Colonel Beveridge, with 600 of the 17th Illinois

Cavalry, arrived from Rolla, and the rebels retired.

Early on Sunday morning the command started

for Rolla, which point they reached the same eve-

ning, with 700 men and all their artillery. The

total loss in the command, including the siege,

Pilot. Knob, skirmishing on the retreat, and the

engagement at Harrison Station, were about 300,

Despatches from Franklin report all quiet there

General Smith commands the forces at that point

including the enrolled militia, all under General

Pike. The latest accounts from Price placed him

six miles west of Union, on Tuesday, on the Jeffer-

son City road. His force consists of fifteen thousand

fighting men, cavalry, mounted infantry, and abou

5,000 camp-followers. His movements indicate

as Governor, and hold the State for the Confede

racy. General Mower has been heard from, but his

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The planters have been directed to leave on

The rebels have been completely chased out of th

The new General Assembly was to meet on Mon

The steamers Ariel and Creole were passed on th

dates to the 30th, arrived to-day. She brings no

WEST VIRGINIA.

LOSSES CAUSED BY THE LATE REBEL RAID.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—General Kelly writes that

the rebel invaders in West Virginia made no dis-

tinction in their assessments between their own

abettors and Union sympathizers. The loss to Up-

shur county, Va., alone, he estimates at forty thou

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

MATAMOROS NOT CAPTURED-CORTINAS STILL IN

POSSESSION THERE—ABANDONMENT OF SEVERAL

TOWNS BY THE FRENCH-MOVEMENTS OF MAXI

MILIAN-IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM ST. DO

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—By the steamer North Ame

rican we learn that officers of the French war yes

sels at New Orleans started a report, on the 28th,

that Matamoros was in possession of the French on

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The steamer Havana, from

Havana, with dates to the 1st inst., has arrived

She announces the arrival at that port of the

Spanish steamer Barcelona, with advices from

The Vera Cruz papers contain accounts of the

abandonment by the French of various towns and

cities, and their occupation by the Republican

troops. Among these towns are Zacualtina and

Zitscuaro. Thei French, on the other hand, still oc

esident Juarez was on his way to Chihuahua.

The Acapulco expedition has suffered much from

The "Emperor" was expected to return to his

capital on the 12th. He has been unwell from an

affection of the throat, but at last accounts was wel

enough to enable the "Empress" to attend the per

There was quite an accident at Medellin on the

evening of the 14th. The bridge of the railroad at

The locomotive, two freight and a passenger car

were thrown into the river, but there were no live

lost. This accident will prevent for a time the dis

Senor Jose Gonzales Echeverus, one of Juarez's

From Santo Domingo we have at last some news

The steamer Cubano came in on the 29th with dates

from Monte Christi to the 24th. The Diari

de la Marina states that the results of the meet

ing of General Hungria, &c., with the minis

ter of Salcedo, at Guarica, are that the rebels

agree to lay down their arms, and to submit to H

M. the Queen. "without conditions of any kind

whatever," because they are tired of war and have

at last been "undeceived;" that all the prisoners

they hold are to be gathered at Santiago de los

Cavelleros and delivered in Monte Christi. Our

POLITICAL.

THE DELAWARE ASSESSORS' ELECTION—A LARGE

UNION GAIN-THE STATE REPORTED GOOD FOR

WILMINGTON, Oct. 6.—In New Castle county the

Unionists elected twelve inspectors and six asses

sors; the Democrats elected five inspectors and four

assessors. There are no returns from Kent or Susser

test vote. The Union vote was not full, while the

Democrats made exertions to bring out their ful

vote. By comparison with 1862, the vote shows that

the Union men can and will carry the State for

Lincoln and Johnson. In 1862 the Democrats had

a majority of about 800, but in the November elec

GBEAT MEETING AT WILLIAMSFORT

WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 6.—The largest and most

enthusiastic meeting ever held in Lycoming county

convened at Williamsport to-day. There were five

sion, and over one hundred horsemen. The proces-

sion was over three miles long. Hon. John Coch-

UNION NOMINATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

the First district of this State met to-day, and nomi-

nated Thomas D. Eliott for re-election to Congress,

and Richard Borden, of Fall River, for Presidential

In the Fifth district John B. Alley was renomi-

nated for Congress, and John G. Whittier for Presi-

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN

WILMINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Democrats have no-

DELAWARE.

INEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

vention net to day, in this city, to nominate as

electoral ticket. Judge Naar was chosen temporary

chairman, and committees on resolutions, perma-

nent organization, etc., were appointed, after which

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, and se

ected the following electoral ticket:
Senatorial Electors, William Patterson, of Mid-ilesex, and Furman L. Mulford, of Cumberland.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

First—Thomas McKeen, Camden.
Second—W. P. McMichael, Burlington.
Third—Charles Cornwall, of Union.
Fourth—Francis S-Lathrop, of Morris.
Fifth—John McGregor, of Essex.
The following resolutions were adopted:
First. That we heartily endorse the platform issued by the National Convention of the Democratic party at Chicago, the nominations there made, and the explicit, dignified, and patriotic letter of acceptance of our noble candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Geo. B. McOlellan, believing that therein is contained the true policy for the restoration of the Union and the enforcement of constitutional law.
Second. That to our solders in the army and our sallors in the navy, we hereby tender our thanks for

sallors in the navy, we hereby tender our thanks for their gallantry; fidelity, and courage, and to those who are detained in Southern prisons we hereby ex-

tend our sympathy, believing that, in suffering them to remain there upon a false sentiment of negro equality, and refusing to permit medical stores to be sent to them, the present Administration shows itself regardless of humanity, and is deserving of the censure of the people.

Third. That to the ticket this day nominated we pledge our unbounded support and invits the co-

pledge our unbounded support, and invite the co-operation of all conservative voters of the State

who are dissatisfied with the present Administra-tion. Speeches were made by Dr. Vail and Col. Hamilton. The convention was large and harmo-

General Sickles on the War.

The following patriotic letter from Major General

Sickles, in reply to an invitation to address the Sol

BREVOORT HOUSE.

NEW YORK, October 4, 1864

liers' Union Club, has been sent to us for publi-

COLONEL: I regret that engagements elsewhere

prevent my accepting the invitation received through

deneral Cameron to address the Soldiers' Union

Club, at the Opera House, on Thursday evening

next. Among the discharged soldiers of this club

are many who served under my immediate com-

mand in the Army of the Potomac, and I heartily

appreciate that sense of duty which prompts them

as citizens, now that their term of service hav ev.

old comrades are still fighting at the front.

pired, to uphold at home the cause for which their

When peace becomes possible without dishonor, no-

where will the peacemakers be more sincerely ap-

plauded than in the army. Meanwhile, our soldiers

who yet survive to salute the flag for which they are

willing to die do not wish the war to cease until the

purposes for which our adversaries began it have been

thoroughly and finally defeated; nor will the army

desire, for any political or philanthropical reform,

to see the war prolonged a day after the rebels lay

down their arms and return to the allegiance they

owe to the Constitution and Government of the

To falter now is to fail. At the outset of the re-

bellion, President Buchanan, while he denied the

tion, this defect in our system might have been re-

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TRENTON, Oct. 6.-The Democratic State Con-

minated John A. Nicholson for Congress.

the Convention took a recess till 3 P. M.

Boston, Oct. 6.—The Republican Convention of

rane and others addressed the immense audience.

hundred and twenty-seven wagons in the proces-

counties, which are usually Democratic. It was no

correspondent doubts this news.

Epecial Despatch to the Pres

tion the Union majority was 111.

Special Despatch to The Press. ]

dential elector.

ministers, died of brain fever at Freznillo.

cupy Victoria City, Monterey, and Saltillo.

guerillas; and from a scarcity of provisions.

formance of "Lucia" at the opera.

of the road.

the 21st. Later news proves this story false. Cor-

tinas is still there, and as defiant as ever.

Vera Cruz to the 10th of September.

news. She has on board 259 sick and wounded sol

Department until their claims are satisfied.

district around Morganzia by Gen. Ullman.

sales were made on the 28th at 1571/2.

29th, going up the Mississippi river.

rebels, captured in Mobile Bay.

lesign to take Jefferson City, install Tom Reynolds

the larger proportion being prisoners.

whereabouts is contraband.

29th nlt.

day, October 3.

