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issas' Marino Baimoral Hose, 25 and 31c.
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ys' Cotton % Hose, stout, 25c.

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To 36 North NINTH Street,
Ladies will find an assortment of Cloaks for oc21-5t WINDOW SHADES. SH.
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below RESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. fall kinds, a great variety, from 75 cents THE IMPORTER'S PRICES.
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Linens, and White Goods,
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727 CHESTNUT Street. INNELS, BLANKETS, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, JAS. E. CAMPBELL & CO.'S, 727 CHESTNUT Street. WHO WANT GOOD DRY s, at the very lowest prices, can find them
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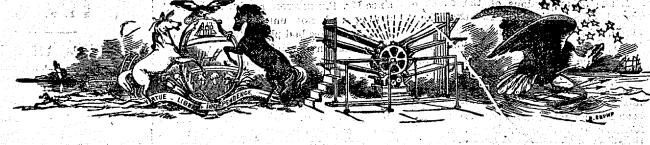
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LOWEST PRICES. Repairing attended to promptly. tore Shades Made and Lettered. #e10-2m





PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864.

The Committee of the Co

OUR SEAMEN START FOR A SIGHT OF THE OLD

Everything now being in restiness, the officers,

many of them not waiting for ambulances, and the

ble, with a full supply of graybacks to mix with the

Northern breed. When these brave sailors reached

the Mary Washington, and many other vescels near

by flying the old flag (what they had long been

As soon as they were on board of the flag-of truce

boat the officers and crew crowded the upper deck

and paddle-boxes of the gunboat Delaware, and

gave them such a chaoring reception as awakened

nemories of the past, and fired up their enthusiasm

which had been chilled by long suffering. The returned patriots, nearly all of whom had recently

come from Andersonville, Ga., the prison-house of

death, sent back an answering shout, which told the

jolly tars of the Delaware that their devotion to the

old flag which now floated over them is still as uz-

THE BANITARY COMMISSION.

It is due to this noble institution to state that one of their tugboats, ladened with clething and other

good things, same alongside of the Mary Washington to afford such relief as in its power. It shortly

after moved off with, no doubt, the assurance from

Colonel Humford that Government; under his di-

THE RECELS EXCHANGING COLORED SEAMEN.

With this number of prisoners came six colored

sailors whom the rebels exchanged, and, from an un-

lerstanding, this class of Union defenders are

benceforth to be treated as prisoners of war. The

enemy will soon reach General Butler's standard,

rection, would attend to their necessities.

and then all will be well.

n a land of civilization.

wavering as ever.

wanting to see), their excitation knew no bounds.

SEWING MACHINES. THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINES.

Of every shade and quality in the cauntry. For choice SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. 690 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STREET, 630 CHESTNUT STREET. 34 South SECOND Street, and 23 STRAWBERRY Street. 630 CHESTNUT STREET. 530 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE PLORENCE

THE PLORENCE

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OFFICE 630 CHESTNUT STREET, Take pleasure in inviting attention to the merits of the AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, which are now perfected and adapted to general use, and ready for delivery from our office. It is confidently asserted by parties who bave our machines in use, "that more than the entire cost of the machine can be saved in two weeks by an ordinary female operator, calculating the cost of making perfect button-holes at only one cent each, and that they are far superior in uniformity of stitching and finish" to those made by hand, besides possessing the advantage of being elegantly finished on the wrong side as well as the right.

No charge for instruction to operators. Persons can readily learn from the printed instructions that accompany each machine sold, if not convenient to call at the office. omee. The New Patent Adjustab e Button-Hole Cutter, a valuable invention for tailors and manufacturers of clothing, is for sale (price \$5) at the office of the Comimens of work sent on receipt of stamp. Please

CURTAIN GOODS. CARD.

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SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ABRISON, No. 1008 CHESTNUT STREET, Have received, from the late

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Schools, in keeping a correct account with the Laundiess 60c. WASHINGTON OUR EXAMPLE. Papersover, 50c, JAMES CHALLEN & SON, oc21-3t 1308 CHESTNUT Street. A SHMEAD & EVANS

MAR LYRIGS. With illustrations on wood, by F. C. Darley. Printed on heavy tinted paper. A beau-HAWTHORNE'S SNOW IMAGE. With illustrations by Morens Waterman. Elegantly printed in colors. HAWTHORNE'S SNOW IMAGE. With intertaining by Marcus Waterman. Elegantly printed in colors. DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEACE CONVENTION IN SECRET SESSIONS OF 1861. By L. E. Chittenden, one of the Delegates. THE OCEAN WAIFS. A Story of Adventure on Landard Sea. Another new book by Mayne Reid. Full of and sea. Another new book by Mayne Reid. Full of illustrations.

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AUGS. S. BATTLES, Agent,

24 North SIXTH Street, Phila.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1854.

THE JAMES RIVER. Our Army Well Fortified - Exchanged Union Prisoners at Aiken's Landing-Their Condition-Ill-Treatment of a Colored Chaplain.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HEADQUARTERS, CHAPIN'S FARM, 3D DIVISION, 18TH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE RICHMOND, Oct. 18th, 1864. The front at this moment is void of stirring events but how long this oppressive silence may ontinue, can only be determined by circumstances. In the mean time the army is not idle. Astivity and vigor are manifest everywhere. Our lines are being extended, well fortified, and impregnably manned. The appearances are that we have come here to stay until circumstances suggest that we move onward. Our long line of superiorily con structed works is a manifest evidence of the inflexibility of our purpose, while the unwavering confidence impressed upon every countenance in the ability of this army to accomplish what it has undertaken, gives assurances that the next move will be the crowning glory of the grand Army of the James. One thing is certain, that the colored troops who compose this division, whose bearing on the 29th has convinced the most skeptical that negrees will not only fight, but do it desperately, will be assigned to an important position in the grand assault on the revel capital, which will afford them a still better opportunity to give additional fame to their martial record. With Col. Holman to com-mand the division, who combines the affability of the gentleman with the devotion of the patriot, there is no doubt that it will cheerfully follow wherever this brave officer may lead. He is well supported by Colonels Kadoo, Draper, and Duncan. The flag-of-truce boat leaves Aiken's landing this morning for the North, freighted with about five hundred officers and soldiers-sick, wounded and convalescent—exchanged for a similar number of rebels, who have already arrived in Richmond. The old stories of brutality are corroborated by

