H. Coates, Esq., and Hon. M. Russell Thayer. Mr. Thayer had already spoken at the southeast At this time the head of the torchlight-proc appeared, turning from Chestnut street into Sixth, upon which the meeting adjourned.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION. Of this immense demonstration our report gives but an inadequate idea, but no words could fill

describe its magnificence and effect. It began to move about 9 o'clock, and was two hours and thirtyfive minutes in passing any given point on the route The procession itself was far longer than the route. and yet no confusion or disturbance occurred during the whole evening. FIRST GRAND DIVISION. ALARM BELL

on a wagon decorated with a profusion of American flags. Red, white, and blue fires were burned on the vehicle alternately as the parade moved. The bell was rung during the moving of the parade. WILLIAM H. KERN, CHIEF MARSHAL, assisted by the following-named gentlemen as aids, all mounted on blooded steeds:

HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer, Major W. A. THORP, Col. WM. B. MANN, Chief of the 7th Division, COI. WM. B. MANN, Ohief of the BARTON H. JENES,
Adjutant H. S. POLLOOK,
Capt. JACOB LOUDENSLAGER,
JACOB W. BULLOCK,
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
EDWIN H. FITLER,
WM. H. BARNES. WM. H. BARNES, CONRAD B. ANDRESS, ALBERT C. ROBERTS, ROBERT C. TITTERMARY,

HENRY W. GRAY, C. B. MOUNT, JOSEPH H. EDWARDS. SPECIAL AIDS Col. W. A. GRAY A. R. FOERING, S. S. LEIDY, E. T. WALTON, WASHINGTON KEITH,

A. R. SLAYMAKER, WM. S. STEWART. UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB.

This part of the first division was composed of soldiers who had done service on many a well-contested battle field. They numbered about three thousand five hundred men. At the extreme right BRASS BAND. was an illuminated monument drawn on a wagon; the inscription upon it was in these words: "In memory of the brave." memory of the brave."
Then followed a transparency representing President Lincoln with an uplifted maul. He is engaged in the disagreeable duty of smashing a copperhead snake coiling at his feet.

A number of small lanterns were carried by the colored guard, with various mottoes, the most advance guard, with various mottoos, the mos striking of which was the following: "Peace Makers—Grant, Sherman, Farragut." BAND OF FORTY PIROES.

Here followed the first division of the Union Campaign Club.

Next came the second division or first battalion of They carried a number of large transparencies, plenty of small enes, and nearly two thousand torches. From among the many mottoes we notice plenty of sman torches. From among the many n the following:

"Free Ballots for Patriots."

"Free Fight for Traitors."

"An Undivided Union."

"No Party but our Country."
"No Party but our Country."
"Sherman got up Early on Monday morning,"
"A Free Ballot for all Loyal Men."
"Robert, I will not hurt you too much; I will fight you gentlemanly."—Antietam. TRANSPARENCIES. A clever sized banner was borne aloft that attracted more than ordinary attention. On the top of it, in large letters, we learned that it was "The Temple in large letters, we learned that it was "The Temple of the Union." In the foreground a number of workmen were busily engaged in erecting the temple, or at least making an addition to it of another column. A crowd of ladies and gentlemen are looking on approvingly. To the left is a broken column labelled McClelian; the workmen are engaged in removing it. The columns are arranged in a straight line, each being named after a President, from the first to the last. That dedicated to Buchanan is represented as split; the one about to be placed in position is named Lincoln. The work appears to be going on finely and successfully, and the group of admiring spectators are ready to give cheers at the proper time. The motto on this banner was this:

"UNION—DEATH TO THAITORS."

Then followed other large lanterns, containing a choice selection of mottoes, as follows:

"No compromise with traitors in arms."

"Engineer of the railroad to Salt River, idol George."

George."

"A platform is the party's soul—a candidate is the party's body; separate the body from the soul, and death ensues." "Be as firmly united for our Government as the rebels are against it."
"If you vote for McClellan you vote for Pendlein Peace men controlled the Chicago Convention."
The following motto is worthy of reflection, as it is an answer to the aspersions of the ignorant that President Lincoln commenced the war: Secession is not the event of a day; it has been a matter nursed for thirty years."—Rhett, of South Now comes a warning voice from that great peace-maker, Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant:
"Their only hope is in a divided North."—U. S. Gran.

Then, following, we have an extract from an address of General McClellan to the Army of the Potomac. As a small part of impartial history it is refreshing:
"The campaign shall be short, sharp, and decl-To which the following reply is made by some of "We intend to make it so."-1st Bat. Union Camnaign Club; The next motto that came under our observation was an extract of a letter from the intrepid General Sherman, who says:

"Our Government, though a democracy, should in time of trouble be able to wield the power of a great nation."—W. T. Sherman.

"We ignore all political elements to saye the shell." Sherman, who says: Union; we must be either for or against the rebelion."
"Pendleton, the peace-on-any-terms candidate, never voted a man or a dollar to crush the rebellion or sustain the soldier's widow. That's what's the

matter."

TRANSPARENCY.

We noticed here a transparency that attracted many a commendable remark among the thousands of loyal people on the sidewalk. The picture represented a large cannon ball, labelled U. S.; it had spent its force, and, in rolling over to a resting place on an uncultivated part of Southern soil, it mashed a copperhead enake. The motto on this transparency is "An Instigator Punished."

Among other mottees were the following: Among other mottoes were the following:
"It is dangerous to swap horses while crossing the "The nominees of the Chicago Convention are the rebels only hope."
"A change of base will not save him this campaign; we have too many flankers."
"We have fought the enemies of our country in the field; we now turn our attention to those at HISTORICAL,

On a pretty large banner, carried by a veteran of over three years' service, was the following from a page of political history. It is useful for future re-"105,293 Democrats in the Keystone State voted against allowing the soldiers in the field to vote. Gen. McClellan is the candidate of this party—now do you like it?" " " " Old Hickory, but Quaker guns and other 'Wood' don't suit us."
"The heart of the people beats true to the Union."
"Who moved to make the nomination of McClel-"No base stratery; do you Grant our peacemaker a line to Weld on !" "If we do not sustain the army and navy, how can they sustain us?"

A conspicuous transparency came in for a very great share of praiseworthy remark, and almost a universal response of approbation as it moved along the streets. This device consisted of six likenesses, from photographs, of Grant, Sherman, Meade, Farragut, Sheridan, and Hancock. These likenesses were painted by an artist who seemed to have taken some care in finishing the work. The transparency represents these six great men of the nation as the represents these six great men of the nation as the "Union Peace Commissioners, appointed by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States." On Chestnut street particularly this banner was received with universal approval. The ladies in the windows of private mansions and at all the large hotels on that street waved their handker-chiefs, while an immense mass of men on the side-walks cheered then selves hoarse. The scene was exciting to every patrict. Motto: "We are for a permanent peace, therefore we must vote for Abra-ham Lincoln and a vigorous prosecution of the large hotels on that street waved their

filled with soldiers whose wounds were of such a nature that they could not walk. The brave fellows were happy. They added to the interest of the magnificent parade by singing, in full chorus, "Rally Round the Flag, Hoys." MOWER HOSPITAL DELEGATION.

With the Campaign Club came a large delegation from the Mower Hospital, having with them an efficient brass band. Omnibuses and wagons, with wounded soldiers. CAVALCADE. MERCANTILE UNION CLUB. Orchestral Band.

The club turned out in large numbers. It comprises in its organization the leading merchants in Philadelphia—those who give character and tone Philadelphia—those who give character and tone to our city for enterprise and integrity. It was a grand effective scene. The members were dressed in dark clothing their lappers being patriotically relieved with red, white, and blue badges. They marched six abreast, and were often vociferously cheered on the route. They were led off by four banner-bearers, conveying a frame—a large, plain white transparency—containing in large plack letters "The Mercantile Union Club."

A BEAUTIFUL TRANSPARENCY. Four young gentlemen, of the "Artists' Sketch Club," of this city, Messrs. E. and G. Benseil, H. Bispham, and D. E. Wyand, had painted two beautiful transparencies. The first of these was carried in the Mercantile Club. As a painting it was excellent, and elicited many words of approbation. It represented President Lincoln holding the American flag aloft; a sailor to his left is rushing to support it, while on the right a soldier, with his musket at charge bayonets, is on a double-quick to maintain the supremacy of the national emblem; other warlike figures, representing the army and navy, are in the background. The motto, on this beautiful specimen of art and patriotism combined, was "Our Country."

Country."
Immediately in the rear of the banner were the white swallow-tail flag, with the name of the State thereon in red letters. BAND OF MUSIC.

Here followed the second division, a battalion of the mercantile men, many of them carrying wreaths of natural flowers. REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES. Band. Here followed the Republican Invincibles, the

members marching eight abreast, all uniformed in steel-colored caps and capes, each individual bear-ing aloft a glaring torch and small American flag. The Artists Sketch Club had painted a very large transparency, there being four sides to it of equal size. These pictures were not only well done, but the Goddess of Liberty bursting the shackles of slavery. Motto: "A free country, and a bahner musulfied by slavery."

The other painting represents the political position of Gen. McClellan. He is in the attitude of riding two animals; one a stubborn mule, labelled "Peace," and the other a spirited war charger, labelled "War." The danger of throwing the rider is so inevitable that further remark is entirely unnecessary. The other picture represents a soldier, wounded, who, in view of the success of the advocates for peace when there is no peace, exclains, in A SPLENDID TRANSPARENCY.

a very pretty transparency representing President Lincoln. This device was arched over with flowers of of every hue. A stand of colors carried by Jersey ers on the battle-field were also borne this delegation. On one of the banners was the fol-lowing motto: "Copperheads for free ballots or a free fight—they can have both." Another motto: "Ballots for Union men; bullets for trattors." This was on a large lantern conveyed on a wagon. CAMPAIGN CLUB OF WILMINGTON.

CAMPAIGN CLUB OF WILMINGTON.