MOBILE-ORDERS TO PLANTERS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864. TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER IN EVERY COUNTY.

of their whole ticket, giving plainly the name of each candidate for every office. All this must be done to enable the tickets to be prepared to send to the several regi-County Committees should also prepare and send with the Commissions their several county tickets, or

Increase of National Debt. The statement made in THE PRESS of vesterday, and appearing in some of our New York exchanges of the same date, in relation to the increase of the public debt. on the authority of Dr. ELDER, of the Treasury, was communicated by him in conversation to our correspondent, and is, in one particular, inaccurate. We now submit an exact report of the results of that

gentleman's investigation: Increase of the debt per diem in certain periods and for the whole period since the commencement of the rebellion expenditure, the date of the commencement being fixed at the 1st July, 1861, for the purpose of the averages given:

On the 1st July, 1861, the public debt amounted to. \$90,867,828

increased but about fourteen millions be-July, 1861, the intervening four months, for which the averages are here made. If whole period, thus extended by the addiany means calculated to deceive the public. long periods is also just, being the best means of embracing the unascertained debt of the earlier dates; for in 22 months not more than three months' floating liabilities would escape. These would be gathered up, and appear within the next 12 months, and the unknown expenditure will appear in the last five-months period,

Two years ago the Treasury Department was in the habit of adding eighty millions to its statement of debt as an estimate of the unknown expenditure, or that expenditure which had not come in for settlement: but after the lapse of a sufficient length of time, this estimate was dropped, simply because the supposed amount was not veri- up the whole two millions; and the resified nor even tolerably approached, and for the additional reason that all estimates that it might make would neither instruct nor convince the public.

The Only Hope for Peace What, then, are the prospects? The whole line of sea-coast, with its harbors, from the Mississippi to Fortress Monroe, is actually or practically ours. Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston, no longer are visited by blockade-runners, and Wilmington will soon be sealed by the indomitable and heroic FARRAGUT. All foreign supplies will be entirely stopped by the next meeting of Congress. Atlanta is in our possession, and forms a new base for future operations, either in Alabama, Georgia, or further North, and Governor Brown has withdrawn all the militia from the rebel army in Virginia. West Virginia is a free State, and the brilliant successes of SHE-RIDAN bave opened the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through its whole extent, put a stop to all predatory invasions of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the thieves. and military stores is but the precursor of a forced but inevitable evacuation, which

dered and slaughtered our fellow-citizens and burnt our towns and villages.

whole Union ticket on Tuesday next.

is only a job for some one to make money out of, to be a violation of the letter and Has the War Progressed as it Should? spirit of that instrument. The rents, issues, The Washington Intelligencer is publishand profits, arising from the real estate. ing an elaborate reply, continued from day "shall be applied," says the will, "towards to day, to the question, "Have we made keeping the real estate in Philadelphia the progress which the people were entitled constantly in good repair, and towards to expect from the resources of men and improving the same by erecting new money placed in the Administration's buildings." By his codicil, he says, "It hands?" Now, it might be admitted that being my intention that the said square the Administration did not make the very of ground shall be built upon and best use of its resources without injuring in the least its credit with the people. That the North at first grossly underes poses stated in the said twentieth section." mated the strength of the rebellion is no-In obedience to his directions, his executors torious; that it more than once, flushed built upon and improved it in such a manwith victory, expected the war to end ner as to secure a safe and permanent inin a few months is true; disappointments come, and, so far as this square is conwere not caused by the Government, but cerned, the will is fulfilled, and all that by its own rash hopes. Besides this, the Administration was itself almost as inexkeep the buildings constantly in good reperienced as the people who created and pair. As men of common-sense, we cansustained it, and, with the people, necesnot see on what pretence the City can unsarily made mistakes. One of the greatest dertake this scheme; for if they can do it of these was unquestionably the retention now they could have done it thirty years of General McCLELLAN in command after ago, when the executors handed over the he had disobeyed orders, delayed the new buildings which they had just comwar for months, and signally failed in pleted. STEPHEN GIRARD forbids an exhis own campaign. Yet, admitting press or implied promise to extend any this, we assert that the progress we lease beyond five years, and he' intended have made is all we could have expected. his houses should be let directly to good had we appreciated our own ignorance. tenants, and not a whole square to one Since General McCLELLAN was removed speculator. we have changed the whole face of the The plan itself is absurd. It does not inwar, and in the last six months it is not the crease the income for five years one dollar, and, of course, does no good to the Girard

'em in the house." **,** 

say in 1870, it is found stores are really A Girard Job. STEPHEN GIRARD by his will gave all the needed, it would be but common sense for residue and remainder of his real and perthe City to borrow the money themselves, make the improvements, and have the prosonal estate, of every sort and kind, wheresoever situate, unto the Mayor, Aldermen, fits of sixteen new stores. In any aspect, and Citizens of Philadelphia, their sucthis scheme is simply a job which every cessors and assigns, in trust, to and for the member of Council who thinks correctly several uses, intents, and purposes hereinshould set his face against. after mentioned and declared, of and con-

cerning the same, that is to say, so far as

regards my real estate in Pennsylvania.

sold or alienated by the said Mayor, Alder-

successors; but the same shall forever

stantly in good repairs (parts elsewhere

situate to be kept in repairs by the tenants

thereof respectively), and towards improv-

ing the same whenever necessary by erect-

ing new buildings; and that the net resi-

due (after paying the several annuities

thereinbefore provided for) be applied to

the same uses and purposes as are therein

declared of and, concerning the residue of

He then directed his college to be erect-

ed on the square between High and Chest-

nut streets and Eleventh and Twelfth

streets, and gave two millions of dollars to

build it and to maintain and educate the

poor white male orphans, the objects of

his bounty. If this sum should prove in-

sufficient for the maintenance and educa-

'Consequently the said square of ground

secure a safe and permanent income for the

Upon the plan formed by the testator, the

executors proceeded to improve this square.

A street called Girard street was opened

from Eleventh to Twelfth streets, stores

were erected on Market street, four-story

dwellings on each side of Girard street.

and sixteen twenty-five-feet houses on

Chestnut street of four stories in height.

with back buildings—the whole lower story

front being of white marble, in the best

style of that day. The internal arrange-

ments have been gradually modernized.

and the parlors are among the finest in the

city. The college was built in violation of

the will, and, with the investments in

United States Bank and other stocks, used

was directed by the testator, to the embel-

orphans. This was the fault of the Coun-

cils of the city, and was the first great job

which they precipitated the noble charity

of STEPHEN GIRARD. The only excuse

they could offer was, that they were doing

the bidding of the Bank of the United

The houses in Chestnut street were let

to good tenants at rents varying with the

times, and in the spring of 1857 the rents

were raised, we think, \$200 on each house.

making, if we are not mistaken, \$1,400 for

each of the two corner houses, and the re-

maining fourteen at \$1,200 each. In Sep-

tember of that year came the great finan-

cial crash, but these increased rents were

still continued. In 1861, at the breaking

out of the great rebellion, all rents fell, par-

ticularly of stores, and tenants were kept

in by their landlords, in many instances,

simply on the terms of taking care of them.

Stores particularly became a drug. Some,

renting for \$3,000 and \$4,000 per annum,

were without tenants. The rents of the

old rates. Some years ago it was proposed

to erect on this front a large hotel, which

would have swamped the Girard income

entirely. During the last summer, a new

scheme was concocted and presented to

Councils and bandied about, but

the particulars were never published

nor submitted to the public for their

approval. As near as we could learn, the

plan was for a builder to advance \$100,000

to alter these capital dwellings into sixteen

stores, cutting them in such a manner as to

destroy them entirely for any purpose but

that of stores, to be leased to him for five

years, at their reduced rent, with a promise

of renewal for five years longer—the City,

as the trustees of the Girard estate, at the

end of the five years or other expiration of

the term, to repay the sum advanced, with

interest, and to have sixteen old stores on

their hands. Why the plans and proposals,

estimates, &c., &c., were not published we

do not profess to know. It was proposed

at once to make this alteration, and to turn

out to seek new habitations fourteen fami-

lies, six of whom were widows, supporting

themselves and children by following a

business for which this location is particu-

larly adapted. The plan met with little fa-

vor, but, at the last meeting of Councils.

its parent informed them that it was only

pestponed until next July, when it would

When the plan was proposed gold was

at an advance of 180; now it is only 90.

with a downward tendency. If the rents

The City of Philadelphia are simply

trustees—trustees of STEPHEN GIRARD'S

will, and have no more power than if they

were private individuals, and are, like

them, amenable to the law for any breaches

nation of the will shows this plan, which

terials are at the highest rate, and thus

doubles the cost of alteration, and, of

course, the sum to be repaid, whilst it holds

out the direct temptation to slight the work,

as we see in the terrible destruction at Vine

and Eighth streets. Whenever a revulsion

are too low they should be raised.

be carried into effect.

States.

his personal estate.

COMMENTING on the report that Gov. Brown was negotiating with Gen. Sherin trust, that no part thereof shall ever be MAN for the return of Georgia to the Union, the New York Daily News declares men, and Citizens of Philadelphia, or their that such action would be infamy. "The withdrawal of Georgia from her sister thereafter be let from time to time to good States of the Confederacy, in this hour of their supreme trial, is a supposition that tenants, at yearly or other rents, and upon leases in possession not exceeding five years involves a depth of baseness which dispassionate witnesses must admit conflicts difrom the commencement thereof, and that rectly with all the teachings of the politithe rents, issues, and profits arising therecal history of the States of the South.' from shall be applied towards keeping that Bear it in mind that a leading organ of the part of the said real estate situate in the McClellan party declares that the restora-City and Liberties of Philadelphia contion of Georgia to the Union, by the act of her own State Government, would be infamous and base.

