to America. The speaker, in taking a comprehensive view, referred to the point that it is not at all unlikely that England and France will, through Maximilian, acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. But perhaps all this will be defeated by the loyal people. Already a great party is about to be formed in New York that is bound to relieve the Democratic party from its present depressing embarrassments, by taking it from the power of its English Jewish leaders. The Democratic party must be taken from the hands of Belmont and the Rothschilds. Gen. Dix will speak; he is in favor of the movement; he will place the party on its proper base. be taken from the will speak; he is in favor of the childs. Gen. Dix will speak; he is in favor of the movement; he will place the party on its proper base. We must be in earnest in this work. We want all good men to join in one common brotherhood in the North. We must remember that Mr. Lincoln cannot save the country unless he receives the support of us all. We must drop all party issues. In the name of our country let us all rejoice in all the efforts made to keep our Union together. Let us give three cheers for the Union, the Constitution and the laws. Three cheers were given by the immunic Party of people present. Great chyering was now given for Mr. Train, General Dix, and other patriots, during which the speaker relired. . MR. TRAIN'S APPOINTMENTS. Mr. Train will address the people of Pennsylvania

at the following places and times: At Reading, Wonday, October 24th.

Pottsville, Tuesday, October 25th.

Mauch Chunk, Wednesday, October 26th. Secanton, Thursday, October 27th. Wilkesbarre, Friday, October 28th. Wilkesparte, Frinay, October 28th. Danville, Saturday, October 29th. Williamsport, Monday, October 31st. Lock Haven, Tuesday, November 1st. Corry, Wednesday, November 2d. Oil City, Thursday, November 3d. Pittsburg, Friday, November 4th. Greenshure, Saturday, November 5th.

that? They are property, say the slavemasters; then if they are we take them by the laws
of war, though we do not ourselves believe them to
be property, either by the laws of man or the laws
of God. [Applause.] Yet, we are further
told that you are in favor of miscegenation. In three States, at least, the white and
negro never intermenty, yet the negro population grows whiter and whiter. There were acts
committed there by white men of which even decent
elaves would not be guilty. And white on the subject he would look on the glorious State of
Maryland and learn something. While Northern
Democrats or Copperheads are racking their brains
with apologies for slavery which they do not understand or refuse to comprehend, and search the
Scriptures to find arguments in its defence, her
glorious people have roused themselves to the dianity of enlightened statesmanship, and with the ald
of the soldiers vote wiped out the accursed institution, and the State is free forever. The standard bearer of these men, these apologists for
slavery, is said to be a scholar, for he was
educated at the public expense at West Point. He
was sent to Europe at the same expense, and in all
his positions has had every opportunity for education. If he is not a scholar, it would be a great
wonder. Of his abilities as a soldier not much
could be said, as they by no means conalied
his education. Sheridan is said to have
sent the rebels whiting; but in McCiellan's case
this was reversed, for the rebels sent McCiellan's case Greensburg, Saturday, November 5th. Philadelphia, Monday, November 7th. ons education. Sheridan is said to have sent the rebels whirling; but in McCiellan's case this was reversed, for the rebels sent McCiellan whirling. [Laughter.] McCiellan, at 32 years of age, commanded all our armies; sent Sherman, nine years his senior, to the recruiting rendezvous at 5t. Liouis, because he was so insane as to say that 200,000 men would be required to clear out the valley of the Mississippl. As for us carrying through our war to a successful end no fear needed to be expressed. Our national debt, the Democrats were constantly saying, was so heavy that it was UNION LEAGUE HALL. SPEECH BY COLONEL S. M. BOWMAN. On Saturday evening Colonel S. M. Bowman was the speaker at the Hall. As the night was inclement and curiosity directed many to the National Hall, to hear G. F. Train, the Hall was but partially were constantly saying, was so heavy that it was weighing down the country to destruction, and would never be paid. This was absolute nonsense, and had no foundation in fact. When we were organized into a nationality our national debt was filled, but all present, including the ladies, were attentive and appreciative. Thomas Wobster, Esq. the chairman of the committee for recruiting colored troops, acted as president, and in the following \$89,000,000 (about one seventh the property of the country), and yet our fathers paid it easily, and grew rich while doing so, and the country grew so rich that five years ago we did not know what to do with it, and we therespeech introduced Colonel Bowman: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: To night I find myself monored with the duty of introducing to you the distinguished soldier on my right, the orator of the We have been appealed to, my fellow-almost nightly as Union men, as citizens fore distributed our surplus revenue among the several States. If we were to continue the war ten without distinction of party, as patriots, to do our duty in this crisis. Beside all this, I appeal to you years longer it would not take away ten per cent. of our wealth. We are not likely to fail for want of to night to do your whole duty as emancipationists, as lovers of liberty to all men, without regard to means. Our gold mines, with the treasure we already possessed, would be sufficient to bear us through; but we have discovered since great deposits, containing untold millions of wealth. There need be no discouragement. Mr. Bowman concluded by thanking his audience for their attention. as lovers of liberty to all men, without regard to creed, color, or country. There is no man, no woman, no sensible child of fourteen, but what now feels, knows, and is entirely convinced that the cause of all our woes, now as heretofore, is the fool orime of human slavory. After nearly ninety years of existence as a nation, during all which time, in spite of the promulgation of the grand idea "that all men are created equal," we have daily and hourly as a nation been guilty of outrages on human rights. We now find our guilt of compliance and acquiescence in slavery culminating in war. This might have been seen and expected from the first, for "tils the eternal law, where guilt is, sofrow shall answer it." At least we begin to know that slavery and free republican government cannot cooxiet. One or the other must die. Which shall conquer in this contest? Your He was succeeded by Major Deering, of Maine, who kept his hearers alternately laughing and applauding, and the meeting then adjourned. Tribute to Major General Sickles. PPEROHES OF GOV. A. G. CURTIN, MAJOR GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES, AND COLONEL JOHN W. FORNRY. A number of gentlemen assembled at the house of Col. John W. Forney on Saturday last, to pay their die. Which shall conquer in this contest? Your fathers, your brothers, your sons are periling their lives for the Union of these States for freedom, for self-government. We must here, at home, sustain them by reelecting Abraham Lincoln, as the respects to Major General Daniel E. Sickles, and during the entertainment the following speeches were made: Governor Curtin said: GENTLEMEN: I am most happy to be present at this social gathering, and to unite with our distinguished host and yourselves in paying a deserved compliment to a soldier of the republic. No people

