had come ing fo-night to introduce General John New York. [Applause.] It gave the sp deasure to say that he had known him a public man, and of all public men la one actuated by more solid or disinte ism than he. [Great applause.] ism than he. [Great applause.]

It-so happened that in the early periodelion he, the speaker, had something the cause of an official position that he the had his own views, the same as any other that time General Cochrane, then called upon him, and offered his service crushing the rebellion. He speedily ment, and in a short time was ready throdreds and thousands of men office. ment, and in a saure time was ready Hundreds and thousands of men offer an uprising throughout the land. It that the country was overrun with p and anxious to resent the insult given the Union. [Applause.]
Gen. Cochrane's views and my own the method of squelching the blanche was given him, and in

sponded with twelve or thirteen Gen. Cocbrane, in that time of exce viewed the contending elements, and with the war he made certain sugg [Rounds of applause.]
General Cochrane, then in the field arms ought to be placed in the hand who panted for an opportunity to de-and put down the rebels at one The speaker agreed with him, and is to effect so desirable an object, pap him; but history now records the sam policy of the Government. It is that There are now in the field two hund Americans of African descent. [Applage men have at least saved to the count thousand white men. [Renewed : agreed then, as we do now, that ever arms in defence of the country, who shed his blood, should r [Tremendous applause.] No men will this is the true policy of the country now As for slavery itself, that will be settled. gress of the war. [More applause.] ron now proceeded to show the great standing shoulder to shoulder in this a full reliance upon Divine Providenchonorable means the re-election of Pres [Long-continued applause.] The countries anget no other man to do better than A can get no other man to do better than A coln. [Applause] As the war prograthe better enabled to speak from exhe was free to say that the President is not to take notice of the signs of the t not to take notice of the signs of the the free to say that when he is re elected around him a new set of men, who will a required support, and bring the rebellion close, and a lasting, honorable peace. I and long-continued applause. I New mocheerfully assist him. [Renewed applais the feeling in the State, and with this renew our ciforts, and that he will be in elected there can not be a single doubtellistent men. [Great applause.] telligent men. [Great applause.] ( now alluded to a tour that he had i parts of the State, and he assured t audience that, in all his experience as a audience that, in all his experience as a henever saw such enthusiasm; the fire of are burning brightly on the mountain; vale; the old flag floats in the pure gus of the interior, cheering, the heart of evand making him feel anxious for the dawhen he shall cast a full vote to sustain ous emblem of our nationality by supror standard-bearers. We shall have increasing the Legislature of application. in the Legislature. [Applause.] We fuller representation in Congress. [Mo Remember that there never was a till November election did not increase it hat polled in October; then let us prostate contest, carry our ticket, and President Lincoln and Johnson in the control will be so overwhelming as to be contest. President Lincoln and Johnson in the month will be so overwhelming as to be already crushed spirit of the rebelling leaders. [Enthusiastic applause.] General President Lincoln and Johnson in the property of the results of the resul ron now very handsomely introduced Go Cochrane, amid the wildest applaces part of the room. SPEECH OF GEN. COCHBANE, OF My experience, fellow Union-men of dom the trouble has generally been at the at the front (in allusion to a slight disorder

astically, the band playing the

The applause having subsided Morio,

Esq., arose and briefly said that the

sembled to-night to listen to a gentl

done active service on the battle-fiel

to testify his veneration for the Na

ment and the deep interest he feels

now pending. [Applause.] Before

neral Cameron, chairman of the St

Committee, will make a few remarks.

Banner.

nlause.]

at the end of the hall), I am happy that currence of this evening has affirmed that that I have the assurance, before I shall and liver a few opinions I have to present to you, here to-night, where I have always been friends, its champions, and its supporters elemental war rages, and havec is the order affairs; but woe, woe, to those vidence, and asssert humanity against the We are in that position. The national elat war. Peace flies shricking from the fie hands of warlike antagonists grasp each oth and the shock is for national life. Shall TOR live or die? On and towards that question: forces above and beyond cura. We can but awe and reverence at the swelling sea. bow our heads with all humility beneath: deal and still proclaim that what lies in as w complish. What there is for patriotism to effectuate. And in no event, within the pal of this sanctuary, here in Philadelphia, of Independence, shall the traitor's arm be linished, or the traitor's front be raised anreon plause.] I can but be obliged to my friend proud to be permitted to term him friend in merited and undeserved compliment. but had those efforts been impeded these had shame. I am not alone. I stand with an a fellow-citizens around me. Look upon you soldier! Look upon yonder Isme and strick Hear those groans and lamentations, and a listen to the sweet notes of that patriot sons, 2 children, mothers, brothers' lips, issues in gla Applause J. There, on Americans are real

