New and beautiful styles of the above goods at the urtain and Window Shade Store of

KELTY, CARRINGTON, & CO., No. 723 CHESTNUT Street MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DRESS

r sale far BELOW THE PRESENT GOLD PRICES.

sale far
BELOW THE PRESENT GOLD PRICES.
Pim's best trish Poplins.
Corded Irish Pop ins, a new article.
Irish Poplins, reduced from \$4 to \$3.
Splendid Plaid French Poplins.
German Plaid Prench Merinoes.
Rich Printed All Wool De Laines.
Rich Printed Merinoes.
Very fine Plain French Merinoes.
Very fine Plain French Merinoes.
Very fine Plain Cashmeres.
White and Black Merinoes and Cashmeres.
Double-width De Laines, beautiful shades.
Fine Black double-width De Laines.
Silk-faced Poplins, beautiful shades.
Heavy-cord Black and Colored Poplins.
Fine All-Wool Reps, beautiful shades.
Plain Silk and Wool Poplins.
Poplins in every variety.
S. B.—Daily receiving, from the New York and Phideiphia Auctions. bargains in Dress Goods.
Several lots of very good styles of Plaid Valencias, at and 62½ cents.
A beautiful assortment of American De Laines.
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COOD GOODS REDUCED.

TOOD GOODS REDUCED. All-wool Poplins at \$1.37%.
Good French Merinoes at \$1.62%.
Striped Glazi Poplins at \$1.62%.
Brocade Poplins at \$1.81%.
Brocade Poplins at \$1.81%.
250 pieces American De Laines at 50c.
A large assoriment of Calleces from 35 to 55c.
Call and examine. No trouble to show them at JOHN H. STOKES,
oct tf 702 ARCH Street.

PLANKETS. made.

Finest American made.
Extra large "Premium Rochdales."
Superfine "Merrimack."
Well-known "Hollands."
10-4 and 11-4 low-priced Blankets.
Cib and Cradle Blankets.
Army and Horse Blankets.
Army and Horse Blankets.
Army and Horse Blankets.
On the specific blankets are stalled from cheapest to finest, of any size; from smallest cradle from cheapest to finest, of any size; from smallest cradle from cheapest to finest, of any size; from smallest cradle from cheapest to finest, of any size; from smallest cradle from cheapest to finest, of any size; from smallest cradle from cheapest to finest, of any size; from smallest cradle from cheapest to finest, of any size; from smallest cradle from the finest control of the first control of the first control of the first cheaper from the first control of the first cheaper from the f A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS

fine Assortment of Sillong Broche Shawis, open centres.
Long Broche Shawis, filled centres.
Long Broche Shawis, filled centres.
Square Plaid, and Stripe Blanket Shawis.
Square, Plaid, and Stripe Blanket Shawis.
Long and square Black Thibet Shawis.
Long and square Black Thibet Shawis.
Long and other Beaver Cloths.
Clocks ready made:

EDWIN HALL & C. Sarth SWOND

EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 South EECOND Street. STEEL & SON HAVE NOW OPERIO COUNTY OF THE PRESENT OF IMPORTATION.

SILKS—Of all kinds, a great variety, from 75 cents

Silks—of all kinds, a great variety, from 75 cents

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6 \$5 per yard, below 6 \$5 per yard, below THE IMPORTER'S PRICES. SHAWLS—A large assortment, at a small advance ever last season's prices. 204-tf Hos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street. MERINOES, POPLINS,

Reps. Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods
JAS. R. CAMPELLI, & CO.'S.
727 GHESTNUT Street. SILK SHAWLS, Repellant Cloths, White Goods, Gloves, Linens, and White Goods, Gheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO. 'S, TAT CHESTNUT Street.

of every character, of the THEY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, 1991 PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CAMPAIGN BADGES! Lines and Cotton Sheetings.
JAS, B. CAMPBELL & CO. 'S.
727 CHESTNUT Street. CAMPAIGN BADGES!!
BADGES MADE TO ORDER FOR CLUBS ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY
GOODS, at the very lowest prices, can find them
IAS R CAMPBELL & CO. 'S,
esc-lm 737 CHESTNUT Street. In any style.
L. H. STEPHENS, Agent.
Rooms 8 and 10.
400 CHESTNUT Street. oc18-5tfp*

VOL. 8.-NO. 72.

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RETAIL DRY GOODS.

COATINGS.

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Of every shade and quality in the cauntry. For choice

Goods, call at the

CLOTH STORE

WM. T. SNODGRASS,

1084 CHESTOUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES.

LACES,

WHITE GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1084 CHESTNUT STREET.

COOPER & CONARD,

HAVE FULL ASSORTMENTS OF

COATINGS AND OVERCOATINGS,

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

COMMISSION HOUSES.

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FOR THE SALE OF

MILITARY GOODS.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS,

BUNTING AND SILK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MILITARY GOODS.

EVANS & HASSALL.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

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McCALLUM & CO.,

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

509 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

\$19 CHESTNUT STREET,

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.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.

NEW VENETIANS, PALATINE, AND DAMASK.

DRUGGETTS.

WELL-SEASONED OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

626 CHESTNUT STREET,

DRUGS.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

No. 119 HARKET STREET,

Between FRONT and SECOND Streets.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS,

or Confectioners, in full variety and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Undbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annat-to, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOE DYERS, USB, 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.

No. 119 MARKET Street, above FROMT, def-thatnly-fp

THROW AWAY YOUR MATCHES .-

Save your Wall Papers, by using the Patented

ELECTRICAL GAS-BRACKET,

This Bracket dispenses with the use of Matches, and

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

Manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS

WINDOW SHADES.

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city at

LOWEST PRICES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON.

816 CHESTRUT STERET, PHILA.,

LOOKING GLASSES.

AND

Repairing attended to promptly.