them by re-electing Abraham Lincoln, as the champion of freedom against slavery. It is our duty to demand, in unmistakable terms, that the war shall continue until the accursed cause of it shall be annihilated, until the last slave is made free. guished nost and yourselves in paying a deserved compliment to a soldier of the republic. No people have made greater sacrifices in this war than those of Philadelphia, and none are more ready, at all tiness, to welcome to their generous hospitality citizens of the United States who have separated themselves from their homes and peaceful avocations to offer themselves on the altar of their country. Thank God this great metropolis has never wavered in its fidelity to the Government. I very well remember when first I was the representative of a principle against which the Southern leaders have since rebelled. I then lost this city by eighteen hundred majority, but three years after, when the traitors had avowed their design to overoverthrow the government, and I was again a candidate, I carried it by over seven thousand majority. In the meantime, Philadelphia has sent over 37,000 men to the field, and over ten thousand of them have fallen in the service of their country. last slave is made free. We must effectually prevent the natural rights of 4,000,000 of our fellow-creatures ever being submitted to the "arbitrament of courts or the councils of legislation," as, at least, one false oracle of authority has ominously suggested. Nor will we tolerate the payment of three or four millions for their rademntion, and thus double our debt and the hair redemption, and thus double our debt and it burdens. We will continue the war until we libe-rate every man, woman, and child from bonds. This is our idea of the contest. This is, substan-This is our idea of the contest. This is, substantially, the platform adopted at Baltimore by our party. We fight for this, and to this we expect and know that Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson will conform. Well. But, say some, peace, blessed peace, would be most welcome. So it would be, but not with dishonor; rather war, conception to represent the say a promision. from generation to generation, than an ignominious peace, which would recognize slavery in any one of hem have fallen in the service of their country The liberality and patriotism of her people have been taxed to the utmost, but they have never faltered, and a few days ago Philadelphia again declared to the world, by an increased majority, her determination to fight on until freedom triumphs and treason is vanquished. Gentlemen, it is most proper that we should referred. "its moral, political, and economical relation ent. The people's court of arbitrame for the long delayed cause of liberty vs. slavery is It is my privilege to intimately know our guest. He was born and reared in our own State As a major of cavalry he fought at Shiloh, and subsequently under his bosom friend, Gen. Sherman, then her determination to hight on than freedom minumphs and treason is vanquished. Gentlemen, it is most proper that we should welcome this gallant soldier here to-day. He, too, left the comforts of a home. On the high road to political preferement, his ambition, could have been fully gratified in civile life, but he is here to-day with part of his body buried in Pennsylvania soil, having lost it in the defence of Pennsylvania homes. [Applause.] Gen. Sickles is our friend. We have part of his body in our state, and the blood he shed at Gettysburg for us is a seal of covenant binding us forever to him in gratifude and love. [Applause.] Gentlemen, you will pardon me for occupying your attention so long, but I cannot restrain my feelings when I meet so many nknown to fame, he conducted the gallant affair at Iuka. After that, as colonel of the 84th Pennsylvania volunteers, he fought in that most heroic and creatly undergread. greatly underrated campaign of Pope's from Cedar Mountain to Chantilly, always against overwhelming odds, to gain time in order that the defeated, gasconading gunboat General of the Army of the Potomac, poor little Mac, might'be saved and bring back his shattered bottelloon. and love. [Applause.] Gentlemen, you will pardon me for occupying your attention so long, but I
cannot restrain my feelings when I meet so many
true and loyal citizens. I have not been in your
city for some time, for I have been unable to leave
my home except for a short period, when I sought
to regain the health and strength I had expended in
the contest for the position I now occupy. I am
always refreshed by a visit to Philadelphia. I
am proud, as every Pennsylvenias thould be attered battalions. Our friend was in action at Fredericksburg and Chancellors-ville. He was selected to be one of the board of officers to examine applicants for the command of colored troops. By his advice and that of Gen. Casey, the Philadelphia committee established Oasey, the Philadelphia committee established a school for the instruction and training of privates to become officers of colored troops. How successful that school has been you well know. As much credit is due to our guest for its success as to any other man alive. Happly for humanity, it one day occurred to Mr. Stanton, that brave, grand champion of emancipation, to make our guest the chief mustering and recruiting officer of colored troops for the State of Maryland. He had plenary powers conferred on him; he used them with alsority and zeal. He opened slave pens and negrojalls; he spoke in always refreshed by a visit to Philadelphia. I am proud, as every Pennsylvanian should be, of its wealth and influence, but I am prouder still of the devoted patrictism of its people. I again thank our host for the opportunity he has afforded me of testifying my regard for the gallant soldier who honors our State with his presence. He visits us on a melancholy errand, for yestorday he assisted in the burial of his great lieutenant, the brave and gallant Gen. Birney, but he would always find, whenever he comes to Philadelphia or Pennsylvania, a warm and hearty welcome ready for him. [Applause.] General Sickles said:

State of him; he used them with alaority and zeal. He opened slave pens and negro jails; he spoke in pulpits of negro churches—in the fields, overywhere; he wrote articles for papers, and issued military orders; he marched his companies of colored soldiers with recruiting officers, on high roads, byroads, lanes and footpaths; he visited the plantations and mansions of the rich slaveholders for recruits; his agents boarded every steamboat and fishing smack on the Chesapeake and all its numerous tributaries. Day and night, early and late, in every possible manner, did he work, with rare intelligence and unsurpassed energy, to provide soldiers for the Republic from the slaves of Maryland. In forty days he enlisted over 6,000 colored soldiers, free and slave. By taking able bodied slayes to bear arms to put down the rebellion, he worked a revolution in Maryland. He convinced slaveholders by his inexorable logic that slavery was about "played out" in that State, and that the very best thing they could do was to "go in" for emancipation. In short, he broke the back of slavery in that State, and prepared the way for the late glorious triumph of emancipation. In doing all this he was what he was in 1850, and is now—a Democrat. Such was and is this friend of liberty to all men whom I now have the heaver of now-a Democrat. Such was and is this friend of liberty to all men whom I now have the honor of introducing to you-Colonel S. M. Bowman. Colonel Bowman said he would begin his remarks with a proposition, which he thought it innecessary to demonstrate, because it was self-evident that this country was made for one people. It was a fact the rebels should have known before they entered into the rebellion, and they would not have begun it with a laise estimate of the capacity of the people of the North. They would not, as he himself had heard them do at the Baltimore Convention, boast that one Southerner cruld whip five Yankees. He had told them then to try it on. They did try it, and had discovered now what was then manifestly absurd to him. No one could look on the map of this country and could be satisfied that a line drawn from the east and running along the border of Maryland, the Ohio, and the Missouri rivers, and from thence across the Rocky Mountains to the extreme northwest corner of New Mexico, and from thence to the Gulf, was at all a natural boundary to divide our country into nations North Colonel Bowman said he would begin his remarks

