New and Magnificent Store

HN LOUTEY & CO., 26 South Eighth Street. ON, MONDAY, Sept. 26th, BE WILL BE FOUND THE MOST BEAUTIFUL

DRY GOODS, LOAKS, AND SHAWLS IN THE CITY. WE HAVE JUST OPENED

OOO POS SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY. 500 MERINOS, PLAIN AND FIGURED. 250 FRENCH POPLINS, REP AND FIGURED. 200 WOOL DE LAINES.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE WIDTH, PLAIN AND FIGURED. 150 MOHAIR ALPACAS, PLAIN AND FIGURED. 100 ENGLISH MERINO. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF ... Fancy and Staple

DRESS GOODS.

EW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment DRESS GOODS.

LOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, MOURNING MILLINERY. ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED. M. & A. MYERS & CO.

LANKETS:

HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE. J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

(FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,) W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

now offering the largest stock of Blankets to b id in this city, at moderate prices: BERTH BLANKETS. CRIB BLANKETS, GRADLE BLANKETS. BED BLANKETS, all sizes.

o dealers. We offer the best assortment of all the XTRAORDINARY

> BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

SHAWLS, furnishing and domestic goods.

mprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail, and at prices below the correspo reduced value of GOLD. FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOES.

WOOL DE LAINES, &c., VERY CHEAP.

We have just received at a great sacrifice a large tock of Medium-priced DRESS GOODS, Job lot of American DE LAINES and PRINTS, which re shall offer very low, and are well worth the atten-

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., S. E. corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, PHILADELPHIA MMENSE REDUCTION IN THE

PRICES

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

727-CHESTNUT STREET.

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES. POPLINS AND REPS, EPINGLINES. CLAN PLAIDS ALPAGAS AND MOHAIRS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS. SHAWLS, GLOVES,

LINENS, WHITE GOODS. FLANNELS, BLANKETS, LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS. CLOAKING CLOTHS

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES. We beg leave to assure the public that we have

marked down every article in our stock, and now have RARE BARGAINS.

RALMORAL SKIRTS \$4. FROM THE PANIC AUCTION SALES SUPERIOR GOODS. AT THE ABOVE LOW PRICE.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND ST.,

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

**EMBROIDERIES** 

LACES. WHITE GOODS. VEILS

E. M. NEEDLES.

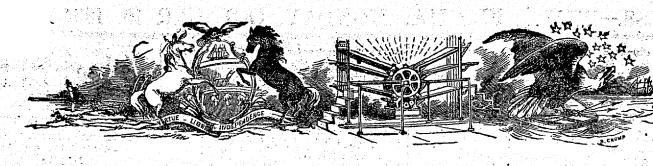
1024 CHESTNOT STREET. MERINOES, POPLINS, Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids, Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods JAS. F. CAMPBELL & CO.'S, 727 CHESTNUT Street. Cheap at SILK SHAWLS,

TLANNELS, BLANKETS, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S, 727 CHESTNUT Street

A LL WHO WANT GOOD DRY at the very lowest prices can find them at JAS. R CAMPBELL & CO. 'S, 727 CHESTNUT Street.

A LARGE STOCK OF SILKS ON HAND, for sale below the present sost of impor-

2078-tf CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING at RINGWALT'& BROWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH St.



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. OOPER & CONARD,

VOL. 8.—NO. 61.

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS

HAVE FULL ASSORTMENTS OF LADIES' CLOAKINGS, -

COATINGS AND OVERCOATINGS, FANOY CASSIMERES,

FLANNEL SHIRTINGS, BLANKETS AND FLANNELS, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, SHAWLS AND MAUDS,

LADIES' FALL CLOAKS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

Our stock comprises the CHOICEST NOVELTIES. Also. WATER-PROOF CLOAKS, made in the best manner, at less than usual prices. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, 450, 452, and 454 North Second Street,

above Willow. CCOTCH NURSERY DIAPERS, FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, 450, 452, and 451 North SECOND Street, ocs Above Willow. HAMILTON, PACIFIC, AND AME-MOUSSELIN DELAINES, FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER. 450, 452 and 454 North SECOND Street, Above Willow-HAND LOOM TABLE LINEN. FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES. OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, 450, 452 and 454 North SECOND Street,
Above Willow.

DLAID AND STRIPED SHIRTING FLANNELS, FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, 450, 452 and 454 North SECOND Street,

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS STOCK | FALL 1864. NOW IN STORE, 1864.

EDMUND VARD & CO.. Ses. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF EILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS. SHAWLS, LINENS, AND WHITE GOODS. A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LIER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BALMORALS, INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES. CHEAP GOODS FROM AUCTION.

EDMUND YARD & CO..

617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STREETS. Have in store a full line of MERINOES,

POPLINS. DE LAINES. BALMORALS. bought at the late auction sales, which they offer at a 5021-tf

small advance on cost. WINDOM WINDOW SHADES.

SHADES.

NEW STYLES FOR FALL TRADE.

NEW STYLES FOR FALL TRADE.

We are constantly jeceiving from our Factory

NEW STYLES OF WINDOW SHADES,

including the roll of Second Tables.

NEW STYLES OF WINDOW SHADES, including the new colors—Brown, Leather, Stone, &c. KELTY, CARRINGTON, & CO., Manufacturers of Window Shades and Importers of Curtain Materials, oc5-imwimlp No. 723 CHESTNUT Street. GOOD GOODS REDUCED.

NOT AUCTION GOODS.
All-wool Poplins at \$1.37%.
Good French Merinoes at \$1.62½.
Striped Glaci Poplins at \$1.37%.
Brocade Poplins at \$1.57%.
Brocade Poplins at \$1.57%.
Brocade Somerican De Leines at 60c.
A large assortment of Calicoes from 35 to 55c.
Called avantus. No trople to show them. A large assoriment of Caricoes from the to soon.

Call and examine. No trouble to show them at

JOHN H. STOKES',

ocl-tf 702 ARCH Street. PLANKETS.

Finest American made.

Extra large "Premium Rochdales."
Superfine "Merrimack."
Well-known "Hollands."
10-4 and 11-4 low-priced Blankets.
Grib and Gradle Blankets.
Army and Horse Blankets.
Army and Horse Blankets.
Hotels, Schools and Families supplied with any grade, from cheapest to finest, of any size, from smallest cradle to extra large bed, at lowest wholesale or retail rates.

COOPER & CONARD,

8-23-tf S. E corner NIETH and MARKET.

COMMISSION HOUSES. HAZARD & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF

[jyl-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE Is called to our stock of

CAMDEN WOOLEN MILLS REPELLANTS, LADIES' CLOTHS, SACKINGS, SHIRTINGS, and FLANNELS. SAXONY WOOLEN COMPANY ALL-WOOL FLANNELS. STEVENS & CO., N. STEVENS & SONS. and other makes GRAY, SCARLET, and BLUE TWILLED FLANNELS.
"BLACKWOOD" and "HINSDALE" MILLS

6-4 COTTON WARP and ALL-WOOL CLOTES and BEAVERS. GREYLOCK MILLS (Dean & Lamonte), CAROLINA MILLS (T. R. Hyde & Co.), WEST EATON MILLS (M. & H.), and other makes of FANCY CASSIMERES.

SAXONY MILL PLAIN and PLAID SATINETS.
"FLORENCE" and "SPRINGVILLE" MILLS PLAIN and MIXED MELTONS. PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE. and other makes BALMORAL SKIRTS, in great LEVRINGTON MILLS PLAIN and FANCY KENTUCKY JEANS.