these suffering, and, in some instance, dying soldiers, many of whom will pass to the resting place of the brave before the New York can reach Annapolis. Many of the men are barefooted, who affirm that the rebels appropriated their boots, shoes, and other apparel to their own use, which shows that these doomed wretches not only tear the slothing from our dead, but strip the living. Their day of retribution, however, draws nigh. Several of the fair sex came down on the rebel fiag-of-truce boat, and were received on board of the New York by the assistant commissioner of exchange. I was within twenty feet of this dirty little craft yesterday afternoon, hardly fit to transport cattle from its appearance, and was somewhat amused at the striking contrast of about a half dozen rebel officers who were dressed in excellent suits of gray, perhaps borrowed for the occasion, with a view to give the impression that the

ragamuffins of Jeffdom are comfortably clothed. This dodge will neither change our opinion of the enemy's commissariat, or procrastinate one day longer the judgment that will certainly overtake Day before yesterday Chaplain H. M. Turner, of the 1st U. S. C. T., made a serious complaint against Joseph Weir, steward of the steamer Manhattan, for inhuman treatment while coming up from Fortress Monroe on the 12th inst. The conduct of the teward was outrageous, if one-half that is alleged against him be true. It appears that he locked the enner, and obliged this officer and two soldiers' wives who were in his charge, to go down between decks, through intense darkness, to reach the table. Everything was pretty well gotten up, yet the chaplair and his charge attempted to dine off the crumbs. for which the steward demanded one dollar cash. This brought a protest from the officer, which was replied to by the steward in the most brutal and insult ng manner, flourishing a knife which he happened to have in his hand, and threatening the most fearful consequences if the chaplain did not immediate-

ly leave the dining-saloon. The full price was paid, and the officer, as soon as his affairs would permit, preferred charges against the steward, and on the arrival of the boat at City Point, evening before last, he was arrested, and is now detained upon the charges as alleged. He will likely be arraigned before Gen. Butler, and should these facts be substantiated, and hat just man squint at him under the impres that such conduct is the effervescence of concealed dislovalty, an individual about his proportions will be sent to Dutch Gap to assist with others of corresponding sentiments in cutting through the canal amid the showers of shot and shell from rebel batteries. The Manhattan is in the employ of the Government, and carries the mail between Wash ington and City Point. These negro-haters do not

VARINA, JAMES RIVER, Oct. 19, 1864

for the brave sailors who have been for a long time

THE APPEARANCE OF THE PIRATICAL CREW.

On going aboard of the steamer, I was surprised

to find that this class of men were well and tidily

dressed, with clean shirts and apparel suitable for

the approaching winter, while their chiefs sported well-fitting suits of gray, elaborately trimmed with

gold lace and corresponding shoulder-straps. So

far as dress went, the leaders looked like aristo

crats, while the buccaneers, at a distance, would

have been mistaken for gentlemen. In addition to

their respectable appearance, and healthy aspect

many of the chiefs had new trunks, which were, no

doubt, well filled with something, though the con-

tents may not be contraband, which they were car-

rying with them to the South. All of them had va-

lises, and most of the freebooter crew were provided

with fashionable leather travelling bags. When

one considers that these pirates—not excepting their

chiefs-are brought within our lines in the most

filthy condition, covered with infamy and vermin,

and as destitute of money as they are of principle.

the question naturally occurs, Who furnished these

splendid outfits? Treating these individuals with

humanity is one thing; but the extravagant con-

sideration of which they have been the recipients

vinces a degree of humiliation which reflects dis-

But little delay was required in facilitating mat

ters for the disembarkation of these well-dressed

prisoners. Colonel Mumford, under whose auspices

the exchanges are conducted, soon settled the pre-

liminaries, after which the chiefs and their crows

were landed without any demonstrations of joy

whatever. They left the steamer in silence, which

strongly assumed the appearance of regret. Each

man acted as his own porter, while those who had

Those prisoners who sported shoulder straps were

furnished with United States ambulances to ride to

the rebel flag-of truce boat, Wm. Allison, distance

ahout one mile off. Their physical appearance by

no means justified such consideration. Col. Mum-

of the highest type, and such attentions from him

to such a class of beings, can only be accounted for

on the basis, that he never falls in politeness to a

OUR NAVAL PRISONERS SEE A WELCOME SIGHT.

Everything being now in readiness, the ambuances filled with the chiefs moved off, followed by

he crews on foot, slowly wending their way for the ebel flag of truce boat. Col, Mumford, as usual.

preceded them on his horse, and when he came

near enough for our gallant sailors to see him, with

his flag-of-truce attached to his boots, these brave but suffering patriots immediately arose to their

feet, with feelings of the highest exultation expressed in every countenance, which brightened up

under the prospect of immediate release from rebel

On coming near the little rebel flag of-truce boat,

formerly a tow tug, I found its deck full of men, whose

appearances at once impressed me that they were ebels. Upon inquiry I ascertained they were

our half-starved and half-clothed sailors, whose ex-

ternal semblance gave evidence of bad treatment

and worse fare. It was a sad sight, after witnessing

the comfortably-clad freebooters, in all the style of

gentlemen, to look upon these heroes, shivering

under the cool breeze of the morning, many of them with nothing to wrap themselves up, while others

were obliged to keep themselves as comfortable as

possible with some very dirty blankets, of an inferior

under the direction of the assiduous Col. Mumford,

when our gallant tars, the officers leading off

marched with inexpressible pleasure upon the so

which acknowledges the conquering sway of the old flag. As soon as they left the rebel craft, they

asked how the military situation was in these

ports, and on being assured that it never was better.

they expressed additional feelings of joy. A large

crowd of colored troops, those constituting the de-

fences of this part of the line, with a very few white

ones, were there to extend to them a cordial recep-

tion, and assure them that they had not suffered in

vain. Many of these returned prisoners asked why

the old flag was not here, and how far they would

have to go before their eyes would again be blessed

with the sight. On being informed that a short dis-

tance would bring them to a point which would

gladden their hearts, they manifested great satis-

HOW THE BUCCANEERS' WERE RECEIVED BY THE

REBELS.