thence to the Gulf, was at all a natural boundary to divide our country into nations North and South, and East and West. The Almighty made this country for a great purpose, and kept it concealed for ages and ages from the world. It was the richest and best portion of His creation, and He designed it for a glorious people; but, unfortunately, our forefathers, in their early settlement, allowed a system of human bondage, which has nearly turned the world upside down, to become part of their social institutions. But it is a strange coincidence that the very spot in Virginia on which the first cargo of slaves landed, and where it has become an iniquity and a crime, is the spot on which coincidence that the very spot in Virginia on which the first cargo of slaves landed, and where it has become an iniquity and a crime, is the spot on which it is to be finally and forever wheel out. [Applause.] Steadily we have progressed in this great work, but yet the people of the Chicago Convention tell us that the war is a failure; that we have lost thousands of lives and millions in vain. But, say what that Convention may, we are every day in this war developing. We were never so carnest as we are now, and we have been growing more and more so every hour. That Convention, in spite of this, advises us to use a little more moral suasion [laughter], and see whether we can't bring them back in that way. And it was generally believed that had their President used a little more moral suasion, this most stupendous struggle would have never been organized. But it is well known that just so long as that moral suasion was used the war was a failure, and not until we began to be in earnest, when our reveille awoke every morning over the thousands of miles of States in rebellion, the half million of freemen, who sprung to arms to fight for the Union, and able generals, with a purpose, led them, did we meet with success. It did fail when McClellan wand sought to carry out there the moral suasion recommended by the Convention that nominated him. While McClellan was failing in Virginia, Grant was carrying everything before him in Tonnessee. [Applause.] Such men as Grant and Sherman are how leading us. We have divided the Confederace.

[Applause.] Such men as Grant and Sherman are now leading us. We have divided the Confederacy in twain; and now, with eight hundred thousand square miles of its territory under our control with Grant choking it to death at Richmond, and Jeff Davis groaning in despair, there are no fears of a failure on our side, and no sensible man asserts it. The tricksters of the Chicago Convention make a great parade of the Constitution, and assure us that In some way an honorable peace may come. But no Convention can promise peace while the rebel armies are in arms against the Government. [Applause.] The rebels commenced the war after having made The rebels commenced the war after having made great preparations. They declared cotton to be king, and went to work to erect a throne on the ruins of our Republic. They were then determined to fight; they are determined to fight now. But the circhmstances are altered from what they were then. We have them now by the throat, and have them more firmly than ever before. The Chicago peace is a lie; their armistice means to let the Southern rebels go free. It means for us to let go our hold for a time to allow Davis time to conscript more men, to manufacture more arms and munitions of war. It is proposed only by men who are afraid of the drait, and cry "I eace; peace" when there is no peace. [Laughter and applause.] We are told of a Convention of States and a cessation of hostilities; sirrely such a Convention might end in discord, and the cessation of hostilities, as the speaker had just

proposed only by men who are afraid of the drait, and cry "Feace! peace?" when there is no peace. [Laughter and applause.] We are told of a Convention of States and a cessation of hostilities; sirely such a Convention might end in discord, and the cessation of hostilities, as the speaker had just shown, would redound to the rebel benefit. His ideas on this subject had been decided, as far as rebels could do it, against anything of such a character. They had deliberately withdrawn from the Union, and disobeyed the laws, of whose provisions they were not ignorant. As arguments to defend their course, they put on floot powerful armies, made a constitution of their own, and in its defence they resolved to survive or perish. If they have not maintained their position, then they have 'gone up.' They cannot rightfully claim any favors from us; we cannot give them back their slaves, and their right to secede again at pleasure. Such stuff as this, such nonsense as the Ohicagoites give currency to, the speaker would assure his hearers, was gailing and sickening to our soldlers in the field. The memory of the gallant armistice and playing with fire. [Applause.] to be done? Figul into answer, what was they come back, either through force or willingly, we will give them what is due, and we will give them even more than we ourselves have; but we have no great anxiety to preserve three hundred thousand slaveholders, and give three hundred thousand slaveholders, and give them had achance to lord it over us again. [Applause.] There was a Donglas Democrat, and just as much opposed as anybody to the employment of colored troops. He himself, at the opening of the war, was a Donglas Democrat, and just as much opposed as anybody to the employment of colored the three may things of value to the Union. They shoulder their muskets and perform well all the duties of a solder. [Applause.] He had had much experience in that branch of public service, specially in Maryland. He raised in Maryland about eight hundred colored recruits for the and may shorten your life, but who would not be willing to suffer, and even to die, to merit; and obtain the enduring gratitude of his country as you have done? [Applause.] The political issues of the day have been alluded to. I regard the contest as decided, and the victory won. The General has spoken of the difficulties which a public man endures, who, for the sake of the right, separates himself from oid political associates. I have had seven years experience of this treatment, and it is not yet done. I do not wonder that there are men in the Democratic party who look upon me and in their own hearts admit that I am right, who are afraid to follow my example. They are appalled at the denunciation which always follows such a step, and this is the secret why so many intelligent and good men continue to act with that organization. But I make no complaints. It is the philosophy of party. It has been so from the beginning and will be so to the end. Thus much I can say for myself, that whom Helf the Democratic party, I did not say to a human being come with me. I resolved to bear the consequences. I said to myself, if I fail it is my own loss; but if I can stand up I shall presently be joined by a company, then by a battalion, then by a regiment, then by a brigade, then by a division, then by a corps and finally by an army. I have succeeded, and I see around me to-day an army, and an army with banners. [Applause.] I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have padd our guest and the compliment you have bestowed upon