They stand for you in yonder field. They bosoms to the rude shock of war that you may and never, no, never at any period has the throng tired, but always with steady trampas advanced against the foe, exclaiming with densed step, "Down with your arms rabe plause. I Down with your arms, rebels, loyal soldiers ask of their rebellious broth when their arms shall be grounded, as full will be; when your ensigns shall float statue of the Father of his Country in the Sa of Richmond; when throughout this whole giorious shout of freemen shall be as harmen was when erst here, in your Independence throughout a united nation—ther, ch, is be, the glad shout will here again arise a every direction, over hill and dell. That the noblest meed and the bravest repair oldiers in arms who have effected your established our nationality, and driven bellion whence it came. [Applause.] intend to detain you here long, fellowevening! I have come to make a few initial preliminary to a short and transient core in discussing a political debate upon which much the peace of your country as hange n the field. Let us advance Richmendwar and let Pennsylvania pronounce for a trait )-morrow and farewell to the hopes of f Applause. I The battle-field of freedom now is ing before us. Here in your streets, and at ye here are to be found the altars of freeden hese with a penitence that shall be never

Sacrifice all political prejudice and turning in steps encourage those patriot soldiers wh ooking as anxiously and longingly towards hold offreason, Richmond, as towards Philad altar of liberty and American Independence. It has occurred to me, therefore, to detain short while, with a running commentary up ition to which we have attained; not the B sition of war merely, the position which prin chines that you should establish and decide. This principle you are at loss, floating and build a tempestuous ocean. What is the Issue? At been taught to believe, party issues are build rated, effaced. Askyourselves what issue is prevailing that once decided and discrimented what was formerly a Republician and Democrati None. Both claim to be Union lovers; both claim to be union of caras was suddenly the explosion of war staned for the student of marching myriads was hoard over and mow after nearly four years of condition and how after healty four years of conditions; and the stanes should warrant the propounding of sactions?—and is it not very singular that howe and transparent events may be, there are the us who are altogether bewildered, if nor can folde and efficacy of this occasion? Why, the plainly and definitely Union on the lone side union on the other. [Applains ] Precipits have already declared to you to war, the arises, Low was the issue prepared? Williamly and definitely Union on the lone side has been foundation of cur Government; from the large should be alarmed with the institution of slavery low-citizens, in many respects is true; but ing and true import of the proposition upont of which moves this war. I for one, bell its recognition of the institution of slavery low-citizens, in many respects is true; but ing and true import of the proposition upont of which moves this war. I for one, bell its recognition to the institution of slavery low here and present to you an abstrue argument were introduce quires that you should establish and decide. this principle you are at loss, floating and but

ANOTHER GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT UNION On Saturday evening, under the auspices of the

General John Cochrane, of New York. The staging was prettily decorated with the star spangled banner. The West Philadelphia Willtary Hospital Band was present and discoursed most eloquent At the appointed hour General Cochrane, flanked right and left by General Cameron and Morton Mc-Michael, Erq., was conducted to the rostrum, accompanied by a delegation from the National Union League. The audience cross and cheered authusi-

guarantees that he claimed. It is of consequence ever, for me and all of you to determine that which has effected this divergence of the 190 cause located far back in our hist 77, dains in the country and ultimately produced confidence of the 190 cause located far back in our hist 77, dains in the country moment when our Government was estimated by the same government was estimated in the order of events, there could have been believed a partier of events, if this divergence in the order of events, there could have been believed any continuous period of the history of that of ment, a war identical with the war upon 25 have been precipitated? Then if you will bus my previous remarks with my present, required the Union on one side, was then at the comment of our Government up to the present represent the North. And that which represented discall the other element of siave labor, or, "the pect the North. And that which represented discall the other element of siave labor, or, "the pect stution." Apply, then, this feasoning to the events, and you have in the field—what. The union, Then at the North, as at the Souin, the chairs and you have in the field—what. The lending armise—one for the Union, the other is the sale ways been where these two ome in collision with each other, is claim union. Then at the North, as at the Souin, the come in collision with each other, is claim union. I Applause I Novy, fellow-citizers for a moment or two examine the attitude of the union. I have done to the content of the prevention, and the attitude of it into an it rests at the front, as it is accepted by dier in the ranks, as it is pointed by the bayons field. Let me see; General Lee orders his collision with each other, is claim the locked in the grasp of death. The shout, the westched contortion, and the glorion from the prevention of the beavy guns on the Southern side interlocked in the grasp of death. The shout, the one side, the Union, and on the observer in the ranks of the order of the prevention of the beavy guns on the So