Mr. Pendleton said in Congress, after South Carolina and three other States had

"If these Southern States cannot be conclinated. and if you, gentlemen, cannot find it in your hearts to grant their demands; if they must leave the family mansion, I would signalize their deparure by tokens of love." These words he has never unsaid; on

the contrary, he has repeated them, and consistently confirmed them by his votes. If McClellan is a true Union man, how dare he accept an open disunionist as his nearest political friend? THE Cincinnati Enquirer says that a

ALLANDICHAM, and were received in the most enthusiastic manner. They then gave three cheers for General McClellan." A point for other soldiers to consider. WHEN Congress offered a resolution of thanks to McClellan for his "promise of

regiment of Ohio soldiers "cheered for

victory in Virginia," Mr. PENDLETON voted against it. A fact their friends had better keep in the dark.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT TO CONTINUE IN HIS PRESENT COMMAND-ADMIRAL PORTER TO COMMAND THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON. The present indications are that Admiral FARRA-GUT will continue in command of the Western Gulf Squadron, instead of being transferred to that of the North Atlantic, as recently widely announced. The latter, it is known, embraces the North Carolina

coast. Admiral Porter has been ordered to its command, and will, without delay, enter upon his duties. His successor in command of the Missis sippi Squadron has not yet been designated. PREPARATIONS TO TAKE THE ARMY VOTE, Col. T. G. MOREHEAD and other Pennsylvanians are here, bound to the front, by appointment of the Governor, to take the soldiers' vote on Tuesday

A REPRESENTATIVE RECRUIT FOR MRS. LINCOLN. Mrs. Lincoln is about to put in a representative recruit for the Third ward. This will make the third representative from the White House. SECOND REPRESENTATIVE RECRUIT FOI

HON. MR. GROW. Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, although not subject to the draft, some time ago furnished a white repreduary income, instead of being devoted as sentative for the army. He was in Alexandria last mustering in of a colored company. Feeling lishment of the city and the reduction of anxious to contribute once more towards putting taxation, is taken to support the Girard down the rebellion, he asked of the colored persons present if there was one among them who would like to represent him in the army. He had hardly asked the question before it was answered in the in brick, mortar, lumber, and marble, into affirmative, "I will." What is your name? asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania. "WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT," was the answer. WM, CULLEN BRYANT was then called forward and received the three hundred dollars bounty from Mr. Grow's

> THE CONSUL GENERAL TO HAVANA. Ex-Governor Wm. F. MINOX, of Connecticut, re ently appointed Consul General to Havana, was washington to-day to receive his instructions. VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA TO THE PRESIDENT.

> The Governor General of Nova Scotia called o the President to-day, in company with the Assistant Secretary of State, and was the object of mark ed official attention.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. HOBART'S BODY. The body of Captain HOBART, killed last 4th o some of his fellow clerks of the War Department has been received.

Another batch of rebel deserters were brought in this morning. They were disposed to be commun cative, but their stories were of an improbable cha

NEWS EXPECTED FROM SHERIDAN. Chestnut-street houses were reduced to their News is hourly looked for, of an important che racter, from Sheridan. Those just from that vicinity say the good work goes on bravely. Reinforce ments are still being sent to him, and troops were passed on the road this morning by one of your cor

THE GUERILLAS NEAR FAIRFAX QUIET. The guerillas are very quiet in the neighborhood of Fairfex at present. Not one has been heard of for a week or more. They are hovering upon Sheri-

CAPTAIN LARDNER. It has heretofore been stated that Capt. LARDNER had been relieved of his command in the West In dies. This was for the reason that the vessels which composed the squadron have ceased to compose separate fleet. Cruisers, however, will continue to be employed in those waters, and act as convoys to

the California steamers. DEATHS OF PENNSYLVANIANS. ABNER L. BIRCH, 140th Pennsylvania; JAMES MARKLE, 99th; HARVEY KENNEDY, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry; EDWARD COOK, and WM. CRAW-FORD, 6th Pennsylvania Artillery, died and were

burled yesterday. General Cameron is here, and so are Chambers

McKibbin, WM. V. McGrath, and other Pennsyl The Exentsion over the Eric Railroad Its Formal Opening-Union Meetings.

Special Despatch to The Press. ]

ERIE, Oct. 6.—This well appointed railroad, joining with an iron band the extreme southeast corner of the State to its extreme northwest corner, he been formally inaugurated. The first train over the road, which left your city day before yesterday, has arrived here safely. The two hundred and forty gentlemen, one hundred and fourteen of ther from Philadelphia, who were on board, in vited guests, are highly gratified with their splendid excursion, which revealed to them, the first of millions who will hereafter behold it, nearly 500 miles of the State, the primeval silence of which for great distances has never been broken by the screams of the locomotive, nor even by the footfall of man. For miles and miles the country reposes in all its virgin richness-long reaches forest and glimpses of glades, in all the varying beauty of solitude and repose-skirt the road, and pass in a green haze before the dazzled eye of the traveller, outward peering. Nature is there—nature undefiled, unimproved, and yet art and civilization seem so near because of the line of rails and the rat tling train, that new sensations start up-mingled admiration of the contrasted works of nature and o man. Untold millions of wealth lie dormant along this road, only awaiting that development which this road will hasten. & We arrived at Lock Haven Tuesday night, where

we received a warm and joyous welcome. Gov. Cur. tin, who had joined the party, was serenaded here, and made a very patriotic speech last night, to a large meeting of citizens. The Union sentiment in this town is very strong and demonstrative. The people are making preparations to hold a great Union meeting. Governor Curtin, it is announced, will speak. Many other eminent gentlemen will also improved in such a manner as to secure | address the people of the county, who, as is the a safe and permanent income for the pur- case with all the country meetings, will journey selves with the current of patriotism that flows from the lips of their leaders and standard-bearers. Although we have arrived at Erie, our long ride has not jaded us. We are all in a full flow of spirits, and an excursion to morrow to Lake Erie is already projected. A public dinner will close the pleasant experiences of this first ride over the rails remains for his trustee, the City, to do is to to Erie, after which we will return to Philadelphia,

> Murder of a Soldier in Mource County by a Secret League of Copperheads-More H. G. C.'s. Special Despatch to The Press

leaving here to morrow at 7% P. M. R. S. M.

STROUDSBURG, Oct. 6 .- A cold-blooded murder was perpetrated about seven miles from this place, vesterday, by some of the Copperhead League, which has formed throughout the whole county he members of which are sworn to shoot any soldier or other person who comes here to carry out the law and the commands of his superior officers. It has been organized chiefly to secure drafted mer who have refused or avoided reporting themselves. The murder took place in Price township, Monroe county, and the victim was Leander K. Dease, a resident of your city, a private in Captain Stroud's Independent Rail oad Troop, and a highly respectable young man He, together with a detailed squad, was engaged in erving notices upon drafted men of that township Whilst riding along a country road heavily skirte with bushes, and within a short distance of the house of a Mr. Jacob Miller, the squad was fired upon by some of these leagued traitors concealed in the bushes. The volley struck but one—that one Dease, who was instantly killed. He was shot through the heart and lungs; one bullet passed enirely through his head, four buckshot lodged in it, ind one passed through his wrist. His comrades mmediately placed themselves on the offensive and had a lively skirmish with the Copperheads. who, true to the instincts of that animal, stil

cowered in the bushes. Two were caught, animals

named Miller and Leese, and brought to this town

rence. Besides, if at the end of five years, I last night. They were sent to Philadelphia to-day.

IN TENNESSEE.

Big Shanty and Two Bridges Burned

SEVERE BATTLE AT ALATOONA.

HARRISON STATION.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. OUR ARMY STRONGLY FIXED IN ITS ADVANGED

It appears, however, that the advanced position our army, Lee being considered too weak to make

October 5, 1864.

antly accomplish what it is necessary for them to andertake, and fully vindicate the reputation of Gen. Butler as a martial leader. Encouraged by the success which has so lately attended its advance on the rebel capital, it is impatiently chafing under the necessary delay. Another move, inaugurated under auspices equally as favorable, and the rebel capital will submit, with as much good grace as New Orleans, to the masterly but just ule of Gen. Butler. When the smoke of a battle has partially cleared away, and the thinned ranks of brave

somewhat confused, but soon advancing out of these difficulties they reached the enemy's abattis in from of his breast works, which they charged with cheer which was handsomely accomplished. It was here that many of the colored troops fell while attempt ing to force a passage over the abattis. There was July, near Martinsburg, while on an excursion with no flinching by these two regiments in this terrible position, but they manfully received and returned the fire until they were three times ordered to fall back, which they did in good order. An assaulting column was then formed, which, as I informed you in a previous despatch, "jumped the rebels" out of their breast works, who took the nearest road to Richmond.

