The Press.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER IN EVERY COUNTY.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 Chestnut Street.—Our friends in every county and district in Pennsylvania should immediately, without one day's delay, send to the State Committee a correct copy of their whole ticket, giving plainly the name of each candidate for *every office*. All this must be done to 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 them.

The Great Union Meetings.

The immense Union meetings last night are evidence of the unusual interest the great struggle has aroused. Never was political excitement more intense in Philadelphia, and never was public order better preserved. We are doubly proud of this, for Philadelphia is a Union city, and the enthusiasm of the thousands who thronged Union League Hall and the Musical Fund Hall, last night, leaves no room for doubt that in the coming election her loyal majority will be overwhelming. We publish full reports of all the meetings in the city yesterday, and it will be seen that throughout the State the friends of the Union are active. At the grand meeting in Independence Square to-night every loyal citizen should be present.

Look to the Polls.

On Tuesday next we want a fair and a full vote—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—and with this we shall be satisfied, whatever may be the result. To secure a true vote, the friends of the Union and fair play must spare no energy or trouble. That efforts will be made to poll false votes is unfortunately too probable, for the Copperhead party is in such a desperate condition that some of its members will not hesitate at any villainy which may promise to save it from overwhelming defeat. Hon. SIMON CAMERON has reason to believe that the notorious ballot-stuffers of New York will be active in Pennsylvania on Tuesday, and addresses the following circular not only to Union men, but to all who believe honest politics indispensable to the prosperity of the people:

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, (No. 1105 Chestnut street),
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1864.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We have received information which makes us believe that an attempt will be made by New York politicians to stuff the ballot-boxes in certain localities in this State.

Now, we call upon all Union men, and all other persons who believe in fair dealing and honest voting, to *watch, guard, detect* and have arrested and brought to trial and punishment all who may engage in any such villainous practices.

The most certain preventive to frauds of this kind is to have an outside tally kept at each election poll.

Let this be done at every place.

SIMON CAMERON,
Chairman State Central Committee.
A. W. BENEDICT, Secretary.

WE ASK every impartial man who reads JEFF DAVIS' speech, printed in this paper, if it is not a virtual confession that nothing but the success of the peace party can save the rebellion from speedy destruction. Those despondent words are doubly emphatic on the lips of the arch-rebel, who confesses that nearly two-thirds of his army have deserted the Confederate cause.

THE PRESIDENCY.

THE GREAT UNION MEETINGS YESTERDAY

AN IMMENSE OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE.

A VAST CROWD AT UNION LEAGUE HALL.

ADDRESS BY MR. JOHN W. FORNEY.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES ADDRESSED BY DR. WM. ELDER.

THE OPPOSITION AT CONTINENTAL THEATRE.

Mr. John Van Buren's Speech for McClellan

A LARGE UNION MEETING AT HARRISBURG.

GOV. SEYMOUR AND DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

THE MEETING AT UNION LEAGUE HALL.

Mr. John W. Forney addressed the citizens of Philadelphia upon the issues of the present political canvass, at Concert Hall, last evening, in compliance with an invitation of the Union League. The audience was very large, every seat in the body of the hall and upon the platform being occupied, and even the aisles being filled. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The Satterlee Hospital band was in attendance, and upon striking up the popular air, "Rouse 'Round the Flag," the entire audience spontaneously joined in the chorus, and followed it with vociferous cheering. The scene was as inspiring as any we have witnessed during the present campaign. At eight o'clock Hon. Simon Cameron came forward to introduce Mr. Forney, which he did in a few appropriate remarks. He said that it was almost unnecessary for him formally to introduce a gentleman so well known to this audience as Col. J. W. Forney, [applause,] but he would take this occasion to say that he and Mr. Forney had long been friends, and had known each other intimately in Lancaster. Probably no other man had labored so earnestly to promote the success of the Union cause and of the principles which underlie this cause, and had his counsels been permitted to prevail with that bad old man, Buchanan [laughter], the country might have been spared the horrors of this desolating war. [Applause.] But since it has come upon us, we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to our fallen comrades, we owe it to posterity to bring it to a glorious and honorable consummation; and he trusted, in conclusion, that every mother who had given up her son, every sister who had given up her brother, every wife who had given up her husband, would exert her influence and counsel to strengthen the cause of the Union and for which they were fighting, and secure the election of the Union ticket on Tuesday. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. FORNEY.