GLENHAM GINGHAMS, DENIMS, STRIPES, TICKS, SHEETINGS. &c. . of the most desirable styles DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS. 33 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street

WALL PAPERS. PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE, N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, Manufacturers of

PAPER HANGINGS. WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, LINEN SHADES AND HOLLANDS, SOLID GREEN AND BUFF, CHOCOLATE GROUNDS, FIGURED, AND PLAIM SHADES,

To which we invite the attention of STOREKEEPEES. 8012 mws 2m COOKING GLABES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON. 816 CHESTAUT STREET, PHILA., have now in store a very fine assortment of LOOKING GLASSES: of every character, of the

VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ANTE PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH PRANCE. CHARLES MIDDLETON, SECOND AND WILLOW STREETS. Reran Iron purchased and for sale.

jw6-Rm\* SMORING TOBACCO.—AN INVOICE of the celebrated brands Killikinick, Soldiers' Comforter, Live Indian, I X. L., and Hun-Kee-Pun-Kee, just received and for rale by BUCKNOR, McCAMMON. & CO.

37 WATER St. and 38 NORTH WHARVES.

oct-12t

CURTAIN GOODS.

I WILL OFFER

ta pa kang kang langgan dan MY ENTIRE STOCK Lot of a 7-1 We AMEDICA

CARD.

LACE CURTAINS

FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN, SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL. MASONIC HALL, 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

SEWING MACHINES. THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE gagyar eralif THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES SEWING MACHINES SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES,

630 CHESTNUT STREET 630 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STREET 630 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STREET. CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

FALL 1864. 1864 GLENECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN. McCALLUM & CO. CARPET WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA,

1864. McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 519 CHESTNUT STREET. sel7-3m OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. ARCH STREET.

G. A. HOFFMAN.

REMOVAL.

FIRST PREMIUM SHIET AND WRAPPER MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM. REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET

TO THE NEW STORE, ARCH STREET. 825 THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.

WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION, MADE BY JOHN C. ARRISON, Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Gentlemen's fine furnishing goods. CONSTANTLY ON HAND, LINEN. MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS, and DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c., OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
BUARFS,
BUSH ENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c. CABINET FURNITURE.

FURNITURE

AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR

FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

I will sell my present stock of finished FURNITURE at a small advance on old prices. The assortment is the best that I have ever offered.

GEO. J. HENKELS. SO9 and S11 CHESTNUT Street. se20-12t CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet business,
are now manufacturing a superior article of And have new on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, Which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding. STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOOK. LITHOGRAPHED ...

TRANSFER BOOK, ORDERS OF TRANSFER. STOCK LEDGER. STOCK LEDGER BALANCES. ERGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK. BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER, ACCOUNT OF BALES.

MOSS & CO., BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS. 432 CHESTNUT Street. sal5-if

B. J. WILLIAMS, NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Manufacturer of VENETIAN BLINDS

WINDOW SHADES. The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city at

LOWEST PRICES. Repairing attended to promptly. Store Shades Made and Lettered. HOUSMAN & CO., NO. 257 BEOADWAY, MEW YORK,; IMPORTABE OF

MEN'S & LADIES' GLOVES, GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, CACES & DRESS TRIMMINGS. to Which they INVIVE THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864. THE GRAND CANVASS.

EXTRAORDINARY DEMONSTRATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Great Meeting in Independence Square on Saturday Evening.

Speeches by Mayor Henry, Ex-Gov. Johnson, Gen. John Cochrane, Hon. Mr. Harrington, Hon, Chas. O'Neill, and others.

LETTERS FROM HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, GENE-RAL DIX, GENERAL SICKLES, AND KON. WM. M. MEREDITH.

Twenty Thousand Patriots in Council. MONSTER PROCESSION IN HONOR OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Thirty Thousand Freemen in Line,

Seven Grand Divisions, 6,000 Soldiers, and 5,000 Horsemen on Parade.

THE ARMY AT HOME SENDS GREETING TO THE

ARMY IN THE FIELD.

SPECTACLE OF THE CITY ILLUMINATED.

SEVEN MILES OF TORCHES AND LANTERNS.

A MYRIAD OF PEOPLE IN THE STREETS.

Magnificent Display of Pyrotechny.

Universal Enthusiasm and Patrictism.

The great People's Demonstration of Saturday. October 8, will long be memorable in the political traditions of our city; and the magnificence and enthusiasm of a spectacle so unwonted and universal, furnish a story which the child may tell to his children. We think it was the general agreement of all classes of popular critics that no such manifestation of strength and spirit has ever been afforded by any political party in the history of the city; and this opinion certainly does no injustice to the former large displays of our political opponents, or what is of more consequence, to the grand triumphal processions of 1860, in honor of "the man of the people," who was carried on the ocean of the popular will, and, in his own words, "drifted to the apex of the great event" of our century. The occurrences of four years of extraordinary trial have nade the President to-day a far grander representative in the issues which divide the country; and it s not surprising, therefore, that the people who have so nobly sustained the cause of their own homes and firesides, and vindicated their own honor by supporting their chosen Chief Magistrate, should rise again to the surface of the occasion in such overwhelming loyal masses. Our insulted flag at Fort Sumpter aroused an unanimity of indignant patriotism to which no subsequent manifestation bears moral comparison. But on Saturday we had something like a sublime apotheosis of our triumphant flag, amid a myriad of torches, a multitude of banners, and a whole city burning with harmless fires, The cheerful pomp of the scene, the hilarlous excitement of the people, the regular tread of all the clubs in line, and the endless brilliancy of torches and lanterns, was, withal, something more than a mere show to amuse the people. Our patient, forbearing, good-natured citizens were thoroughly in earnest-just as much in earnest as the President amidst the happy family of his good-humored anecdotes. Every man in the procession was a sort of illuminated voter, or indioldnal "demonstration," on fire with his cause; and the whole formed that peaceful army of regulars who will give us victory at the polls. The spectacle of Saturday was one of the grandest demonstrations

ever held in honor of our victories; and it was a celebration in advance in honor of the crowning rictory on Tuesday. THE SOLDIERS OF 1860-64. Remarkable as it was in a party sense, (if the cause of the Union has now become that of a party), the great parade of Saturday was far more significant as a demonstration of the people. We recall the great People's Procession of 1860, which forecast the giant armies of the people, now battling with the rebellion. Then, citizens who are now captains and colonels, and leaders of parade, who are now brigadiers, mingled in these marshalled and uniformed processions in honor of the cause for which many of its celebrants have laid down their lives on the battle-field. It is worth romembering that one of the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac, a distinguished and gallant leader in the advance on Richmond, Major General David B. Birney, was only a marshal in the great parade of 1860. Thousands left the ranks of procession to enter the Thousands left the ranks of procession to enter the T.B. Lippicott, ranks of the army; whole companies moved out from E. M. Lewis, the Republican Invincibles to join Senator Baker's Barton H. Jenks, the Republican Invincibles to join Senator Baker's cause, and of victory. Long live the people! EXTENT AND COMPOSITION OF THE PARADE.