The officers and men of these two regiments could not have done better. The same must be said of the entire division under General Payne. It has covered itself with glory, and wiped out effectually the imputation against the fighting qualities of the colored

shot through his boot-leg.

The gallantry of Major Augustus S. Boomstein, commander of the 4th, has been acknowledged by placing him in temporary command of the 3d rigade, while Col. Duncan remains in the hospital, from wounds received in this onward move-I neglected to mention in my despatch of yester

could get by their officers if they charged on the extreme picket post on the left of this army. Seventeen of them were gobbled up by the colored troops, five killed and wounded in our hands, and one, an officer, escaped. He would not have gotten away if he had not been mounted, and from the swift manner he sped over the ground when our black troops made for him, it was supposed he had the fastest horse in the Southern States. One of his horse had not stumbled.

from Gen. Rousseau's command. The telegraph lines along the Tennessee and Alabama/Railroad are working to Pulaski. The rain storm of last night is continued to-day. The water

is five feet deep on the shoals, and rising. THE RAILROAD DEPOT AT SHELBYVILLE BURNED

Tenn., burned the railroad depot, and a lot of arms and munitions of war. Ten of the Federal prisoners were shot by Blackwell near Fayetteville, and the balance were delivered to Forrest. Six of the latter scaped and reached Shelbyville. One hundred and fifty rebels, under Duvall M. Nury, attacked Lieutenant Bliggeod, 5th Kansas Cavalry, in charge of a large drove of cattle from Johnsville, fifteen miles from Nashville. The Federal ral guard numbered sixty, half of whom were killed. wounded, or captured. The balance escaped and arrived here safely. The cattle were stampeded and large numbers of them were straying through

stroyed several pieces of the track, and burned Big Shanty. Two bridges across the Chattahoochie at-Cartersville and Resaca were damaged by heavy 3d inst., moving in a southeasterly direction. They had with them a train of 250 wagons. A severe fight occurred at Alatoona yesterday between the garrison and a body of rebel infantry. Gen. Carse and Col. Towlett were wounded. The rebel loss was heavy, according to the reports of prisoners taken. The battle is expected to be renewed to day. A division of rebel infantry was seen moving at the Etowah river, probably with the intention of crossing to this side. The river has seven feet on the shoals, and is still

REPULSED AND LEAVE ALL THEIR DEAD AND at intervals, and during the latter part of the day the enemy was handsomely repulsed with severe Dallas and Dalton, leaving all their dead and 400 to 600 wounded in our possession. Our loss is about 300 killed and wounded. General Carse is All the streams are overflowing and washing away

hoochie. The two first-named will be rebuilt to-day. MISSOURY. ARRIVAL OF GEN. EWING AT ST. LOUIS-ACCOUNT OF HIS RETREAT FROM PILOT KNOB-A FIGHT WITH THE REBELS AT HARRISON STATION-PRICE REPORTED NEAR UNION ON TURSDAY. ST. Louis, Oct. 6.-General Ewing and Several officers of his command reached here last night,

the bridges at Ringgold, Resaca, and Chatta-

our territory, the people abdicate their sovereignty; an escort of forty men, and thence came to St. they abandon their country to endless anarchy and Louis by railroad. His retreat from Pilot Knob certain ruin; they confess that, possessing all the was unmolested till about twenty miles from Har pportunities for the establishment of a great and rison Station, where the rebels attacked him in enduring empire of freemen, they lack the conconsiderable force, but were driven back by his stancy and the courage to preserve and defend their artillery, with loss. He erected some slight breastworks and planted cannon, and fought the enemy nationality. pretty constantly till Saturday afternoon, when

Let this verdict be recorded; and the Southern lonfederacy—compact, martial, victorious—will only need half the grit and pluck shown in gaining tinent as the ruling race of America. Will Pennsylvania submit to this humiliation? No, never! So long as your Susquehanna flows to the sea, and whilst the soil of Pennsylvania holds the treasured ashes of the fallen braves of Gettysburg, never let it be written in the annals of your proud Commonwealth that she lowered the flag of the Union to the summons of invaders who have thrice desolated her border, and brought bereavement and sorrow to nearly all her homes. D. E. SICKLES. Very respectfully,

Col. W. A. GBAY, Chairman Soldiers' Union Club, Phila. NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1864 LOCAL POLITICS. The county nominations promise to be thick as THE REBELS COMPLETELY DRIVEN OUT FROM THE the leaves of Vallambrosa. Each party has nume-NEIGHBORHOOD OF MORGANZIA-ALL QUIET AT rous wings, divisions, and subdivisions, all claiming to be the genuine, original, and only legitimate one. New York, Oct. 6.—The steamer North America Each division desires to save the country, and parhas arrived from New Orleans, with dates to the take of the indiscriminate loot which inevitably rewards successful patriotism of this stamp. Each livision wishes to do all the nominating, to assume fourth of the sugar-cane crop for seed. The labor all the honors, and hold the patronage. From such ers are to have a lien on all products raised in the state of affairs it is reasonable to infer that there are numerous heartburnings—that Tammany scoffs at Mozart, which, in turn, yields defiance; that the McKeonites are disgusted with the painful Dutch Democracy, which detests the slimy intrigues of its hater; and that the Draperite Republicans doubt The steamer Glasgow had arrived from Mobile the political sense and legitimacy of the Darling with dates to the 30th ult. All was then quiet there Committee. Opposed to each and all, the Citizens The New Orleans cotton market was declining Convention bases its claims only upon the free ground of anti-corruption. Everything is to be The steamer Constitution, with New Orleans cared from this division of councils. Tammany dates to the 27th ult., has arrived. - She brings 220 has already made the following nominations: Sheriff. John Kelly; County Clerk, H. W. Genet; Supervisor, John Fox; Coroners, Messrs. Weldey. Schriner, Grover, and Gamble. A. O. Hall, the The steamer Merrimac, from New Orleans with

> for the District Attorneyship. PREPARING FOR THE CONTEST. A tremendous rush for naturalization papers is being made by "furriners," who are, as usual, on hand to vote the straight Democratic ticket, and thereby aid in governing the irrepressible Yankee Why this sudden enthusiasm of the Great Unwashed invariably occurs-just before election times, it is, of course, hard to discover. Equally certain is it that no votes are ever bought by said party, although it is vaguely intimated that the adoration of the Great J. for Napoleon IV. is based upon his "willingness to Treat," said willingness being announced in his platform.

> RUMORS. Wall street has caught up and echoed the hideous umors from Washington of the overthrow of Grant and death of Butler. The speculators are making esperate efforts to send gold up again beyond the hundred, and are pressing into service the wildest and most abominable tales of disaster by flood and

> MRS. LLOYD, COMEDIENNE. Among the arrivals per steamer China was Wrs. F. Lloyd, of the London theatres, now under engagement with Mrs. John Wood, of the Olympic The lady, who is quite pretty, and is highly spoker of as an artist, is expected to prove a "card" on this side the water. She is a cousin of Mrs. Selwyn, of the Olympic.

[By Telegraph.] ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AND COTTON FROM NORTH CAROLINA. The steamers Newbern and Beaufort, from North Carolina, with dates to the 3d, have arrived. They bring a number of discharged and invalided naval officers and men, and twenty-three prisoners captured on the blockade-runner, Night Hawk, with onsiderable cotton from the destroyed blockaderunner Lynx. The Beaufort was towed here by the Newbern, the former having lost her propeller. NON-ARRIVAL OF THE BOANOKE FROM HAVANA-REBELS SAID TO HAVE BEEN AMONG HER PAS-SENGERS.

The steamship Roanoke, Captain Drew, from Haber. We learn, from a person on board the steam Havana, that at the time the Roanoke sailed he ptain was notified that among his passengers, thirty-five in number, were some of notoriously suspicious character, but that Captain Drew said he was prepared for any emergency.

10 P. M.—The Roanoke has not yet arrived. THE RACES AT HOBOKEN. The races at Hoboken to-day were the best of the eason. The mile and a quarter dash was won by Bay Filly, Ben Bruce second, Morris Gray colt third. Time, 2.22, The two-mile heats were won by Eagle, Lexcion vinning the first heat. Punch and Patti were disanced. Time, 3.54, 3.56%, 4, and 3%. Handicap nile heats, Ben Bruce won. Zigzag, Throg's Neck and Velos were next in order. American Eagle was distanced on the first heat. Time, 1 54¼, 1.55.