When these fat and comfortably-clad freehonters

appeared in sight of their flag-of truce steamer, the

with melodious softness, "Home, Sweet Home."

double column a short distance from the enemy's

craft, the usual salutes were exchanged, and they

filed on board. They went as silently as if they

were going to their graves. No demonstrations of

As they passed by our officers, who were formed in

faction.

joy were manifested.

quality, furnished probably by the rebels. It took but a short time to get things in readiness

riend, or in kind treatment to an enemy.

ferd is a humane man and a courteous gentleman

reditably upon those who permitted it.

trunks were assisted by their comrades.

languishing in Southern dungeons.

SEAMEN.

May 16, 1864. GUNBOAT WISSAHICKON. Fort Sumpter, September 9th, 1863. BRIG PERRY. George Anderson, acting ensign. incur much risk in their ill-treatment of unprotected Wm. B. Horrants, acting ensign. colored persons; but when they insult, on a Government boat, a chaplain, though he may happen to b John Reinhart, coxswain. a little darker than themselves, they become in Peter Kergle, seaman. volved in a difficulty which is rendered worse by the prospect of being summoned before Gen. Butler.

EXCHANGE OF NAVAL PRISONERS-APPEARANCE OF THE REBEL PIRATES-WRETCHED CONDITION OF THE UNION MEN-LIST OF OFFICERS AND E. D. Smith, paymaster's clerk. The flag-of-truce boat Mary Washington, having on board about one hundred and fifty privateersme STEAMER COLUMBINE. and pirates, including about forty of their chiefs arrived here vesterday morning to exchange them

> W. B. Spencer, master's mate. J. T. Allison, paymaster's steward These were captured in the St. John's river, Florida, May 23d last. GUNBOAT PETREL. Kimball Ware, pilot. John H. Nibler, quartermaster.

> ton, and Richmond prisons. W. E. H. Fentress, acting master. Simon H. Strunk, acting ensign. GUNBOAT UNDERWRITER.

E. H. Seers, acting assistant paymaster. John B. Dick, acting second engineer. Henry K. Steener, acting third engineer. Samuel B. Ellis, acting third engineer. ive officer.

WATERWITCH. C. W. Budd, acting master. C. H. Billings, acting assistant paymaster. A. D. Stover, acting ensign. C. P. Weston, acting master's mate. E. D. W. Parsons, acting master mate.

J. P. Cooper, acting third assistant engineer. gineer. Isaac A. Conover, acting third assistant engineer

he would, on Sunday evenings, until the Presiden-

tal election, preach sermons which some people

they would have opportunity to leave their seats vacant for those who did." _ A rebel army correspondent says that General The keeps a flock of hens at his headquarters. One of them, a cock, is said to be a great pet with the General, who has had him from the beginning of the war, and carries him wherever he goes. The General loves fresh laid eggs, no doubt. General Beauregard's pet is a fine milch cow, which shares all his campaigns, and is a most indispensable companion, his health being so delicate that he can eat little else besides milk and bread. _A story that General Hooker has been left immensely rich by the death of a Mexican wife band on board, and a very good one at that, played is thas disposed of by the San Francisco Alta: 1st. General Hooker's wife was not rich when he married her, nor at any other tim. 2d General Hooker's wife was not a Mexican, 3d. General

never had a wife. 5th. Gen. Hooker is not a Crossus,

never was, and never will be,"

THE PRESIDENCY.

nen closely following, took the shortest road for FACTS AND ARGUMENTS FOR THE PEOPLE the steamer Mary Washington. It was amusing to see how both threw away the dirty blankets, cooking utensils, corn bread, and many other articles of which they now had no further use. None of them Train, General Stokles, Gov. Curtin, Col. S. M. brought, as I saw, any trunks or well-filled valises, Bowman, Thos. Webster, J. W. Forney. as those for whom they were exchanged had done. They are returned in as untidy a condition as possi-

> Call for a Mass Meeting of Democrats Opposed to McElellan.

> Speech of Mon. Jas. R. Doolittle, of Wis-

FELLOW-CITIZENS: On the 11th of February, 1861, Abraham Lincoln, President elect, left his home, at this place, to go to Washington, to become, on the 4th of March easuing President of a great on the 4th of Earch essuing, President of a great country and a great people.

In the whole history of the world there was nothing more simple, more touching, or more sublime than the scene at his departure.

Bearin mind the situation of affairs then existing. That conspiracy which hed been plotting disunion for more than a quarter of a century; which had been secretly arming, organizing, and driking its forces; which had filled the Cabinet, if not the head and heart of Buchanarhimself, with most manganant treason, had at this time already made open war against the Government of the United States. I know the full force of what Lany, and I rapeat, open and uncompromising war had been declared; levied, and actually waged against the United States before Mr. Lincoln left his home for Wachington. I say nothing now of ordineaces of secession, I speak only of acts of flagrant war. On the 27th of December, 1860, the rebelforces seized fort Moularie December, 1860, the rebel forces seized fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and a Umited States revenue

THE SUPPERING OF THE UNION PRISONERS. The account which these prisoners bring of the uffering of our soldiers at Andersonville, Ga., is painful to relate, and more than corroborates the nhuman treatment which has been so fully given to the public. The rebels have succeeded in placing the responsibility of their non-exchange-upon the houlders of Mr. Lincoln, against whom many of them are very bitter. Their eyes will soon be Charleston.

On the 10th of January the rebel forces seized:
Forts Jackson, St. Philip, and Pike, near New Orleans, thus closing against us the mouth of the
Mississippi, as they had already, by a battery erected upon that river in the State of Mississippi, closedits havigation for hundreds of miles above.