Store Shades Made and Lettered.

tave now in store a very fine assortment of

T OOKING GLASSES.

is so simple that any child can light it. Call and see it

now in operation and for sale at

B. J. WILLIAMS,

for yourself.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE,

SCHONEMAN'S

GAS-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

537 BACE Street.

se10-2m

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

S. W. WRIGHT.

sel7-3m OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

SASHES,

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

FANOY CASSIMERES,

FLANNEL SHIRTINGS,

SHAWLS AND MAUDS,

LADIES' FALL CLOAKS.

HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,

[jy1-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

L'LAGS! FLAGS!!

Together with a full assortment of

SWORDS,

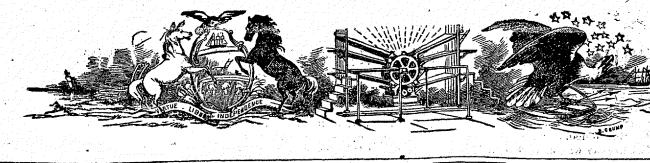
VEILS,

34 South SECOND Street, and

23 STRAWBERRY Street.

OF

SCOTCH PLAIDS, BASKETS, VELVETS, MIXTURES, &c., &c.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

ADDRESS

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LOYAL MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The smoke of the first engagement has cleared

away, and upon the vote of her citizens at home Pennsylvania stands by the Government of our

fathers, while her brave sons in the field will not

give less than twelve thousand majority for the good cause. The last hope, therefore, of the sup-

porters of General McClellan has disappeared, and

the only result of continuing to sustain him is to give aid and comfort to the rebellion by increasing

General Sheridan dealt a terrible blow to treason

on Wednesday, and every patriot's heart thrilled

with joy upon hearing it, but a great majority for

Abraham Lincoln in Pennsylvania would be far

more fatal to the armed conspiracy against the

Union and the Constitution. Every vote for our

tried and faithful President will paralyze some arm

raised to shoot down the flag, while every vote for

the base surrender at Chicago, and the men who

carry its white fing, will encourage some rebel to

shoot another Northern soldier. The ticket nomi-

nated by Vallandigham, Wood, and Seymour is

now black with treason, and after it is voted will be red with the blood of our brothers fighting for us. The

war has existed for the last year only by reason of our

divisions, and its continuance to-day is solely owing

to the activity of the disunion party of the North and the platform of its Convention. While any

hope remained of the election of its candidates. plausible excuses might be found by misguided men

for giving them their suffrages; but after the ver-

dicts of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio

Indiana, and Pennsylvania, all sensible persons

know that the election is already decided by the

people, and that it only remains to ascertain the

majorities. It follows, therefore, that every vole for

McClellan and Pendleton is an earnest invitation to

Jefferson Davis to continue this fearful war to waste

The sublime spectacle of a united North will end

the war. We invoke all patriots to lend their ef-

forts unceasingly to produce this result. By perfecting the ward and township organizations; by the

circulation of documents; by public addresses, espe-

with honest but mistaken men; by making arrangements to bring every loyal voter to the polls; by

cially by local speakers; by earnest personal efforts

sending tax receipts to every soldier and sailor; by

the immediate formation of campaign clubs in

very borough and community; by great meetings

of the people by daylight and by torch-light, and

by all the honest agencies of an active and thorough

canvass, appealing to the patriotic zeal and kindling the patriotic enthusiasm of a great and loyal Com-

monwealth, we can attest the fealty of our State to

the flag of the Union by a majority worthy of the

historic character of the contest and of the great

Forward, then, every lover of his country to this

good work! Looking not to the past but to the

future, forgetting all personal considerations, and

appreciating the privilege of some sacrifice for Li-

berty and the Union, let us relax no effort until the

do its whole duty, and relies upon your instant, ear-

Grant's march of valor and of glory from the Ra-

pidan to the James sealed the fate of the rebellion.

Since then Sherman has turned its left wing. Far.

ragut is closing its avenues of escape. Sheridan

has sent its vanguard again whirling down the valley. It only remains for us to sound the charge

along the whole line, and wrapping our ballots

around our brothers' bullets, march to the peaceful,

Proclaiming the war to be a failure, George B.

McOlellan is himself the great failure of the war—a general without a victory—a statesman without a record; and if we are faithful, history will add to

his epitaph that he was a candidate for the Presidency without an electoral vote. Let us all, there-

fore, labor without ceasing. In memory of our buried martyrs, in regard for the wounds of our liv-

ing heroes, to guard liberty from its deadly peril,

and the Union from its treasonable fees, in the inte-

rest of religion, and in the hope of the Republic of

the future, loyal men of Pennsylvania, forward to

Rebel Diabolism.

SiR: I cut the following from the New York Jour-

RETALIATION THREATENED.

[From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 15.]

Sheridar reports to Grant that, in moving down the Valley to Woodstock, he has burned over two thousand barns filled with wheat, hay, and farming implements, and over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat. This was done by order of Grant himself, the commander of all the Yankee armies. It is only the execution in part of the order to destroy everything in the Valley that will sustain life. The fell work is still going on. Now, it is an idle waste of words to denounce this sort of war. We have simply to regard it as a practical matter, and ask ourselves how it is to be met. There is one effectual way, and only one that we know of, to arrest and prevent this and every other sort of atroctity—and that is to burn one of the chief cities of the enemy, say Boston, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati,

the enemy, say Boston, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati, and let its fale hang over the others as a warning of what may be done, and will be done to them, if the

present system of war on the part of the enemy is

If we are asked how such a thing can be done—we answer, nothing would be easier. A million of dollars would lay the proudest city of the enemy in

any weapon the enemy may employ for your destruction. They chose to substitute the torch for the sword. We may so use their own weapon as to make them repent, literally in sackcloth and ashes, that they ever adopted it. If the Executive is not

ready for this, we commend the matter to the secret

diaries, and "the men to execute the work" are already among us! Who are they? Are they

Southern rebel spies, or are they our own native

Copperhead sympathizers? It is believed that there

are thousands of rebel spies at this hour in Phila-

delphia every one of whom would gladly see the

city in ruins. Is this article from the Richmond

Whig published by our Copperhead newspapers for

the purpose of stimulating these wretches to commit

the act? These men are, no doubt, well known to the police. Shall we walt till they execute the

orders of their rebel masters, and lay the city in

ashes, or shall we send them back to the place from whence they came before they accomplish their

The Whig says we might retaliate on Richmond, Charleston, &c., but that that is a game at which

they can boat us. We do not exactly see how we can retaliate on "Richmond, Charleston, &c.," in the way suggested, as we are not aware that South-

ern hospitality has received, protected, and cherished, in those cities, the people of the North with

Union feelings, as we have done the Southern vipers

which the Whig tells us are now ready to sting us

to death. That they can beat us at such a game we

readily admit; and at every game where lying, perjury, perfidy, and villaliny are necessary to success.