The four-mile race and four other races come -worrow. THE GOLD MARKET. Gold closed this evening at 196%@197. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Arrived-Barks Burnside, Marseilles; Hesperus, Cow Bay; William Rathbone, Liverpool. Brig

aniel Trowbridge, Demerara. The wreck of the schooner Aquilla, of Philadelphia, with both masts out away, was seen on the 30th ult., in lat. 37., long. 75. Below, bark Elize and Mathilde, Bremen

SAILING OF NAVAL VESSELS. Boston, Oct. 6.—The gunboats Monadnoc, Massasoit, Brooklyn, and Saco will sail hence to-

Burning of the City Hall at Lynn, Mass. Bostom, Oct. 6.—The City Hall of Lynn was ourned this morning. One man, who was confined in the basement, was burned to death. The loss is \$5,000. The Providence Horse Fair-Trotting Match.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6th.-The National Horse Fair closed to-day, with a trotting-match for \$1,000 premium, between Prince, of Hartford, and Lady Emma, of New York. Prince won in the straight heats-time, 2.31%, 2.32, and 2.30 %. Empress did not start. The Fair has been very successful and satisfactory to all parties. About 10,000 people were in attendance to

The Case of Mr. Fuller, of the Newark Journal. TRENTON, Oct. 6.—The case of E. N. Fuller. ed tor of the Newark Journal, charged with publishing articles violating the envolment act, has been postconed to the December term of the United States Court.

Public Entertainments. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. - Last evening 'The Poor Gentleman," one of Colman's excellent comedies, with the afterpiece of "Dunducketty's Pic-nic," comprised the entertainment with which the Warren comedy combination delighted an intelligent audience. Warren's Dr. Ollapod, twin with his Dr. Pangloss, is a capital piece of art, quite as true as it is racy, old-fashioned, and good-humor ed. No eccentric comedian has surpassed Mr. Warren in a range of characters which in cludes some of the most genial creations of the stage; and, excepting his "worthy peer," John his class who performs with so much fidelity to his art. and so much enjoyment of the quaint and elegant life of the old comedies. An actor like War ren is too much of a gentleman to be false to his art, too much of an artist not to be a gen tleman, and we readily account for the familiar ease, wide-awake life, and ripe consistency of his comedy. He is worthy to converse with the good old men of comedy; his conversation is a model to young actors; his make-up as correct as the old pictures; and he is a fine portrait actor whose art claims kindred with "Sir Joshua's." We cannot say that Dr. Ollanod and Dr. Panaloss car ever be made great performances; but if actors o Warren's class do not make startling impressions they leave lasting ones. Their art is fortunate in tself: and we are not certain but that, on the whole, the best comedy of our stage is superior to

its tragedy. Mr. Warren is admirably supported by Miss Josie Orton, a young lady of handsome presence, whose acting very fortunately shows no sign of ambition for tragedy, and possesses skill, sensibility, and charming vivacity. Miss Emile Mestaver and Mr. Charles Barron are intelligent actors, of whom we shall doubtless have more to say. The performs of last evening was feebly sustained by a few of the tock company, but Mr. Mordaunt's " Poor Gentleman" showed dignity and good taste, if not a great deal of care. The orchestra music was not an un mportant feature of the entertainment, and for

To-pight Mr. Warren takes a benefit, with Goldmith's play, "She Stoops to Conquer," a comedy which has more of the element of good nature than any other on the stage. The performance will, doubtess, be a fine one. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Miss Charlotte Thompson will be the recipient of a benefit this evening. An excellent bill is offered, consisting of "The Hunchback," in which the beneficiary will appear as Julia; and "The Little Treasure," in which she will enact the part of Gertrude. Miss Thompson's engagement has been highly successful, the large audiences assembled each evening evincing their satisfaction with her performances fer popularity will doubtless secure her a full house

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—The first game esterday, Mr. Hewes won of Mr. Ryall, by 65 points. The play was not very interesting. Mr. Hewes' runs over twenty were 31, 29, 22; Mr. Ryall's right of a State to secode, deemed it unconstitu-38, 38, 22—average 6.32. The second game was won ional to employ force to compel the fulfilment of by Mr. Montgomery of Mr. Nelms, after a very the obligations of the States to the Federal com- close contest; Mr. Montgomery leading 25 the pact. If our Union had been only a league or a first hundred, 11 the second, 12 the third, and treaty, this right, in my judgment, would have ex- Mr. Nelms 10 the fourth. Nelms' score was 470, isted. Had our fathers, indeed, created a nation his opponent's 471, when a run of 29 won the without the means of preserving itself from dissolu- game for the latter. Montgomery succeeded in this match by capital, steady play. His best runs were moved by an amendment to the Constitution. But 24, 24, 54, 30, 39, 40, 29; Neims, 24, 21, 30, 30, 39, 31, t is now maintained by those who have succeeded 28; average, 8%. In the evening Mr. Estephe, after to the control of the great party which elected Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency that the military making runs of 45, 39, 39, 27, 44, 39, 50, then the military making runs of 45, 39, 39, 27, 44, 22, 53; those of h opponent were 27, 28, 25, 25, 36, 24, 49; average, Mr. Bird then won of Mr. Plunkett, the lose war on our part is a failure; and that the only hope | making 327 points. Bird's best runs were 21, 38, 24, 37, 20, 41, 29, 21, 34; Plunkett's, 56, 44, 33, 39; a rerage, 10. The score of games now stands thus:

> Bird, won 3; lost 1. Nelms. won 3: lost 1. Montgomery, won 2; lost 2. Hewes, won 1; lost 3. Ryall, won 2; lost 2. Palmer, won 0; lost 4. Plunkett, won 1; lost 3.

Estephe, won 4; lost 0.

Meeting at National Hall. ADDRESSES BY ISAAO HAZLEHURST, ESQ., AND HON. TITIAN J. COFFEY. Last evening the hall of the Republican Invincibles was thronged with a large and intelligent gathering. The meeting was presided over by Frederick Fraley, Esq., who introduced Isaac Hazlehurst. He was received with much applause. SPEECH OF ISAAC HAZLEHURST, ESQ.
He said that he came to speak through invitation—to speak for the cause of the Union. He did ot come to speak partisan views—he had no leisur

not come to speak for the cause of the Union. He came with the one design of pleading for his native land, for the Constitution, the Union and its existence. [Applause.] He desired to night to stand by the country. Speaking in the hall of the Republican Invincibles, which he would call the headquarters of the Union army, [applause.] he would propose two orders: First, That the Union shall be preserved at all hazards. Second, That it be preserved, as well, for the protection of the Constitution. Would these orders be obeyed? Was not the Constitution first drawn up in this State, in this very city, but the platform from which arose, in beautiful symmetry and exact proportion, the grand structure of constitutional liberty—the present American Constitution? The Union preceded the Constitution; and he said so because he followed the Revolutionary anecdote. On the 5th of September, 1774, the delegates from Virginia entered this city and took their seats in the Continental Congress. Noble, sterling men, such as George Washington, Edmund Pendleton, and Patrick Henry, came to constitute themselves the members of the first Union League. [Applause.] In the deliberations of that body there Pendicton, and Patrick Henry, came to constitute themselves the members of the first Union League. [Applause.] In the deliberations of that body there was much excitement. When one delegate desired the interests of his section or district to be taken care of, and another desiring the same thing, Patrick Henry rose in his seat and said "this was no time for sectional discussions or sectional references. We were at war—all America had been thrown into one mass; the boundaries of the colonies were thrown down, and landmarks destroyed. All discussions between the several colonies—Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, or New Englanders—should cease to exist. I am here not as a Virginian, but as an American." [Applause.] To this extract Mr. Hazlehurst wished to call particular attention, because it showed the spirit in which the Constitution was adopted,; and was also a definition of the American Constitution. Yet not much more than twenty-four hours ago a distinguished gentleman from a neighboring State, who held one of its highest positions, had held a doctrine which was calculated to mislead the people from following the pathmarked out by the early founders of our country. Could it be possible that a State Government could be a compeer of the Union? Could it interfere with or stop the progress of the General Government by force of the own laws under an externor such shaden. could it be possible that a State Government could be a compeer of the Union? Could it interfere with or stop the progress of the General Government by force of its own laws under any circumstances whatever? What was the origin of this ceuntry? What were the sources of its power? Whose agent was it? Was it a creature of the State Legislatures, or a creature of the people igness were the questions to be answered. If it was an agent of the State Legislature, then it was controlled by it. If it was an agent of the people, then the people alone controlled and retained the right to modify and reform it. If the General Government was a creature of the States, a creature of each of the States severally, then each of the States had as much power as the General Government itself, and could place limits to its authority. The General Government is, therefore, subject to thirty-four masters, withall their varying rules and laws. Such a doctrine was simply absurd, and was a strong sample of the Ignorance of those who preached such a theory of the origin of the Government: But the real doctrine and the true one was that the Constitution was that records? real dectrine and the true one was that the Cons

and shreds?—who were endeavoring to blo be kept in operation—yet without money that was im-possible, and money could not be obtained without taxes. Thus army and narry would both be rendered useless, and the country dissevered and destroyed.

main to give us a full enjoyment of republication SPEECH OF THE HON. TITIAN J. COFFEY.