ogiment and others; hundreds who had acquired some esprit de corps from our political organizations, turned their enthusiasm into deed and purpose in the volunteer service of the country. In view of such acts, the recent celebration deserves additional respect; for 1864 has become a tribute to 1860 and '61, and patriotic example has borne its fruit. Six thousand soldiers, nearly four thousand of whom were in the regular line, were estimated to have taken part in the recent parade. Cars were loaded with veterans; and at no point of the parade could we fail to see the cap and coat of the soldler. Thousands of the ununiformed had also seen some service in camp. The whole affair seemed less in honor of a political party than the festivity of a people of soldiers, and the friends of the soldier, in honor of the national We cannot better afford an idea of the extent and character of the parade than by taking the mathematical notes of observers. From nine o'clock Saturday till one on Sunday morning the city itself was upon exhibition, for not until near the latter hour had the parade begun to disappear. Passing the house of the Union League the procession was timed two hours and three-quarters, at the rate of three miles per hour, so that we may fairly infer from this reckoning, that it was nearly nine miles leng. On a portion of the route, however, thousands broke out from the ranks at an alarm of fire, taking a number of fire engines away, while hunder of the distribution of the distribution of the like at an alarm of the distribution of the distribution of the like at an alarm of the distribution of the like at an alarm of the distribution of the route, however, thousands at an alarm of the like at all ala lreds more left the line on account of the cold, lamp, and great length of the march. At the urning point of Broad street three or four large lelegations, with portions of the Twenty-fifth and I wenty-sixth wards, abandoned the route and marched homeward, to rest for Sunday morning. The whole procession would perhaps have occupied three hours, and ten or twelve miles, at the ordinary rate of passage. In addition to about six thousand soldiers, cavalcades five thousand strong figured in the procession. The turn-out of the clubs, independent of the ward organizations, and marching in lines of six and eight abreast, was egpecially strong and imposing, and numbered by thousands. The wards were never so fully represented on the political march, and counted like so many regiments, and sometimes like brigades. The parade was in seven grand divisions, each with its proportion of horsemen. Counting for each of these divisions the numbers of a brigade, nearly thirty thousand people were in line; but we may claim, however, in the impossibility of accurator reckoning, that between thirty and forly thousand men were in line during the evening. New York, famous for her popular demonstrations has been made for the region of the seven of the seve thousands. The wards were never so fully reprefamous for her popular demonstrations, has pro-bably not beheld a grander sight than this. We should not forget to mention, as contributing to swell the strength of the procession, the regiments of citizens who came from Camden, Wilmington, and the county suburbs of the city. Arm each member of this great congregation with a torch, lantern, flag, or transparency, and the imagination may try to sum up the whole effect. The parade would have been of a tiresome length to the observer had it not been for the wave and flow of enthusiasm along the whole vast line, and the exhaustless humor and variety of the pageant. Nothing finer was ever witnessed in the city than the illuminated moving miles of this countless procession; and this, we think, was the opinion of the two or three hundred thousand people who witnessed it along the sidewalks and in the streets, from every door step-

and window, from lighted-up parlors and illumina-

and all men cheering.

ted houses, the women waving their handkerchiefs,

The enormous length of the procession did not

hide its respectability. It was as excellent in quality as in numbers, and it is a miracle that in so

great a gathering there was so much self-respect

and good behavior. The sons of our wealthlest and

most emment citizens, and the great body of our in-

More than this, wealthy men, merchants, trades-

men, storekeepers, and gentlemen at ease, turned out step to step. Still further, editors, poets, artists,

telligent young men, were represented in the ranks-

tion-our glorious Northern "mud-sills!" THE FORMING OF THE PROCESSION deserves a note of observation. Each brigade and division, as they marched the streets, to assemble on our great central avenues, were interesting demonstrations in themselves, and their muster in every quarter of the town reminded us of a whole city beating to arms. On Broad street the sight of this gathering army was magnificent. From Washington up to Coates street stretched at broken intervals a wilderness of lights, making meta-

every kind, who formed the body of the demonstra-

morphosis of familiar scenes; and opening a perfect fairy land to those who looked through the illuminated green of the squares on the feast of lanterns -transforming not very far off and common-place buildings into distant temples or magic pagodas, bathed in a luxury of light and shadow, or distorted and transfigured in curious imaginary shapes by the moon-burst or sun burst of pyric light. ON THE MARCH the whole air scemed incendiary and a world of meteors. The procession in its progress would merit the attention of an army correspondent. Good humor and enthusiasm prevailed along the line, and

the march was celebrated with cheer after cheer and rocket after rocket, the line itself illuminated near and far with countless fires of red and blue. In some parts of the city whole squares of residences were lighted up in honor of the march. Seen from the tops of public buildings, the spectacle of the city was observed to have been extremely beautiful. From the windows of houses the streets sometimes seemed to be sown with light. All along the march there seemed to be no lack of the tribute of those inspiring flags of truce-the waving handkerchiefs of the ladies. Little or no disturbance occurred, and seldom has been seen a spectacle of greater order and cheerful-THE POPULAR WIT AND HUMOR.

It was generally remarked of the recent parade that never have the popular "turn-outs" carried so many good hits at the political follies of the hour. The wit and humor of the transparencies was occa sionally subtle as well as transparent. Witness the caricature of the President and General Mc-Clellan in Illustration, of "That reminds me of a little joke;" the motto adopted from General Mc. Clellan's letter, "Conscious of my own weakness;" the splendid caricatures of McClellan on the transparency borne by the Invincibles, and a hundred other instances. The humor of the crowd also deserves report, but it would need a hundred re-

ARTISTS IN THE PARADE. One of the crowning features of the parade was a fine transparency, borne by the Republican In. vincibles, the four sides of which were illuminated with telling scenes and caricatures. This superb work of popular art was presented by the Artists' Sketch Club, of this city. But it is not generally known that the artists themselves were members of the procession. These gentle and bearded men flanked and followed their art in a manner worthy of their inspiration. EXCLUDED FROM THE PARADE,

from sheer impossibility of gaining a place in the line, were hundreds of decorated carriages and wagons, filled with whole families residing in the hamlets and townships which skirt the city on its northern lines, spreading over into the valley of Montgomery county. Old Quaker gentlemen of the suburbs brought in their slow teams with a band of music. It is certain that thousands equipped celebrants failed to take part in the procession from inability to organize in time with the pro-

cession. THE SCENE ON ARCH STREET. The thrilling beauty of the scenes on Arch street passes description. Rows of the finest private residences were completely illuminated, and thousands of our fairest ladies appeared at parlor and window, waving handkerchiefs, while, in a number of instances, and especially in families of our soldiers and sailors, the owners of mansions shouled on cheers to the crowd below, who responded with a tumult of hurrahs. West of Broad street occurred a spectacle of peculiar beauty and elequence. On the balcony of a number of houses forty or fifty handsome ladies, clad in white, decked with the national colors, and looking more than charming in the magical colors of the illumination, waved flags and sang the Star Spangled Banner to an uproar of deafening enthusiasm. THE SCENES AT THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, &c.,

during the passage of the procession was, perhaps, the climax of the festivity. The crowd surged and flowed about the advance of the parade, and amid the noise of cheers and the blaze of rockets and Roman candles, it was for some time difficult to gaze with comfort. A perfect shower of light and thunder of cheering greeted the procession at it moved among the people, cropped out in every cor-ner and every spot of room. Several buildings in the business part of Chesnut street were brilliantly illuminated, and handkerchiefs waved from most of the windows of the hotels. Many of the newspaper offices, and especially that of the Bulletin, were splendidly lighted, and the parade went by with voefferous cheering. The scene near Independence Square, during the early part of the evening, was not less dazzling and inspiring, and hardly second to the parade itself were the swaying masses of the copie on every street. A spectacle so universal in honor of a political cause, merits the

tribute of unusual report. The Great Meeting in Independence Square. The great meeting in Independence Square was, f course, not the prominent feature of the celebration, the procession attracting to the sidewalks and windows thousands who otherwise would have listened to the noble speeches there delivered. Pre-sided over by the Mayor of the city, and distinguished by the presence of so many of our best citizers, the vast assemblage was worthy of Philadel-