On the 14th of January they seized the PensacolaNavy Yard and Forts Barancas and McRae, and
lid stays to Fort Plobens opened, however, to the facts by a short residence The flag-of-truce boat, probably the New York, which did not leave vesterday as expected, will carry all of our returned sufferers to Annapolis this LIST OF OFFICERS AND SEAMEN EXCHANGED.

The following is a list of the naval officers and some of the seamen who have been exchanged and are now on the flag-of-truce boat, soon to steam for the North. They are arranged under the names of the vessels to which they were attached: STEAMER RELIANCE. James M. Caulley, second assistant engineer. Alex. Renshawy third assistant engineer. Thomas Brown, master's mate. These were captured on the Rappahannock, Aug. 23, 1863, and have since been confined in Libby. Danville, Macon, Sayannah, and Charleston pri

George A. Dean, assistant engineer, who was captured at Plymouth, North Carolina, April 26, 1864, and underwent confisement in Salisbury, N. C., Macon, Ga., Columbia, Charleston, and Libby

SOUTHFIELD. Wm. D. Newman, acting master. Thomas B. Stokes, acting ensign. George W. Pratt, acting master's mate. Wm. F. Goff, acting second assistant engineer. John A. Struby, acting third assistant engi William C. Williams, pilot. George W. Brown, paymaster's clerk. Benjamin F. Farr, landsman. William H. Ellingworth, colored seaman. William A. Johnson, colored seaman. These were captured at the time and confined in the same place as those of the Ceres. HOUSATONIC.

Edward F. Brown, lieutenant. J. H. Harmany, third assistant engineer. These were captured at the assault on Fort Sumpter, September 9, 1863. SATELLITE

Wm. H. Fogg, acting master's mate. Isaac M. Johnson, second assistant engineer. John Mee, third assistant engineer. Christopher McCormick, third assistant engineer. Edwin Robinson, pilot. These were captured, August 23, 1863, in Virginia GUNBOAT STOOKDALE.
John Lowerle, acting engign. James Lockwood, third assistant engineer.

These were captured on Lake Pontchartrain, La., E. G. Drayton, acting ensign, was captured at

Geo. W. Burkett, acting assistant paymaster. These were captured at Murrell's Inlet, December 5th, 1863, and have been confined in Georgetown, Charleston, Columbia, and Libby prisons.

Wm. Cromack, acting master's mate. Wm. Rushmore, acting master's mate. Charles Hickey, acting third assistant engineer. H. O. Marrow, acting third assistant engineer. These were captured on the 7th May last. H. J. Johnson, acting third assistant engineer.

G. C. Whitney, acting third assistant engineer. Thomas McElroy, acting master, commanding.

These were captured April 22d last, and confined n the Canton, Cahaba, Macon, Savannah, Charles-These were captured September 13, 1863, and

were confined in Richmod, Danville, Macon, Savannah, and Charleston prisons. Wm. K. Engell, acting master's mate and execu-

Daniel Ward, acting master's mate. John McCormick, acting master's mate. Chas. H. Stewart, acting master's mate. These were captured 2d February last, at New-

Austin Pendergrast, lieutenant commanding. T. Genther, acting first assistant engineer.

James Hollingsworth, acting third assistant en SEAMEN.-P. A. Farrel, Hugh Fagan, Thoma Donarow, Harry Turms, Hemlett R. Cook, F. Cam bell, W. H. Purden, W. Gloomis, John Williams, Wm. Price, John Parker, John Harris, Henry Hill, Francis Johnson, Chas. A. Barks, Thos. Bowers, Jas. Murray, H. Fenner, Henry Thornton, James Hazleton, Joseph Mason, John Williams, Chas. H. Kimball, Wm. Saage, Chas. Midlick, Cyrus Bissel.

might call political. He gave the notice in advance. that if any did not wish to hear these discourses Hooker's wife is not dead. 4th. General Hooker

Speeches of Jas. R. Doolittle, Benf. Wade, George F.

THE GREAT ISSUES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

consin,
DELIVERED AT THE UNION WIGWAM IN SPRING-

FIELD, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

and Castle Pinckney, and a: United States revenue cutter at Charleston.

On the 3d of January, 1861, they captured Fort-Pulaski, in Georgia, and the arsenal at Mt. Vernon, Alabama, with 20,000 stand of areas.

On the 4th of January they seized Fort Morgary, in Mebile Bay—the same fortwhich Admiral Farragut and Gen. Smith have lately recaptured, adding glory to our arms on sea and on land.

On the 9th of January they fired into the steamship Star of the West, bearing the flag of our country, loaded with previsions fer our forces in Fort Sumpter, and drove her from the harbor of Charleston.

On the 10th of January they reded forces setzed.

Navy Yard and Forts Barancas and McRae, and laid slegs to Fort Pickens.

On the 18th they selzed Baton Rouge Arsenal; on the 21st the New Orleans Mint and Custom House; on the 2d of February the arsenal at Little Rock, in Arkansas; on the 8th the rebel provisional Constitution was adopted, and on the 9th of February-Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens were chosen President and Vice President of a pretended rebel Confederacy, claiming, and by force of arms asserting jurisdiction over nearly one third of the States and Territories of the United States.

While all this was transpiring, James Buchanan, then President, the most imbeelle of men, or the most wicked of traitors, refused to raise a hand in most wicked of traitors, refused to raise a hand in defence of the Constitution he had sworn to "pre-serve, protect, and defend." It was under circumstances like these, in the midst of civil war already begun, which, by bold and rapid movements of the rebels, and by the base, cowardly surrender of Buchanan's Administration, had already given possession of nearly 2,000 miles of our seacoast and one third of our States to the rebeltion, that Mr. Lincoln, the citizen President elect, non, that Mr. Inflooding the cluster Fresheld election unarmed and with a few friends, left his home here for Washington. Citizens of Springfield, what a scene was here presented on that memorable 11th of

February! It must still live in your memories: The words he uttered at parting with you, as you stood around him uncovered and in tears, are known the world over, they are classic alike in their "My friend," said he, "no one in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived for more than a quarter of a century; here my chil-dren were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington.
"He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without.