The remarks made relative to assigning a position to the delegation from New Jersey may be made in reference to the "Blue Hen's Chickens." This delegation arrived from Wilmington, Delaware, in the evening line, and taking up their line of march from the Baltimore depot, brought up the rear or extreme left of the First Division. They made a very creditable appearance, appearing in caps and capes, red, white, and blue in color—mostly red. Band of Music. and flags flying in the breeze. The banner represents the American flag, with the motto, "Rally round the Flag, boys." On the reverse of this barner was a painting representing President Lincoln shaking hands with the Goddess of Liberty. The members carried an infinite variety of lanterns and relatives prominent among which could be seen that

pletures, prominent among which could be seen that historical representation of the "blue hen and her chickens." Here followed a cavalcade, with a num-SECOND GRAND DIVISION. MARSHALS. ISAIAH PASCOR, JOSEPH S. MONEY, ROBERT G. PIDGEON

OAVALCADE. A camera obscura was conveyed on a wagon drawn by gaily caparisoned horses. A screen being creet-ed in front thereof, a variety of pictures were pre-sented, mostly consisting of the faces of our victori-ous generals in the army, President Lincoln, battle scenes, &c. This received many a cheer as the triumphal procession moved along the densely-crowd

FIRST WARD.

Band of Music.

streets. Then came the

HAUSER CADETS,

well organized body of young men, bearing many patriotic devices. A large banner was borno at the head of the cadets, representing the Aurora Borealis; motto, "Northern Lights Illumine the World. At the bottom of the picture was the improved motto: "No Copperhead Serpent can live in the Temple of Liberty." On the reverse was the following, inside of a scroll representing a copperhead snake: "George B. McClellan, the nomince of the Chicago Convention, and his Cabinet—C. L. Vallandigham, D. W. Voorhees, W. B. Reed, Chauncey Burr, I. Rynders, Fernando Wood." Quite a number of very suggestive banners were carried in this ward—one representing a green turtle, with the simple word "greenback" printed thereon.

SECOND WARD. This ward turned out in large numbers and had a considerable number of banners, some of them arranged with remarkable taste. A transparency arranged with remarkable taste. A transparency carried near the extreme right represented a man straddling a ral, with a copperhead colling at his feet. Then came a wagon containing a large transparency of McClellan, with his head just above water, calling out to some soldiers to save him. The soldiers reply, they can't do it, because of a millstone around his neck. This stone is emblematic of Pendlejon, the peace-at any-price candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Two balloon or erg shaped lanterns, embellished with American flags, attracted much attention.

Here followed a great variety of lanterns containing many mottoes, of which the following are specimens: Pile of cannon-balls, labelled "Pills for Rebels," "Our Peace Commissioners," "Sanitary Measure for Jeff Davis," "No Plank here Loose," "Gur-boat George."

"Gur-beat George."

In a prominent position was a wagon, containing several rail-splitters hard at work. This was a pleasing feature, and was the theme of many a congratulatory remark. The wagon was labelled in large black letters, "Lincoln Rail splitters."

Temperson taking of callenge motion "Peterson of callenge motion". Representation of gallows; motto, "platform o Another representing "rail-shooters."
Another representing the "bliss of victory."
Another transparency representing the oath of
President Lincoln to defend the Constitution and Transparency in a wagon containing likenesses o Transparency in a wagon containing likenesses of Lincoln and Johnson.

Transparency representing an eagle with a copperhead in its beak. The reptile is tightly held about the neck.

Transparency representing a big frog croaking for 125 majority in one of the precincts for Lincoln and Johnson. This part of the delegation came from a part of the Neck. There were also carried a large number of octagonal lanterns, containing a variety of mottoes, such as "no compromise with traitors, "we are coming, Father Abraham," &c. The ward representation, as a general thing, was decidedly creditable. The extremo left was brought up by a delegation of gentlemen drossed in dark up by a delegation of gentlemen dressed in dark clothing, carrying with them stayes. Here came another large transparency with a likeness of President Lincoln thereon. On the top was the following: "The next President;" on the bottom: "The George Washington of the nineteenth

century."
Motto—"One national grave for us all as a pre-Another transparency represented McClellan about being crushed into the grave of oblivion by the Chicago platform; the demon of discord stands near by, laughing and dancing at the prospect. Another demon of discord exclaims, "I am for Mc-Clellan."

On the reverse of one of the banners was a scone incident to a dishonorable peace; slavery re-esta-blished and the Goddess of Liberty weeping. THIRD WARD. Brass Band. Hrass Hand.

This ward turned out in goodly numbers, and had quite an array of attractive and amusing lanterns. The ward was led off by a wagon containing an alarm bell. A large transparency containing the following motto must appeal to the common sense of everybody: "The question in the present crisis is narrowed down to patriotism and treason."

Transparency, representing the comparing the containing the containing the comparing in Min.

Transparency representing the campaign in Virginia and in Pennsylvania. Motto: "Both give ginia and in Pennsylvania. Motto: "Both give promise of a speedy peace."

A large and amusing transparency on a wagon represented President Lincoln seated in his parlor. He has on his hand a very little man, holding a spade. The President is dancing the little fellow up and down like a toy puppet.

Another banner contained the following motto: "Grant will take Virginia—we will keep Philadelphia." delphia."
A large transparency, with handsome device, had the great motto of the patriotic General Dix: "If any man attempts to pull down the flag, shoot him on the spot."
Another motto that awakened emotions of delight was: "The stars and stripes for all the world."
Then followed another banner representing the spirit of the age. The members of the Second ward carried many patriotic devices, badges, &c.

FOURTH WARD. The Unionists of this benighted section of our city made a creditable display, though not numerically as strong as some other wards. They were led off by an efficient band of musicians. On a wagon, drawn by four splendid horses, was a transparency representing the Goddess of Liberty.

A silk banner, containing a likeness of Henry Clsy, was also in the line. Then followed an array of octagonal shaped banners or lanterns, containing a variety of mottoes, among which we observed the following: "Our whole country." "A bright spot in Egypt," &c. A cavalcade brought up the rear of the ward, and thus they passed along in the great moving panorama. FOURTH WARD.

FIFTH WARD. Band.
The Goddess of Liberty on a large banner was scree at the head of this ward; the motto, "Victory will bring us Peace." Then came another banner informing the spectators that Pendleton, the right-hand supporter of Vallardisham and McClellan, said "Thank God, I never voted a man or a dollar to help this war."
This motto doubtless made a deep impression on the mirds of thinking people This motto doubtless made a deep impression on the minds of thinking people.

Another banner made the following announcement: "If the Locofoco who offered \$2.26 for a gold dollar will apply, he can have it for \$1.90.

A wagon drawn by horses, having thereon a profusion of American flags, contained the following motto: "The Union, one and indivisible."

Then came another fancy banner, with a big 5, apneuncing "The Fifth ward is coming."

Another wascon soon came to yley. It had as its Another wagon soon came to view. It had on its ront a large transparency of President Lincoln. On the bottom part of the picture was the following notto, that may be considered a pretty clever play upon words: upon words:
"A fair type of a noble form that no rebellious Age can knock into Pi—Stick and rule." The wagon contained a printing press, the men at work. The document distributed from this grand

PRINTERS' TRACTS, NO. 1. "In Union there is strength."
"No 'rats' of any 'Age' for Sheriff."
"Stand by the Union." The time has come."-Lincoln. "We don't want your negroes, or your horses, or anything you have. We want and will have a just obedience to the laws of the United States."—Shernan.
"This rebellion can only be terminated by hard ighting."—Meade.

"Let us be men, and fight it out."—Sherman.
"This Union must be preserved. This rebellion is tottering while I speak."—Hooker.

"I, Philip Kearney, an old soldier, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat. We ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy, and take Richmond. And, in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason." "Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this rebellion cannot be crushed!"—Burnside.
"The greatest victory of the rebels will be to defeat the Union party at the coming election."—Lo-"The United States does, and must assert its authority."—Sherman.
"We can only sustain the Government by steady

"We can only sustain the Government by steady and unswerving prosecution of the war."—Dia; "Nothing will sustain the Union and its Government but the successes of Grant, Sherman, Farragut. and Sheridan."—Wool.
"To compromise with traitors is to betray our patriot dead."
"War is cruelty; and those who brought war on compromise with the cruses and maledictions." our country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out."—Sherman.

"The end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves."—Grant.

"The above mottoes were also displayed in a variety of colors on lanterns and banners carried by the dele-gations from the several precincts. A cavalcade brought up the rear of this division. THIRD GRAND DIVISION. This division, comprising the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth wards, formed on Eighteenth street, below Walnut, under the direction of Marshals David B. Beitler, Frank S. Johnson, and

other warnayy, are in
atiful speciwas: "Our

fer were the
carrying a
of the State

Marshals David B. Bellier, Trank S. Johnson, and
Samuel Henderson.

After forming in line, the Sixth ward in the van
and the Tenth bringing up the rear, the division
marched in good order, every man carrying a lantern
or transparency, to Market street, the right restling
on Broad street and the left extending nearly to
was carried a large transparency, bearing upon its ioners." on Broad street and the left extending nearly to Nineteenth. Prominent in the front of this division was carried a large transparency, bearing upon its front a well-executed painting of the Goddess of Peace and the Goddess of Liberty. The eyes of the warlike deity were of raven hue, and seemed flashing fire alike upon the enemies of our country at flome and abroad. Her dishevelled hair and unbound garments floating in the wind were emblamatic of the truth now so firm ly impressed upon the hearts of loyal men, that all things, even female adorminent; must give way to the wants of our country. In her hand this spirited figure bore fire-brands, the glare of which intensified the look of stermess upon features which were sternly triumphant, as in a necessary evil; well executed, that she had been obliged to let loose the dogs of war. The Goddess of Peace, at her side, held an olive, ready, to profier reconciliation as soon as submission should be made. By the side of this painting was the appropriate inscription—"Victory gives us peace." On another side of this transparency was written, "When slavery becomes common industry sinks into disgrace." On another side the following extract from Bayard Taylor's etirring lines on "The Chicago Surrender" were inscribed:
"Whet' hots the white flag when our triumph is night." riding two animals; one a stubborn mule, labelled "Peace," and the other a spirited war charger. Is so inevitable that further remark is entirely unnecessary. The other picture represents a soldier, wounded, who, in view of the success of the advocates for peace when there is no peace, exclains, in the agony of his heart, "I have fought in vain."

The other picture is comical. It places McClellan in a boat, labelled "Salt river;" he affects a smile, and says to several soldiers standing on the stream, "Come, oh, come with me, the moon is stream, "Come, oh, come with me, the moon is stream," Come, oh, come with me, the moon is beaming." The soldiers, laughing, reply: "We don't see it!"

At an early hour in the evening the Union Campaign Club, of Camden, New Jersey, with banners riving and music playing, arrived in the city. They numbered about tive hundred. Their position should have been in the 7th Division, but owing to the dense along the mass of human beings, horses, wagons, &c, it was a hopeless task to find the precise spot, without making a circuit of several miles. Therefore, to obviate the difficulty, a position was assigned the Jersey delegation in the 1st Division. They came in the following order:

CAVALCADE, ONE HUNDRED STRONG.

Band:

Banner—Union; Campaign Club of Oamden; Lincoln, Johnson, and Starr. This club had with them

hand nor to the left. The milky hue of the beast was in very proper accordance to the white-livered nature of his disposition. The occupants of the chariot pulled by the ill-matched pair were scarcely less unlike in their personal appearance. "Litcharlot pulled by the ill-matched pair were scarcely less unlike in their personal appearance. "Little Mac." who was among the team, stood up in the iront of the vehicle with a very warlike aspect, and, brandishing a broad-sword, saying to his "Vice," "I say, Pen, that old war horse won? tgee." The Ohio patriot was seated behind McClellan, with his back turned to him. His face was much elongated, and he seemed very disconsolate, as if thinking himself decidedly out of place in such company. From his lips issued the laconic expression, "Mum's the word." An inscription on this transparency very appropriately said, "No weak planks in the Union platform." platform."

By another design McClellan was represented as upon a gunboat at Harrison's Landing. On the shore was his army, exclaiming to him, "They are retreating; let us on to Richmond," to which the young Napoleon replies, "Gentlemen, I propose to surrender, and make the best terms we can."

An officer answered this by saying, "Surrender! no, we have whipped them, and can take their capital."

no, we have whipped them, and tak take their capital."

A painting in colors of Lincoln and Johnson, with a representation of the Goddess of Liberty between them, attracted some attention.

"The Mudsill of the North" was represented as a stalwart mechanic; the sleeves of his shirt were rolled up to his shoulder, and exhibited a brawny arm that might well bring terror to the head of any foe to the Union. One of his hands rested upon an anvil—the emblem of his craft—the other upon the curly pate of a little "mudsill." And the mechanic bore no evidence of being ashamed of his position as laborer in one of the great workshops of the nation. This transparency bore also the names of "Our Peace Commissioners—Grant, Sherman, Meade, Peace Commissioners—Grant, Sherman, Meade Butler, Farragut, and Sheridan," Sherman's Butler, Farragut, and Sheridan," Sherman's words to the authorities of Atlanta: "I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will conduct the war purely with a view to perfect and early success."

Quite a remarkable feature in this division was a lot of square banners, bearing upon them the names of the States composing the Union—"wayward sisters" and all.

A picture, entitled "The fruits of compromise," represented a one-legged Union soldier shering.

represented a one-legged Union soldier shaking hands with a well-to do butternut, over a tombstone inscribed "To the memory of our departed heroes;" and by their side stood Liberty, weeping over the spectacle.
This transparency told us that "Old Reliance (10th Ward) was good for 1200 majority."
A banner, bearing a portrait of the Sage of Ashlend, had for its inscription, "The champion of American industry."
A picture of a pair of boots and source with the American industry."
A picture of a pair of boots and spurs, with the motto "All that will be left. of Little Mac in November," occasioned considerable amusement.

A large balloon transparency, of a spheroidal shape, bore the names of the President and our military and naval heroes. It was placed in a wagon, and was kept continually revolving.

Some small, triangular, parti-colored lanterns, bearing the names of the Union nominees for President and Vice President, borne by a portion of the division, were generally considered more attractive ident and Vice President, borne by a portion of the division, were generally considered more attractive than the more ordinary Chinese transparencies, and excited much attention, as somewhat of a novelty. The "On to Richmond" movement of the Democratic general was illustrated by a painting of Little (very little) Mac seated on a very lean nag, with his face to its tail. The Young Napoleon was looking longingly toward Richmond, but his steed was bearing him swiftly in the opposite direction, to a place of safety in the National capital. Besides these emblematic transparencies, upon humble bits of canvas were printed mottoes of varied and motley characters. These, like the more pretentious ey characters. These, like the more protention paintings, expressed all kinds of patriotic senti-ment, whether of "tragedy, comedy, history, pasto-ral, pastoral-comical, historical-comical, (tragical-historical, tragical-comical, historical-pastoral,) scene individual, or poem unlimited." From these we extract the following as expressing the sense of the parading needle. the parading people:
"A vote given for McClellan is a vote given for repudiation of the National debt and depredation

broad."
"No compromise with traitors."
"No party but our country."
"The Tenth ward is coming for big Abe."
"Abe is able to save the Union."
"Little Mac's on the White House track,'
But Lincoln's ahead of him, alack."
"The Seventh is coming."
"O'Neill and Watt." Lincoln and Johnson, the choice of the loyal

double and triple rows of those both sitting and standing. Men and women sat on each others' laps in perfect confidence in one another's powers of endurance, and children of all sizes, (like papers of pins) were stuck in and around, according to taste or necessity. And as these cars gilded by, the very horses entering into the fun and the excitement of the thing, and the drivers in the highest state of hilarity and allability, the scenes where the wards were collective, and are all creating that iople."
"Lincoln, Johnson, and Liberty."
"How are you, Gunboat Galena."
"Will a soldier vote for the Democratic party?"
"Lincoln, the champion of our Union."
"Ninth good for 300 in spite of gas works and all For President, Abraham Lincoln; for Vice President, Andrew Johnson."
"Sixth precinct, Seventh ward, good for 200 ma ority."
"Who tried to rob the soldier of his vote? The In these localities whose wards were being represented at the Broad street rendezvous, the streets were aglare with thousands of lights. Some of the streets which for the year round are among the quietest and least excited in the city, were ablaze with gas and enthusiasm. Whole squares were lighted up. Along Green and Mt. Vernon streets rows of houses were illuminated from the threshold to the roof-ledge. Over sidewalks and the green lots (where the chirping insects which make night musical must have wondered what on earth was the matter) was shed a mellow splendor which: emocratic party."
"Who gave the soldier the right to vote? The National Union party."
"No armistice with treason." "The army asks that those left at home put down "The army asks that those left at home put down the traitors."

"Death to Copperheads."

"The North and the South can never live at peace with each other except as one in aton."—Grant.

"Seventh ward good for 1,000 majority for Lincoln and Johnson."

"Patched and Little?"

ing and organizing became each moment more brilliant and vivid. Far up Broad street, and away to the hills beyond, the spirit of excitement glowed. In these localities whose wards were being repre-

tending for many a rod, gave to the silent and re-

cession had already passed an air of unreality and enchantment which was far from being detracted from by the unscrupulous display of rich furniture and gala dresses. In many of the parlors, drawing rooms, and bouldoirs the chandeliers were draped with silk flags, and wreathed about with unique cevices from red, and white, and blue flowers. From almost every window, whenever portions of the pared.

every window, whenever portions of the parade came in sight, handkerchiefs and flags streamed, and shouts whose hearseness had a leaven of female sweetness in it, encouraged the ranks to proceed

sweetness in it, encouraged the ranks to proceed still more exultingly upon their way. "Rally round the fiag, boys." is a favorite tune with plane-players, as well as with brass bands, and, accordingly, from many a window rang out the exciting strains of "Rally round the fiag, boys," sung by a plane-accompanied chorus, whose dimensions were suggestive of all the opera-choruses in the world put together, and whose reiterated endeavors seemed all the more herculcan, because, as they died away, the still small voice of the piane peoming meskly after seemed very still and small indeed. Indeed, the neighborhood that surrounded the depot of the Fifth division and the crowds which cheered and accompanied its progress were among the most ani-

and the light and the music seem to grow up and to be inseparably connected with one another. The converging bands approach nearer and mearer. Each reachts its position. Broad street, an immense sheet of quive ing flame before, becomes brighter and brighter as the arrivals become more frequent. The jostling torches and transparencies seem to rise and fall like the billows of the ocean. The echoing swells of music salute the arrivals.

The echoing swells of music salute the ear; another rolling sea of sound; marshals gallop hithe

other foiling sea of sound; marshals gallop hither and thither; the people sway and shout; the ranks advance, and as this magnificent portion of the parade advances, whilst at distant points of the converging avenues other glittering fragments are discorned; the whole dazzling, bewildering, stupendous array, seems to set itself to martial music, and to sing in loudly reverberating tones:

"Pibroch of Donnil Dhu, Pibroch of Donnil, Wake thy wild voice anew, Summon Clan Cennil."

Come away, come away, Hark to the summons!

Come in your war arra-Gentles and Commons

The Fifth division was to take up its position on arch street, east of Broad street. This vicinity being

Arch street, east of Froat street. This vicinity being the position of other divisions as well, was in a state of indescribe ble and almost inextricable confusion. To give some idea of the dimensions of the Fifth division, it will be well to bear in mind that its length,

vision, it will be well to bear in mind that its length, when in a compact body and ready for marching, extended down Arch street, from Broad to, Thirteenth, and up Thirteenth to Coates. Throughout that whole extent of Arch and Thirteenth streets, the line was bristling with light and allve with music, was girt in with crowds which rendered the side walks almost impassable, and was vociferously cheered from hundreds of illuminated windows. The transparencies and mottoes were most conspictously placed and carried, and were hailed with cheers, which went off like volleys of musketry.

country owes her Independence to Washington, her preservation to Lincoln." In the Fourteenth ward,

likewise, a transparency represented a train of cars at full speed, and which derived a mighty signifi-

ance, from one of the cars being denoted the 'Peace' and the other the "War" car.

Among the mottoes of the Fliteenth ward were "Northern Progression opposed to Southern Tyranny;" "Every vote cast by Pendleton in Congress was against the Government and against the soldier;" "The Union line starts Early—keep from under the wheels;" "Soldiers, the Copperheads voted against giving you the right of auffrage;" "Lee superseded by McClellan;" "The spirit of the age;" "There are but two parties, those who support and encourage the rebels and

TWENTIETH WARD.

The Twentieth ward had a fine display of cavalry, and its tri-colored torches made a very beautiful and brilliant appearance. Among the mottoes occurred "Our country, one and undivided;" "We're good for seven hundred majority;" "God Grant Guns and Gunboats;" "Union, now and forever;" "Abraham Lincoln, an honest man! the people demand his re-election;" "Ours is the true and only flag forever;" "The Government must be preserved or Heaven will weep and traitors laugh aloud as liberty, truth, and justice are swept from the land." Among the transparencies was a representation of

ilberty, truth, and justice are swept from the land."

Among the transparencies was a representation of
the Union tree, underneath whose branches, representing the various States, are the lines:

"Yes, I will spare that tree,
Nor touch a single bough;
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

TWENTIETH WARD.

ketry.

other rolling sea of sound; marshals gallo

was the matter) was shed a mellow spler

"Patchell and Little."
"Free speech, free pres triots, and the cannon's mouth for traitors."
"Let us have faith in the belief that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."—Abraham Lincoln. "A free ballot for patriots, a free fight for trai-"To whom it may concern: 'McClellan's election is the only hope for Southern independence.'—
Charleston Mercury."

In the array of the Third Grand Division was a large number of horsemen, who made quite a pleasing relief to the eye as it wandered over the immense army of footmen. There were wagons, too, filled, in which were placed the large transparencies.

Roman candles and red and him lights was seen

Roman candles and red and blue lights were con-tinually let off as the division moved on, making quite an imposing display of fireworks. FOURTH GRAND DIVISION. MARSHALS. F. A. Koons, A. B. Sloanaker,

ION E. WAINWRIGHT, ADAM WARTHMAN.
This division of the parade was composed of large deputations from the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, ixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteen wards. The Union men from these out in immense numbers, and made a most imposing

This ward was headed by a cavalcade of thirty-five mounted men, representing each State in the Union and accompanied by two army buglers, after which came the Bridesburg brass band, discoursing which came the Bridesburg brass band, discoursing excellent music. Then came a large body of Union men of the ward on foot, bearing torches, banners, and lanterns. Several handsomely-painted transparencies of large size, borne on wagons, were also interspersed throughout the line. The largest and handsomest of these was an immense square lantern, bearing upon the front portraits of Lincoln and Johnson, and on the rear a representation of a huge bombshell in the act of exploding and blowing to pieces a number of copperhead snakes. This ward made a fine display. Then came a large representation from the Union League of Lansdale, Montgomery county, carrying appropriate lanterns. TWELFTH WARD.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Twelfth ward delegation came next, commencing with a grand cavalcade of seventy horsemen, headed by S. A. Wurtz, ES(... Marshal. The pedestrian representation from this ward was very large, and the lanterns carried by them were very handsome. Among the remarkable transparencies we noticed the following: One very finely painted lantern, presented by the young men of the ward, bore upon its front large medallion portraits of Grant, Meade, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut, and Hooker, labelled, "Our peace commissioners." Another handsome transparency, presented by Mr. R. S. Smith, scenic artist of the Chestnut-street Theatre, represented President Lincoln bearing the American standard in the midst of a Theatre, represented President Lincoln bearing the American standard in the midst of a group of patriots. Some characteristic mottoes were exhibited, such as: "Uncle Abe, the farmer's friend;" "Our country above party;" "No room for traitors in the Union;" "Victory always brings peace;" "Maine has spoken;" "Thanks to our brave soldiers." An eagle was painted on one lantern with the motto: "No white feathers in this bird." The following slightly sareastic sentiment was also blazoned in large colored letters: "Why didn't the Republicans numinate a Julius Casar; Well, I expect Julius Casars are scarce."

The German Union Club of the Twelfth ward turned out four hundred strong, and made an excellent dieplay. They were accompanied by Myers' brass band, and had a handsome oil portrait of President Lincoln, beautifully draped and filuminated, mounted on a car.

nounted on a car. THIRTEENTH WARD. The large deputation from the Thirteenth ward was headed by William Palmer, Esq., marshal, and a cavalcade numbering at least one hundred. Bayley's Independent Brass Band afforded fine and ina cavalcade numbering at least one hundred. Bayley's Independent Brass Band afforded fine and inspiriting strains of martial music to this portion of the parade. The lanterns and transparencies exhibited were numerous, large, and handsome. One excellent painting represented a ten-pin alley, Lincoln having just thrown a ball marked "Maine," which has knocked the pins into confusion, and crushed a copperhead snake in its course along the alley. He is just in the act of throwing one labelled "Pennsylvania." Little Mac, in affright, is at the rear end of the alley, and Pendleton, who is keeping the score, cries out, "There's no use setting up the pins, Mac; Lincoln has won the game." On this lantern was also the motto, "The rebs have made a free fight because Lincoln was elected by a free ballot." Portraits of Lincoln, Johnson, Farragut, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan were also borne in the procession. A spirited picture of McClellan riding à la cirque, a horse and a jackass labelled "peace" and "war," had for its motto "Mac's last change of base."

The two following mottoes were on one of the lanterns: "If I cannot occupy the chair at the White House, let me fall back on \$6,000 a year.—
Little Mac." "Thank God, I have never voted a dollar or a man to carry on the war.—Pendleton." SIXTEENTH WARD. The Sixteenth was led off by John G. Clothler.

Esq., marshal, accompanied by a splendid caval-cade numbering some seventy-five mounted men. A large revolving globe was next in position, fol-lowed by lanterns inscribed severally, "Sheridan awoke Early;" "Our country; those who don't like it may move out." The delegation was large and enthusiastic. spirit of the age;" "There are but two parties, those who support and encourage the rebels, and those who oppose them;" "Ohange of base from Richmond to Chicago;" "The Republic shall live—Rebellicn shall die;" "If you want peace vote for Lincoln and Johnson;" "Grant's beverage for traitors—Meade;" "A little Grant for a large victory;" "Our God, our flag, and "Liberty;" "McClellan, the pet of Joff-Davis;" "The time has come" (Lincoln;) "Let us be men and fight it out" (Sherman;) "A conquered peacewill be lasting;" Among the transparencies in this ward was one representing Mr. Lincoln holding a lilliputian McClellan on the palm of his hand and exclaiming, "This reminds me of a little joke." SEVENTEENTH WARD. Mr. James McManus officiated as marshall Mr. James McManus officiated as marshal. Upon a large wagon a large transparency was borne representing an arch, upon each stone of which was printed the name of a State. On the reverse side was a painting of the ship of State, bravely sailing over an angry sea. The principal mottees on the transparency were, "A free ballot for patriots, a free fight for traitors. Another had a picture of a cannon marked "Our peace commissioners."

about 1,500 men, including a large cavalcade, under the direction of Jos. R. Dyc. A large bell was in this procession. It was rung at intervals, its deep tones distributing themselves great distances. A transparency followed which exhorted all to "Keep step to the music of the Union." A painted ship followed this, with the motto curving round it: "A Lincoln, the pilot who carried the ship through the storm." EIGHTEENTH WARD, An immense boat, called "The Conqueror," was set upon wheels and drawn by thirty-six horses. The crew was aboard, all at their posts ready for duty. A crew served a gun in the stern. Everyminute its hollow boom vied in the volume of its sound with the great toesin that was ringing cheerily in the ranks of the ward ahead. This "feature," for it really was one, was an object of general attention. A transparency remarked, "To be or George B., that's the question." But it was the groteque representations of political matters that deserve particular attention.

McCilellan, with fierce mustachoes, great boots reaching to his waist, and a pair of spiked cartwheels (which we supposed to represent spurs) attached to his heels, was see-sawing with Pendleton. He was reared high in the air, his.oyes wore distended, his arms outspread, his cart-wheeled heels at acute angles to his body. His mouth was opened with the cry "Give me a little more plank". This Pendleton was trying to do, but at the risk of knock-An immense boat, called "The Conqueror." was And I'll protect it now."

TWENTY FIRST WARD.

Among the shining ranks of the Twenty-first ward were the metioes: "Union and Liberty forever;" "Abraham Lincoln, the soldier's friend;" "No room for traitors;" "No white-feather policy, no slave-holding peace Democracy." The display in the Twenty-first ward by the Rising-Sun Cavalry was very fine indeed, forming one of the features of the division. It was heartly cheered, and the unbroken brilliancy with which this ward connected the Twenteth with the Twenty-fourth was greatly admired. with the cry "Give me a little more plank!" This Pendleton was trying to do, but at the risk of knocking himself and Re(!)ellan overboard, to the imminent danger of tileir boner. Another delineated a ragged newsboy who was fully impressed with Dr. Hall's principle of ventilation: He was vociferously announcing a "Rebel defeat," much to the disgust of a vacant, wizen aced man entitled "Copperhead," who says, "I don't like that kind of news," while a Union man, with a smiling face, calls upon his neighbors with, "Good! hurran for the Union!" There was also a representation of an ancient table, with legs askew, planks at war and divided among themselves. Piece by piece it was falling; about it all there was a melanchely air of decay. On another there was inscribed, "Hearts are trumps, not spades." A cavalcade of one hundred horsemen brought up the reat.

NINETEENTH WARD.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

The Twenty-fourth ward, which completed the Fifth division; was a most handsome termination to it. The Summit House Union League and the old Kingscesing displays were varied and imposing. Among the mottoes were "No terms with traitors in arms;" "Rally 'round the flag, boys;" "That change of base won't get the soldier's vote;" "In Union there is strength;" "Our old pilot must stand by the helm four years more;" "A big thing on ice—Armist-ice!" "Our country—those that don't like tt, let them move out;" "We will join no party that will not fall in and keep step to the music of the Union;" "We hold the Weldon Railroad by a General Grant of the United States." It, is not an easy thing to imagine the whole procession upon its march. Neither the eye nor the imagination can take it in at once. But neither is it possible to comprehend at once the stupendous magnificence of this division as it stood in one compact and glowing body, ready to move at the word of command, and to press upon its exultant way when the deepmouthed bell should bray forth the note of warning. Extending, as we have before mentioned, the whole of the long distance down Arch streetto Thirtsenth, This ward presented to the public a beautiful allegory. Besides the voters—and there was a legion of them—making up the important part of its display, there was another voter, but one who deposited its leaden ballots in rebel skulls and entrenchments. It was a rival of the Pittsburg monster, but in size only, not in weight, though a train of horses pretended to have hard work in drawing it. Their

cannon and their procession represented the army in the field. Our soldier voters were intelligent, their cannon demonstrative; but though they and their cannon were together, without military ability and cunning they could do nothing successfully against the rebellion. A leader—a Grant was wanting, and his cunning strategy, his splendid combinations could not be better represented than by the ablest of all the animal kingdom—a coon! The little fellow seemed conscious of the power of his position, for he gravely sat upon his haunches, surveyed the dancing sea of light, and the swaying, gally dressed throng that lined the sidewalks as if born to rule them. He was a good Union coon, too, for as the melody of "Raily round the flag, boys," went up from a thousand throats, and cheer after cheer was wafted on the gusts of the cold north wind, from up the line and down the line his eyes sparkled and his teeth gleamed as if he too would like to raily round the flag, and with nature's own shining weapons put its enemies to flight. A cavalcade, headed by the Chestnut Hill band, closed the display. and up Thirteenth as far as Coates (and, before the division was in marching order, and the various wards made to immediately join one another in a compact whole, it extended squares and squares beyond), extending thus, through street after street, the Fifth division formed a procession of itself that would have delighted and amazed. For it was not only the numbers which were apparent. It was not only the quantity of torches, all blazing away as though they were expending their strength in every flash and twinkle; nor was it the incessant firing of rockets and roman candles, and myriad-colored

they were expending their strength in every flish and twinkle; nor was it the incessant firing of rockets and roman candles, and myriad-colored lights, which illuminated afresh the whole route, and sent stars and serpents, and rainbow-hued arches and beautiful devices of every fantastic description careering over the heads of thousands; nor was it the flags and banners, and streamers which waved from hundreds of points, and which profusely decorated every carriage and vehicle of whatever nature that appeared in this division; neither was it the music, swelling up as if it knew what it was being executed for, and rejoiced in the knowledge that the bands and instruments were so numerous, and followed each other in such quick succession that one tune scarcely died away ere another came capering in its, rear; neither was it that the motioes and transparencies were all illuminated to the last degree of brilliancy, and held aloft, and incessantly revolving with tireless pertinacity; neither was it simply the good feeling maintained between the different wards and divisions; it was neither of these things individually; it was not they only united which rendered this portion of the parade, in common with the others, a display at once so genial and glorious. It was the overflowing amount of pure patrictin while hervaded the breast of every man throughout, which centralized all interests for the time and amalgamated all wishes and ambitions for the moment. As each ward came up and eassed FIFTH GRAND DIVISION. MARSHALS.

JOHN GIVEN, FREDERICK G. WOLDERT, GEORGE W.

FORD.

The Fifth Grand Division, embracing the several associations of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth wards, formed on Broad street, north of Coates, and then took up its position on Arch street, east of Broad, right on Broad street. Accordingly, at an early hour in the evening the wards embraced in this division began to assemble in Broad north of Coates. The light of day had scarcely withdrawn, and the sliver of the moon scarcely began to blend with the shadows of twilight when the crowds began to pour in. At this rendezvous, it will be borne in mind, Broad and Coates streets and Ridge road intersect one another, affording quite a variety of points for the accommodation of crowds, and presenting a magnificent sweep for the eye. It is precisely the spot where the most can be made out of a display such as took place there on Saturday night. The wide stretch of streets, the long, regular, and intersecting avenues crossing each other at right angles and diagonally, and the great advantages presented for the evolution of companies, render it a splendid position, both for observation and for carrying out all arrangements necessary to a magnificent processional display. Consequently, all points available, and many which seemed scarcely capable of being made available, were seized upon—seized with a determination, too, which almost partook of ferocity, so eager and imperative was the desire to see all that could be seen of even the initial preparations for the parade in that comparatively remote part of the city. Every lamp-post became a nucleus, radiating from, and encircing which, grew crowded circles, all drawn together by the same common chords, like the thread-like lines that make up the warp and woof of the spidor's web. The curbstones were lined with human beings, who stood and clung together as thickly and rootedly as though they had budded forth from human feet sown there, and were as immovable as the awning poles MARSHALS. JOHN GIVEN, FREDERICK G. WOLDERT, GEORGE W. throughout, which centralized all interests for the time and amalgamated all wishes and ambitions for the moment. As each ward came up and passed by, it was received with fresh cheers—cheers and huzzas so hearty that one would have thought they were either the first cheers that had been given during the night, or would, at least, be the last. The Fourteenth, Fitteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth wards, comprising the Fifth Division, all received their tokens of public admiration, not only from the crowded centres by which they passed, but even in these isolated portions of the city where the tail-end of it extended. Some of the flag-staffs were so profusely ornamented with bouquets and wreaths that the perfume lingered in the air for some moments after the flowers were out of sight. And this suggested one thought to him who was inclined to suggested one thought to him who was inclined to be contemplative as the gorgeous lights, and the thrilling music, and the panting growd faded away in the distance, and the thought was that, like the perfume, the memory of the triumphs of that hour will long remain with those who participated in it, even when the events which begot it are submerged in the part in the past. SIXTH GRAND DIVISION. In consequence of the great length of the procession, and the comparative shortness of the route, part of the Fifth and the whole of the Sixth divisions obtained no place in the line formed on Broad street. But when that street, between Arch and Chestnut, had been partially cleared by the steady though

The neighboring fences and stalks were similarly packed, as tightly as they ever were with fruit or market produce. Window ledges, sign-posts, steps of public buildings, and privater readences, balconies, railings, tree boxes, carriage steps, car platforms, boxes and barrels, piles of lumber, lamp post boxes, were all turned to serve the purpose of the hour, and were made to feel the pressure of feet, the tenacity of hands and arms, and the whole burden of bodies which, tightly wedged together as they were, yet wriggled and writhed to a considerable extent. Everybody was taking, speculating, wondering, exhorting, reprimanding. Tree boxes, curbstones, and thoroughfares were alike vocal, and the local Shakspeare would have said there were tongues in the trees, brooks in the running gutters, sermons in the paving stones, and Unionism in everything. Meanwhile the cars, bearing families in equads to the different scenes of action, were momentarily rushing by, crowded to such an extent as even car conductors seldom have the privilege of witnessing. Not only were the seats so packed as to be beyond the influences of a pressing machine; not only was there no standhad been partially cleared by the sheady though narrow stream of men, and horses, and dancing lights that flowed as from a great reservoir into Nineteenth street, the divisions were formed. But the delay occasioned placed the rear of the third division far in advance, and it was not overtaken. Thus a great gap was made, and in effect two grand processions formed. This second procession, composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth wards, marched over the route prescribed as far as Sixth street, thence down Sixth to Walnut, down Walnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Arch, and up Arch to the place of dismissal. The head of this procession reached Sixth and Chestnut streets about 11.15 P. M., and the rear passed at about 12.25 A. M., thus requiring more than an hour to pass that point. Here the people were packed into a solid mass, and a channel for the passage of the great stream was formed, bounded on each side by a living wall, with a few policemen for buttresses. But we have only to do with the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards. pressing machine; not only was there no stand-ing-room within or without; not only at every cor-ner were the platforms frantically thronged until one scarcely knew whether he was on the car or not; not only were dismal and desperate endeavors made to achieve the roof of the car or to perform a symnastic miracle by forming attachment to the exterior side by the ingenious device of looping the arm around the window sash; but there were double and triple rows of those both sitting and standing. Men and women sat on each others' laps in perfect confidence in one another's powers of archer and the standing of the second seco

Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

This ward was strong in point of numbers, including a large cavalcade, a numerous body of soldiers, and a full band. The transparencies promised "500 majority for Abe and Andy;" "We will not make such a 'base' change as McClellan," &c. A ball, mounted upon a wagon, was kept rolling, ever rolling. As this division passed the headquarters of the National Union Campaign Club, hundreds of Roman candles began discharging their fire of red and blue amid a wilderness of sparks. An eagle, with wirgs outspread, decorated one of the transparencies. On a scroll appeared the motto: "No white feather in this bird." A frog, labelled Jeff Davis, was blue with his frantic efforts to attain the size of an elephant standing near by, marked Abraham Lincoln. The frog was represented as saying, "I shall be independent, and as great as you, or the Confederacy shall perish." THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

The delegation from this ward was numerous and The delegation from this ward was numerous and highly respectable, and was under the direction of Mr. John Garsed, and was made up of citizens of Frankford, Holmesburg, Bustleton, Fox Chase, and the numerous other towns and villages that dot the surface of this extensive and prosperous ward. A star of fire, called the "Star of Liberty," preceded a cavalcade of perhaps two hundred horsemen. A star of fife, called the "Star of Liberty," preceded as caralcade of perhaps two hundred horsemen. A wagon bearing illuminated muslin globes, colored, in sections of red, white, and blue, followed; and then came quite a feature of the display, another wagon, that must have been intended to represent some sylvan bower or some romantic grotto. Arches sprung from the sides and end, and intersected each other at every point and every angle all were thickless. at every point and every angle; all were thickly covered with evergreen, holly, and climbing clecovered with evergreen, holly, and climbing clematis, lightly springing up the heart sees and falling
in graceful festoons from the contre. Little flags
waved at every point, in the clear light of the
torches distributed over the structure. The
deft fingers and fine taste of the ladles was
clearly evidenced in this. Two or three little boys
were in the midst of this bower, partly hidden in its
exuberance. The torches that illuminated the
bower it was their business to keep alight. Then
came another feature—a miniature musily reprecame another feature—a miniature muslin repsentation of a monitor, with turret revolving, po sentation of a monitor, with turret revolving, ports opened, and guns peeping out menacingly. The turret was covered over with inscriptions of a character in keeping with the object of the turret and the hard knocks its original had received. "This is the way to peace," was one; "Abraham Lincoln and the Union," another; "Jeff can break the law, but not this," another. The delegation from Fox Chase carried a banner trimmed with evergreen, but the inscription was not legible, because of the dark-ness. The Union League Campaign Club was out in force, and among those who willingly and patiently travelled over the long, rough, cobble-stoned route, we recognized some of the most respectable residents of the town. The ward, therefore, in a great partrural, made a display that rivalled that of any of her city sisters. The numbers were a publication in advance of an overpowering Union vote in the ward.

Fifth division and the crowds which cheered and accompanied its progress were among the most ant-mated of the whole affair. And whilst in private houses and in "quiet" streets enthusiasm was working itself up above blood heat, the Fifth division, embracing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Tw THE TWENTY-FIFTH WARD. This ward did not come under our observation. If it was present at the formation on Broad street, it must have become detached during the confusion, and departed for home. SEVENTH GRAND DIVISION.

MARSHAL. WILLIAM B. MANN.
This division, though the smallest, made a very This division, though the smallest, made a very creditable display, and was much admired. It was the grandrear guard of the parade, and to it was assigned the duty of seeing that our line was not interfered with or the good order of the evening disturbed by lawless bands of men and boys, whose occupation for the last few weeks seems to have been nothing but attacking the Republican Invincibles and other Union associations on their way to public meetings. meetings.

The division was composed of the Twenty-sixth and detachments of fifteen or twenty men from the strongest wards in the city. Col. Wm. B. Mann acted as chief marshal, assisted by a large number

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD-MARSHAL, JAS. BLAYLER. This ward was preceded by the Cardington Military Band, followed by a cavalcade of two hundred men, who made a very creditable appearance. Following these was a large wagon bearing a transparency, on which was painted portraits of Lincoln and Johnson, and the inscriptions, "We are coming, Father Abraham, with 500 majority."
"We are after the left wing of Lee's army—the Copperheads." Copperheads." "The Twenty sixth ward, the infant of the city, is one of Old Abe's children."
Other banners were carried by the club with such inscriptions as the following:
"We are good for 500 majority for Honest Abe and Fearless Andy."
"The city's infant (Twenty-sixth ward) will be of Lincoln's little jokers, Grant, Meade, Sherman and Sheridan." "Lincoln considers the Union too good a joke to Hundreds of flags and lanterns, with the names o the nominees and various mottoes, were carried also.
Following the Twenty-sixth ward came the various detachments of picked men, and they also made a very creditable appearance. The best of order prevailed along the whole route, and the rear guard were as free from molestation as any other part o

THREATENED DISTURBANCE ON PARADE.

On the passage up Third street an incident occurred which might have precipitated a disturbance had it not been for the spirit of good order pervading the ranks. Near the office of the Sunday Mercury a person costumed in soldier clothes for the purpose of mischief suddenly emerged from a dark place into the ranks of the soldiers, with a pocket full of stones, and on approaching the office of the Mercury threw one of them and broke a window. This wretched mischiefmaker was, we are glad to say, unknown to any of the soldiers. His example met with no applause or excouragement, and the culprit, as soon as possible.

with cheers, which went off like volleys of musketry.

The Fourteenth ward headed the Fifth division, and was followed by the Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty first, and Twenty-fourth wards, in order. In the Fourteenth ward, one of the transparencies represented a cannon, underneath which was placed the suggestive title, "Our Generals' speaking-trumpet." Among the mottoes were—"Our cause it is just, in God is our trust;" Vote for Lincoln and honorable Peace—vote for McClellan and an Armistice;" "The Union; we love it for the glorious memories of the past, and the still more glorious hopes for the future;" "Soldiers in War, Freemen in Peace, we vote for Lincoln;" The soldier is every patriot's friend;" "No Copperheads need apply;" "The people's choice, Abraham Lincoln;" "Preserve our country;" "No Surrender;" "Our whole country;" "Our Northern mudsills are conquering Peace at Atlanta and Richmond;" "Our country owes her Independence to Washington, her the soldiers. His example met with no applause or excours gement, and the culprit, as soon as possible, sneaked out of the procession, and ran up Harmony court before his neighbors had time either to suspect or punish him. This sinister incitement to disturbance failed of its object, and the office of the Mercwy was passed unharmed and unmartyred. Its proprietors have offered \$1,000 for the detection of the stone-thrower. We have a moral certainty that no offence was given from the ranks of the parade; and it may be interesting to state that we have authentic vouchers for these facts in our possession. From what cause, it is state that we have authentic vouchers for these facts in our possession. From what cause, it is impossible to say, the *Mercury* yesterday published an atroctous canard to the effect that Grant's army had been driven from Richmond, and Birney's corps cut to pieces. Now, it is curious that a soldier in Birney's corps, whose card we have now in our possession, testifies to the facts we have given. FIREWORKS.

The piece of fireworks fired off in Independence Square at the conclusion of the Union meeting was Square at the conclusion of the Union meeting was a most elaborate pyrotechnic display. It was a series of pyric fires changing to all the colors of the rainbow and the brilliancy of the sun, revolving with great velocity, or shooting forth with volcanic power myriads of red, white, and blue fires. In the midst of all this, a pyrotechnic Goddess of Liberty appeared, robed in crimson and blue, and then, after a flight of rockets and the explosion of bombs, the mottoes appeared, and thus we read in letters of silver fiame, "Lincoln, Johnson, and Union"—Peace through Victory." The display was meritorious in every respect, and received the universal applause of more than fifty thousand spectators.

AN ORIGINAL PORM, AN ORIGINAL POEM, whiteh for the occasion by Miss LAURA L. REES, of this city, and received with rapturous appleause by the mass meeting (Union), as it was gracefully and eloquently recited by Colonel William H. Maurice, in Independence Square, on Saturday evening, October 8, 1861. October 8, 1864 : OUR UNION.

OUR UNION.

Our Union is a massive arch,
Of stones of beauty rare,
But, strangely, one by one they fell—
Decay was slumbering there.
On some fair stones a blight was seen—
A dark, portenious stain—
That told corruption was within,
Spreading its fearful bane.
But there were few unsullied stenes,
Whose bases, firm and sure,
Upbeld, in triumph, still the arch
With beauty fair and pure
And one of these, the Keystone white,
Retained its ancient place;
For o'er its smooth and polished front
No mildewed blight we trace.
Oh! may it thus forever stay,
Supporting, with its might,
The temple that our fathers reared—
The arch of truth and right.
Oh! ye who love our Keystone State,
Let patriotic fire.
Burn in your hearts, like vestal flames,
And noble deeds inspire. And noble deeds inspire.

See! the bright sunbeams shine upon the past, Enlightening still the gloom that's o'er it cast; When memory pictures up the glorious time, When freedom bursted into radiant prime; When the old state house bell rang forth the glee, In choral loud, America is free!

There, 'neath the trees that itill its precincts shade, Where oft our fathers musingly have strayed; Where first resounded on the summer air. The welcome jubilant to the listeners there. There freemen met but few short days ago, to Join their willing hands against the foe. Then glad huzase again resounded clear, And eloquent orations charmed the car. What hallowed memories, lingering still, we trace! The loved. 'Old State House! '-consecrated place! Ob! ne'er may Vandal, hands disturb thy form, Norshatter thee with four lebellion's storm!

Still may our lag wave high above thy dome, A sacred ensign o'er a nation's home!

Then on, ye braye and noble patriots—on! A sured ensign o'er a nation's home!

Then on, ye brave and noble patriots—on!

Your path's as glorious as the golden sun.

The gaze of nations rest upon you now.

Oh! tose no laurel from each manly brow.

Pave—save our country from destroying bands

Who'd stain its pureness with their hackened

Tis yours, oh! sons of our beloved State,

To ald this cause, divinely just and great.

The blood of brothers calleth you to ries:

Their spirit voices murmur from the skies.

Then rise! Let yours the glory be.

With Goal above, yours the victory:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864. to the friends of the soldier in EVERY COUNTY. UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 110 Shestnut Street.—Our friends in every county and disrict 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 reginents of the State. County Committees should also prepare and send

with the Commissions their several county tickets, or send a special agent with the Commissions to carry

The Union Triumph in Philadelphia. Nothing that we can say can add to the force to the tremendous revelations of the vast Union celebration of Saturday night Never before was such a procession seen in Philadelphia; never were loyal principles and loyal men welcomed with more enthusiasm. If anything were needed to prove the unparalleled popularity of the President, it could be no longer doubted by those who heard the uninterrupted cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN given along the entire route by hundreds of thousands of our citizens. Those who knew the most of the patriotism of the city found the reality far greater than their hopes, and if Pennsylvania will do half as well as Philadelphia is sure to do to-morrow, her Union majority will be an example and an inspiration to every State in the North. To-morrow is a day fraught with blessing or care to the future of the American people. God knowe the right is on our side, and we firmly believe the Providence that has guided the nation for eighty years will not desert it now, or in

the dangerous future. A Despatch from the President. Certain Copperhead papers published vesterday vague reports of defeat to Gen. GRANT and the retreat of the whole army. This malicious, shameful falsehood, insulting our soldiers and the common sense of the country, scarcely needed denial. As it is, the President has given it emphatic contradiction in the following plainly-worded telegram. How low must the party have fallen which seeks to make political capital out of a lie which, had it been believed, would have turned the national thanks-

giving into mourning! WASHINGTON, Oct. 9-5.20 P. M. To Gen. Simon Cameron, Philadelphia: There is absolutely no news here from the Army of the Potomac not published in Stanton's bulletin of yesterday and before. The line is open, and mere business despatches are passing over it. Have no alarm on bogus despatches.

It will be noticed that the official gazette of Mr. STANTON is one day later than the despatch of the seventh, which gives an account of the repulse of KAUTZ. It is evident that the enemy, by a desperate effort of their combined forces, repulsed a part of our line, but gained no permanent advantage. We betray no confidence when we say that the fall of Richmond is considered certain by GRANT himself, and that nothing the enemy can do will cause him to relax his hold. They may obtain a partial success at isolated points, but cannot prevent the slow but irresistible advance of the whole army.

The President's despatch is dated 5 P. M., yesterday, and its emphatic words will be read with renewed joy.

Hon. Leonard Myers, candidate for Congress from the Third district, has no ordinary claim upon the confidence of his constituents, for his action in the last House was worthy of a Representative of Pennsylvania. When the bill to compensate the State for the extraordinary expense she incurred in the repulse of the rebel invasion was on the point of defeat, it is well known that Mr. Myers, by his energy and promptness, secured its passage in the House. Always true to Pennsylvania, and faithful to the Union, he must go back to Congress with a triumphant majority.

Many of the friends of the Union have been active in Western Pennsylvania, and if we lose any counties that should have been won it will not be from any lack of energy in those gentlemen. Governor CURTIN, though ill, has set a noble example. DANIEL S. DICKINSON has given Pennsylvania invaluable aid. Such Democrats as DANIEL DOUGHERTY, WM. M. HEISTER, JOHN CESSNA, THOMAS FITZGE-RALD, and Judge Shannon, have worked faithfully in the western counties, and the enthusiasm of the people for the past two weeks has grown greater day by day. We predict a grand victory for the Union in the Keystone State to-morrow.

Our friends throughout the State, and especially in the towns, are requested to send us by telegraph, on Tuesday evening, the results of the election in their county or district. The expenses will be paid by this office. We would suggest that, as far as possible, the despatch would give the returns as compared with last year, and the estimated loss or gain.

THERE is a rumor in circulation to the effect that Gen. McClellan has entered the army as a private soldier. Perhaps the authority for this statement is his former declaration that, if he could not lead his. men, he would share their fate on the field.

Gen. McClellan has had a photograph taken recently. This seemed to be his particular business when in command of the army, and now that he is at leisure, we might have him in some new "posi-A COPPERHEAD correspondent suggests that it would be well to reduce expenses by

A CORRESPONDENT desires to know i

removing unnecessary officers. Is this intended for McClellan? It is hardly necessary to have a gentleman in Orange, at a salary of a major general, to make speeches. THE CANVASS for Mr. JOHN M. BUTLER

progresses well, and the chances are in favor of his election. Let every Union ritten for the occasion by Miss LAURA L. REES, of | man in his district do his best to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9. REBEL DESIGNS IN THE SHENANDOAH VAL-LEY-A REBEL RESERVE CORPS IN VIR-GINIA OF, 15,000 MEN. A Richmond letter in the Charleston Courier o the 3d inst. says that "Longstreet relieves Early, and unless the enemy's force be really 50,000 veterans we shall yet get a good account from the Val ley," [and that 15,000 reserves, already brigaded in Virginia, are to be called out. Information received to-night states that General SHERIDAN'S army on Friday was still at Harrisonburg, and was regularly receiving supplies from Martinsburg. The intervening country is danger-

ously infested with guerillas. THE 19TH ARMY CORPS. Major General Emony, the commander of the 19th Army Corps, has written an official letter, overing General Sheridan's despatch and the etter of Major General WRIGHT, of the 6th Corps. n testimony of the good behavior of the 19th at the ate battle of Opequan and Winchester, in the Shenandoah. This has been done in order to correct a nisrepresentation concerning that corps, it having been stated in effect that, through some misconcer donof orders on the part of Gen. EMORY, the corps was delayed at least two hours in coming up, thereby rendering the successes at the Opequar ess complete than they otherwise would have been-To this General WRIGHT says there is not the slightest doubt that the command passed the trains and moved forward through the defiles by which the battle-ground was reached as rapidly as infantry could be moved. General EMORY says the 19th Corps bore the brunt of the battle, as its losses in killed and wounded will show, and held the advanced position it had gained under a severe fire of artillery and infantry during the day, and when the final change was ordered it advanced with the line and drove the enemy from its front.

THE WAR.

A VICTORY BEFORE RICHMOND

The Enemy Repulsed by Birney and Kautz.

BUTLER PURSUES THEM TO THEIR IN-NER ENTRENCHMENTS.

A REBEL LOSS OF ONE THOUSAND THE REBEL GENERAL GREGG KILLED

GRANT LARGELY REINFORCED.

REBEL FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF ALABAMA.

Renewed Bombardment of Charleston.

New Conscription Urged by the Governor. GENERAL STONEMAN EXCHANGED

MOSEBY RAIDING IN MARYLAND.

HE CROSSES 500 MEN AT POOLESVILLE,

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PERMISE OF THE PEREL ATTACK-THE ENERGY DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSS BY BIRNEY-TO HIS INNER ENTRENCHMENTS-THE REBEL GENERAL GREGG KILLED-THE ENEMY'S LOSS ONE THOUSAND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8-12 o'clock M. This Department has received the following re ports of the enemy's assault yesterday upon Gen. Butler's line, their subsequent repulse, and Gen. Birney's brilliant action, driving the enemy to their inner line of entrenchments around Richmond. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,

6.30 P. M., Oct. 7, 1884 Lieutenant General U.S. Grant: At 6.20 P. M., the enemy, having moved Fields and Hoke's divisions from the left, at Chapin's farm around to our right, at Darbytown road, attacked with spirit General Kautz's cavalry in the entrenchnents, and drove him back, with small loss of men, but with the loss of his artillery. The enemy suffered very considerable loss in this

The enemy then swept down the entrenchment towards Birney, who, having thrown back his right, waited their assault and repulsed it with a heavy less on the part of the enemy. The enemy, in the meantime, advanced towards Newmarket, but were met by a force at the signal tower at 3 P. M. I took the offensive, sending Birney with two divi-

sions up the Darbytown road. The enemy has retreated as he advanced, and Birney has reached and occupied the entrenchments which the enemy ook from Kautz, and were fortifying for themselves. Our loss has been small; not one-eighth of the enemy. We have about one hundred prisoners. B. F. BUTLER, Major General. HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VIR GINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, October 7-12,20 P. M. Brigadier General Rawlings:

The following despatch has been received. B. F. BUTLER, Major General. HEADQUARTERS 10TH AEMY CORPS-10.15 A. M. Major General Buller: . I have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank with great slaughter. The troops seem be Fields' and Pickett's divisions. I send you a batch of prisoners.

I am extending my right flank. The enemy seem to be entrenching on the Darby D. B. BIRNEY, Major General. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 7-10.30 P. M. Lieutenant General U. S. Grant:

General Berry has regained General Kautz's old osition, and holds the enemy in the inner line of entrenchments around Richmond, extending from Darbytown road to connect with Weitzel on the lest near Fort Hamilton. There has been no movement at Petersburg to day. We have secured the best of this day's work. A thousand at least of the enemy killed and wounded, a hundred prisoners, and a bloody re-

General Gregg, commanding Hoke's division, is reported by a lady, who saw the body, as killed. B. F. BUTLER, Major General. No despatches have been received from the commands of Generals Sherman, Rosecrans, and Sheridan, later than was reported in my telegram o yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. REINFORCEMENTS GOING TO THE FRONT-GRANT MAINTAINS HIS ADVANTAGE.

WASHINGTON, October 8 .- Reinforcements for General Grant are crowded to the front. Three steamer loads were passed on James river, between City Point and Fortress Monroe. As fast as they arrive they are pushed immediately forward and put into the fortifications, where they are nearly as valuable as old troops. A few days will make our new position on the right and left impregnable. Substantial forts are being constructed on scientific principles by large details of men. No advantages gained against Richmond are in danger of being THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY-A REPULSE OF OUR TROOPS-INTERESTING PARTICULARS. IN THE FIELD, NEAR AITKEN'S LANDING, Oct. 7, P. M.-Quite a severe engagement took place this morn-

ing, between a force of the enemy and our troops on the north side of the James, in which we suffered considerable loss in men and material, including two batteries, of four guns each, besides being driven back some distance from the advanced position gained ten days ago. It will be remembered that our troops crossed the James at that time, and succeeded in driving the enemy from the lower part of Chapin's Bluff, taking several guns and a number of prisoners. An at tempt was afterwards made to recapture the lost ground, but it failed. Our army at once entrenched itself there, and since that time has considered its position perfectly secure. A force of cavalry under Gen. Kautz co-operated in all the movements there, and was reported at one time as being within a mile or two of Richmond, but had to fall back. Since then he has been protecting the right flank of the army, his men being strung out so that they presented rather a weak line to the foe. About 7 A. M., to-day, a sudden attack was made on this cavalry force from nearly every direction. and although they were completely taken by surprise, it is said they made their utmost effort to hold their ground, but were finally forced to re treat, leaving two batteries without support, which fell into the enemy's hands. They were the 4th Wisconsin, and Battery B, 1st U.S. The latter was commanded by Lieutenant Hill, who is said to have fired all his ammunition, and finding he could not get his guns off, spiked them EThe engagement commenced on the Darbutown oad and was continued on the New Market road, near which the right of the 10th Army Corps reached. The assault on this part of the line was so desperate that it, also, was forced back some disance, but the ground was afterwards recovered with heavy loss to the enemy. This ended the engagement, although the picket skirmishing continued all day. Our loss is not known, but must have been considerable, as some of our cavalry were completely surrounded. General Kautz is said to have been captured, but succeeded in making his escape. The enemy's loss was severe. We took about seventy prisoners, mostly of Longstreet's corps. Some of them are fine-looking men, tolerably well dressed, and represent the appear-

cial despatch from Gen. Butler, embraced in Secretary Stanton's official gazette of Saturday.] NO NEW MOVEMENTS. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 3-6 P. M.—There is nothing to report from this army. Quietness prevails, with the exception of musket firing, which was quite brisk nearly all night in the vicinity of the Jerusalem road. The weather has greatly changed, and is now quite

ance of having been lately called into the service.

[The date of this despatch is not so late as the offi-

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. A RAID INTO MARYLAND BY MOSEBY WITH FIVE STEALING AND THE INTERBUPTION OF SHERIDAN'S COMMU-NICATION-TYLER MOVING AGAINST HIM.

Special Despatch to The Press.]
MONOCACY, Oct. 9.—Reports are current here, de rived from extremely authentic sources, that the inevitable Moseby, with 600 men, crossed the Potomac near Poolesville, on Friday night. It is not known what the object of his expedition is beyond horse-stealing. It is supposed, however, that the mere desire to annex a few horses could not lead him to attempt a daring and dangerous move, although le is just the one of all the rebel guerilla leaders who might. It is believed that he comes as much with the intention of tapping the railroad by which supplies are sent to Sheridan. But whatever may be his purpose, it is quite unlikely that he will succeed in it. Gen. E. B. Tyler is already after him with a sufficient force of artillery and cavalry. Moseby rides in a carriage, being incapacitated from riding on horseback by the recent wound he

received in Loudoun county. WESTERN VIRGINIA. DEFEAT OF GEN. BURERIDGE—HIS LOSS SMALL. CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—General Burbridge, with 2,500 mounted infantry, attacked Saltville, in Southwestern Virginia, where extensive salt-works are located. He carried two redoubts, capturing 150 prisoners and a large number of horses, mules, and

cattle. Our loss was small. Colonel Mann, of the 11th Michigan, was killed, and Colonel Haven, acting brigadier general, wounded. Finding the place strongly fortified and defended by a large force under Breckinridge and Echols, len. Burbridge withdrew during the night, leaving his wounded. The rebels pursued him about eight miles. Gen. Burbridge passed through Co-

vington this afternoon en route for Lexington. KENTUCKY. GUERILLA MOVEMENTS-A STEAMER CAPTURED BY REBELS. CLARKSVILLE, Tonn., Oct. 8.-Two hundred rebels, under Gen. Lyon, of Eddyville, Ky., captured Kentucky yesterday, at the mouth of Ve They released the boat. There is fifteen feet of water on the Shoals, and the river is still rising. ALABAMA.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR OF HE DREADS THE CONQUEST OF THE STATE RECOMMENDS A SEVERE CONSCRIP CHANGE OF GENERAL STONEMAN. The Charleston Courier of October 1 he following rebel news: The Governor of Alabama, in his meiss Legislature, says: "The fearful struggle, on in Georgia is no idle spectacie to Alais If Georgia is permitted to be overrun and tated by Sherman's ruthless columns, i Alabama may be read in the desolated by starving women and children of our sister. He recommends an amendment of the m so as to include all persons exempted from

ederate service able to bear arms, and all the ages of sixteen and fifty-five years. General Stoneman has passed through to be exchanged. CHARLESTON. THE BOMBARDMENT UNUSUALLY SET, ATTACK EFFECTIVE

Washington, Oct. 8.—The Charlesto

of the 29th say: "The bombardment of the city, since has been unusually severe, the enemy fire three guns in rapid and constant succession the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 o'clock nesday evening, eighty-eight shots were to have been fired at the city. "A number of casualties occurred, but mostly from flying bricks or splinters," The Courier of October 1st says: "El shells were fired at Charleston during the

ty-four hours, ending at six o'clock on Fr

ning. Twenty seven shots were fired at I

ter, during the same time, from Battery 6

the 'Swamp Angel.' "... NEW ORLEANS. MATTERS IN MOBILE BAY—A SUBMARING GRAPH—IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDE NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The steamship A New Orleans on the 2d instant, arrived at this evening. She brings, as passengers, sident Juarez, and family. A portion of h consists of 400 bales of cotton. A letter from Fort Gaines, dated 28th Se states that the soldiers are strengthening that several guns have been obtained sunken Union gunboat Philippi and the re boat Gaines, and that a cable is being laid nect by telegraph Forts Morgan and Gair steamers Oriental and Cahawba had arrive

General Hurlbut had issued an order de that all points on the Mississippi in his depa above New Orleans, shall not be consider our lines unless occupied by our troops, and steamers shall be allowed to discharge pa or merchandise at other than military posts the permission of the Provost Marshal Ger CALIFORNIA.

THE RIOT ON THE GOLDEN, AGE—AN INDIA IN VANCOUVER'S ISLAND-THE GALLY CLEEGY RADICALLY FOR THE UNION. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The signments renewed their riotous conduct on the A the steamer Golden Age to-day, and a str of police, aided by the provost guard, ession of the wharf. Large numbers of men were arrested, including some of eaders. The steamer Sierra Nevada has arrived from gon and British Columbia. She srings

An Indian war is impending in Vanc Island. Several murders have been commit them, and some of the tribes were in arms. A mutiny on board of an English ship at Por gelos was quelled by the U.S. steamer Shub he 27th of September. The Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregat conventions in this State have adopted radicallutions and in support of the war. The steamer Constitution arrived this mon with the passengers and malls that left News on Sentember 13th SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 8 .- The man charge!

orging United States notes is named P McCoy. Marshal Rand will send him East b steamer next week. Advices from Acapulco say that the French will shortly be reinforced. By spontaneous combustion \$50 000 oil, stored in the great coal depot of the Pr Mail Steamship Company, was destroyed. Arrival of Released Union Prisoner BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—A despatch from Arms says the flag-of-truce steamer George Lear arrived with 35 paroled officers and 529 men Richmond. Many deaths occurred on board boat. The general condition of the men is wretched from sickness and starvation. The steamer New York is expected to-non with 800 more.

Wreck of a Steam Tug. CLEVELAND, Oct. 8.—The steam-tug Win went to pieces on the railroad pier last night. of the crew were lost.

> NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 134

THE PRICE OF GOLD. Gold was quoted this morning at 200, and size Board at 196. NO TIDINGS OF THE ROANOKS. Nothing has yet been heard of the steamer anoke. She is now greatly overdue from Harm and suspicions are entertained that she has captured by pirates.

SAILING OF STEAMERS. The steamers City of Limerick, City of Baltimer Virginia, and Bremen, for Europe, and the Su Nada, for New Orleans, sailed to-day.

A Shameless Slander Refuted. The Mercury, General McCiellan's special our in this city, speaks as follows concerning the Go gressional contest in the district of Lehigh sa Tontgomery, and the infamous slanders promi gated against Mr. George Bullock: "PERSONAL ABUSE.-We understand that Norristown National Defender has, in discussing the candidacy of Mr. George Bullock for Can gress, in the Sixth district, grossly impeaces his personal character as a contractor with t Government. He is charged with cheating t Government out of a large sum of money, and win his contracts to fraudulently enrich himself at the public expense. Our intimate knowledge of 3 Bullock's character, as an honorable, patriotic, st high-toned gentleman, assures us that all such a cusations as the above are wholly unfounded truth, and that he is morally incapable of a d honest thought or act. As, to the profits he is alleged to have made in cloth contracts, w deem it but just to Mr. Bullock to state to following facts: The Government is now paying \$5.80 for the same goods that Mr. Bullock is for nishing for \$3.80 per yard. On the 27th of August 1863, he contracted to furnish one million of yards cloth at 79% cents per yard; after which the Gr vernment increased the contract 50 per cent. in the amount of cloth to be supplied, with no increase price, though the market price had greatly 25 vanced. The Government now pays other partie \$1.67 %. Since the date of Mr. Bullock's contact wool has risen in value from 26 to 70 coats |2 pound, the wages of labor have increased me cent., coal has advanced in price 86 per ton, indig \$1 per pound, and the tariff 50 per cent. Mr. Bit lock asked to have the time for fulfilling his engagements extended, but his request was refused, and the result to him will be a loss of from \$200,000

to \$250,000. These facts are quite sufficient ! refute the charge made in the Norristown Nation Defender. "We should add that the nomination of him in Congress was literally forced on Mr. Bullock; the he is not and never was a politician, and that i reluctantly consenting to become a candidate if Congress he sacrificed alike his private wishes and

A Converted McClellan Man.

An officer in the 196th Regiment Pennsylvani Volunteers writes from Springfield, Illinois, to friend in this city, under date of October 3, 1804,3 follows: "I am going to give you a piece of information which will make you open your eyes to the fullest extent. I, a rank Democrat, warm friend of General McClellan, am going to vote for Abraham Licolm. But one thing has led me to make up mind to such a course, and that is one which more, who has not been out here in the West, can ampreciate. appreciate.
"In the East we think we have Secession symp! thizers, but here, especially in this State (Illinois) and Indiana, Secession feeling, it is nothing especially in this State (Illinois) and Indiana, Secession feeling, it is nothing especial rampant, bold, unblushing, and prevalent, to smost alarming degree. They openly proclaim their object, peace on any terms, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The existence of this feeling is what has decided me to vote for Lincoln, not because he is the candidate of any party, but because he is for wall consider that in voting for him I vote simply at the prosecution of the war."

The 196th Regiment has been doing duty in 155

The 196th Regiment has been doing duty in He nois for the past two months. The writer of the letter served under McClellan, in the Peninsul campaign, and is still his admirer; but learning from personal observation, the intentions and prin ciples of those who support him, is

THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE peing so far completed that an introductory cour of lectures is about being inaugurated preparater to going into collegiate form, professors who have an interest in the dissemination of the sciences, an are desirous of aiding, will please apply at the hall. corner of Montgomery and Seventeenth streets, for particulars, &c. Several chairs are yet vacant; chemistry and natural philosophy are especially desirable.

A WORK OF ART. We have had the pleasur f examining a large and beautifully-executed bronze medal, representing upon its two sides the interior and exterior of the Catholic Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul. The work is finely yet bold! lone, the minutest ornaments of the great building being truthfully reproduced in miniature. The di was engraved by Mr. Paquet, of this city.

A POPULAR AUTHOR WITH THE BOTS AND GIRLS.-William M. Thayer, of "The Pioneel Boy" fame, is again in the field with one of his iseful and interesting books, entitled "A Youth's History of the Rebellion." We advise parents to see that their children have it. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH DET GOODS Furs, &c., &c.—The early attention of dealers is equested to the very choice and desirable assert

ment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, furs, &c., embracing about \$75 lots of fancy and staple articles, including about 650 pairs fine Paris dresss goods and silks, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, to be continued all day without intermission, by John B. Myers & Con auc. tioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. The early attention of buyers is invited to the large and attractive sale of 1,250 cases boots and shoes, to ce sold by catalogue, for cash, this (Monday) moraing; October 10:h, commencing at 10 o'clock, procisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their the steamer Chambers and crossed the river into stores, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce street,