phia. The following is a list of its officers: PRESIDENT. ALEXANDER HENRY. VICE PRESIDENTS. Gen. Geo. Cadwalader,
N. B. Browne,
Stephen Colwell,
E. G. James,
William D. Lawis Stephen Coiweii,
E. G. James,
M. W. Baldwin,
George B. Wood, M. D.,
John Wiegand,
George Whitney,
M. L. Hallowell,
Rev. William D. Lewis,
Thomas A. Biddle,
David Jayne, M. D.,
Theo. Frothingham,
Rev. William S. Hell,
A lexander Brown, George Whitney, M. L. Hallowell, John Thempson, Jacob G. Neafie, Robert Cornelius, Alexander Brown, H. Hubbell, H. Hubbell,
George Erety,
William Henry Rawle,
S. A. Mercer,
Eli K. Price,
William C. Kent,
Joseph S. Levering,
Joseph B. Myers,
H. C. Carey,
David S. Brown,
A. J. Derbyshire,
C. D. Meigs, M. D.,
George L. Buzby,
Eli Keene,
Asa Whitney,
James H. Orne,
E. A. Souder,
W. W. Williamson, M. D.,
Lemuel Coffin,
E. D. Saunders,
John Rice,
A. T. Actaria Alex. Hay, Wm. Henry Trotter, John Hazeltine, F. Fraley, N. H. Burroughs, James C. Hand, William Wister,

J. W. Goff, Reese D. Fell, L. Montgomery Bond, Joseph Harrison, Jr., Thomas Robins, Joseph R. Ingersoll, E. C. Knight, A. E. Borie, L. D. Saunders, John Rice, A. J. Antelo, E. Spencer Miller, Caleb Cope, Henry J. Williams, A. Campbell, Alex. Caseley, William S. Stewart, Daniel Smith, J Horsce Binney, Jr., John B. Budd, George W. Childs, William Craig, Aubrey H. Smith, John Ashburst, Saunders Lewis. Henry C. Lea, J. B. Morehead, Saunders Lewis George Plitt, John M. Mitchell, Lindley Smyth, James S. Mason, Ellerslie Wallace, M. I William Cramp,
George W. Vaughan,
B. H. Moore,
Thomas Birch,
J. R. Fry,
Clarence H. Clark, Ward B. Hazeltine Ferdinand J. Dreer, Jonathan Roberts, Joseph B. Townsend, John B. Colahan, Edward S. Bulkley,

Col. Alex. Biddle, Coffin Colket, Enoch Turley, E. E. Law, Jos. C. Grubb, Edward S. Bulkley,
A. Barlier,
Wm. C. Ludwig,
John Dickey,
Jeremiah Irvin,
John W. Lynn,
Adam Wartman,
Samuel V. Merriek,
George H. Stuart,
John Hanna,
Thos. Sparks,
Jabez Gates,
Archibald McIntyre,
Wm. Henzey,
T. S. Reed, M. D.,
J. M. Flanigan,
Israel Morris,
Chas. T. Yerkes,
S. A. Bispham,
Robt. T. Carter, Michael Trainer, John C. Hunter, George H. Boker, Chas. W. Trotter, P. F. Rothermel, Samuel Field,
iJohn B. Kenney,
Andrew Wheeler,
Matthew Baird,
Mifred M. Herkness,
Col. P. R. Frease,
B. B. Cabeen,
Saml. J. Reeves,
K. N. Walker, M. D.,
J. Miller McKim Robt. T. Carter, K. N. Walker, M. D.
J. Miller McKim,
Rdwin Greble,
Wm. R. Lejee,
Jos. W. Bullock,
Jas. Milligan, Sen,
John J. Smith,
Thos. Potter,
John H. Campbell Thos. Webster, Samuel C. Morton Samuel E. Stokes Chas. Norris, Lewis Audenreid, Wm. Allindinger, M. Errickson

Chas. Gibbons, Samuel B. Thomas, Jon. Wainwright, P. S. Rowland, Chas. M. Lukens, Coates Walton, John Fareira, John M. Kennedy, homas Drake. John Penington Thomas S. Ellis Henry Simons, George N. Tatham, Nelson Jay, George Trott, Charles Platt, Charles Carpenter, Thomas Wattson, Benjamin Wilson, A. J. Holman, Allan Wood, Francis Edwards, James Roland, James Roland, Washington Butcher, Joseph Allen, John F. Gilpin, T. K. Collins, Thomas Stinson. Francis Ecwards,
L. C. Iungerich,
J. R. Paul, M. D.,
William Struthers,
Charles P. Reli,
Thomas R. Fort,
John R. Loundsbury,
A. R. McHenry,
R. P. Gillingham,
Daniel Haddock,
Rev. Dr. Alday,
Joseph Trout,
William R. Hines,
Stephen Caldwell,
Jacob Naylor,
A. H. Franciscus,
John B. Green,
D. W. Stockham,
James Whitney,
A. O. Roberts, T. K. Collins,
Thomas Stinson,
Hiram Miller,
John L. Hallowell,
Wm. F. Cushing,
William Divine,
Thomas P. Stotesbury,
D. W. C. Moore,
A. H. Alburger,
Chas. G. Wattson,
C. J. Hoffman,
F. W. Thomas,
C. F. Norton,
E. Westcott Bailey,
Jusse Godley.

Jose Godley, Augustus Heaton, Gibson Peacock, Zavier Vazin, James Martin, A. C. Roberts, Edward-Shippen James Miliken,
H. B. Benners.
John Hart,
James Irwin,
A. Hart,
Charles Thompson Jones, Jacob F. Alburger, Wm. F. Hughes, C. M. Sandgran, Edward R. Coke, Jacob F. Fine, Jacob Walker, Henry Croskey,
Morris Ostheimer,
Washington Brown,
Samuel Bispham,
Tames House Fairman Regers, Wm. Morrison, Wm. M. Tilghman, men, storekeepers, and gentlemen at ease, turned out step to step. Still further, editors, poets, artists, doctors, lawyers, and a large delegation of professional men, were among the celebrants. But lar better than all, both in quantity and quality, were the intelligent and imposing masses of our artisans, the intelligent and imposing masses of our artisans, labin. Town James House,
H. M. Uhler, M. D.,
Charles Rogers,
J. B. McCleary, Charles Rogers, Emanuel Hay, Charles J. Stille mechanics, and the sturdy company of workmen of | John N. Town,

James Traquair.

Wm. Rotch Wistar, Chas. S. Wurts, M. D., Edward Roberts, Jr., R. Rundle Smith, Chas. E. Cornelius, Elips Yarnall, James E. Gould, George W. Hunter, Joseph M. Thomas, William A. Mitchell, Louis O. Medara, Wm. K. McClees, Edward Armstrong, Edwin T. Chase, I. Sergant Price. Wm. A. Ingham, Wm. H. Cramp. Caleb H. Needles, Albert S. Letchworth, Thompson Reynold Wm. H. Maurice, . Sergeant Price B. D. Benner, M. D., George T. Thorn, Joshua P. Ash, Wm. F. Miskey, Edwin Mitchell, Amos R. Little,
J. Fletcher Budd,
George W. Shultz,
George P. Shock,
B. B. Oraycroft,
Atherton Blight, James Harper, Alex. M. Fox, Craig D. Ritchie, Peter Lamb, Francis A. Thomas, M.D.