On the the same Divine aid which sustained him. On the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for sup-port, and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed but with which success is certain."

cannot succeed, but with winch success is certain."
How clearly he saw, how deeply he felt the great
duty devolved upon him, the work to which he was
called, viz: to maintain the Union, some of whose
pillars had long been undermined, and were then
crumbling around him, to defend the Constitution crumbling around him, to defend the Constitution, whose authority the party then in power, and which is seeking it again, would not enforce by arms; to execute the laws in every State; and hold, occupy, and possess the forts, property, and places belonging to the Government, one-third of which had already been seized by armed traitors, or basely surrendered by the Administration of James Buchanan; in one word, to take from the hands of a weak and cowardly imberile the flag of the Union thus insulted, outraged

to tage from the hands of a weak and cowards, becile the flag of the Union thus insulted, outraged and trampled upon, and raise it once more aloft, as the glorious' standard of a common country—with not one stripe erased, nor one star obscured—full high advanced, and right onward, until, in spite of rebellion at home and threatened intervention from rebellion at home and threatened intervention from abroad, it should float again, honored, respected, on every foot of every State and Territory of the United States.

How true, almost prophetic, were those parting words! Oh, what a duty! what a gigantic work; what a heavy responsibility was indeed devolved upon that heart and brain! When would man more need Divine assistance to sustain and strengthen him? And shall we not give him our sympathy and support?

nuport?

Never, in my opinion, since the world began, has a higher duty, a greater work, a weightier responsibility, rested upon any human being than upon him. [Cheers.] upon him. [Cheers.]

For almost four years he has been engaged in discharging that duty—in performing that greatwork—in bearing that responsibility. The amount of his mental and physical labor is almost incredible, more than of ten Presidents in ordinary times. In, the mere matter of appointments to office he has been called upon to make more and sign more commissions than all the other Presidents put together. That he may have made mistakes is true; but the may have made mistakes is true; but the called upon to make more and sign more commissions than all the other Presidents put together. That he may have made mistakes is true; but the marvel of marvels is, that he has not made any more, and can only be accounted for in the fact that he is endowed by nature with vigor, activity, and clearness of intellect unsurpassed in any man of our times, [cheers]; and by a patriotic, unselfish singleness of purpose in disposing, of every question as it arises. [Cheers] The wielding of great patronage is the severest test of executive ability. That in addition to all his other duties he has done so so long and on so vast a scale, and still retains his unbounded popularity among the masses of the people, is the highest evidence of capacity, and will place his name in history among the great ones of the earth, as of the few, "the immortal few, that were not born to die." [Great and prolonged cheering] Could those men who denounce Mr. Lincoln as a tyrant and usurper know him as you have known him for a quarter of a century, or as I have seen him and come to know him at Washington, during these last four years of great trial, their tongues would cleave to the roof of their mouths. I have seen him under various circumstances; in the joy of success—in the anguish of defeat. It has been my good fortune to share, in some measure, his friendship and confidence, as it has been my highest duty at all times to give him words of encouragement and support. I have seen him by day and by night: in time of victory, when his soul was lighted up and his face beaming with the halo of joy. I have seen him in the hour of defeat, when his soul was all but ready to sink, with his head bowed like a bulrush, overwhelmed in agony and in tears; and I tell you that I know, from personal knowledge, that the sense of that great duty which he felt and expressed, at his departure from this place in February, 1861, has been ever present with him—has never forsaken him. It has become and is the absorbing idea of his soul. To restore peace to a bleedi

forever; and to bring our beloved country safely through this terrible baptism of blood and fire redeemed and regenerated to take its true place in the vanguard of civilization, leading, by the light of its great example, all nations and people under the whole heavens to the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and through them, to a higher, better, and, more divine life; these are the ideas which fill his soul to overflowing. There are times, it is true, when, weary and overburdened, his soul finds temporary rest and refreshment in sparkling humor or playful anecdote. While to the captious, hypercritical, or casual observer this might seem to be light, trifling, and undignified, how much better thus than to seek refreshment in the winecup and strong drink—a thing in which he never indules. But how little do they know of the deep undertones of all the silver chords of his interior life! Hazleton, Joseph Mason, John Williams, Chas, H.
Kimball, Wm. Saage, Chas. Midlich, Cyrus Bissel, Cas. Farmer, John Williams, James Alexander, J.
Hedeen; and Thos. Gilling.
These were captured at Osolew Sound, Georgian June 3d last, and, while the men were confined at Andersonville, the officers were shut up in Savananah, Macon, and Richmond prisons. Of the Water Witch's officers were shut up in Savananah, Macon, and Richmond prisons. Of the Water Witch's officers who died is Wm. S. Williams, paymaster's clerk, and Henry Wilson, yeoman.

STRAMER FICKET NO. 2, MONITOR, Andrew Stockholm, acting ensign, commanding; Ed. T. Beardeley, third assistant engineer. These, with five seamen who have returned, were captured October 8th.
Lieut. S. N. Preston, of Admiral Dahlgren's Staff, was captured in the assault on Fort Sumpter, September 8th, 1863, and has since been confined in Columbia, S. C. Acting Ensign Robert M. Clarke was captured at Pensacola, Florida, October 8th, Mac Computer and Corpe M. Milliams, C. Acting Ensign Robert M. Clarke was captured at Pensacola, Florida, October 8th, Milliams, Portion, of the U.S. steamer Paul Jones, was captured lated to the Acting Diaster Edward L. Haines, of the firigate Powhaltan, was captured August S. 1863, in Charleston harbor. Acting Master Geo. R. Duval, Rolling H. Pendleton and George M. Smith, Milliams, Portion, Computer of the U.S. steamer Paul Jones, was captured last and the Charleston harbor. Acting Master Geo. R. Duval, Rolling H. Personal.

PERSONAL.

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PERSONAL.