General of the United States, was introduced. He MY FILLOW-COUNTRYMEN: I stand here to endorse the sentiments of the chairman of this meeting. We are here in the midst of an imperilled country; we are in the midst of a contest which has two branches—one is being conducted on the James, at Petersburg, and at Atlanta; we are the other wing, and to us are committed interests as momentous as anything ever committed to mankind. The party who have nominated McClellan have put him upon a platform which means the recognition of the South and the abasement of the whole country. It means the cessation of hostilities for that purpose. That is a serious ment of the whole country. It means the cessation of hostilities for that purpose. That is a serious matter. If you will give me your attention I will demonstrate it to you. At Chicago these men presented a war candidate, whose only popularity was gained at the head of the army and it was bad enough. These conspirators of Chicago have declared that this war is a failure, and have said that the interests of the country demand a desiretion of the interests of the country demand a cessation of ostilities with a view to a convention of States the purpose of effecting a peace. I ammet at the out-set with the declaration that the candidate of the party is in favor of carrying on the war until the rebels shall lay down their arms. Whatever may rebels shall lay down their arms. Whatever may be his wishes personally, he must carry out the wishes of his party. They attempt to ride two horses in different directions. It is an attempt to deceive the people by presenting two issues. This party is impregnated with peace, and it means the carrying out of the spirit talked of at Ohicago. The prosecution of this war reduces itself to the question, Shall we acknowledge a separate Confederacy on this continent or not? If we do not, there is no other way of establishing our ideas on that point than by carrying on the war to the bitter end. If we do intend to recognize the Confederacy, the sooner we cease the war the better and that's end. If we do intend to recognize the Confederacy, the sconer we cease the war the better, and that's what the Chicago platform means. As early as the days of Van Buren the policy of the Democratic party was nothing more than the leaders of that party wished it to be, and would that some of the leaders of the party of that day were here to meet these traitors calling themselves Democrats. You remember John Tyler's Administration. He abandoned the party who elected him, and his Administration has been a miserable failure. So of the Administration as been s Fillmore. Under the influence of the Whig leaders he yielded his own convictions, and gave his aid to the fugitive-slave bill. Everybody will admit to-day that his Administration was a failure. So of later days, Buchanan yielded entirely to the wishes o the Southern leaders. Do you tell me that McClellan will resist the will of those who have nominated him Who are those men who must surround him if he be elected? Name to me one man who would stand up and fight for the Union as it was and for the old flag. Who are they in New England? Franklin Pierce, Caleb Cushing, Thomas H. Seymour of Connecticut. In New York, Horatio Seymour. Is he a Union man? Fernando Wood, who avows that McClellan is their candidate and must carry out their wishes. is their candidate and must carry out their wishes.
Mayor Gunther, who, the other day, refused to allow the city of New York to be illuminated because he didn't think the victories were worth it. low the city of New York to be illuminated because he didn't think the victories were worth it! Then we have the immortal Bigler, Hughes, Messrs. Ingersoll and Reed, Judge Woodward and Judge Black, who advised the President that we had no power under the Constitution to coerce a State. Therefare the men whom we have on the Chicago platform. We have Vallandigham, Long, and Powell; men who have done all in their power to encourage the rebels. Can McClelian throw these men off? Who can you name of any prominence of that party, who is not an avowed peace man? Lay your hand upon one man who is likely to stand by that flag; with McClelian should he attempt to carry on the war. We have the accomplished statesman and soldier who said, won the flag." [Cheers.] These men are with us. When McClellan comes into power he will look in vain for any who will support him in any war measures, and we may accept it as a fact, that if elected he will carry out the policy of the Chicago platform. What will be the effect if McClellan should be elected? They say the war must cease, because it is a failure. He comes into power under a Constitution which spreads its ample shield over thirty-four States. He find another power; claiming authority in thirteen of those States. He finds on the statute-book a variety of laws, which impose on him the duty of putting down the rebellion. His sworn Jeur States. He find another power, claiming authority in thirteen of those States. He finds on the statute-book a variety of laws, which impose on him the duty of putting down the rebellion. His sworn duty is to prosecute the war for the superession of the rebellion. If he carries out the plan of the platform, he must send ambassadors to Jeffsroon Davis, Imagine that—praying at the feet of Jeff Davis for peace! In all history there is nothing so humiliating and disgraceful as that. Is suppose the great rebel would be in fayor of a cessation of the agreat rebel would be in fayor of a cessation of the drawal of the armies, a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The negotiation is the recognition of the Government. Who is the power that controls the armies of the rebels, and who could we treat with without recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Could it be made to the Governors of the States? We have seen that Covernor Brown of Georgia absolutely refuses to listen to anything from Sherman; who is in the heart of his territory. They must go to Richmond, the seat of their Government, and to do so would be a recognition of the South as a Confederacy. Before a new Union can be formed the Government at Richmond must be recognized as a separate Government. The only reliam conseterity with the Constitution by which

which I have only hinted contain the sun whole political policy in which we are engine the success of McClellan means the adoption Ohicago piatform and a recognition of the Sor Confederacy. If we be true to ourselve Chicago platform and a recognition of the South Confederacy. If we be true to ourselve south country we will on Tuesday next give our boy front of Richmond such encouraging next say send them cheering over the ramparts and for cations of Richmond. [Cheers.] Hop. Mr. Briggs, of New York, was then in duced, and made a strong Union speech. AN UNSUSPECTED MILLIONAIRE.—A ago an old woman died in the small town tree, on the banks of the Scheldt. Theole zee, on the banks of the Scheint. The old regarded by her simple neighbors as base only a few removes from positive pover. died, and as she had always had her will her lifetime, she left no will behind he the astonishment of her neighbo uilders. There were pots full of the ver of withdrawn and forgotten currence had been buried for years; there was abo Austrian and other stock certificates, the of which had not been cut off for a quart tury; while in a tin capister, which might been the domestic tea-caddy, was a quarter million worth of bank notes, musty with the mulated damp of years.

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—Flour very dull; Homstreet superfine, \$9.36%. Grain heavy. Wasky dull drooping; Ohio, \$1.73%@1.74. Groceries neglet ANNOUNCEMENTS .- New books in press, oublished shortly by J. E. Tilton & Co.: The lor Boy," and "Willard Prime," second and of "The Plymouth Rock Series." (The first ently published, was called "The Little Reb This series is to be of superior excellence in illin tion, &c. They have also "Dora Darling, or Daughter of the Regiment," by a well-know thoress; and Mr. Trowbridge, author of "Con Cave," "Neighbor Jackwood," &c., has a volume of great interest, "The Three Se which he will shortly place in their hands for he lication. They have advance sheets, and array ments to issue simultaneously with the English tion, a new story," by R. M. Ballantyne, cal WThe Life Roat : and in preparation two et-

illustrated gift books for the holiday trade. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 7,000 DOZEN OF SIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, &c., THIS DAY ... particular attention of dealers is requested extensive assortment of 7,000 dozen hosiery, gir gauntlets, shirts, and drawers, umbrellas, not &c., &c., embracing 700 lots, including the bala of fall importations of Messrs. Brittan Brothers New York, to be peremptorily sold in continual this morning (Friday), by catalogue, on four mon redit, commencing at ten o'clock precisely, John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and Market street.

WE CALL attention to the advertisement daily newspaper for sale, because it is important that it should fall into good hands. We know to paper to be a strong, influential organ, and have doubt that its business is prosperous, and the opportunity funities for its extension excellent.

CITY ITEMS.

Wood & Cary's Bonnet Opening. Yesterday was a gala-day to the ladies of our ch The Millinery "opening days" of the celebrated house of Messrs. Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestan street, have for some years past been anticipated with peculiar pleasure by the ladies of our city, and their attendance at the "Opening" yesterday gan new indications that the reputation of this house has lost none of its former prestige and lustre in the respect. At an early hour the stream of ladia began to turn in the direction of No. 725 Cherry street, and, as the day progressed, their hand exhibition rooms swarmed with fair patrons, wi ncomiums upon the display were no less deser by the magnificent collection of beautiful Bonn and Hats presented, than complimentary to the taste and liberality of Messrs. Wood & Cary. felt some curiosity as to the relative prices of h nets this sesson, in view of the fact that everything purchasable commands an enormous price, and the habits of extravagance have been rather profusely developed by the "times." We found, however upon examination, that so far from being great higher than former seasons, the prices of Wester Wood & Cary are remarkably reasonable, being lower than the present standard of gold would rea sonably warrant. With the general effect of Messrs. Wood & Cary's display yesterday, every one seen

highly pleased, and in the inspection of details In colors there are few novelties or innovations to note. The new shade of purple, called violine, is perhaps, the principal to mention. In describin few of the representative bonnets displayed w black and drab, which will be much used this season as a medium, or "second best" article. The specitrimmed, and elicited general approval.