Isaac S. Atkinson, Charles S. Keene, Wm. H. Van Ingen, Col. J. K. Newkumet, Herry Cohen, James M. Earle, F. A. Godwin, S. H. Horstman, Joseph Emerson, James N. Marks, Samuel Slaymaker, John H. Packard, M. D. lexander T. Lane, Edmund Smith,
John Clayton,
Hugh David,
Archibald Getty,
Henry M. Hildeburn,
J. Warner Johnson,
G. W. Vogel,
Carleton R. Moore, E. S. Mawson, George A. Wood, Caleb R. Keeny, Frank L. Bodine, Wm. P. Tatham, R. M. Lewis, Carleton R. Moore,
E. C. Markley,
S. Emien Meigs,
Galloway C. Morris,
Chas. S. Pancosst,
Wm. D. Sherrerd,
John B. Shaeffer,
Lewis H. Redner,
Leac M. Moss,
J. G. Rosengarten,
Samuel L. Shober, Frank Palmer Thomas J. Choate, Jas. Markland, Francis Kirkpatrick, Lewis R. Hibbard, Emerson Kent. M. D. Latthias Seddinger,

Job Pugh, Walter J Budd, Morris Dunbar, Henry Samuel, Isaac Starr, Jr., MY FRILOW-CITIZENS: It is over no partisan gathering that you have asked me to preside this evening, or upon some one else such honor must have devolved. The invitation for this meeting includes all who concur in the propriety of the one way by which our country's honor and existence may be maintained, however much they may differ among themselves upon matters of lesser moment. Nor have we come here in the special advocacy of any candidates for place, but that we may hear openly avowed those essential principles of national policy without which no man is at this time worthy the suffrages of an intelligent, patriotic community. SPEECH OF MAYOR HENRY.

without which no man is at this time worthy the suffrages of an intelligent, patriotic community. [Applause.] Strip from the chief competitors for the Federal office the tinsel of flattery in which a venal press and corrupt sycophants have decked them out for popular favor; and then will stand before you two citizens, neither of whom is wiser or better qualified than thousands of his countrymen who have no aspirations for public honors. Our land has statesmen greater than he who worthily presides over its destines, and, thank God, it has generals superior by far to him who once commanded the Army of the Potomac. [Applause.] The impartial verdict of future ages will never ascribe to the former the virtures ages will never ascribe to the former the virtures of a Washington, and will scoff at a comparison of the exploits of the latter with the fame of a Napoleon. But whatever may be the claims of those two candidates, they fade into utter insignificance before the transcendant importance of the true issue which awaits the decision of this people. That issue is between manhood and dishonor, between national welfare and national ruin, between the national welfare and national ruin, between the enduring gratitude of the down-trodden nations of the earth, and the world's scorn at the betrayal of the cause of free institutions. [Applause.] The real question that is addressed to every one of The real question that is addressed to every one of you, and which you will be called upon to answer by your votes at the coming election, is nothing more nor less than this, will you carry on the war-until this rebellion is put down, [cries of "Yes"], or will you, under the specious pretext of an armistice, withhold your armies at the very moment when success is assuredly within their grasp? ["No, never."] Will you then rally around the civilian who boldly advances our country's fiag in repeated triumphs over its traitorous foes, or will you cower. triumphs over its traitorous foes, or will you cower behind the soldier who, retreating from the conflict, timidly flatters the craven emblem of armistice to give new courage to the waning strength of rebellion? Let the citizens of Philadelphia on Tuesday next once more ascert that firm ettachions to the next once more assert their firm attachment to the Federal Constitution, and let them, by their choice of representatives, avow that in this Constitution they find not one provision for holding conventions with armed traitors. [Applause.] Let the people of the State at the same time declare, in tones that shall resound throughout the confines of the rebellion, that the blood-stained fields of Gettysburg and the smouldering ruins of Chambersburg are their everlasting, unanswerable arguments against all armistice; that Pennsylvania, if needs be, will cast every ton of the products of her iron hills into thunderbolts of a just war, and that, from this time henceforth, not one come of her rich ore shall be forged into manacles for enslaved humanity. [Great anmore assert their firm attachment to the

into manacles for enslaved humanity. [Great applause.] The concluding remarks of the speaker were received with much enthusiasm. received with nuch enthusiasm.

SPEROH OF JOSEPH SHIPPEN, RSQ.

Joseph Shippen, Esq., formerly connected with the United States Sanitary Commission, was then invited by the president to offer the resolutions. The speaker said that under the maxim "Might makes right," the world had ever been ruled by kings and despots; but we have beheld a free people rise in dignity and power to maintain the unity of their nation, to strike for freedom and justice, and thus demonstrate that right makes might. [Applause.] The contest of the ages is presented to us to-day under the one word peace. Shall we submit to traitors ord demand submission? Shall we subjugate or be subjugated? One kind of peace we could have had at any time, and Jeff Davis would gladly give it to us now—a peace dictated by rebels, who cried "No. coercion?" wille striking us, and who are guilty before. God of crimes and barbarities innumerable and unparalleled. When the cry of "All hands to the pumps" resounded through a sinking ship, one crayen soul embraced the massive anchor, exclaiming with rapture, "unto this emblem of hope will I entrust my destinies." [Langhter.] By a false and base peace we should either make ourselves slaves, or begin a civil war that would desolate the North as the South has been desolated by treason and slavery. ["That's so."] Another peace—just, honorable, and permanent—is within our grasp if we are freemen. The vanquished must submit to the victors. "If any coward wants a safe place," said a colonel to his regiment before Frederleksburg, "let him stand on yon rebel battery that crowns the hill—charge." To Attila the Hun; domanding a ransom from the seat of Roman power, Theodoeius replied, "I have tron for Attila, but no gold." So, fellow-citizens, if we are freemen inspired by the memories of the ground we tread, we will say, on Tuesday next, Pennsylvania has iron, for traitors, but no compromise. [Cheers.] After this answer, in due time, over all our peaceful land the smile of heaven will lie.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the loyal citiz SPERCH OF JOSEPH SHIPPEN, ESQ

RESOLUTIONS. By the loyal citizens of the city of Philadelphia, in mass meeting in Independence Square assembled, mass meeting in Independence Square assembled, it is hereby—

Resolved, That to our National Union we solemnly pledge, before God and man. "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." To every patriot it has been revealed, by the flashing artillery and thund, ring canpon, since the first gun smote Fort Sumpter's wall, that the confest of Union against Disunion is the conflict of the ages—Government against Anarchy, Liberty against Despotism, Civilization against Sarbarism, Freedom against Slavery, Christianity against the Prince of Darkness. Resolved. That we seized arms, as pairiots and free-

Resolved. That we seized arms, as patriots and freemen, in self defence when the war was forced upon us; we have since poured forth the blood and treasure of our land to maintain the laws, rights, and liberties bequeathed us by our fathers, whose memories have hallowed the ground we tread; and we are resolved, by the grace of God, that, under the lessons and sacrifices of the past, our sword shall not be sheathed until every traitor's arm sinks in submission to the national authority. [Applaces]

Resolved, That in the desire for peace we are surpassed by none in the land; but a just, honorable, and permanent peace—the only one we will as patriots and freemen accept—can only be obtained by the vigorous prosecution of hostilities to the unconditional surrender of our foces. prosecution of hostilities to the unconditional sur-render of our foes.

Resolved, That through the faithful civil and mili-tary administration of our Government our war has proved a success unparalleled in history, our national prosperity has not been impaired, and we confidently believe that the approaching triumph of the Union cause at the ballot box at home and with the cartridge box in the neld will obliterate the last vestiges of traiters' power. box in the neld will obliterate the lest vestiges of traitors' power.