An article in the Richmond Dispatch, October 17th,

comparing Herschel V. Johnson's views on the

peace propositions with those of Messrs. Stephens and Brown, of Georgia, and Mr. Boyce, of South

Carolina, has the following passage: "As we are

the party acting on the defensive, while the Yan-

kees are still, as they have been from the beginning, the aggressors, he " (Mr. Johnson) "does not think

it altogether becoming in us to make the first pro-

Can it be possible that the Dispatch for a moment

believes that any of its readers, or any intelligent

person in the civilized world, can have forgotten the

attack on Fort Sumpter, and the years of prepara-

ion on the part of the Southern rebels for the war

Yankees," as these mendacious rebels insultingly

they are now waging against the Government? The

call the loyal Northern people, little dreamed of

war, until the bombardment of Sumpter aroused

them to the necessity of self-protection. And vet

this barefaced, unblushing falsehood is continually

repeated, not only in the Southern newspapers but

by every sneaking, venomous Copperhead in our

midst. But to return to the subject just mentioned.

As the rebels have given us due notice that they

have men at the North ready to burn our cities; and

our Copperhead newspapers are reminding these

men of what they are expected to do, does it not be-

come us to take measures to protect ourselves before

the blaze of our consuming dwellings proves it to be

The Word "Copperhead" Defined.

SIR: For the benefit of those who cannot find the

word "Copperhead" in the dictionary, I give the

O pposition to the war.

eace on any terms.

E nmity to the Union.

R ecognition of the C. S. A.

H atred to the Government.

PORT RICEMOND, PHILADA., Oct. 17, 1884.

E arnest sympathy for traitors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. M., Orderly Sergeant 14th Maine Vols.

The rebel raider Wheeler is only twenty five years old and very small. He is a ladies' mun. At a call in Carlisle, Penna, just belore the war, he got tight, and becoming aware that the ladies were

0. P. Q.

hellish design?

posal."

too late?

TATOUR'S OLIVE OIL.—400 BAS.

Lets fresh Latour's Olive Oil, in lots to suit the purchaser, for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS, and be did,

107 South WATER Street.

got tight, and recoming aware that the latter were turning up their noses, at him, he sollioquized thus:

"Wheeler, you're drunk! Wheeler, the gals are laughing at you! Wheeler, you'd better go home!" and he did.

To the Editor of The Press:

C onspiracy

P iracv.

A narchy.

D isloyalty.

following analysis:

berations of the Congress about to meet. So, then, our cities are to be destroyed by incen-

A. W. BENEDICT, Secretaries.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

In behalf of the Committee,

To the Editor of The Press:

[From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 15]

nal of Commerce, Oct. 20:

final triumph which awaits us in November.

issues dependent upon it.

nest, and constant assistance.

more of our treasure and to murder others of our

the appearance of disunion among ourselves.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1864.

ROOMS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM.,

To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864.

CURTAIN GOODS. CARD. I WILL OFFER

MY ENTIRE STOCK

LACE CURTAINS

FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN, SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL, 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

SEWING MACHINES. NINTH AND MARKET STREETS. THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE

THE PLORENCE THE PLORENCE SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES, BEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, 630 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STREET.

630 CHESTNUT STREET. SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS. FALL ? STOCK SFALL 1864. NOW IN STORE. (1864.

680 CHESTNUT STREET.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Mos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SHAWLS, LINENS, A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS. FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BALMORALS,

INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES. CLOTHING. EDWARD P. KELLY,

> JOHN KELLY. TAILORS, 612 CHESTNUT STREET.

Will from this date (October 3d) sell a REDUCED PRICES,

CASH. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL.

G. A. HOFFMAN. FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER

FURNISHING EMPORIUM. TO THE NEW STORE, AROH STREET.

jell-fsmw6m WALL PAPERS.

PHILADELPHIA

HOWELL & BOURKE, R. B. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

WALL PAPERS.

Manufacturers of PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS.

LINEN SHADES AND HOLLANDS, SOLID GREEN AND BUFF,

CHOCOLATE GROUNDS, FIGURED, AND PLAIN To which we invite the attention of DEUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS STOREKEEPERS. sel2-mws 2m Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oll, Window Glasz, Prescription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genuine, first-class goods can be sold.

FIREWORKS. FIREWORKS.

The undersigned, at their

FIREWORK DEPOT,

110 SOUTH WHARVES, BELOW CHESTNUT ST., Have now on hand a great variety of WORKS, pre pared expressly for Exhibitions, including ROOKETS, BENGOLA LIGHTS, &c., &c. They have had also prepared a number of TORCH-LIGHTS,

NIGHT PARADES, Which will burn for several hours, and may be

held in the hand. JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.,

DEALERS IN FIREWORKS. STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all

the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding. STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF 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 MANUFAUTURERS AND STATIONERS,

432 CHESTNUT Street. HENRY HUDDY, Distiller and Wholesale Dealer in PURE OLD BOURBON, MONONGAHELA, RYE, AND WHEAT WHISKIES, 145 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Below Race, Phila
HENRY HUDDY, [oci9-3m] ISAAU J. EVANS.

GUNS, PISTOLS, SKATES.