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you, gentlemen, for the honor you have paid our guest and the compliment you have bestowed upon me in coming under my roof-tree. Union Demonstration in Berks County. Union Demonstration in Berks County. [Correspondence of The Press.]

HAMBURG, Berks county, October 22, 1864.
The party has just gone home from here after a most triumphant Union gathering. Captain A. S. Fesick, Co. G. 96th Pennsylvania Volunteers, presided Large torch parties were present from Hamburg, Pottsville, Reading, Leesport, Auburn, and Port Olinton. Two speeches were made by William Nicholson, Esq., and two by Mr. C. F. Smith, of your city, the latter in German. E. H. Rauch, editor of Father Abraham, at Reading, addressed the meeting; also Mr. Stockton, of Reading. The speeches were interspersed with music. The procession went through the streets lighted to unusual splendor, not only by the torches, but by the brilliantly-illuminated houses on each side. You may remember, this was the place where the home rebels undertook to break upa Union meeting about a year ago, and were then soundly thrashed and driven out of town before the meeting could go on. If you don't remember it they do, for there was not this time a whimper out of their traitor heads. The

work of 100,000 white troops. What sensible man, who desired to put down the rebellion, could object to their employment, although their color or smell was not precisely suited to his delicate taste. [Luughter.] 200,000 called into battle, makes it unnecessaladies of Hamburg did their part nobly in providing a sumptuous and abundant supper for all the huna sumptuous and abundant supper for all the hun-gry men. We are in the minority in this town, but we intend to diminish the rebel vote. ry for half that number of white men to expose themselves to danger and death, or to starve in rebel prisons. Even if we do take slaves from their masters, make them freemen, and put them in our ranks—what of that? They are property, say the slavemasters; then if they are we take them by the laws of war, though we do not ourselves believe them to Convention and Mass Meeting of the De. mocracy Opposed to the Chicago Plat. form. All of Democratic faith who retain their respe-

All of Democratic faith who retain their respect for the manhood and patrictism which animated the Democratic party in the days of Jackson; who will not consent that the cherished name and principles of that party be disgraced; who cannot endure the shame of seeing their country's flag lowered to a tottering foe, ever ready to trample it in the dust; who deny that the American Democracy was fairly represented at Chicago by the few, who, by threats of Northwestern revolt, forced upon the Convention the degrading concession that "THE WAR," so nobly fought by our brave army and navy. "WAS A FAILURE, AND THAT JUSTICE. HYnavy, " was a failure, and that justice, hy manity, liberty, and the public welfare de mard that immediate efforts be made for a ESSATION OF HOSTILITIES;" who believe that "THE IMMEDIATE CHSSATION OF HOSTILITIES' should be in with Southern traitors and not with Northern patriots; who believe that we should first exhaut the rebel armies, before we attempt "To EXHAUST ALL THE RESOURCES OF STATESMAN SHIP;" Who insist "THAT THE UNION MUST BE PRE SERVED AT ALL HAZARDS," and are determined preserve it whole and entire at any sacrifice and against all attacks from whatever quarter; such are requested to meet at the COOPER INSTITUTE, in the city of New York; on TUESDAY, the 1st day of KOVEMBER, 1864, to consider the proper course to be pursued in the present exigencies of public affairs, and of preserving the honor and integrity of Democrats from all parts of the Union, whose ited to be present. IN. Illshoaffer

. B. Cutting, loses Taylor. Moses Taylor,
Edwards Pierrepont;
John A. Dix,
Henry G. Stebbins,
Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Peter Cooper, Geo. B. Butler, Henry Nicoll, D. S. Coddington, Robert B. Roosevelt, Alex. T. Stewart, Theodore Roosevelt, A. Vanderpool, James Wadsworth, Alfred A. Valentine, Gustavus A. Conover James R. Whiting, ohn A. Stewart, Henry T. Ingalls. Wm. P. Taylor, Maine. Rod. Richardson, Vt.