Resolved, That this gigantic rebellion was the legitimate offerring of human slavery; and as this institution, to shocking to the moral sense of every Christian nation, proved to be the soul and strength of treason, we glory in its just downfall, and we will hall the day when our figg shall wave over none but freemen. Iffreat applause. I.

Resolved, That we envy neither the heads nor the hearts of those in our midst who, enjoying the protection and blessings of our Government, have done their all to weaken its arm and strengthen its foss; who have created and fostered a spirit of faction when all citizens should be united; whose hopes of success have ever stood on the same foundation with those of our enemies—the defeat of our arms; who love their party more than their country, and who, under the name of Damocracy, are plotting our nation's ruin and disgrace. Upon the triumph of this faction, whose leaders are truthfully recognized throughout the world as Southern friends and allies, the last hopes of treason are now based.

Resolved, That the loyal citizens of Philadelphia do

friends and allies, the last hopes of treason are now based.

Resolved, That the loyal citizens of Philadelphia do here by lock hands with patriots throughout Pennsylvania and throughout the nation to crush the cherished hopes of rebels, traitors and despots, and to maintain our Government against all its foes by conferring, with an overwhelming majority, the highest offices in our gift poen the honest, true and well-tried men, Apraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That we will giver our active and undivided support, at the spproaching election; to all the candidates presented by the Rational Union party, under the conviction that they represent and will prove faithful to the best interests of our country.

Resolved, That to each and all of our noble soldiers and gallant satiors, from the highest to the humblest rank, we send our thanks, our cheers and our blessings, and we acknowledge we owe them a debt that can never be fully repaid. May the God of battles shield them in danger and restore them, with duty done, to our welcoming hearts and homes. [Great applause and cheers.] REMARKS OF HON. WILLIAM F. JOHNSON. Ex Governor William F. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, was then introduced. He said that he had not come to make a speech, but merely to unite with those present in the expression of their determination to make our glorious banner not only the emblem of the home of the free, but the vindicator of the great truth which lies at the foundation of our Government. Among the important issues of the campaign was, whether we were or were not a Government. If a nation, we were bound to preserve our nationality under the forms of the Constitution. If we failed to do this, the history of the future would stamp this generation as craven dastards and cowards. If a nation, by what was that nation represented? ["The people."] The people and the people's Government, through their representatives at Washington city. This nation was now in a state of war, and its armies could not be maintained without the support of the people. The duty of the people, therefore, was to second the achievements of that army, and by sustaining its representatives in the field vindicate its existence and power at home and abroad. In referring to the so-called Democratic party, the speaker contended that that organization had abandoned every principle which, in other days, made its name illustrious, and itself a power in the land. In those days the Democracy adopted the maxim of the immortal Decatur, that they were for their country, whether right or wrong. The same party at this day declared themselves in favor of the South, because, as they said, the South had been badly used. The mooted question of a cessation of hostilities, which was of thelroriginating, did not recommend itself to the south and been badly used. The mooted question of a cessation of hostilities, which was of thelroriginating, did not recommend itself to the south, and a decision of the South, because, as they said, the South had been badly used. The mooted question of a cessation of hostilities, which was of thelroriginating, did not recommend itself to the south, and a decision of th Ex Governor William F. Johnson, of Pennsylva-nia, was then introduced. He said that he had not

General Cochrane, after stating that his voice would not permit him to speak long, said the theme which now engages the attention of the Northern people was one which stirs the soul and arms the judgment of men, and as you shall be filled with the enthusiasm and inspired with the prophecy of the cause you will strike home and with success. I do not come to you in behalf of men, however significant may be the definition of the name which you support; however pregnant with the very vital principle of the cause of your country may be the name of Abraham Lincoln. I do not stand here to eulogize him, save as he is the representative of the Government, of the laws, and the very institutions that all of us hold dear. I do not appear here to condemn and denounce his

SPEECH OF GEN. COCHRANE.

adversary; I have to night to do with his political reputation. I choose not to enter upon the discussion of his gentlemanly qualities or of his mental abilities. I have nothing to do with his moral position before won.

adversary. I have to night to do with his political reputation. I choose not to enter upon the discussion of his gentlemanly qualities or of his mental abilities. Playe nothing to do with his moral position before you, in connection with the cause in which we are engaged. It is not he; it is his principles which is the great theme of the tragedy. In the language of Othello, "it is the cause of my soul," and to your souls I appeal that you may sustain the cause of the Union on Tuesday, that shall satisfy the whole of the country and the world that the people of Pennsylvania, in their inmost souls, understand the cause in which they are engaged; and now, fellow-citizens, I am but a feeble representative before you of that cause. You all understand it as I understand it, but from me you may catch another glimpse at the great theme wath which you are busy to princip and from that glimpse acquire. Sincher conviction which shall arm another ballot to the great majority which is awaiting you on the Tuesday coming. Why are you here? I am at the front, the detonation of war is heard along the lines, and man is armed against man, and soldier, and all for what because you are engaged in war, and I wish to signify to you by a few bright touches that the cause which these soldiers are engaged in upholding is the cause which you here to-night are engaged in upholding. That there can be but two parties in this country, and that these parties are grouped about peace or war—the one for war for the Union, the other for peace for the robellion, is unquestioned. The soldiers of the Union and you are warring against Democrats, and therefore you are not warring against bin; Gen. Siekles is a Democrat, you are not warring against him, Gen. Dix is a Democrat, you are not warring against him. They are with you heart and hand, lapplause, I and they are Democrats, and you are Democrat, you are not warring against benored you are not warring against Democraty, the parties—accursed be their names; accursed the the rown of the source of the

day. Having struck that blow, November will catch its echo and return to you the glorious news that as Pennsylvania has saved the Union to the Union throughout its breadth and extent has saved itself. [Applauce] Now, then, allow me once more to ask you who are they against whom you are contending? I sppeal to the Chicago platform. The Democrats so-called are the advocates of unconditional peace, of unconditional surrender, not of the enemy to us, but of us to the enemy; but I am answered that peaceful as that platform is the man who stands upon it stands emphatically in the attitude of war. A warrior whose first move is a remonstrance; a warrior who, instead of the logic of the musket, recommends the exhaustion of all the arts of statesmanship recognized in civil life; a warrior; who, instead of the logic of the musket, recommends the exhaustion of all the arts of statesmanship recognized in civil life; a warrior; who, instead of breaking the lines of the enemy, would break the heart of his country. [Applause] He a War Democrat, and he on the Ohicago platform; it is impossible. Janus of the ciden time had two faces—one of war and one of peace; and let Janus retire and George B. McClellan lan hereafter stand as the emblem of war, for I know of no better double-face than that imposed upon George B. McClellan. In this connection allow me to direct your attention to a remarkable fact. On the 24th of September, at Sidney, C. L. Vallandigham explained that the platform at Chicago being for peace, was the law and the prophets of the Democratic party. On the 24th of September the Richmond Examiner proclaimed, "let but our armies adhere to their position until the first of November, and Richmond will be ours for evermore." Remember that in the first part of November occurs your great Presidential elecfor evermore."—Remember that in the first part of November occurs your great Presidential election. On the 24th of September, Jefferson Davis, at Macon, Ga. declared that they (the rebels) would secure independence. Now, then, at Macon, Sidney, and at Richmond, went out from the great apostles of rebellion this utterance: "Peace shall be had; peace can be had on no other terms than the recognition of Southern independence." Unfortunately for Gen. McClellan, he is the victim of circumstances. and (I amply the term in no degrad. or evermore." Remember that in the first part

fortunately for Gen. McClellan, he is the victim of circumstances, and (I apply the term in no degrading serse) the tool of wretchedmen, [applause] men whose purposes they hope to secure by holding before the people the reputation and untarnished character of George B. McClellan; but you fellow-citizens, will not be deceived. You are intent upon the cause—the cause of your country. I have already illustrated to you that those who are against you, are among the cohorts of peace. Jeff Davis intends through his lieutenant, Vallandignam, through the wiles of politicians, and the resources of statesmanship, to produce peace. What have you to do with it! Take to yourselves heart. You are a part of the armies of the Republic, engaged in the same work. The whole country is looking to the result of the election. The Army of the Potomac is not only a fighting, but it is a voting army; while with their bullets they are destroying the rebels of the South, you with your ballots will destroy the peace rebels of the North. Speech of S. M. Harrington, ESQ., of Delaware.