PHILIP WILSON & CO.

409 CHESTNUT Street,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Fine Guns, Pistols,

Gunning and Flahing Tackle,

Canes, Powder, Shot,

Wads, Cape, &c.

Guns Restocked, Rebored, and Repaired in the best SKATES OF ALL KINDS. 409 CHESTRUT Street. se6-tf

SPEECH OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT AT FANEUIL

The Hon. Edward Everett delivered an eloquent and legical oration to an immense audience in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Wednesday afternoon, from which we take the annexed paragraphs. Of the modern " Democracy" Mr. Everett said : Of the modern "Democracy" Mr. Everett said:

If we look to those features of the modern Democratic policy, more or less connected with the present state of affairs, we shall surely find no reason for entrusting that party with the Government at a moment like this. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99, notwithstanding the protest of Mr. Madison, were the arsenal from which the most dangerous weapons of nullification and secession have been and are drawn. One of their leading principles was embodied in the 'resolutions of the Democratic Convention of Massachusetts last year. The first open and successful revolt against the authority of the Federal Government—the expulsion of the Indians from Georgia revolt against the authority of the Federal Government—the expulsion of the Indians from Georgia—dittended as it was with the violation of the faith of seventeen trenties, and followed by a most iniquitous partition of their lands, by a land lottery—was a Democratic measure. So was the Seminole war, in which the United States expended \$100,000,000 to create a new slave. State and enable Georgia to recover a few hundred fugitive slaves. Notwithstanding our just complaints against the Mexican Government, the great political advantages of the acquisition of the Mexican provinces, and the blessings which might have redounded to the cause of universal humanity by the extension of the Alexan glo-Saxon civilization into those vast half-desert and ill-governed regions, the manner in which the Anglo-Saxon civilization into those vast half-desert and ill-governed regions, the manner in which the Texanjannexation was effected, and the Moxican war commenced, caused those measures to be opposed by every Whig member of Congress. Mr. Webster particularly was unsparing in his denunciations, and this at the time of their inception, and hefore Texas had repaid the two hundred millions she had cost the United States by the blackest ingratitude and treachery.

But the mest disastrous measures of the modern Democracy, connected also directly with the present state of the country, wore the repeal of the Missouri restriction (which for thirty-four years had been accepted, South and North, as an adjustment of the territorial controversy) and the acts, both of fraud and violence, employed to force slavery upon the people of Kansas. Talleyrand was accustomed to say that the invasion of Spaln was worse than a crime—it was a fault. The Kansas policy of the last two Administrations was both wrong in principle and ruinous in effect. The fountains of the great deep, partially stilled by the legislation of 1850, were again broken up by a tempest of sectional agitation. Incent not dwell on the immediate and newerful

partially stilled by the legislation of 1850, were again broken up by a tempest of sectional agitation. It need not dwell on the immediate and powerful agency of these measures in causing the present state of things, nor comment on the strange inconsequence of again bringing the Democratic party into power, prostrated as it was by the odium of these very measures, under the idea that they alone can rescue the country from the distressful condition into which they had so directly contributed to tion into which they had so directly contributed to The speaker referred as follows to the subjects of slavery and the emancipation proclamation: While the non-interference with slavery, the cause

While the non-interference with slavery, the cause or pretext of the war, by the Government of the United States, produced not the slightest effect in the way of conciliating the rebels, whom it left in the undisturbed possession of what they regard as a chief source of strength in carrying on the war, it was rapidly losing us the sympathy of Europe, where their emissaries did not scruple to adduce this very non-interference as a proof that "slavery had nothing to do with the contest." Without gaining anything by forbearance at home, we were allowing the tide of public opinion to run against us abroad, and materially increasing the danger of hostile intervention, on the professed grounds that it was required by the interests of humanity, and that slavery had nothing to do with the struggle.

It was under these circumstances that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, felt himself warranted in drawing this new weapon from the armory of the public United States, felt himself warranted in drawing this new weapon from the armory of the public law. Considering that slavery, either as motive or pretext, had caused the war, that it strengthened the rebels with the physical power of 600,000 able-bedied men; inhabitants of the South, and owing allegiance to the United States; that besides the employment of one half of this number in direct military service in forts, field works, and general camp labor, it released an equal number of white men from agricultural labor, and other domestic employments at home, thus increasing to that extent the force of their armies, while in many cases the slaves themselves were actually berty and the Union, let us relax no effort until the polls are closed. This committee will continue to do its whole duty and relies mon your instant, earconsidering further that it had been shown by the experience of eighteen months' war, that the apprehension of a servile insurrection so generally entertained was groundless; considering that the continued forbearance of the United States toward slavery was weakening us in that public opinion, which is the ultimate ruling power in the civilized world, and in various ways aiding and strengthening the cause of the rebellion abroad; the Government of the United States, warranted by clear principles of the law of nations, and in the exercise of the undoubted right of a belligerent in a just war, declared, by the President's proclamation of the 22d September, 1862, that, after the first day of January next ensuing, the slaves in States then in robellion should be free, and that compensation should be

should be free, and that compensation should be made to loyal citizens.

Such is the history of these proclamations. I am not pledged to their defence. My opinion of such a measure was informally asked in advance, by a member of the Cabinet, and I expressed, in reply, a doubt of its policy, though I added that I had no doubt of its constitutionality. I did not regard it as a measure of great practical importance. I considered slavery as doomed, as Mr. Stephens warned his fellow-citizens it would be, by the operations of the war, and by what particular instrumentality, or in what precise form, provided it was constitutionally done, was of no great moment. I have no belief, however, that the measure has had the slightest effect in increasing the difficulty of pacification. The governing class will hold out for independence till their military power is crushed. When that is done, the masses, will rise and demand peace. should be free, and that compensation should be

When that is done, the masses will rise and demand peace.