The gentlemen whose names are annexed unit in the call in behalf of their respective States an Zenas Wheeler, Maine. Peter J. Nesmith, N. H. Wm. T. Watson, N. H. Robert Olney, Just.

Jas. Montgomery, Del.

John V. Christy, Del.

John O'Donnell. Del.

Hugh Sweeny, Del.

Kilitan Ramsey, Md.

Samuel Wilson, Md.

James Blauvelt, Md.

Cartile Stawart, W. V. Thomas Bartlett, Vt. Levi Underwood, Vt. Charles Reed, Vt. George Sennott, Mass.
G. P. R. Guiney, Mass.
J. M. Forbes, Mass.
Benj, J. Gerrish, Mass.
Duncan C. Pell, R. I. arlile Stewart, W. V. Pierrepont Evans, W. William Minnis, Kv. Thos. Danehower Benj. J. Gerrish, Mass. Danenower, Ky. Duncan C. Pell, R. I. Charles Jackson, R. I. A. H. Okic, R. I. Thomas Innever, Conn. Thomas B. Maginls, Ohi Thomas P. Maginls, Ohi Charles Jackson, R. I. A. H. Okie, R. I. Roger Averill, Conn. Jacob Glessner, Ohio. Col. D. R. Wright, Conn. Stephen B. Hosmer, Ohio. . Warner, Conn. J. H. Woodward, Ind. Geo. W. Peet, Conn. Smith Thaver, Ind Edmund Knowles, Ind. Bohart McDowell, Ind. John C. Palmer, Conn.
D. S. Ruddock, Conn.
Samuel Brigham, Conn.
Walter B. Scates, Ili.
Martin Ryerson, N. J.
Ashbel Green, N. J.
Richard C. Morris, N. J.
John Hays, Mich.
Dan'l S. Anderson, N. J.
John Snetsler, Witch. Dan'l S. Anderson, N has, P. Rorhack N

Chas. P. Rorback, N. J.
A. P. Rosekrans, N. J.
Thos. N. McCarter, N. J.
Edward C. Moore, N. J.
David R. Hall, N. J.
David R. WcCarter, N. J.
Control Wetscher, Mich.
M. H. Carpenter, Wis.
Jas. Middleton, Mo.
Meyer Stallnicht, Mo.
David S. WcCarter, N. J.

Control Wetscher, Mich.

George G. Grand, M. C.

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M. H. Carpenter, Wis.

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Meyer Stallnicht, Mo.

Control Wetscher, Mich. David S. McCarter, N. J.
George Crane, Iowa.
N. B. Matthews, Iowa.
N. B. Matthews, Iowa.
Theodore Sully, Minn.
John McIntyre, Minn.
Vernon Shay, Kansas.
Winfield S. Joy, Kansas.
Winfield S. Joy, Kansas.
Winfield S. Joy, Kansas. Washington Owen, Cal James Odell, Cal. C. Knowlton, Oregon. A. J. Thomson, Oregon. William Bostwick, Pa. Geo S. Kemble, Pa. John L. Speed, Pa. ON BEHALF OF THE STATE COMMITTEE OF THE WAR DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Alfred M. Wood, Geo. A. Brandreth, T. R. Westbrook, John A. Corey, Harry C. Page, Moses H. Sands, James Sheward, Joseph F. Ellery, R. H. Tyler, William Landon, George Barlett, James Brady, A. D. Wait, George W. Glaze, L. Amsden, Vm. H. Ruggies.