SPECH OF S. M. HARRINGTON, ESQ., OF DELAWARE.

The next speaker was S. M. Harrington, Esq., of Delaware, who commenced his remarks by pledging that if the Union party carried Peninsylvania on Tucsday, next, the little State of Delaware would follow her example in November. While on a trip through the State he had discovered a new issue in certain localities. In Montgomery county particularly this issue was stated. It was a protest against the price of matches being three cents a box! [Laughter.] The inconsistency of the Opposition was undeniable. They presented a candidate whose record stood manifestly opposed to the platform of their party. In their objections to the policy of the Government, they continually subjected themselves to this charge. In his letter of 1862 written from Harrison's Landing to the President General McClellan went far beyond the President in the policy of manumiting the slaves of the South. Upon other questions, relative to a draft, military interference at the polls, and kindred subjects, General McClellan had expressed himself as more radical than Mr. Lincoln. The speaker closed with an eloquent tribute to the power and majesty of the Union as reconstructed upon a basis of freedom to all men, whether white or block. He was followed by Ex-Governor Pollock, whose remarks were chiefly directed to the importance of the ensuing election.

The chairman of the meeting read the following latiers from distinguished gentlemen who had been The chairman of the meeting read the following

letters from distinguished gentlemen who had been invited to address the assemblage, but were prevented from attending: LETTER FROM JOHN A. DIX. Gergiamn: I have reselved your univatation of dress he mass meeting to be held in Indopordence Scours on Setturies. The ottics incident to the active for me to attend public meetings or make political speeches. But it accede with Pleasure to your request.

There is but one a nestion before the country in the approaching canvase: Shall we present the war with unabasted vigor until the robel forces lay sown their speeches. For the country in the processing canvase: Shall we present the war with unabasted vigor until the robel forces lay sown their speeches. For the country in the processing convention, make "himmediate forces" to "to constant of of hostilities, with a view to an utilimate convention of all his Sitates" and selecting the convention of all his Sitates" and selecting the independence of the insurgent Sitates; and believing, warve demands, in the unhappy stifference may be a seedy and nawavering appliestion of all the meass and sil the energies at command until the object of the very form in which oppoint on siltace; to be affected to every form in which oppoint on siltace; to be affected to every form in which oppoint on siltace; to be affected to the country, nulses he distinctly disavows them. Unfortunately, he is silent on the only onestion in regard to country, nulses he distinctly disavows them. Unfortunately, he is silent on the only onestion in regard to which the process of the process of the process of the selection, or the silent of the country, nulses he distinctly disavows them. Unfortunately, he is silent on the only onestion in regard to country, nulses he distinctly disavows them. Unfortunately, he is silent on the only onestion in regard to which the silent process of the silent process of the process of

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and no instance can these terms be deviated from, as hey afford very little more than the cost of paper. THE WAR PRASS. FOUR CENTS.

Postma sters are requested to act as agents fo To the gutter-up of the Club of ten ortwenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

THE WAR PRESS

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAN PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

almosphere of party excitement and party traffic that they have contracted morbid babits of thought and action, which, like chronic diseases in the human system, hope left to us lies in the patriotism and disinterestedness of the great body of the people of all parties who are facing the enemies of their country on the battle-field with a heroism unsurpassed in any age, or who, at working out, in the quiet pursuit of their varied occupations, the momentous problem of the public prosperity and safety. When, they shall send out, fresh from their own ranks, new men, to consult together for the salvation of all that is most precious in governme, the and society, there will be cause for hope and faith in our redemption from impending evils and dangers; bearing, in the meantime, as well as we can the heavy burdons which leve hear cost upon is by a courtered. ourdens which have been cast upon us by a quarter of a cultury of political mismanagement and public mismule. It is time the people should understand these truths. No one, perhaps, can tell them with more propriety than myself, having been, much of the period referred to, in public life, fruitlessly contending against party contrib ress which have involved the country in all the cytle of civilstro.

contry covils of civil strice.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
JOHN A. DIX. JAMES H. ORNE, Esq , Chairman, &c. LETTER FROM W. M. MEREDITH. GENTLEMEN: I regret much that the state of my sealth prevents me from accepting your invitation to address the Union meeting on Saturday evening

oission.
I am, gentlemen, with great esteem,
Your obedient servant,
W. M. MEREDITH.

To JAMES H. ORNE, C. BIDDLE, Esqs., and others PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1864. LETTER FROM DANIEL E. SICKLES. Sir: I have received the invitation of the Union League of the city of Philadelphia to address the meeting to be held in Independence Square on Saturday Although an active participation in political contests army, a becoming professional pride, to say nothing of which the army and the people have made so many the accredited representatives of an officer in the participation in the samp and the people have made so many heroic sacrifices is deliberately pronounced a failure by the accredited representatives of a considerable body of our own people.

which the army and the neopic have made so many heroic sacrifices is deliberately pronounced a failure by the accredited representatives of a considerable body of our own people.

It is difficult to understand why the framers of the Chicago platform, the authors of this reproach upon our army, and this disparagement of the martial fortiunds and renources of our country, should have chosen adjatinguished officer of the army to execute a scheme of rolicy which proposes to subdue armed rebelling by the cessation of hostilities against it, and which contemplates, by means of a convention of all the trates, the reconciliation of enemies who have waged drreconciliable war against each other for four years.

Yet more difficult is it for me to comprehend, except upon the supposition of an entire change of opinions, how it is consistent with the fame and character of General McClellan to become the exponent of a party controlled by hiesars 'Vallandigham, Voorhees, Long, General McClellan urged the President to enforce a general conscription to fill up our armies. Governor Seymour denounced Federal conscription as unconstitutional, and characterized a draft as a disastrous drain upon our ropulation. General McClellan arrested the Legislature of Maryland to prevent a meditated act of treason. Mr. Vallandigham denounces all such arrests as violations of private right, and dangerous to public liberty. Gen. McClellan attributed his hability to cross the Potemac and follow up his victory at Antietam to want of means of transportation and equipment for his army. Senator Powell boasts that he never has voted, and never will vote, a man or a dollar for the army. General McClellan comrades and tell them their labors and searing allant comrades and tell them their labors and searing plant, recorded this declaration in his celebrated letter of July 7, 1862, addressed to the President from the cash at the reason to the demands of the rebel leaders.