I will add that it is very doubtful whether any act of the Government of the United States was necessary to liberate the slaves in a State which is in rebellion. There is much reason for the opinion that, by the simple act of levying war against the United States, the relation of slavery was terminated—certainly so far as concerns the duty of the United States to recognize it, or to refrain from interfering with it. Not being founded on the law of nature, and resting solely on positive local law, and that not of the United States, as soon as it becomes either the motive or pretext of an unjust war against the Union—an efficient instrument in the hands of the rebeis for carrying on the war—a source of military strength to the rebeilion and of danger to the Government at home and abroad, with the additional certainty that, in any event but its abandonment, it will continue, in all future time, to work these mischiefs, who can suppose it is the duty of the United States to continue to recognize it? To maintain this would be a contradiction in terms. It would be to recognize a right in a rebel master to employ his slave in acts of rebellion and treason, and the duty of the slave to add and abet his master to the temporary of the greatest event her towards. and the duty of the slave to aid and abet his maste in the commission of the greatest crime known to the law. No such absurdity can be admitted, and any citizen of the United States, from the President down, who should, by any overt act, recognize the duty of a slave to obey a rebel master in a hostile operation, would himself be giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

While, therefore, I think nothing can be clearer than that the Administration is, in its emancipalars would lay the proudest city of the enemy in ashes. The men to execute the work are already there. There would be no difficulty in finding there, here, or in Canada, suitable persons to take charge of the enterprise and arrange its details. Twenty men, with plans all preconcerted, and means provided, selecting some dry, windy night, might fire Boston in a hundred places, and wrap it in flames from centre to subure. They might retailate on Richmond, Charleston, etc? Let them do so, if they dare It is a game at which we can beat them. New York is worth twenty Richmonds. They have a dozen towns to our one, and in their towns is centred nearly all their wealth. It would be immoral and barbarous? It is not immoral or barbarous to defend yourself by any means, or with any weapon the enemy may employ for your dethan that the Administration is, in its emancipa-tion policy, in the exercise of an undoubted right on the clearest principles of the public law, I have no belief that by adopting that policy it has increased the difficulty of an honorable pacification. Con-servative men of all parties have, with the best in-tentions, as it seems to me, acted under great mistentions, as it seems to me, acted under great misconceptions in this matter. The idea that the
foundations of this Union rest on slavery, and that
it is at all ovents, and under all circumstances,
and to the end of time, to be cherished and preserved, is quite a recent idea. The fathers of the
Republic knew nothing of it. They with one accord, South as well as North, regarded slavery as
an evil forced upon the country in its colonial
state, and temporarily telerated. It was supposed
to depend on the continued importation of slaves,
and the framers of the Constitution of 1739 believed
that in providing for the prohibition of the African
slave-trade atter 1808, they had commenced the
abolition of slavery. Mr. Webster says, and repeats the remark in his speech of the 7th of March,

abolition of slavery. Mr. Webster says, and repeats the remark in his speech of the 7th of March, 1850, that the members of the Foderal Convention 1850, that the members of the Foderal Convention 1850, that the importation of slaves were made to cease, and therefore they provided that after a certain period the importation might be prevented by an act of the new Government." "It was then (April, 1776) the prevailing opinion," says Bancoit (VIII, 321,), "especially in Virginia, that the total prohibition of the slave-trade would at no very distant day be followed by universal emanoit. very distant day be followed by universal emanci-

total prohibition of the slave-trade would at no very distant day be followed by universal emancipation."

Much is said about restoring "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," and as far as I have been able to penetrate the real intention of the Chicago Democracy, it is to make overtures of peace on that nominal basis, with new guarantees and new compromises on the subject of slavery. Have those wan favor such a policy well considered what the Union was and the Constitution is, in this respect? A little impartial reflection on that subject will show that it is by no means at the North that the departure from its spirit, nay, its letter, has taken place. I do not refer to extreme opinions uttered by ardent men North and South, but to legislative acts and official measures. While the Government of the United States is not chargeable with the smallest violation of the Constitution or the slighitest departure from the spirit of the Union, (but very far the contrary in respect to slavery,) both have been wholly disregarded and set at naught by the slaveholding interest. I have not time at this late hour to go into this discussion at length, but I will state a few propositions which, as I think, defy refutation.

First, by the wise and good men of the South as well as the North, who iramed the Constitution, slavery, as I have already stated, was considered and habitually declared to be a social, political, and moral evil, forced upon us by the Colonial Governnont, of which it was both the interest and duty of the country to rid itself as soon as possible. For this reason they would not allow the word "slave" to find a place in the Constitution, in order, as was urged by Mir. Madison, that they might not seem to recognize such a thing as property in man.

Secondly, it was universally believed at that time that slavery could only be kept up by the African slave trade. Several of the States had already prothat slavery could only be kept up by the African slave trade. Several of the States had already pro-hibited it, and the Constitution made provision for its final prohibition in twenty years, which actually

took place.

Thirdly, contemporaneously with the formation of the Constitution slavery was, by the ordinance of 1787, prohibited in all the territory then belonging to the United States, under circumstances that exclude the idea that any difference of policy would be pursued in territory hereafter to be acquired. This prohibition was accompanied by the clause for the extradition of fugitives held to labor, from which the word slave was carefully excluded.

Fourthly, as a compensation for allowing three-fiths of the slaves to be added to the representative numbers (an arrangement which has almost tative numbers (an arrangement which has almost always secured to the slaveholding States the con-trol of the Government,) it was provided that di-rect taxation should be assessed on the same principle.
Such is the "Union as it was and the Constitution

Such is the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," in the intendment of its framers. What have they since become? what are they now? Instead of a universally-recognized temporary evil, placed in a train of extinction by the prohibition of the African slave trade; a struggle, commencing with the rapid extension of the cotton guiture, has been kept up for forty years to preserve, perpetuate, and extend slavery; and this struggle has culminated in a gigantic war against that Constitution, and in order to effect that object, by a rupture of the Union. Or, if we choose to consider the rupture of the Union as the primary object, then slavery is the pretext and rallying cry made use of to effect it, while the new government proposed to be erected on the ruins of "the Union as it was" is declared to be built on the corner-stone of slavery.

the ruins of "the Union as it was" is declared to be built on the corner-stone of slavery.

Instead of confining slavery, with a view to its final extinction, to the States in which it existed in 1757, and wholly excluding it from the Territories, (which was the design of the fathers of the Union as it was,) nine new slave States have been admitted with stipulations for four more to be added in Texas, by treaties conceded by Messrs. Jefferson and Madison to be in violation of "the Constitution as it is!" A new compromise, which excluded slavery from the Territories north of 36 deg. 30 min., and admitted it into all of the Territories south of the line, in contravention of the design of the fathers of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it. was, was repealed by the Democracy in 1854, while the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Constitution, into which its framers would not even admit the word, carries proprio vigore the thing into

the seal of a crowning victory at Yorktown on the 19th of October, 1781. That it is our duty to do so, was the sentiment of every loyal heart, when the blow was struck at Sumptor, and the country, as one man, sprang to the defence of the Union. Never was a grander movement in the annals of our race, than when, trampling party in the dust, and forgetting all that divided opinion on measures or men, the citizens of the loyal States remembered only that the flag of that Union "which makes us one people," had been traitorously stricken down, and that ambitious men, marching through the bloody portals of rebellion, were striving to rend in soiled tatters the seamless garment which enfolds our beloved country. The cause is as sacred now as then, and the dearer for the precious blood shed in its descree. We knew no party in [61, can we not again rise above it in [64] Shall we, in the face of the world, as the struggle is drawing to a close, paralyze the only arm which, by a constitutional necessity, can wield the power of the State. The eyes of the nation are upon us. I am well persuaded that we have not a sincere friend in the civilized world who will not deplore the overthrow of the Administration; and however parties, led by mistaken opinion, interest, or passion, may differ now, I am equally persuaded that in after years, coming generations, South as well as North, nay, the South still more than the North, will recognize the justice of our cause, and that the South will date her own regeneration from our success in the struggle.

The following is an extreat from a crossib deliver. THE NATION'S ABILITY TO SUSTAIN THE WAR DEBT. The following is an extract from a speech delivered in the House of Representatives in April last by Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine. Let the croakers

read it:

read it:

At the organization of our Government in 1789 the entire population, free and slave, was under four millions, scattered along the seaboard from the St. Croix to the St. Mary's, not fitty thousand in all living one hundred miles distant from the flow of the Atlantic tide. Facilities for intercommunication were greatly restricted; manufactures and the arts were in feeble infancy; agriculture was rude, and not highly remunerative, because commerce, its handmaid, was languishing and waiting to be quickened to enterprise and vigor. The entire valuation of the thirteen States, according to the weight of authority, did not exceed six hundred million dollars, three hundred millions less than the valuation of Massachusetts to day, and not one-half so great as that of Pennsylvania. Properly at that time was fill adapted to bear taxatior, profits were small, and to the political economist, measuring the condition and capacity of the country, it seemed utterly unable to carry a debt of any considerable magnitude. And yet our ancestors did not hesitate to assume the burden of ninety million dollars, more than one-seventh of all the property they owned. Mr. Jefferson, who was the most distrustful of all the statesmen of that day in regard to the ability of the nation to sustain the load, was, yet willing to say that it could be easily borne if our annual increase of population and property could maintain an average of five per cent.—then the most sanguine estimate which any one dared to place on the future growth of the country. Had we realized only the ratio of increase assumed by Mr. Jefferson, our population in 1860 would have been some fifteen instead of thirty-one millions, and our wealth \$2,700.000,000 instead of \$16,000,000,000. Upon Mr. Jefferson's assumed basis of increase, the debt would never have been oppressive, but upon the rate of growth actually realized the country paid the interest on the debt, and accumulated a fund for its redemption with euch ease that people never felt they were taxed. And yet At the organization of our Government in 1789 the tions of dollars; and for readier comparison I shall speak of her debt in dollars rather than in pounds. Her entire population at that time was less than twenty millions, and the valuation of all her property was about nine thousand five hundred million dollars. She owed, indeed, nearly half of all that she possessed. Her population was less than two-thirds of what ours is to-day. Her entire property was not three-fifths of what ours was by the census of 1860, while her debt was eighteen hundred millions of dollars greater than ours will be in July, 1865. And in contracting this debt she was compelled to sell her bonds at the most enormous sacrifice. From 1792 to 1815 her debt was increased \$3,000,000,000, and yet in exchange for this amount of bonds she received in morey but \$1,780,000,000, thus submitting to a discount of \$1,270,000,000. In other words, England, during the twenty-three years of continental war, only realized on an average for the whole period \$100 in money in exchange for \$173 of her bonds.

during the twenty-three years of continental war, only realized on an average for the whole period \$100 in money in exchange for \$173 of her bonds. This, be it remembered, was the average for the whole time. As the contest waxed desperate her sacrifices became desperate in proportion, and the money which enabled her to fight the decisive campaign of Waterloo was obtained by selling her bonds to the European bankers at less than fifty cents on the dollar. Compared with this our sacrifices on our national securities thus far have been light, not averaging from the inception of the war to the present day, with all elements of expenditure fairly estimated, more than from twenty to twenty-five per cent, reckoned on the gold basis.

To meet their enormous debt, the British people had nothing but the commercial and industrial resources of the United Kingdem, whose whole area is not double that of the single State of Missouri. They had a population of but twenty millions, as already stated, subject to no increase from immigration, and growing in half a century no more than we have added during the last decade. And yet on this restricted area the enterprise and energy of the British people have increased their property until it is valued at thirty-three thousand millions of dollars; and in defiance of the large expenditure resulting from several costly wars since 1815, they have actually reduced their debt some three hundred millions of dollars; and in defiance of the large is comprehended in the statement that the that the Their steady progress in wealth under their large debt is comprehended in the statement that the average property per capita in 1815 was less than five hunored dollars, and in 1861 about eleven hunfive hunored dollars, and in 1861 about eleven hundred dollars. In 1815 some twenty-five per cent. of all the earnings and income of the people was absorbed in taxation, and in 1861 less than ten per cent was taken for the same object. In 1815 the proportion of taxes per head for the whole people exceeded seventeen dollars, and in 1861 it had fallen below ten dollars.