Seph Smith, Thomas Parsons, Harry Wilber. Irlando McCumber, Dver D. Rull N BEHALF OF THE WAR DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NE TORK: Dr. F. A. Thomas, Lyman B. Bunnell, James M. McCartin, Dr. W. B. Eager, Jr., Henry O'Reilly,
Timothy Cronin,
Thomas H. Burley,
Henry S. Jennings,
Mayer Eisemann,
Augustus N. Weller, Charles Crary, Howard A. Whitfield, Thomas McGrury, Andrew Jackson, Frank Bowles, John H. Traber, J. C. Hayward, Thomas Wilson, William J. La Rue, Phomas Martin,

PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS. At 12 o'clock, noon, the Mass Convention will convene at Cooper Institute, after the organization, in which the issues of the day will be discussed by lead ing gentlemen from the different States, and such action taken as may be deemed best for the public interests. In the evening, at 7% o'clock, the mass meeting will be held at the same place, at which the HON. FRANCIS B. CUTTING

will preside. An address to the Democracy of the Union will be read by Gen. John A. Dix, and speeches will be delivered by Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, and other eminent men, of whom due notice will be General Sickles said:

Geverance and Gentlemen: I very much regret that I am in such indifferent health as to be quite unable to do justice to the occasion, or to make anything like an adequate return for the kind language in which I have been presented to you by our friend the Governor. It is indeed true that I came to Philadelphia to pay the last tribute of honor and respect to my friend and comrade, Gen, Birney. That was the sole and only object of my visit. This unexpected pleasure I did not look for. General Birney was a soldier of which your city and State might well be proud. The whole country, I am sure, felt proud of him. I knew him very well. We were associated in a number of campaigns, and in two he was under my command. I am glad to say on this occasion, when I can address

given.

Delegations to the Mass Convention will report Room 3, No. 9 Spruce street. Moses Taylor, Chairman. H. G. PAGE, Secretary.

To Whom it May Concern. For The Press. "A wight he was, whose very sight would Entitle him Mirror of Knighthood, That never bow'd his stubborn knee To anything but Chivalry; Great on the bench, great in the saddle, That could as well bind o'er as swaddle; Mighty he was at both of these. And styl'd of war, as well as PHACE: (So some rats, of amphibious nature. Are either for the land or water.) But here our authors make a doubt Whether he were more wise or stout; Some hold the one, and some the other; But, howsoe'er they make a pother, The difference was so small, his brain Outweigh'd his rage but half a grain, Which made some take him for a tool That knaves do work with, call'd a Fool."

palgus, and in two he was under my command. 1 am glad to say on this occasion, when I can address representative men, that I have never met in the army an officer of more reliable judgment, nor one whose heart and soul were more manifest in the cause. It would be hard to find in the army a manifest in the cause.

with a quicker and more intuitive eye for the battle-field than Gen. Birney, and there never was in battle-field a more intrepid leader. As I have before

battle-field a more intrepid leader. As I have before remarked, his heart was in the cause, and there, gentlemen, is the great secret. It is that which makes the soldier, no matter whether he carries the musket or draws the sword. [Applause.] With suchmen success is easy, without them success is impossible. Now that I cannot do much, if anything, on the field, I am happy, in every proper way, to be associated with those who are doing their duty in the rear. I have not felt that it was altogether appropriate for one in the military service to be consplications as a partisan, but I do not like to lose any

picuous as a partisan, but I do not like to lose any

plause.]
Colonel Forney said: I feel that there is some-

true that in the great battle of Gettysburg, where he bore such a prominent part, saving, as I have always contended, the fortune of the day by meeting the foe in his fiercest onset, breaking his spirit and driving him back, he lost that limb, which is now a part of our soil, and consectated, as the Governor so heantifully and originally expressed it [applause]; but he comes back to us an honored monument, and wherever he goes he is welcomed with patriotic pride. I remarked this morning that it was to me a source of inexpressible satisfaction to know that he was universally respected and admired by men, women, and children. Why, sir, you live in an atmosphere of love. I know the limb you have lost still causes you pais, and may shorten your life, but who would not be

and may shorten your life, but who would not be willing to suffer, and even to die to mark and