The shape of the new bonnets differs from the preceding form in one or two particulars. The present style is decidedly smaller, more closely confined to many elegant, bonnets are made without any crown at all, the latter being supplanted by an open, fan. cy arrangement to take its place, without any cape. In materials black velvets will be much worn. Of the latter material we examined one superb bonnet, made of two box-plaits, fastened in the centre by a massive satin cord, and trimmed at the side with a bunch of flowers and feathers. This hat had an open crown and no cape, and was profusely ornamented with falling jets, a style of trimming which appears to be highly popular, both for bonnets and

A splendid white royal velvet bonnet, trimmel with real thread-lace cape, with a full puff of "violine" velvet fastened on the crown by a band of white, the opening on the side being filled with a bunch of fine velvet flowers to match the puffs, was also universally praised. The great beauty and variety of face trimmings

presented by Messrs. Wood & Cary this season is a notable feature of their display. A novelty in the opening was a light cuir satia bonnet, made with full puffings, from the face to the tip, trimmed with a bunch of oats to match, and looms of black ribbon and lace forming the cape. They offer satin bonnets in variety of shades. Their appearance, however, is somewhat stiff, and they will hardly become popular. One of their exclusive novelties in this branch is their "Continental" Hat, so named from its resemblance to Continental hats of history, with a

In Hats their stock is exceedingly rich and varied. deep crease across the top. The finest specimen we examined was made of rich black velvet, elegantly trimmed with the same material, with jets tastefully disposed, and a South American bird, of brilliant plumage, adorning the front, and a bow and ends of black ribbon at the back. The same style of hat made of black silk plush and trimmed with plaid velvet and ostrich feathers is also a favorite for misses and ladies. In Trimmings, of which, by the way, they offer

the most splendid assortment in Philadelphia, jets, large beads, birds, ostrich feathers, military plumes, and plaid velvets are largely used. But as we have protracted this notice beyond the intended limit, re desist from further comments, with the single additional remark that every lady of taste should visit this celebrated establishment before selecting

EXAMINE. COMPARE, AND BUY WITH CARE.-The value of the Sewing Machine in every family is too widely acknowledged to require proof, yet the great difference between the various machines in use renders it policy to look into the merits of the different ones before purchasing. And it is this comparison that the "Florence" Machine (sold at No. 630 Chestnut street) invites. This machine, f all practical purposes required in a family, is the best in the world—a statement which its proprietor Not one buyer in fifty but decides in favor of the 'Florence," after comparing it with others. Then again, the purchasers run not the slightest risk in selecting the "Florence," as every instrument sold s warranted to give satisfaction, or the money is reunded after trial.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIPPL THINGS in nature, adorned by art, is a splendidly-dressed female head of hair. The way to acquire and preserve this is to use "Lubin's Floriline." It invigorates the hair, strengthens and lengthens, and imparts to it that rich, luxuriant, glossy softness that is so much adnired. All who use it pronounce it the most won-

THE POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.—Between now and Tuesday next politics will run high: There will be big meetings, splendid torchlight processions, and brilliant displays of fireworks. In the midst of the excitement, it should not be forgotten that Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson, at their Brown-Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, have on hand n extensive stock of garments to suit all classes of

"Like a bowl of punch," said "Isaac," "How like that?"

"Got a big spoon in it," said "Ike." Bargains in Clothing,

No. 609 Chestnut Street.

No. 609 Chestnut Street.

Von Moschzisker, Oculist and Aurist. Office 1927 Walnut street. CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.-Ladies are specially invited to call and examine the elegant assortment of Boys', Girls', Misses', and Infants' Clothing, manuactured of the very best materials, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship, at M. Shoe-

cial eyes inserted. No charge for examination, 326-1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To PURCHASE CLOTHING at low prices, ake a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GAR-MENTS. We are selling goods equal in strie, fit, make, and material. From 25 to 50 per cent. lover than is now charged for same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing, Mens', Youths's and Boys'. All can be suited withoutdelay or trouble ocd minibilit TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET Street

styles, made in the best manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST SELLING PRICES market n PLAIN FIGURES. All goods made to order was ranted satisfactory. The one-price system is strictly adhered to. All are thereby treated alike. JONES' OLD-ESTABLISHED ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

Union State Central Committee Rooms, No. 1105 Chestant 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

send a special agent with the Commissions to carry

Increase to 1st May, 1863 (22 months), Increase to 1st May, 1863 (22 months),
669 days.

Increase per diem.
Increase from 1st May, 1863, to 26th
April, 1864 (12 months), 360 days.

Increase per diem.

Increase from 26th April, 1864, to 30th
Sept., 1864 (5 months), 167 days.

Increase per diem. 876,331,899 689,615,378

1,571,108 The war expenditure began before the 1st July, 1861, but as the known debt had tion of the orphans, then such further sum as shall be necessary shall be taken from the final residuary fund, comprehending the tween the 4th of March and the 1st of income of his real estate in the city and or 118 days, are not taken into the periods county of Philadelphia. By his last codicil, dated June 20th, 1831, he changed the they were, the average per diem increase of location of his college to the Peel Hall the debt would have been reduced for the estate; and as to the square between Eleventh and Twelfth streets he says: first period taken to \$1,131,000, and for the is to constitute, and I declare it to be tion of the 118 days rejected in the statea part of the residue and remainder ment, to \$1,440,000 per diem. Dr. ELDER's method of treating the daily increase of the of my real and personal estate, and given and devised for the same uses debt is, therefore, a fair one, and not by and purposes as are declared in section twenty of my will; it being my intention It appears to us also that his division of the 39 months into three tolerably that the said square of ground shall be built upon and improved in such a manner as to purposes stated in the said twentieth section."

of this period of 12 months in like manner leaving nothing unknown but what may have been accruing, but not ascertained, within the last period.

Is in a vigorous, sustained, continued and unceasing prosecution of the war, so as to crush the rebellion and enable the people of the South to drive away the despot JEFFERSON DAVIS and his slavery oligarchs. There can be no terms made with him, or his pretended Government; the terms must be made with the people.

robbers, and incendiary forces of these desperate and cruel rebels, whilst the Valley of the Shenandoah is subdued and strip. ped of the supplies intended for beleaguered Richmond. Eastern and Northern Virginia have been-reconquered, and GRANT's gallant army is gradually closing on the rebel capital, whilst its supplies of food (without which it must be deserted by LEE) are being cut off by the advance of SHERI-DAN and other forces. The game of Atlanta will be reproduced at Richmond, and Virginia will be freed from the iron despotism of Davis, which spares neither the cradle nor the grave. Deserters are coming in by hundreds, and fugitive citizens are flying from the wrath to come-from the doomed city. The rebel Government, with its civil functionaries and archives, has certainly left it never to return-its newspapers are disappearing, and the removal of cannon

LEE knows to be a death-blow to the bastard slave Confederacy. In two more months, if GRANT and SHERMAN are supplied with men, as they are now being by the vigorous measures of the Administration, and the people give their cordial support at the polls, the Southern rebellion must perish, but if the Copperheads triumph then the war will be prolonged, and end in the acknowledgment of those rebels who have mercilessly mur-

Can any patriot, any true lover of his country, hesitate for a moment? As he values his country, its fame, and the honor of its flag and arms, let him sustain our of trust committed by them. An examibrave soldiers and sailors by voting the

enthusiasm of the people, but the stern facts of the situation, that lead us to believe charity during that period. It makes an the rebellion hopelessly defeated. The alleged improvement when labor and ma-Intelligencer may make a plausible argu-

progress of our arms is almost unparalleled in the history of nations? IN HARTFORD a McClellan Club has takes place, as in 1857, the stores cannot be taken a room in a coffin warehouse. As let, and then the City, already sufficiently Mrs. Toodles said of her watch-boxes and burdened with debt, must pay for their wheelbarrows, "it will be handy to have breach of trust by making up the differ-

ment, based on McClellan's failures and

the misfortunes of 1862, but what can it

prove by GRANT and 1864 but that the

## THE WAR.

AFFAIRS IN GRANT'S ARMY,

THE ADVANCED POSITION STRENGTHENED. MURDER OF TEN UNION PRISONERS

A HEAVY BEBEL FORCE ON THE CHATTAHODOHIE.

A LARGE BODY OF REBELS NEAR DALTON, GEORGIA.

THE LOSS OF THE ENEMY GREAT. REBEL CAVALRY DIVISION REPORTED CROSSING THE ETOWAH.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI. ARRIVAL OF GEN. EWING AT ST. LOUIS.

A FIGHT WITH THE ENEMY AT ALL QUIET AT MOBILE.