The Independent says: "Rev. H. W. Beecher gave notice in his pulpit last Sunday morning that the political standard of the Union, and preparing to demonstrate, by tremendous majorities, that, in spile of the Chicago Convention, its platform and candidates, there is no divided North. [Here Mr. D. was interrupted by great here in the political standard of Divided North. [Here Mr. D. was interrupted by great here in the political standard of Divided North. [Here Mr. D

FOUR CEN'S Cumberland we have recaptured from the rebellion Kentucky, Tennessee, much of Mississippi, Alixiams, and Groorgia, and, we trust in God—we verily believe—the time so impatiently waited for, but hitherto so long delayed, will soon come, when the head and front and power of the rebellion will be crushed by the victorious armide of Grant and Sheridan around Richmond—[great and tremendous chesting]—or compelled to retreat into South Carolina, there to be pursued and trampled to pieces upon the soil of that State where Treason hirst hatched its infernal brood—[great appleaze]—where Treason with wicked hand first pulled down the holy stars and stripes of Liberty and Union, and raised in its stead the rattlesnake—fit emblem of disunion and slavery, rebellion and civil war.

Our flag now waves and our national authority is re-established over two-thirds of the jurisdictice scized by the rebellion. When such is our situation, when so much has been done, when the finishing stroke is just about to be given, to! what do we hear? The Chicago Convention cries aloud to the President, to the armies and to the people, "hold, atop, cease hostilities." (By the way, that of itself raises the blockade, and would compel us to withdraw our forces.) "The war," say they, "is a failure. How we sympathize with our soldiers! set aside Mr. Lincoln and make McCPellan President." Gentiemen of the Chicago Convention, I tell you no. The people by majorities of hundreds of thousands will say no. Our soldiers and saltors, victorious or sea and land, will almest unanimously say no. All the considerations, which make this Greenment, under the Constitution, worth living for or dying for, all the memor?se of the past, or dying for, all the memor?se of the past.

say no. All the considerations which make this Gevernment, under the Constitution, worth living for or dying for, all the memories of the past, the interests of the present; and the hopes of the future, say no. And were it possible for us to draw aside the veil which hazgs between the living and the dead, and hold communion with the spirts of that mighty host—our sons, and brothers, and fathers who have laid down their lives on a hundred battle-fields, a sacrifice to save this Union and defend the Constitution—one question by them ought to overwhelm the Chicago Convention with shame unatterable: "have we then died in vain? Will you now abandon the flag for which we gave up our lives?"

Even McClellan, their candidate for the Presidency, is ashamed of these resolutions of the Chi-Even McCleilan, their candidate for the Presidency, is ashamed of these resolutions of the Chicago platform. He could not look his comrades in the face and stand upon such a platform Evidently the Chicago Convention had not heard from Atlanta. He had. [Laughter and cheers.]

The people of Hilpois, in vast multitudes, are now gathering at Springfield—the home of Abraham Lincoln. And for what? To send him words of encouragement and good cheer, to declarathas he must and shall be re-elected President of the United States, in order that he may inish the great work assigned him, to ask God's blessing to sustain and strengther him; and to pledge themselves to stand by him in this great struggle to the end, and until Abraham Lincoln is not only President electrof the United States, but acknowledged and respected as the President of All the States, United and free. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

Speech of Han Ben Wade in Cincinnati. An immense audience assembled at Mozart Hall; Cincinnati, on Tuesday night last, to hear the Hon: Ben Wade on the topics of the day. From Mr. Wade's speech we make the following extracts:

Mr. Wade askedif it was not fair to conclude that the Democratic party at least sympathized with, it they did not absolutely approve, the course of these traitors, when they suffered them to so often threaten the Government, and at last to attack-its authority by armed violence without rebuks. Did you see or hear of one of these leading. Democrats who had a word to sawagainst them when they control who had a word to say against them when they openly talked of secession and treason? Their last Democratic President told them that there was nothing in the Constitution to authorize secession, neither was there anything in that document authorizing him to take measures for preventing it. [Applause.] That was what Mr. Buchanan told them in his measure in the first heavent out of office. Did you and That was what Mr. Buchanan told them in his message just before he went out of office! Did you find a man of them that dissented from that doctrine! Not a single man of them objected to it. And when they fired upon the Star of the West, and finally upon Sumpter, not a Democrat had a word of condemnation or of reproach! You have not had a man in your party to rebuke treason since Douglas died! [Applause.] Is it not true that when the Government is attacked by traitors he who sympathizes with them is a traitor at heart?. If such was the spirit of these men at that time, and if they have not changed their temper since, nor said anything to redeem the party from its infamy, where is the honest Democrat among the people that can sustain it, if he is truly loyal and desires the preservation of the Union? They agree with old Buchanan that you cannot constitutionally coerce a State! What do they intend by such nonsense? Is it not the triumph of the rebellion? Mr. Wigfall stood up-boldly and told the Democratic of the North (We haze teached) ellion? Mr. Wigfall stood

the Democrats of the North "We have insulted your flag and you dere not resent it!" and Democracy lay prostrate at his feet crying "No coercion!". your flag and you dere not resent it!" and Democracy lay prostrate at his feet crying "No coercion!".

The Democrats tell you in their platform that we have tried war for four years, and the experiment has failed to bring peace. They accordingly appeal to the people to accept their policy of bringing peace by compromise, through a convention. Just look at the attitude in which they would place this great nation. They would have the Republic of the United. States get down upon its belly before traitors, and tell them that "four years of war have been waged in vain, and you are victorious; now be so good as to make peace with us."

Ask them to negetiate! What do you expect they would exact of you! Nothing short of what the victors have a right to demand of the vanquished. My friends, let me tell you that you can never have peace brought by a compromise with such traitors. I know them well. They will not make peace until forced to accept the acknowledgment of their independence. If I were one of them I would not do it myself. And why! Because they are proud and spirited men. They have staked all upon the issue, and never will they yield till compelled to by a complete conquest. They will hight as long, as they can shoulder arms in defence of their position and their self-respect. They have, from half a century's experience with us, been led to believe that we are cowards. It is true that we have, under the encouragement of the patriotic portion of our people, somewhat undecived them as to this; but they have believed that, by holding out a little longer, the cowardly sneaks of the Northern Peace party will increase their strength, and at last a convention will be offered them, in which they will get their independence. They will not make peace with us on any other strength, and at last a convention will be offered them, in which they are leaded to an any other strength, and at last a convention will be offered them, in which they are leaded to an any other strength, and at last a convention will be offered them, i terms as long as they can hold out in armed resistance.