I am not unmindful of the suggestion that General McClellan dees not approve of the form by the endicate of a convention is a condemnation fa: al alike to the party and the nominee. He denomices in advance the principles which must govern and guide his administration. If elected President, all our history teaches us that General McClellan must yield of the policy of his party, as expressed in the dail-form decarations of its journals, conventions, and leaders. The foremost members of his party, including Mr. Perdleton, his associate candidate and possible successor, were members of the Chicago Convention and connived in its action. The platforms understood to be a moderate expression of that hostility to the war which restrained the Convention from denouncing the rebellion. The members of Gen. McClellan's Cabinet would be chosen from among the prominent characters in the Convention—Messrs. Seymour, Bigler, Vallendigham, Powell, & Co. The Convention would furnish the principal supporters of his Administration in Congress. Once in office, he could not continue the war a month without the aid of his party. That tenure of authority and the rule of subordination in the civil government of this country are precisely the reverse of the military code; a President must execute the will of his party. He must rule as the chief of his party, or she become a dictator if he be another Casar, or another dupe if he be another Tyler. Whether regarded as a soldier or a citizen, there are few whose estimate of the secomplishments of Gen. McClellan is higher than the one I have offen expressed; and yet I cannot concede to him, as I would not concede to any one, the ability to perform the impossible task of conducting an administration in opposition to the prevailing sentiments of his eupporters. For a Prevident to rely upon the aid of his opponents, in or out of Congress, is as absumed to his components, in or out of Congress, is as absumed to his components, in or out of Congress, is a subsuments of the scoule for a commander to stake his success against an adversary in the field upon descritions from his ranks.

LETTER FROM DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

BINGHAMPTON, Oct. 3, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Nothing but a positive engagement for Friday, at a point in this State from which I could not reach you on Saiurday, prevents my accepting your courteous invitation, and being with you.

Treason ard diranion, encouraged by a paper-surrender at Chicago, for a few days, were noisy and rampant; but now begin to learn, that though, like their speat exemplar; they may promise "all the kingdoms of the world," they have not the power to deliver. The cheats and charlatans of Chicago have mistaken the instincts of the American People, when they supposed that they would yield and capitulate to a perjured, thieving, murderous rebellion; and General McClellan more grossly underrated the popular intelligence, when he undertook to ride two horses of a different color. Masks off, I say ! "Under which king, Bezonian?" Take one side or the other. Either will give you the respect, of the good or the bad. Double-dealing will receive the contempt of all.

Yours, truly, D. S. DICKINSON.

Mesers, James H. Orne, Chairman; Cadwalader Bid.

The near approach of the procession rendering an LETTER FROM DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The near approach of the procession rendering an adjournment of the meeting necessary, the meeting accordingly adjourned with hearty cheers for the Union candidates. SOUTHWEST STAND. Meeting called to order by Mr. Horace Blinney, Jr., who proposed as chairman J. Gillingham Fell,

Ex-Governor Pollock was then introduced to the meeting. He made one of those eloquent speeches for which he is so well noted, and drew down cheers upon cheers from the mass of people before him. His appeal to them to stand by the Government was most soul stirring, and he took his seat amidst the most deafening applause of his audience. He was followed by Thomas M. Coleman, Esq., an old Democrat, who had worked with that party for many years of his life, but who had now joined the loyal men of the country, and would stand by them until this rebellion was put down. His remarks were well received, and he kept the undivided attention of the audience for a half hour. His denunciations of the Democratic platform, and the leaders of that party, were most scathing, and his arguments for the cause of the Union were forcible, manswerable, and eloquent. Hon. Charles O'Neill was then introduced by the chairman. SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES O'HEILL.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You have just leard the eloquent words of my friend Coleman, who tells you that until the commencement of the present rebellion he had been a Democrat, but that the country in danger and traitors in arms, he had left the party and put himself on the platform of the country, where he would be while a rebel dars to raise his hard against our tire-honored flag. I do not come where he would be while a robel dars to raise his hand against our time-honored flag. I do not come here to speak to you for party. I would be ashamed, in such a crisis as this, to ask you to array yourselves as party men, upon a party platform. The great mass of loyal citizens who are now stirring to save the country, and who will save it, will not go to the polls on Tuesday next to sustain more candidates for office, but with true hearts and unwavering patriotism will show their devotion to good government, their determination again to place Pennsylvania before the country and the world as increasing in loyalty, and with her majority counting by many thousands for the Union and the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, to testify and will never suffer a Southern Confederacy to be planted upon the wreck of her sister States, or a rebel flag to float over a single acre of land which had been consecrated to a Union destined never to be broken, never to be successfully assailed by traiters the product of the contraction of the c he broken, never to be successfully assailed by trait-tors at home or ensmiss to free government abroad. Fellow citizens, I come here to-night to appeal to you in these last few hours of this conflict through the balloy-box to leave nothing undone for the cause renow in these last few hours of this conflict through the ballot-box to leave nothing undone for the cause of the Union. In three days from this time you are to decide by your votes, perhaps, the destiny of this great righton. The issue of the coming elections in Ohlo, Indiana, and Pennsylvania is country or no country, and while the spoil-seekers who made the Chicago platform are endeavoring to delude the people into the belief that the so-called Democratic party is faithful to the Government, I warn you to beware, to be watchful, and not te rely upon men who, under the weak pretence of defending and sustaining the Union, confess in shamoful and unmistakable language that McClellan and Pendleton are for peace without honor, compromise with every advantage on the side of traitors, and armistices with rebel enemies. This Democratic platform advocates an immediate armistica. Aye, even now, while through the blood and wounds and lives of your sons and brothers in the army and navy Grant and Shorman, Farragut and other naval heroes. Meade and Hancock and Birnsy, Butler and Sheridan are drawing closely around the rebel strongholds strong lines of patriot soldiers, and sailors never to be broken; literally holding the rebellion by the throat, determined to crush it out. My fellow citizens, this is not the time for granting armistices. You do not believe it, is. You in this large assembly of freemen will not let the country go. You, I know, will stand by the Union. You are ready once more to show your love of country, of free institutions, to attest your confidence in Abraham Lincoln, and by your votes upon Tuesday next to foreshadow for the November election the great and overwhelming majority that how a proper to the country more confidence in Abraham Lincoln, and by your votes upon Tuesday next to foreshadow for the November election the great and overwhelming majority that how a passed. The few coming hours must be given to work—ceaseless, uninterrupted work—antil the peaceful ballots decide the issues. We will n of the Union. In three days from this time you are to decide by your votes, perhaps, the destiny of this

tinued another four years, to save the country, and to uphold over a Union of thirty-four unbroken states the time-konored fiag of our fathers. [Cheers.] Mr. O'Neill was followed at this stand by Edwin

HANDKERCHIEFS.

A SHAWLO,
Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Lincas, and White Goods,
Dat JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO. 'S,
T27 CHESTNUT Street.

H STEEL & SON HAVE NOW STEEL & SON HAVE NOW

open a large and shoice asssortment of
FALL AND WINTEN DREES GOODS.
Plain Merinoes, \$1.25 to \$6, Plain Poplins,
Plain and Pipured Hoheir Poplins,
Plain and Figured Hoheir Poplins,
and a great variety of new and choice Dress Goods, all
at prices far below

THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
SILES—Of all khads, a great variety, from 75 cents
to \$3 per yard, below

SHAWLS—A large ascortment, at a small advance
ver last season's prices,
se4-if Nos. 713 and 718 North TENTH Street.

A LARGE SUCCES OF

On.

Rich Moire Antiques.
Colored and Black Corded Silva.
Colored and Black Poult de Scios.
Armures and Gros Grainea.
Superior Quality Flain Silka.
Colored and Black Figured Silka.
Colored and Black Ottomen Silka.
Colored and Black Figured Silka.
Heavy Black Taffetas.
Superior Black Silks.
Superior Black Silks.