Mr. Forney then arose, and was received with continuous applause. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the warmth of this reception, and I gladly accept the opportunity afforded by the courtesy of the magnificent organization whose hall I now occupy to bear my testimony to its energy, its loyalty, its devoted and wide-spread patriotism. [Applause.] I have been through many parts of this State, and everywhere I have seen the workings of your vast and beautiful system. Next to the Christian Church—the loyal Christian Church—I know no agency that has done more good for our cause. I say this by way of introducing some thoughts that have occurred to me as proper to be said, and to acknowledge the high obligations that I, in common with all good men, owe to the Union League. [Cheers.]

Without examining into the question how this war began, *it is enough for us to know that we are not the authors of it.* The hearts of the Southern conspirators were so filled with malignity and arrogance as to induce them to refuse all the magnanimous offers of the free States, and to incite them to the destruction of the only political organization by which their so-called rights had been maintained. It is estimated that when the rebellion broke out there were four millions of human beings in bondage in the South; and it has been further estimated that at the end of the century this number would have been more than quadrupled. Let us imagine the condition of our country. With nearly twenty millions of slaves in the South, and a consequent increase in the numbers and wealth of their owners, the foreign nations of the earth, now so anxious to see the Republic dismembered, assailing and misrepresenting our cause, because, in violation of our professions as a free Government, we continue to hold human beings in bondage—tell me, how long would it have been before a war far more bloody and far more terrible than the present would have broken upon our land? We who have realized what the education of the Southern slaveholders has been since they have taken up arms against the flag; we who have seen how they fight for slavery, and how insatiate is their hatred of the Government, may have some idea of their strength at the end of two more generations. It is not a violent assumption to say, that having been strong enough to maintain a fierce and fanatical war against free principles, with only four millions of slaves, with twenty millions they would not only have overrun the free States but have captured the Government itself. [Applause.] And this anticipation seems to be reasonable, when we reflect upon the thousands of sympathizers with slavery in the adhering States, and attempt to estimate the additional thousands that would be ready to co-operate with it in such an event. In view of this, I may regard it as a marked result of the war, that we have compelled the statesmen of other nations to recognize the main issue involved. It has been the habit of these statesmen, and particularly the men who govern Great Britain, to misrepresent and degrade our war. The Earl Russell told us, in the beginning, that it was a contest for empire; that we had no other object than national aggrandizement. The London *Times*, speaking the voice of mercenary, weaving and spinning England, insisted that our war was simply a question of tariffs and that the South was in arms because we desired to impose high duties upon iron, silks, and cotton goods. Mr. Disraeli has never manifested any special sympathy with the North. The party of which he is a distinguished leader is against America, and in the last Parliamentary struggle made the present ministry's apparent friendship for America ground of assault. This conservative, aristocratic, Disraeli comes forth and declares before a company of English gentlemen at an agricultural dinner, that our war is for an emancipation of a race. I read an extract from his address at Aylesbury, on the 21st of last September:

"*The emancipation of a race, the creation or the defence of national independence*, or the maintenance of a great empire—when causes of this kind lead people to enter into war, they must not be confounded with those comparatively small causes which have brought about the generality of European wars in modern times. When nations go to war to what they call rectify a frontier, or employ an army, these are unsound reasons for a brief duration, because their frontier is rectified or not, and the army which wants to be employed has either a sufficient number not or promoted, and peace naturally takes place. *But the interests of the American war are vast and profound*, and it is not to be supposed, when men enter into struggles of that kind, they will throw them aside like children tired of a new toy. Therefore have great hesitation in believing—I cannot bring myself to believe—that we are so near peace in America as is supposed. The fact is that there are occasions when the destinies of nations demand wars; when war is the only solution of difficulties which perplex the ordinary means of human wit, and the struggle in America is a war of this kind."