MORGANZIA DISTRICT IN LOUISIANA CLEARED OF REBELS.

POSITION. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 .- Nothing especially, interesting has been received from the Army of the Pogained last week is so strengthened that there is little danger of the enemy attempting to dislodge

The Colored Troops. THE FORWARD MOVEMENT—SPIRIT OF THE TROOPS
—CONDUCT OF PARTICULAR REGIMENTS. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] CHAPIN'S BLUFF, 5% MILES FROM RICHMONI Never since the organization of the Army of the James has it exhibited in its various departments

so much strength and vitality as at present. Its operations give to the north bank of the James quite an animated appearance. The various oranches are all working harmoniously fogether for the accomplishment of the grand object in view Having done so well in its onward movement, it is risking nothing to assure the hearts which are pulsating between hope and fear that it will triumph-

men are closed up by the surviving heroes, we can form a fair idea of the bearing of those under fire, and how they acquitted themselves. In the onward to Bichmond move of the 29th ult., the 4th United States Colored Troops, raised in Maryland, and the 6th United States Colored Troops, from Pennsylvania, gained for themselves undying attacking the rebels at great disadvantage. These two regiments were deployed as skirmishers. It was just light enough to see as they pushed out of a skirt of woods from our breastworks at Deep Bottom; and as soon as emerging from it they were fired upon by the rebel sharpshooters, who fell back before these advancing regiments. They pushed on across a ravine, where they were exposed to a severe enfillading fire by the enemy's sharpshooters, occupying a house in a skirt of woods on our left. It was under that fire the first men of these regiments were killed, among whom was Captain S. W. Vannuys. The sharpshooters were soon dislodged, and our troops then entered another woods, pushed beyond it. and crossed the Three mile creek. On account of the marshy state of the ground, slush. timber, undergrowth, and briers, this line became

In the attempt of the 4th and the 6th Regiments to pass over the abatts, the 4th lost its entire color guard. Alfred B. Hilton, of the 4th, carried the American flag, which was presented to it by the colored ladies of Baltimore, to the very edge of the breastworks, and, lying down, held aloft the national colors. When they were ordered to fall back, this brave man was shot down, but is not danger. usly wounded, and his first exclamation was, "Save the flag !" Sergeant Major Fleetwood successfully brought the colors back, riddled with some thirty rents, with no other loss to himself than a

day that on the afternoon previous a party of rebels, twenty-four in number, were promised all they

our officers would probably have overtaken him if TENNESSEE. DERANGEMENT OF THE TELEGRAPH—NO REPORTS NASHVILLE, Oct. 6.-Owing to the heavy storm last night the telegraph, lines are down on the Chattanooga Railroad, and we have no reports

BY THE BEBELS-TEN PRISONERS MURDERED ATTACK ON A UNION CATTLE GUARD-DESTRUC TION ON THE CHATTAHOOCHIE-BATTLE NEAR ALATOONA. NASHVILLE, Oct. 6.-The rebel Captain Blackwell on the 30th ult. surprised and captured some guards, numbering thirty-two, near Shelbyville,

The river is six feet on the shoals and rising. Chattahoochie river, near Aackworth station, derains. A rebel force was near Dalton on the

THE REBEL ATTACK ON ALATOONA - THEY ARE WOUNDED IN OUR HANDS. CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 6.—At six o'clock yesterday morning the enemy attacked Alatoona with artillery and infantry. The position was occupied by a porion of General Smith's corps. The fight continued loss. In the evening they hastily retreated towards reported to be wounded. The firing was heavy in the direction of Kenesaw during the day. This is the first clear day for nearly two weeks

having marched from Pilot Knob to De Soto, with

oower of the Republic is insufficient to put down the rebellion : that hostilities should cease, because the of peace on the basis of the Federal Union is through a Convention of all the States, or other peaceable neans. If these propositions be true, we have no alterrative but submission. They are not true. These oncessions of the Chicago Convention are more echoes of the boasts of our enemies in Richmond and Whenever a majority of the people shall approve the declaration that we cannot overcome the force employed to overthrow our Government and divide present incumbent, will, doubtless, be nominated

pile of the ignorance of the Government. But the real dectrine and the true one was that the Constitution was the people's Government, made for the people, by the people, and for them alone. [Applause.] Now, the people of the United States have declared that this Constitution shall be the supreme law. We must, in the language of Mr. Webster, either admit the proposition or dispute their authority. Either the States are sovereign, and not affected by the supreme law, or the State Legislatures, however sovereign, are snot sovereign over the people. Now, the people have given power to the General Government, which is the grand and inexhaustible source of good. They are the sources of supreme power. The State and the General Government both derive their authority from them. All the power the National Government possesses is what the people have conferred on it, and no more, and the same remark could be made of the State Government. Now, the Constitution imposes a control on State sovereignty. To make war, to coin money, to make treaties are sovereign acts, but are inherent only in the National Government. The people, in their Constitution, incorporated these propositions, and provided that the Constitution should be made a tribunal of supreme law. The authority is thus: "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, all Constitutions of States to the contrary notwithstanding." By this the people declared the Constitution supreme, and that no State law was to be made in conflict with any National law. These two provisions gave us our Government and our present liberties. In that glorious Union, for that very. Constitution he was speaking to-night. [Applause.] Both had been invited here to enjoy a state of well-being such as they had never before experienced. All our citizens, during that long period had never been deprived of a single right; every state had been guaranteed a constitutional form of Government, and never had lost a solitary right o Government, and never had lost a solitary right or a single privilege. [Applanse] Numberless blessings had been scattered with a prodigal hand. That Government that thus guarded and protected us should be maintained at every hazard. But, to interrupt our progress in happiness; in power, came the doctrine of secession, proclaimed by the thunders of rebel cannon. But should those men triumph who were endeavoring to tear our flag into a thousand shreig? Twing were endeavoring to that a thousand shreds — who were endeavoring to blo out all our stars forever? Never! never! never! never. Nevers This was a war for that Constitution and that Union that had blessed us. It was not of our own waging for it had begun before our President had left his humble home in a Western inland town. For Sumpter was fired on before he scarcely had time to prepare his inaugural address. But he cared not how it commenced; it was before us, and with Hon. Edward Everett he would say, that at whatever cost, at whatever sacrifice, we must still defend the Union. [Applause] In the performance of this great and solemn duty we should we defend, and the rejection of the authority of the American Government is never authority of the American Government is nover to be acknowledged. We should support the contest with an unconquerable spirit of loyalty. What was loyalty? It was loving what the country loved—what the Union loved—what the Onstitution loved. This was what was required in the present crisis, when the nation was fighting for existence, for Union, and the Constitution, fighting to sweep away the cause of this rebellion—American slavery. [Applause.] We were stripping the iron chains from off the bondsman, and with the white man by his side the rebellion would result in making him an unchained bondsman. Discussing the Chicago platform, Mr. Hazlehurst said that party made an outery against war, taxes, etc., implying surrender and repudiation. The army must be equipped and fed, the navy must be kept in operation—yet without money that was im-

Thus the rebel sympathizers, with the Amsterdam Jew at their head, were making efforts to that Jew at their head, were making efforts to that end. We are now negotiating the best peace with Grant, Sherman, and Farragut; to them do we go for peace. Shall we cease a war before its fruits are still afresh? Generous boyhood and mature age have mingled their ashes together from Ball's Bluff to these latest days. Mr. Hazlehurst then proceeded to exhort his hearers to renew their patriotism, to partake of the firmness of Luther, who nosted up on the castle chair of Witten his dedance. posted up on the castle chair of Witten his daffa to the whole of Oatholic Europe to meet him in controversy. In these days, ninety-nine out of every hundred who perish do so that our Union may re-

The Hon. Titian J. Coffey, Assistant Attorney

her new bonnet or hat.

UNKIND.-"Augustus" had just put on a new suit from Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, when he asked "Isaac" what he thought

Bargains in Clothing,

Bargains in Clothing, At Granville Stokes' Old Stand, At Granville-Stokes' Old Stand, At Granville Stokes' Old Stand. At Granville-Stokes' Old Stand. No. 609 Chestnut Street.

No. 609 Chestnut Street. DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, THROAT DISEASES, ASTHMA, CATARRH, treated with success, by Dr.

maker & Co.'s, No. 4 North Eighth street. Ocs-ot" EYE AND EAR most successfully treated by J. saacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pinest. Stiff-

can be formed the Government at Richmond must be recognized as a separate Government. The only polloy consistent with the Constitution by which our difficulties can be settled is by a compulsion to obedience to the laws by force of arms. [Cheers] This polloy is sustained by Grant—[cheers]—and the boys that have followed his viotorious march—the policy which is a few of the Shenandoch. It is the policy which is a few weeks will place our banners on the ramparts of Richmond. [Cheers.] I say that the thoughts at ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST