THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
To City Subscribers, is TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance; or TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
New and Magnificent Store
OF
JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,
No. 26 South Eighth Street,
ON
MONDAY, Sept. 26th,
WHERE WILL BE FOUND THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS
IN THE CITY.
WE HAVE JUST OPENED
1,000 PCS SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.
500 MERINOS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.
250 FRENCH POPLINS,
REP AND FIGURED.
200 WOOL DE LAINES,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE WIDTH, PLAIN AND FIGURED.
150 MOHAIR ALPACAS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.
100 ENGLISH MERINO,
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
Fancy and Staple
DRESS GOODS.
oct2-1m

WINTER HOSIERY
AT
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
1864. FALL 1864.
GLENECHO MILLS,
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of
ENGLISH HOSIERY,
IN
BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.
oct-tf

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE
PRICES
OF
DRY GOODS.
JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
727 CHESTNUT STREET,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
MERINOES,
POPLINS AND REPS,
EPINGLINES,
PLAIDS,
ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS AND CLOAKING CLOTHS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.
We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer
RARE BARGAINS.
DRY GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT NO. 70 N. FOURTH ST.
PRINTS 35, DELAINES 37½.
And most other Goods in proportion.
oct5-3t JOHN F. YOUNG.

THE PLACE TO BUY
LINEN GOODS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
Have always in stock a full line of
SCOTCH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
IRISH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS, extra heavy.
TOWELS, NAPKINS, and DOYLIES.
SHEETING and PILLOW LINENS.
☞ Liberal inducements to Hotels, Boarding Schools, and purchasers of large lots. se26-tuthstf

723. LACE CURTAINS! 723.
LACE CURTAINS!
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS.
SWISS LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
New and beautiful styles of the above goods at the Curtain and Window Shade Store of
KELTY, CARRINGTON, & CO.,
No. 723 CHESTNUT Street.
723. 723.
oct tuths 1m fp

1034 CHESTNUT STREET.
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1034 CHESTNUT STREET.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS for sale below the present gold prices.
Long Broche Shawls, open centres.
Long Broche Shawls, filled centres.
Square Broche Shawls, open centres.
Square Broche Shawls, filled centres.
Rich Plaid and Stripe Blanket Shawls.
Square, Plaid, and Stripe Blanket Shawls.
Long and square Black Thibet Shawls.
4-4 Mantilla Velvets, pure silk.
Frosted and other Beaver Cloths.
Cloaks ready-made.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
26 South SECOND Street.
oct7-tf

H. STEEL & SON HAVE NOW open a large and choice assortment of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Plain Merinoes, $1, 25 to 86. Plain Poplins,
Plaid Merinoes and Poplins,
Plain and Plaid Silk Poplins,
Plain and Figured Mohair Poplins,
and a great variety of new and choice Dress Goods, all at prices far below
THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
SILKS—Of all kinds, a great variety, from 76 cents to $3 per yard, below
THE IMPORTER'S PRICES.
SHAWLS—A large assortment, at a small advance over last season's prices.
oct-tf Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

GOOD GOODS REDUCED.
NOT AUCTION GOODS.
All-wool Poplins at $1.37½.
Good French Merinoes at $1.62½.
Striped Glasé Poplins at $1.37½.
Brocade Poplins at $1.25, $1.62½, and $1.75.
200 pieces American De Laines at 60c.
A large assortment of Calicoes from 35 to 50c.
Call and examine. No trouble to show them at
JOHN H. STOKES',
702 ARCH Street.
oct-tf

BLANKETS.
Finest American made.
Extra large "Premium Rochdales."
Superfine "Merrimack."
Well-known "Hollands."
10-4 and 11-4 long-napped Blankets,
Crib and Cradle Blankets,
Army and Horse Blankets.
Hotels, Schools and Families supplied with any grade, from cheapest to finest, of any size, from single blanket to extra large bed, at lowest wholesale or retail rates.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.
se23-tf

MERINOES, POPLINS,
Reps, Robazlines, Glen Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
727 CHESTNUT Street.

SILK SHAWLS,
Opera Flannels, Cloakings,
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
727 CHESTNUT Street.

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

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS, at the very lowest prices, can find them at
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
oct-1m 727 CHESTNUT Street.

CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, at REDWALD'S BROWN'S, 113 S. FOURTH ST.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
GREATER REDUCTIONS.
$1.25
FRENCH CHINTZES
Reduced to
75c.
ALL NEW AND CHOICE STYLES.
$1
FRENCH CHINTZES
Reduced to
55c.
BLACK SILKS,
30 PER CENT. BELOW GOLD PRICES.
AMERICAN DELAINES 40c.
NEW STYLES DARK PRINTS,
Fast Colors, 31c.
UNBLEACHED COTTON FLANNELS,
Good Qualities, 40c.
ALL DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
H. STEEL & SON,
oct7-6t Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

GREAT SALE OF
COATINGS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
FROSTEDS, VELOURS, CHINCHILLAS, TRICOTS, SCOTCH PLAIDS, BASKETS, VELVETS, MIXTURES, &c., &c.
Of every shade and quality in the country. For choice Goods, call at the
CLOTH STORE
OF
WM. T. SNODGRASS,
34 South SECOND Street, and
oct7-1m 33 STRAWBERRY Street.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
1864. FALL 1864.
GLENECHO MILLS,
McCALLUM & CO.,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
509 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
519 CHESTNUT STREET,
se17-3m OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
CLOSING OUT LATE IMPORTATIONS 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN PRESENT GOLD RATES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTERS.
WILTONS OF ENTIRE NEW PATTERNS.
VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Wide Goods.
With a large assortment of
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
NEW VENETIANS, PALATINE, AND DAMASK.
ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE RECENT HEAVY DECLINE IN GOLD,
And will be sold at a
SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTH CLOAKS
AND
SACQUES.
se22-12stu 1m
FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS, LINENS,
AND WHITE GOODS.
A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS.
FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BALMORALS,
INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.
au20-3m

CHEAP GOODS FROM AUCTION.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STREETS,
Have in store a full line of
MERINOES,
POPLINS,
DE LAINES,
BALMORALS,
bought at the late auction sales, which they offer at a small advance on cost. se21-tf

COMMISSION HOUSES.
HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA MADE GOODS.
(Jy1-6m)
MILITARY GOODS.
FLAGS! FLAGS!!
CAMPAIGN FLAGS,
BUNTING AND SILK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS,
Together with a full assortment of
MILITARY GOODS.
EVANS & HASSALL,
oct4-1m fp 418 ARCH Street.

CLOTHING.
EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
612 CHESTNUT STREET,
Will from this date (October 3d) sell at
REDUCED PRICES,
FOR
CASH.
oct-tf

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS.
OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.
We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first-quality. All styles of Binding.
STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
LITHOGRAPHED " "
TRANSFER BOOK,
ORDERS OF TRANSFER,
STOCK LEDGER,
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES,
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK,
BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER,
ACCOUNT OF SALES,
DIVIDEND BOOK.
MOSS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS,
oct15-tf 438 CHESTNUT Street.

LOOKING GLASSES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.,
have now in store a very fine assortment of
LOOKING GLASSES,
of every character, of the
VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLE
OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURES AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
se21

CURTAIN GOODS.
CARD.
I WILL OFFER
MY ENTIRE STOCK
OF
LACE CURTAINS
AT
FORTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARYL,
MASONIC HALL,
719 CHESTNUT STREET.
oct5-tf

SEWING MACHINES.
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
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SEWING MACHINES,
630 CHESTNUT STREET,
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630 CHESTNUT STREET,
630 CHESTNUT STREET,
630 CHESTNUT STREET,
630 CHESTNUT STREET, oct-4t

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS.
M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
615 CHESTNUT STREET,
OFFER TO THE TRADE
PLAIN MERINOS,
PRINTED MERINOS,
PLAIN POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS,
MOUS DE LAINES,
WOOL PLAIDS,
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
PARIS DUCHESSE,
TOIL-DU-NORD,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER
FANCY DRESS STUFFS,
ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE RECENT HEAVY
DECLINE IN GOLD,
And will be sold at a
SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTH CLOAKS
AND
SACQUES.
se22-12stu 1m
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A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF
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FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
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au20-3m

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VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLE
OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURES AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
se21

No. 119 MARKET STREET.
Between FRONT and SECOND Streets.
S. W. WRIGHT. F. N. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genuine, first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS,
or Confectioners, in full variety and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c.,
ROSIN AND BEESWAX.
Always on hand at lowest net cash prices.
SULPHITE OF LIME,
for keeping cider sweet; a perfectly harmless preparation, put up, with full directions for use, in packages containing sufficient for one barrel.
Orders by mail or city post will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE,
No. 119 MARKET Street, above FRONT.
Ad-thstu1y-fp

GROCERIES.
WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY.
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, &c.
ALL THE REQUISITES FOR PRESERVING OR PICKLING PURPOSES.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
se7-tf Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

ARCHER & REEVES,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 48 NORTH WATER Street, and
No. 45 NORTH DELAWARE Avenue,
Offer for sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large stock of
SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, TOBACCO,
And Groceries generally, carefully selected for the country trade.
Sole Agents for the products of PITHIAN & FOGUE'S Extensive TOBACCO Manufacturing Factory at Bridgeton, N. J.
se25-3m

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c.
1-2, 200 bbls. Mass. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late caught, fat fish, in assorted packages.
2,000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax Herring.
2,500 boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
150 bbls new Mess Shad.
250 boxes Herkimer county Cheese, &c.
In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS,
au19-tf No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

LATOUR'S OLIVE OIL.—400 BASKETS fresh Latour's Olive Oil, in lots to suit the purchaser, for sale by
ROBERTS & WILLIAMS,
au20-tf 107 South WATER Street.

LUCKNOW SAUCE.—THIS CELEBRATED SAUCE on hand and for sale by
RHODES & WILLIAMS,
au20-tf 107 South WATER Street.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
September 21st, 1864.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, to consist of Surgeon Charles S. Tripler, U. S. A., President; Surgeon William S. King, U. S. A., and Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet at CINCINNATI, Ohio, on the 10th of October next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of such Assistant Surgeons for promotion as may be brought before it.
Applicants must be between twenty-one and thirty years of age, and physically sound.
Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War, or the Surgeon General, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must also be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are now five vacancies on the medical staff.
JOS. K. BARNES,
se24-stuth12t Surgeon General, U. S. A.

BUFFALO ROBES! BUFFALO ROBES!!—100 bales just arrived from Indian country. Very low prices.
se27-1m* MATTSON, 402 MARKET Street.

The Press.
VOL. 8.—NO. 68. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864. FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR PRESS,
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at $2 00
Three copies 5 00
Five copies 8 00
Ten copies 15 00
Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, $1.50 per copy.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS.
☞ To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

The Press.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

SPEECH OF EX-SECRETARY CHASE, AT COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase delivered a speech at Covington, Ky., on last Thursday evening, in which, after referring to the Presidential campaign four years ago, and its result in the election of Mr. Lincoln, he reviews the question of secession, and the disappointment of the rebels at being unable to drag Kentucky and Missouri from the Union. He then defends the war policy of the Administration and refutes the charge, so often made, that the objects of the war have been changed.

Mr. Lincoln, he says, has not changed the object of the war at all. He prosecutes the war for the Union, just as before. He finds slavery in the way, and he thrusts it out of the way. And the loyal people, in the midst of whom the authority of the Union is restored, all say amen. They want it out of the way, and they will have it out of the way. They themselves are putting it out of the way. There will be no slavery left to trouble this country any longer, in the rebel States, when this war comes to an end.

After showing that the war has not been a failure, by setting forth the immense amount of territory regained by our still advancing armies, Mr. Chase comes to the subject of the present election, and concludes his address as follows:

A few weeks ago Maine spoke, but Maine was a great way off in the East, and we scarcely heard the thunder of her voice. What she says, it was argued, is not of much consequence. Wait for the West. We were told that Indiana would be trying down the war, and so would Ohio and Pennsylvania. Well, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania have spoken. Do they say retreat, negotiate, or compromise? Do they pronounce the war a failure? Ohio gives from fifty to sixty thousand majority for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Indiana gives twenty thousand majority for the re-election of her tried and true Governor, who has been one of its staunchest supporters. And what says Pennsylvania? The Opposition faintly claim that they have carried Pennsylvania. We have heard from home. The latest intelligence we can obtain not only assures us of a Union majority of the home vote, but of a majority of fifteen or twenty thousand when the soldiers have counted. We have elected the entire State ticket, have elected a majority in both branches of the General Assembly, and a majority in both branches of the City Council of Philadelphia. That will do for the present. In November Pennsylvania will speak more fully. Now, my friends, you may count every doubtful vote against Mr. Lincoln, and still there are certain votes enough to elect him, with a handsome surplus. The result, we know, is safe. I think, too, there are not many uncertain votes. As the tide rolls on, and as the earnest determination to preserve the Union becomes stronger and more earnest, you will find the people of the United States saying, as the patriot armies so many times were when the first gun was fired upon Sumpter—

"There's no such thing, rely upon it, there is no such thing, as persuading our people to give up their country. They will not consent to see the sacred, venerable form of our country hacked to pieces by rebel swords. You may count as certain that this country is for the Union, and the only question is, will we be unanimous now? Will we prove by our past experience, and stand together now? Mr. Lincoln is sure to be elected. Is it best for us to present the spectacle of a divided people? Will a vote against Mr. Lincoln do anything for the suppression of this rebellion? Everybody knows it will not. Everybody knows it every rebel sympathizer, every rebel deserter, every man who wants the cause of the country to fail, the stock-jobbers of New York, who speculate upon the necessities of the people, in the rise of gold, every disloyal man of every shade of disloyalty, knows they are all against Mr. Lincoln. Now, then, is it worth while to increase their number? Is it not a great deal better, inasmuch as Mr. Lincoln is sure to be elected, is it not a great deal better, as a matter of mere common sense and calculation, to stand by him, and make the rebels feel that this is a united people, and that they are determined that Mr. Lincoln shall finish the war which they began, by suppressing this rebellion.

Ask the men in the field; ask Grant! He tells you if the people will only be united in this war, he shall find no trouble in the front. Ask Sherman, and he tells you the same thing. Ask nearly every officer in the army, and they will tell you "what we want is a united people at the ballot-box. We will take care of the rebels if you will take care of their sympathizers." Make your ballots tell, and our bullets will not fail.

Now, then, if the men who conduct the war are thus unanimous, if it is doing so much more than enough, in Union strength, safety, are and speedy peace, why should not Kentucky stand by the Union, and not merely by the Union, but by the only man who can, under existing circumstances, this Union can be preserved. I speak as to wise men, judge ye what I say. Consider these things among yourselves. Determine for yourselves, whether or not it is not better in every point of view for Kentucky and for Kentuckians to stand together with their brethren of Ohio, of Indiana, of Pennsylvania, and of all the other States, which speak for Union and freedom; to be established and secured through the election of Mr. Lincoln—a great deal better than to go off into an opposition where all they do can avail them nothing, just as I said.

Now, fellow-citizens, the time is short. In a very few days the issues of this election must be determined. I have already said how it is going to be determined. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, are to be the next President and Vice President of the United States. That is the way. They will be supported, if not by the whole people, yet by such a body of the people that the power of the Government will come into their hands. The people will rally round the flag." They will come to the rescue of their institutions. Grant's army, Sherman's army, Sheridan's army, will be reinforced. The rebellion must fail. The Union will prevail. *Rebellion will fail.* State after State will haul down the rebel flag. Over State after State will the old stars and stripes float once more, peopling into the original glory, until, as I hope, all over the whole vast extent of the Republic shall again be "seen the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, once more full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in the light of heaven, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured—bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as *What is all this worth?* but everywhere, spread all over the characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart, Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

The speaker was continually applauded throughout the course of his address, and at the close the audience exhibited great enthusiasm.

LETTER OF THURLOW WEED IN FAVOR OF LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

Thurlow Weed has written a letter to Hon. Abraham Wakeman, from which we make the following extracts:

Gen. McClellan is wholly inexperienced in civil duties, his education and pursuits having been military. This, though ever to be regretted, would be peculiarly a misfortune, for his party is peculiarly situated, he would not be at liberty to form a loyal Cabinet. That Cabinet would hamper and embarrass, if it did not control him.

Such, were Gen. McClellan President, would be his country. The disloyal element predominates in his party. The Democratic United-States Senators (with one exception), the leading journals, and the representative men generally of his party, are committed, or committing themselves, to an armistice and peace policy... He could not, therefore, move a step until he surrended his Administration to men and influences whose councils would work out a peace on dishonorable terms, and so disastrous in effect, as to occasion fresh and interminable wars.

The objections to General McClellan's election, therefore, are found, less in himself, than in political surroundings. These are largely disloyal, and it requires a higher degree of moral courage than he possesses to shake them off. The influences which surround a President usually shape his action. Of all our Presidents Gen. Jackson alone had the *will* to determine and pursue his own course—or, in other words, "to take the responsibility." With this invaluable, yet rare quality, we could safely expect from Gen. McClellan's election as President. And deprecating, as I have done and do, the "malign influence" of Sumner, Pomeroy, and Lane, with others of their stripe, in Congress, I cannot, even to escape such evils, fly to others threatening our country with the last and worst calamity.

The Convention which nominated Pendleton and placed McClellan on a platform that would trip up even Blondin, would, had the power resided in it, have made an instant peace, ingloriously recognizing the Confederate Government, and shivering this Republic into fragments! Can we, after all the sacrifices rebellion has occasioned, and when, as we hope, these sacrifices are soon to be compensated by the overthrow of our enemies, submit to such wrong and humiliation? If, as I assume, we cannot and will not, do we honor our country, so degrade ourselves, and so outrage the memories of hundreds of thousands who have written their devotion to the Union in their own red blood, let us vote the Peace party down. Let us not consign all there is left of this priceless Government and precious Union to the hands of those who are impatient for an ignominious, shameful peace "upon the best attainable terms," whether they conspire at Chicago under Vallandigham and Wood, or in Canada under Saunders and Greeley.

We know that Mr. Lincoln is loyal, persevering, and devoted, and that he is doing all he can do to *conquer a peace*. This is not all we desire, but it is vastly more than we should get from a Peace Party Administration. * * * The boon of peace is only to be wooed and won by persistent valor. Every interview, every proposition for peace aggravates and protracts the war. Until, by military mastery the rebellion is subdued, we can have no peace on enduring terms. White feathers at the North are more dangerous to our Government as a Union than the sabres and bayonets of the South. In the aspect of war, our best and most effective peace commissioners are Farragut and Sherman, Grant, Hancock, and Sheridan. Meanwhile, the Administration must be kept out of the hands of false opinion, and, by some unequivocal act or declaration, solemnly avow that the war is prosecuted to maintain the Government and restore the Union; and that when peace comes, the people return to their allegiance the Angel of Peace will revisit and bless our too severely chastised country. * * *

In denouncing "abolition," I do I do, and have ever done, allow you to infer a misconstruction. The old Whig party was ever and inflexibly opposed to slavery extension and aggression. But there was a broad, and well-understood distinction between the Whig opponents of slavery and the fanatical Abolitionists, With the opponents of slavery, led by John Quincy Adams, I lived and labored in harmony, and with zeal. But we were eternally opposed by the Birney, Goodell, Garrison, and other fanatical Abolitionists, who, in elections, so cast their "third-party" vote as to elect proslavery Governors, Congressmen, and Presidents, and, finally, by defeating Mr. Clay, brought Texas into the Union as a slave State.

It was this dread of ultra Abolition, embarrassing Mr. Lincoln, and threatening more embarrassment in the future, that induced me to hope for a change of Administration. I believed that a Democratic President, as earnest as Mr. Lincoln against the rebellion, and exempted from the influences that have beset and badgered him from the beginning, could prosecute the war more successfully; and, the fighting over, would find himself less encumbered, perplexed, and tormented, during the most difficult of all the duties of a President, the readjustment of our disjointed machinery of Government.

The responsibilities of the Administration have been, during its four years of trial, so great, that the Democratic party, had it been patriotic—or if it had even *seemed* to be so—would have taken the Government into its disloyal State organization, and nominated at Chicago, where the *right* way was so clear and straight that only those who were previously bent on wrong, could mistake it. Now, in seasons of common danger, it rarely is difficulty in discriminating between patriotism and disloyalty. In a war which exhausts their substance and drains their blood, people are never deceived. In such times they think and feel deeply. Instincts and impulses anticipate argument and jump at conclusions. Now, as in 1812, a *questionable* patriotism is virtually admitted disloyalty. Now, as then, the political barometer rises or falls with the changing fortunes of our armies. Victories depress, while disasters encourage the opponents of the Administration.

Repetitions, during a long political experience, of my warnings and predictions, have, perhaps, given me a kind of character for political foresight. If it has not been needful, on the eve of a Presidential election, that my position should be defined. Nor would it now have been necessary, if the life of the nation did not depend upon the result. Oppressed by this conviction, I have anxiously watched events, with a determination to be governed by them. In a canvass which involves the very existence of the Republic, men are to be judged by their fitness for the great trust to be confided to them. I have endeavored, impartially, to measure the Presidential nominees by this rule. Assuming, as I do, that both are men of integrity and patriotism, I sought and found a solution of my embarrassment in their relative associations and surroundings. I find the supporters of Mr. Lincoln solemnly pledged to, and earnestly engaged in the work of "crushing," with the army and navy of the Government, an enormously wicked rebellion. Less than this, in view of what the war has already cost, cannot be submitted to. On the other hand, I find a majority of the convention by which Gen. McClellan was nominated "solemnly pledged" to an "armistice," and to a policy which contemplates peace and disunion. While Gen. McClellan is supported by war Democrats, I find, also, that "Copperheads" and Secessionists accept Mr. Pendleton and the "platform" as their portion of the inheritance.

The political "signs of the times" are full of hope and joy. Recent results convert confidence into assurance. And the sense of relief comes where the danger was most imminent. In Indiana, where treason was most rife, and traitors boldest, the triumph is overwhelming. So last year in Ohio, where "Copperheads" had the hardihood to present Vallandigham for Governor, the popular indignation crushing them out of political existence. Thus, if the illustration be not irreverent, where disloyal sin abounds, patriotic grace abounds much more abundantly.

LETTER OF DANIEL S. DICKINSON TO GEN. CASS.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: "One of our most prominent citizens, into whose hands it has fallen, kindly permits us to publish the following characteristic letter from Daniel S. Dickinson to General Cass:"

BINGHAMPTON, Sept. 26, 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL: The Presidential campaign is again upon us in fearful earnest, and I have no doubt you would unite with me in praying Heaven, if possible, at such a time as this the cup might pass. But the question cannot be put aside, and must be met, with all its responsibilities. I have no attachment to either of the candidates, nor any antipathies against them, to move me a hair either way; and I am so filled with disgust at the mean selfishness, the prevailing pettiness, and downright knavery of political parties, that where there no questions beyond those of ordinary moment, I would not cross the street to turn the scale for or against either. But I regard the present struggle as vital and essential to national honor and existence. It seems that Baltimore and Chicago have framed issues for us, and Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan are and must be the representatives, respectively, of these great antagonisms, and that as a people we must stand or fall by these results. However much Mr. Lincoln may pretend to be *peace* or General McClellan to be *war* before election, we all know that good faith and common honesty will force the one elected to carry out in the administration doctrines laid down by the Convention which placed him in nomination. Should General McClellan be elected, all will, I fear, be lost. The old patriotic, self-sustaining, reliant feeling of the Union men will be overthrown and crushed out; rebellion will be rampant and intoxicated with success; the western States will be in the height of madness, fully and prepared for secession; the Southern purchase, and foreign interference will come with all its hypocritical insolence, and, under the pretence of staying the effusion of blood, will secretly clench the nail. I hope you will concur in my idea that it is the duty of every patriot, and of none more so than Democrats of the Jackson school, to espouse warmly the Union side. And I hope you will let your voice be heard, and your views known at an early day. I am sure they will exert a powerful and healthy influence upon the public mind.

I send you herewith a sketch of some remarks made by me recently on taking the chair at a Union mass meeting, and from them you may gather my opinions somewhat *in extenso*. I have been kindly invited to Detroit, and if I can find time for a brief trip, mean to accept; but it is very uncertain indeed whether I can do so.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON.

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—An intelligent Irish Catholic patriot writes from Dublin, at date of September 24, as follows: His views are the same as those of Archbishop Purcell, Bishop Rosecrans, Bishop Wood, General Rosecrans, Bishop Timon, and other distinguished Catholics:

"Present appearances of the relative positions, conditions, and resources of the Northern and Southern armies indicate a speedy suppression of the rebellion if the Lincoln Government be kept in power. Those men who now ask you to support a Democratic candidate are the abettors of slavery wherever it is to be found. It is not unreasonable to believe that the crime of slavery, together with the cruelties and immoralities which it engendered, and the United States, may have had a large share in drawing down the wrath of God upon unhappy America, in which He has so signally interfered during the last few years. Do not have anything to do with the establishing of a system which is in itself a blasphemy against God, an outrage on His image. Only remember the system of slave-breeding, which was very generally practiced in the South previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, and the Catholic blood of your ancestors and country men will boil in your veins. O'Connell denounced American slavery with all the eloquence which his soul could command. I am sure that no true Irishman will ever so far forget himself as to vote for a man who would make terms with the South which would enable them to establish any form of slavery, no matter how horrible, which they chose. Mr. Lincoln will soon put an end to this abominable system if supported in power, and will restore peace and prosperity to the country in the only way in which they can come—namely, by putting down the rebellion and restoring peace and harmony to the States; and, this will bring prosperity to all, which God grant, is my earnest desire."

—Here is an extract from a letter found in a rebel mail-bag, recently captured near Shepherdstown, Va. It was written by Colonel Dunham, of the rebel army, late a New York "War Democrat," to his friend Bishop, a Peace Democrat, of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"Let me tell you, my dear boy, you may pray for peace until hell freezes over—that is, peace with the restoration of the Union, and there will be no peace. Mars is relentless, and Concordia is dead. There can be no peace until Black Republicans and Abolitionists are silenced and reduced to an equality, or, at least, a level with the niggers they claim as their equals. Let your Chicago Convention nominate Mr. Davis for the Presidency—and I know a majority of the delegates would vote for him if they dared—and on his election you can and will have peace. Of course you will not do this. *The next best thing you can do is to nominate and elect McClellan. The South don't regard him as a military genius