These brief details of British experience show how a great debt without being absolutely reduced to any considerable extent becomes relatively lighter by the increased capacity to bear it. The wealth per capita of the entire population in a period of forty-six years has more than doubled; the aggregate property of the realm has more than treoled; and all this on a fixed area of one hundred and twenty thousand square miles, and with a popula

wenty thousand square miles, and with a popula tion increasing at the slow rate of only one per cent. per annum. If such results can be wrought out by a kindred people against such obstacles and hin-drances, what may we not hope to accomplish under the auspicious circumstances that surround our own In the light of the national experiences we have the light of the handles capetrences we have been glancing at, we may clearly read our own great future. It is not, indeed, a matter of surmise or speculative query, but of well-founded and confident calculation—a calculation which, however sanguine of results actually to be realized. The war closing in July, 1865, will leave us in this condition: a nation

stitution as it is and the Union as it was, was repealed by the Democracy in 1854, while the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Constitution, into which its framers would not even admit the word, carries proprio vigore the thing into all the territory of the United States!

Mr. Everett closed his oration in the following words: Providence is putting our patriotism to this austore test, to see it we have the virtue to sustain hat grand nationality to which our fathers placed.

THE PRESIDENCY

FOUR CENTS

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tinles of the people—in the hands of that party which has railled around the standard of Abraham Lincoln. [Loud applause.] I pray Heaven that the leaders of the Democratic party may fully apprehend this movement, and be governed by a liveher sense of duty than the tie of party; that are the standard property of the sense of duty than the tie of party; that

he cher sense of duty than the the of party; that per conal bickering may forever disappear from their mid it, and they may begin earnestly and intelligent. You to combine the elements of power still in our hands, so to systematize all the operations of State and G. meral Government, that we may, through contributed most to their power; that they were in a decided minority in the North. Believing that success we uld always be with them, they instituted a policy that could not be sustained in the North, hoping to restore their power South and North. At Chicago they adopted a platform and policy intended to put the party then in power on the defensive, close the ver, and, by a grand feat of political skill, re-establic u their ascendency in the Government. But they committed a great mistake—a mistake which has only a been made in this country and

non from from teamond. [Cheers.] It is to perish by the bullets of the armies of the Shenandoah and James, and the bullets of the great army of the people. [Great applause.] But these gentlemen say we must have the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. We had all that long ago, before the war, but they were not then satisfied. They domanded that a part of the national territory should be set apart for them and their institution, and it was done. A line was established south of which slavery was permitted to have full sway; but they very soon discovered that Northern energy and industry was too much for their institution. They asked for a repeal of the old compromise. It was repealed, and we enacted the compromise of 1850. That compromise had scarcely lulled the passions of these people before they clamored for further legislation, to set all previous acts aside, and give still larger scope to their institution. And so, without dwelling upon this subject, they proceeded from one step to another in their demands and threats, until they declared that the election by the people of a man not satisfactory to the South would be considered cause of war. The election of Mr. Lincoln was their sole cause of war. It has been so declared, over and over again—by their prisoners in our hands, by their leaders at home.

been so declared, over and over again—by their prisoners in our hands, by their leaders at home, and is manifest from their public journals. They had the Constitution, and they raised their hands against it. They had the Union; they attempted to destroy it. But these Chicago Democrats pro-

to destroy it. But these Ohicago Democrats propose now to offer to the South the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. The South has long since spurned such an offer. What then will satisfy them? Nothing Davis, their President, says it is not for slavery they are fighting, but independence—that is, the destruction of the Union. Then why offer to make an idle compromise on the subject of slavery because of the war with slavery, as all of us who have been at the front know too well? And as the cause of the war, I, for one, am prepared to see slavery disappear. [Oheers.] I trust that it will soon be made to give up the ghost; that measures will be adopted to facilitate that result, and that hereafter we shall be a united and a free people.

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GRAND MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.

Speeches by Gov. Curtin, Gen. Joshua T. Owen, Col

stored, and the meeting be organized.
General WM. M. Reilly opened the proceedings in a brief speech, and announced the Governor of the State as the president of the meeting. Governor Curtin received enthusiastic applause, and at length spoke as follows:

Sprech of Gov. Curtin.

I am glad that I have been called upon to preside to high tover an association of soldiers. Having had much to do with that class of our fellow-citizens for three and a half years, it always affords me pleasure them. In so terrible an ordeal, and endured that ordeal with such glory, that the sons of this country may hold their heads with the sons of this country may hold their heads with the sons of this country may hold their heads with the sons of this country may hold their heads with the sons of this country may hold their heads with the sons of this country may hold their heads with the sons of this country may hold their heads with the sons of this country may hold their heads with the sons of the Sons of this country may hold their heads with the sons of the sons of this country may hold their heads with the sons of the Sons of this country may hold their heads with the sons of the Sons of this country may hold their heads with the sons of t these views at length, because my voice will not not this hall. I would like to speak of the strength of the national army, and of the resources of the Union, but I desist. Thanking you for the kind attention you have shown me, allow me to introduce to you a soldier—a soldier of your own city, who has won deserved promotion on many well-contested fields—General Owen, of Philadelphia.

SPEECH OF GENERAL OWEN. General Owen, on coming forward, was received the tumultuous cheers. He said: with tumultuous cheers. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In what I shall say to you to night I shall be brief, remembering that I am to be iollowed by others whom you desire to hear. But, before proceeding further, I must add, to what has just been said by the chairman, my tribute also to the memory of that true soldier and gallant gentleman who was to-day buried with appropriate honors by his adopted city of Philadelphia. I have had the honor, in the course of this war, of seeing him in the very front of battle, and I but re-echo the reputation he has so well earned by his unflinching personal bravery and his efficiency and skill as a commander, when I say that not in the 'Army of the Potomac, nor In any other army

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC THRONGED.