When the Conservative opens his eyes and sees the truth as Mr. Disraeli sees it, and as the Radicals John Bright and Richard Cobden—[cheers]—have proclaimed it, the Conservative party may well believe that the people of England have reached a just conclusion in reference to our war. When dogged, obstinate England thinks thus it will not be long before those who follow her example, [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] I mark this, therefore, as one of the most gratifying incidents of the present contest. In a war for ideas it is important that the sentiment of the world should be right. [Applause.] I do not mean by this that we have the sympathy of the world; that, however welcome it might be, is an abandoned hope. But we have the respect of the world, and a confession that our war is a war for ideas. When we have taught foreign Powers that grapes are not thistles—that figs are not thorns—that our principles are not questions of revenue and impost—then we have taught them the lesson that Mr. Disraeli stands up before an English audience and frankly confesses to have learned—I may well gather new hope for our country, its great triumph, and the perpetuity of the principles for which we are contending throughout the whole world. [Loud cheers.] I confess my amazement in this view of the case, without conclusions and other questions, I realize that a large class of our own people array themselves on the side of slavery and against a Government struggling to save itself. All loyal men were unprepared to see the aristocracy of the South fighting as they have fought for their institutions. The stupendous responsibilities they assumed—the hazards they encountered—were as apparent to themselves as to us. And yet undeterred they grappled with the Federal power, and, as I have said, have stubbornly and desperately striven to maintain their ground. But it was a subject of graver wonder that, realizing alike these hazards and responsibilities, so large a class of non-slaveholders should have openly given their sympathies to the rebellion. Now, nothing is so clear to my own mind as the fact that General McClellan's election to the Presidency will not only make slavery paramount, but will necessitate a dissolution of the Union. [A voice—"He'll kill the Republic."]—leaving the only concrete section that which rejoices in slavery, and making of the flourishing and empowering North and Northwest a number of separated principalities, each hating the other with intense political and personal animosity. The success of General McClellan—whatever he himself may intend or say—however pliable he may claim to be—and I am willing to admit that he has no design or desire to yield to the enemies of constitutional liberty—*would be a declaration on the part of the American people in favor of a dishonorable peace and a degrading disunion.* [Loud cheers.] It would be more than this. *It would be an invitation to foreign Powers to intervene.* And why should they not intervene when the American people, fully aware of their obligations in this tremendous struggle, deliberately propose to cancel a contract who is everywhere advocated by the friends of a humiliating surrender to slavery, beginning with Fernando Wood and Vallandigham [a hiss] and ending with John Van Buren and Horatio Seymour—a candidate in whose behalf there is so much solicitude among the rebels themselves that it requires all the efforts of their sympathizers here to restrain the expression of their wish that he may be triumphant. I believe that the hope of the election of George B. McClellan is stronger among the armed enemies of the Republic than those among us who are not armed—[A voice, "That's true"]—that it is a more controlling element in the rebel army than in the army of their Northern sympathizers. I may be answered that these indications should be considered in the light of peace with the Union, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's defeat. The answer is conclusive. Even if Mr. Lincoln is continually offering peace with Union and slavery, that peace would have never once indicated their willingness to accept his proffers. Scarcely one of the leading men around General Lee, in the field, has ever indicated any other desire than to destroy the power of the Administration, and to give the supremacy to those who are fighting against it. [Applause, and cries of "True, true."] The rebels regard General McClellan as their representative man in the North. We all know that he was a pupil of Jefferson Davis, reared in his school, his favorite and his friend while he was Secretary of War. And we also know that the organs of Davis rejoice with the loud daily appeal to the people to stand by what is called the Southern Confederacy until the result of the Presidential election is known. *What better terms could General McClellan offer that would be acceptable to our enemies than have been offered by Mr. Lincoln?* [Applause.] I answer no terms but unconditional submission and reparation; and these are better *only because they would be more acceptable to the rebels.* We can best understand General McClellan's relation to this vast subject when we reflect that there is not a rebel in arms and not a rebel unarmed in any of the Southern States who has not become more defiant since his nomination for the Presidency. At the moment I am speaking the reasonable element in the District of Columbia is nearly as insolent as it is in the city of Richmond; and the same may be said of Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland. This element held to the Union almost heretofore by force of arms. These States have been held in the Union by the strong hand of power; yet, notwithstanding the prosperity which has resulted to all three; notwithstanding the large sums of money and other gratuities by Mr. Lincoln's Administration, the Secessionists persist in their clamor as loudly against him as if he had constantly and consistently oppressed them. Passing from the city of Baltimore a few days ago, on my way to speak in Pennsylvania, this thought was presented to my mind with startling force. Baltimore never was so prosperous as at the present moment. She reminded me of Philadelphia; and on my journey to the town of York, where I spoke night before last, I looked with delighted surprise upon the splendid mansions surrounding the "Monumental City," and not only surrounding it, but reaching for miles beyond the depot. Vast granite structures, recalling to those who had heard of the English baronies, with magnificent lawns, carefully preserved; villages smiling with contentment, and other gratulations, indicated