But they tell us that we have waged this war for four years without accomplishing anything. Now, I wish to show that we have really been fighting the rebels only about half that time. This brings me to the consideration of the military character of Mr. McClellan, and at the outset I would say that I have no personal prejudice or animosity toward that gentleman. All the motive I have for opposing him is that of duty to my country. I am bound to show the people his merits, for I am posted on that question. I was chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the condition of our military affairs at that time, and duty calls upon me to state what I know. terms as long as they can hold out in armed resist

state what I know. In the fall of 1851, Mr. Chandler and myself feel In the fall of 1851, Mr. Chandler and myself feeling that the army was laboring under some serious defect somewhere, by reason of which no progress, was made, went off to the army to satisfy ourselves, and it possible discover where the difficulty lay. It was at a time-when the very capital of the nation was almost in a state of siege, when foreign nations began to look upon us as a conquered people, and when all the friends of the Government were overwhelmed with shame and humilation. Smarting under the effect of this state of things, we went down to the camp, and found a man who was the General-in-Chief of the whole army of the United States. We found him in command of 180,000 of the best men. ound him in command of 190,000 of the best men that ever marshalled under the banner of battle found him in command of 190,000 of the best men that ever marshalled under the banner of battle. Never was an army got together comprising that patriotism and intelligence that were found under that General. It was the first rally of the patriotic host, the flower of the Republic, to save the nation from destruction. Go and converse with the soldiers and you will find men there more worthy to govern than many who are elected to govern them.

I told you that there were 190,000 of such men in the "grand army." A military man of France said that the like was never seen on the face of the earth. Such an army and with such supplies! He said that a French army of the same strength would subsist upon what was wasted. And yet the rebels were almost in sight of the capital, flouting their rattlesnake-flag in our very faces. How could you ask us to submit to this degradation without at least knowing the reason for its necessity? We had an interview with General McOlellan, and remon strated with him for permitting this disgrace and dishonor of a great nation. We exhorted him, for God's sake, to at least push back the defiant traitors. Why can't you do it?

"Oh, I have not men enough."

How many men have you? I know you have

How many men have you? I know you have 160,000.
"Well, you have got nearer the number than others have." others have."
And, more; I know that you have 190,000. How strong, pray tell, are the rebels?
"Oh, they are at least 220,000 or more, and they are behind fortifications stronger than those of Sebasbehind fortifications stronger than those of Sebastopol."
Mr. Wade then gave the "Little Napoleon" such a scorching review as no man ever before obtained, and almost every sentence brought down the house in the most boisterous applanse. When desortbing the fortifications of this American Sebastopol he pointed to a. "Quaker gun" that lay on a table to his right as the kind of armor with which the 220,000 were provided. The scene in the audience, provoked by this illustration, cannot be described.
As to the number of the rebels, McClellan said that a gentleman direct from Beauregard dined with him the day before that told the strength of his army.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PERSS will be sent to subscribers by

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peop's, and I preached a sermen to them on the down's il of England, and I made more noise inside than I had made outside. [Laughter.] When the word came: "Let that man out—he is demoralizing the prisoners"—[laughter]—that may be the allusion of my friend to "strange bedfellows"—[laughter]—I liked the prisones of well that I petitioned the governor for permission to remain a week longer. [Laughter.] Not being a politician, I care nothing about the charges of political parties. I went to Washington to get the Democratic Convention postponed. I found that the whole Convention was in the handes of two organizations, one the house of Rethschilds. of two organisations, our annul was an above of Rethschilds, and the other the One of News of Rethschilds, and the other the Convention postponed, and to the Convention to never. The time was fired for inselection the convention postponed, and to the Convention to never the 4th of July. I got forty four prominent. Democrate, nearly all the Democratic members of such that the Convention; Belmont returned to Committee appointed an incident Thomas I returned to the Convention; Belmont and I extereded in having the Convention; Belmont and I extereded in having the Convention postponed. You know as well as I that there were many Republibran anxious for elange; among them were Wade, Davis, Chase, Fomeroy, and clarr, who insetted upon only one term for the Presidency, and I wantes's man nominated at Chicage that these Republicane could ecotore. Is a George Sanders, Glay, and other Southern men in Canada, having gene to find out how we could stop the var honorably to both pastics. I went to the Recognition of the Convention. They knew I wasn't for Roolesian, because I dike't see much difference between Lincoln and McClellan on the was (question. I asked the Democrats; What is, the seem of the Democrate at Chacage against Lincoln to, McClellan, Expal arrests, and Lorebted them to McClellan Silvania. I said Lincoln was charged with making' likeal arrests, and Lorebted them to McClellan Silvania and McClellan. Experience of the Democrate at Chacage against Lincoln to, McClellan, [Applause.] I talked about States rights: Why, who whyed out States rights at the "should not let one of them escape," meaning the Maryland Legislature make in define of habes corpus in the adaptive seem of the Maryland Legislature, whom he sent to jail. You canada legislature make in definition with a supplace of the Democrate in Applause.] My platform was simply the public plantage of the convention with I told them it was time to think about the state of the country, butthey would not do sit. The Rothschilds and the Albany Regency held the day, and it was a most pitiful sight to see the Pennsylvania delegation crouching at the feet of the New Yorkers. When New York took a pinch of snuff. Pennsylvania sneezed. [Laughter and applause.] I did my best with your delegates to get them to vote for Dix. I succeeded with some Connecticut delegates, and finally got one hundred nomes. I paid a personal visit to George H. Pendleton before the nominations were made. I asked him if he intended to vote for McClellan. "No, Mr. Train; so help me God, I will do all I can to defeat McClellan," and Lthink he has. When I found that the Convention was about being sold out to McClellan Lwarned Vallandigham one day at dinnsy, and said I; "Vallandigham, if they intend to do that sort of thing I will burst the whole concern." "Don'ttake so loud," said Vallandigham, "there are some McClellan men over there, Mr. Train." [Laughter.] Clellan men over there, Mr. Train." [Laughter.]
The result of the Convention's deliberations is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor mines meat. In order to please a trimmer President, they had war; der to please a trimmer President, they had war; in order to please a trimmer candidate for the Vice Presidency, they had peace; and in order to please all the great and little trimmers, they resolved to let the war go until the trimmer peace is decided. Under the idea of "pap" they supposed there was nothing but what they could carry. I saw their platform. It was the most singular amalyamation of men and things I ever saw. Soon after, I wrote my opinion of it. It was:

*Resolved, In order to please the Trimmer War candidate, we have war. Resolved, in order to please the frimmer war candidate, we have war.

Resolved, in order to please the Trimmer Peace candidate, we have peace.

Resolved, in order to please all, that the war goes on until we get in. [Laughter.]

At the same time it reminded me of a little story, wherein it is related that it was

Resolved. That we have a new itil Resolved. That we have a new jail.
Resolved, That the new jail stands where the old Resolved, That the new pair stands where the one jail stood.

Resolved, That the old jail be not removed until the new jail be built. [Laughter.]

When they gave cheers for McClellan, it reminded me of whistling at a funeral. When Mr. Hall, the chairman of the Philadelphia committee to write to Mr. Train to stump the State, wrote me, I reputed: Chicago Nomination.—Positive, Boil.
October Elections.—Comparative, Boiler.

November Elections.—Superlative, Burst. I also said: DIED, November 8, 1864, The Democratic Party Disease—Party, on the Brain. They asked me if I would join them in helping along McClellan's election. "Not much," said I. "Just count me out." I left Chicago with the New York Democrats, and the wheels of the cars that whirled us along seemed to say, in their belief, "McClellan," "McClellan," and they actually reachestined that into enthusiasm for their care.

manufactured that into enthusiasm for their candidate. "Not a dram was heard, not a funeral note,

As his corse from Chicago we hurried, Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot O'er the grave where McClellan we buried." [Laughter.]
When I got to New York the Albany Regency When I got to New York the Albany Regency offered me a seat in the Cabinet if I would give my influence to McClellan. Said I, "Gentlemen, no; I don't want a Cabinet appointment. I know of forty appointments already." [Laughter.] I reminded them of a celebrated reformer who, being taken up to a high mountain, was offered the whole world, but the fact was the poor devil didn't own a cabbage garden. [Renewed laughter.] McClellan may have his New Jersey cabbage garden, but I doubt whether he will get a single electoral vote. [Applause.] They are trying to make McClellan out a War Demoorat, but he has proved himself nothing more nor less in his letter of acceptance than a political trickster. [Applause.] It is neither fish nor fowl, black nor white, neither male nor female. I believe Lincoln himself would have gone for a loyal man nominated at Chicago. [Applause.] I told the Democrats very plainly, that I would stump the Union against them, if they did not nominate the right kind of a man. [Applause.] I don't want to belong to the party that don't cheer when Sheridan gets a victory. There inail would stump the Union against them, if they did not nominate the right kind of a man. [Applause.] I don't want to belong to the party that don't cheer when Sheridan gets a victory. There are only two parties in the country now—the one cheers when Sheridan captures 43 pieces of artillery, and the other don't cheer at all except when Sheridan loses 48 pieces of artillery. [Applause.] The one party puts up gold, and the other pulls it down. I don't say that the Democratic party are traitors, but I do say their leaders would sell the whole people if they could only get into office. [Applause.] The Constitution don't say "we, the politicians," but "we, the people." Now, I say down with the politicians, and up with the people, and until we get that accomplished we will never settle this fight. The people are generally right, except in New York. In the time of the New York riots the voice of the people was the voice of the devil, and not according to the old Latin phrase. This world is composed of two classes of men—the pesitive.and the negative. The negative man goes down the stream, and nobody takes any notice of him. The positive man goes up stream, and everybody is looking at him; and I believe that when a civil revolution comes in the North, the Democratic party will find out that absence of body is better than presence of mind. [Laughter.] They had better get their breast plates behind, for they will be apt to be wounded, as their backs will be turned to the foe. [Great laughter.] I told General Ward, the chairman of the Democratic Committee for Pennsylvania, that if he didn't withdraw McClellan I would stump the State for Lincoln, and I would defeat this cunboat general by 56,060. [Applause.] Barlow said to me, in New York, the other day, that I went with the Republicans because they paid me for it. "Well, suppose they do," said I, "I happen to be a gentleman of fortune, and could buy your whole concern out." [Laughter.] The only expense I ever put the United States Government to was a private escort from by this illustration, cannot be described. As to the number of the robbis, McClellan said that a gentleman direct from Beauregard dued with him the day before that told the strength of the whole of the content of the

the loyal masses are gathering hand-in-hand around the political standard of the Union, and preparing to demonstrate, by tremendous majorities, that, in the political standard of the Union, and preparing to demonstrate, by tremendous majorities, that, in platform and a candidates, there is no common the present of the Union and the country. [Applicant, I plants and of one heart, and of one heart, and of one heart, and of the habits of the nations at stake. I do not plead guilty to two charges of the pentionent, the platform and with one voice bid him to lean on them, next to the Almighty, for support, until his great duty is the Almighty, for support, until his great duty is the Almighty, for support, until his great duty, and and with one voice bid him to lean on them, next to the Almighty, for support, until his great duty, and we have recaptured Beaufort and Morris Islands, which we have a separated to the Childens, and the harbors of North Carolina except will mighton; and it is said Farragut, the old North Carolina except will mighton; and it is said Farragut, the old North Carolina except will might on a special command for the sales, and a said with the Almight of the proper of the sands of the sales of the sales