Speeches by 60v. Curtin, 6en. Joshna Z. Owen, 60l.

H. B. Bursham, 67th P. V., Major Harry
White, Bon. A.K. McOlers.

Tributes to the Memory of Ges., Birney.

The Meeting AT UNION LEAGUE HALL

BPEECH BY HON. A. K. McOleure.

BPEECH BY HON. A. K. McOleure.

The Academy of Music and the Hall of the Academy of Music and the Hall of the Union League were among the most remarkable manifestations of the Academy, the vast building was filled from parquet to amphitheatre, and an intelligent audience of five thousand patriotic men and women were prepared to listen to the earnest words of Governor Curtin, and to gather encouragement for the great duty of the hour from the eloquence and experience of the heroes of the evening. When all the rest of the house was filled, a large delegation of soldiers from the hospitals marched in to the national music and took the reserved seets in the parquet. From all sides they were greeted with cheers and the waying of handkerchiefs. It was some time before order could be restored, and the Meeting be organized. General Was. M. Reillly opened the proceedings in a brief speech, and announced the theorem and such that the same down the proper of the Memory of the Memory of the Memory of the Pool the Academy, the vast building was filled, a large delegation of soldiers from the hospitals marched in to the national music and took the reserved seats in the parquet. From all sides they were greeted with cheers and the waying of handkerchiefs. It was some time before order could be restored, and the meeting be organized. General Was. M. Reillly opened the proceedings in a brief speech, and announced the first hand of the hour firms the season the same of the waying of handkerchiefs. It was some time before order could be restored, and the meeting be organized. General Was. M. Reilly opened the proceedings in a brief speech, and announced the first hand of the courty from the courty may a well-lought that the courty from the courty may be a strong the courty of the people. They did not watch th

much to do with that class of our fellow-citizens for three and a half years, it always affords me pleasure to meet them, and to be consplcuous, as I am tonight, wherever there is gathered together a body of the soldiers of the Republic. [Cheers.] A man who has studied the history of this great country, and made from it philosophical deductions, must be satisfied that that portion of the people of this country who are entitled to the warmest gratitude of the living and those of the dead, who are entitled to the hisbest honor, are those who have been willing to try who are entitled to the warmest gratitude of the living and those of the dead, who are entitled to the highest honor, are those who have been willing to bear aloit the standard of the Republic, and expose their persons to the enemies of liberty, who have rebelled against our constitutional laws. [Great cheering.] I am honored, indeed, to preside to night over a meeting of soldiers, and I am obliged to the citizens of Philadelphia who have honored me with their presence this evening. To day I followed to the grave a soldier of the Republic, late a citizen of the city of Philadelphia. I knew him well. Indeed, I had the honor to give him his first commission, and I was connected with every commission he received at the hands of the National Government. I followed with pleasure his career through this great war, as from battle to battle he became more distinguished and more dear in the hearts of the loyal people of this great country. Philadelphia honored herself by the great ovation given to the remains of Gen. Birney. [Cheers.] He had braved battles nearly forty times; his companions had fallen by his side; his regiment, the gallant 23d, raised in this city [intense enthusiasm]. had wasted away; his corps had diminished from the Rapidan to Petersburg, yet his life was spared to fall asleep in the midst of his family; and, aye, be the words of the hero remembered! With expiring breath he remembered the flag, the emblem of national power and liberty, and as his life went out he cried with his latest breath, "Boys, keep your eyes on the flag." [Great applause.] Remember that Birney said "stand by the flag." [Renewed applause.] And so General Birney filled a soldier's grave. He has left a widow and orphans among you. I have repeatedly recommended to the people of Pennsyl-And so General Birney filled a soldier's grave. He has left a widow and orphans among you. I have repeatedly recommended to the people of Pennsylvania the care of the widow and orphans of the soldiers now in this State. Under a law of this Commonwealth we have a systematic method by which we assist in the nurture and education of the desti-tute orphans of the soldier. While I ask your charity for the orphans of the soldier, I ask the generous, patatotic people of Philadelphia not to forget the gix little children of General Birney. [Great cheers.] Now, my friends, I have not strength to discuss there received the length because my voice will not fall these views at length, because my voice will not fill

see slavery disappear. [Uneers.] I trust that it will soon be made to give up the ghost; that measures will be adopted to facilitate that result, and that hereafter we shall be a united and a free people. These politicians are unware of the change of circumstances. By the necessary operation of this war there has been a great development of mechanicial skill throughout the country, and an exhibition not only of the higher moral qualities of devotion to a great cause, but the exercise of unprecedented industry and ingenuity from men, women, and children. To these topics I shall not further allude, but I will say that in the general change of rentiment I have somewhat altered my views, and I find that those who appreciate and act upon the changed circumstances around us most wisely, are the men of the party in whose support I appear most generally. [Great cheering.] We must support this war; there can be no cessation of hostilities until the rebels are brought to their knees. [Renewed cheers.] The national flag in unimpaired dignity must be everywhere respected and must wave in triumph over the Republic [Vociferous cheering.] Every hand that has been raised against the Government must fall in submission; every tongue that has assailed it must be silenced into obedience. Cessetion of hostilities! [Armistices! Armistice involves a general withdrawal of our troops. Are you prepared for that? Without it the South will not listen to you. Will you who have a cause that is right and have possession of the Government, and have almost destroyed the rebellion, stoop to such humiliation! [Applause.] There must be more shall ground their arms, and the leaders shall be hung as high as Haman. [Applause.] Then we can fraternize with the people of the South as those of you who have been at the front have often seen the soldiers do between the lines. But until then we are in peace friends, in war enemies. They are enemies of their own interests, and when we have that hear their beet friends, in war enemies. They are enemies of th Services of the control of the contr