Hudibras, Part I, Canto 1

spicuous as a partisan, but I do not like to lose any opportunity to give what encouragement I can, by counsel, presence, and association, to those who are performing the most important duty that has ever devolved upon a people who had liberty to uphold, the duty which will be accomplished at the coming Presidential election. The nation is on trial before mankind and history. It is now, if ever, to prove to the world whether a people are capable of self-government. We must rise superior to the temptations to a miserable peace which taxes, the expenditures of the war, and personal sacrifices hold ble of self-government. We must rise superior to the temptations to a miscrable peace which taxes, the expenditures of the war, and personal sacrifices hold out, if we would save the Republic. My faith is as yet unshaken in the people. I know it is astounding to see thousands and tens of thousands of men in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana arrayed against what we know to be right, and it is calculated to discourage and weaken the confidence of the friends of free institutions. How is it possible that so many can be for submission, when resistance is a duty which God has implanted in our nature? It is amazing to find men craven and wretched enough to propose submission to our insolent foes, and more amazing still, to find them trying to do this in the name of the Democratic party. When I meet my old comrades of that party I am unable to discover any truth we ever cherished that I do not cherish to day, and, for one, I am certain that if Jackson, Douglas, and Jefferson, and such men, who have led the Democracy, were with us to-day, every one of them would denounce the Chicago platform, and every one would maintain the Union platform, which our friend and host is now maintaining with so much courage. You may fancy that it requires some pluck to look shell and bullets in the face on the battle field, You can get used to them. But it requires greater courage for a man who has been many years closely identified with a political organization to cut loose from it and face the thousand-tongued monster of slander and denunciation for the sake of the right. I have seen our host do this, and I honor him for it. I am sure that he will never have cause to regret it, but that he will never have cause to regret it, but that he will be respected through life by all true men for his sacrifice of party to patriotism. [Ap-plause.] MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864. To-NIGHT will be of no ordinary importance in the progress of the campaign in Philadelphia. The Vice President of the United States, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, whose name is honored wherever loyalty is felt, and Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS will speak for the Union. Mr. Hamlin intends to canvass the State during the whole of this week, and his address to night will be the first of a series of powerful arguments, which cannot fail to influence thousands of votes. Pennsylvania will welcome him not only as the second officer of the Union, but for himself, his patriotism, his talent, and his worth. We need not invite loyal men to the hall of the Invincibles this evening; but we wish that every Democrat could hear the great truths which Mr. Hamlin will proclaim. Mr. Stevens will speak at Union League Colonel Forney said: If set that there is something due from me in response to what has been uttered by my old friend, and also that I owe my thanks to Governor Curtin for the manner in which he has spoken of this distinguished soldier. Often as I have heard the Governor speak, I have never before known him to express great sontiments in such fitting language. I am sure that if this small company could have been swelled into thousands, his words would have been carried home to every hearthstone, and have been forever treasured. My relations with our guest have been ever more than intimate. Hence, when he went to the field I followed his movements with the eye of affection and the heart of love. I saw what he was doing at first with some trepidation, but every artery throbbed with hope that he might win in the end. And he did win. He belongs to the class of properly ambitious men; of those who constantly ascending are always aiming still higher; and he has never failed of his work. It is true that in the great battle of Gettysburg; where he bore such a prominent part, saving, as I have Hall-a man who never addressed an audience that he did not interest and-instruct; who never advanced an argument that he did not enforce with eloquence and sincerity; who never knew a falsehood that he did not expose; who never sacrificed, and never will, one patriotic feeling, one iota of a patriot's duty, to party prejudice or personal ambition-Mr. STEVENS' presence in this campaign will inspire it with new vigor.

Mr. Lincoln's Reply to the Tennessee Some time ago a delegation of Tennesseans opposed to the Government waited upon the President with a protest against the "iron-clad oath," and other measures which have been necessary to prescribe for elections in Tennessee. The members of this delegation were Messrs. Campbell. NELSON, ETHERIDGE, BAILIE PEYTON, and other half hearted friends of the rebellion teeth chew it. They had not long persisted when and of the Union. After hearing this pro- they all began, one by one, to fall and flag, and the test, the President asked the shrewd question: "May I inquire how long it took you and the New York politicians to concoct that paper?" a query with whose pertinent humor the country has been for some time amused. To-day we print the formal reply of the President, in which he concludes: "I have nothing to do with the matter, either to sustain the plan, as the Convention and Governor Johnson have partisan is now willing to believe that Mr. initiated it, or to revoke or modify it as PENDLETON is for the Union, he never beyou demand." Mr. ETHERIDGE and Mr. CAMPBELL were doubtless as well aware of this as Mr. Lincoln. The loyal men of Democratic candidate for Vice President Tennessee, wishing to have a government for themselves, formed a Convention, and made laws to assist the Executive of the State. Among the rest, they passed measures to keep disloyal men and rebels from voting. This, all must confess, is reasonable, after the atrocious cruelties wreaked upon loyal East Tennessee by the rebellion. All the signers of the protest were, or might have been, members of the Convention, and had ample opportunity to be heard. They were voted down, however, by the people of Tennessee; and thus, it seems, all the acts of which they complain were necessary and constitutional acts, justified by the popular voice of Tennessee. President Lincoln's letter merely refers the complainants back

to the rightful authority—the Government

and people of East Tennessee-and in a

few sensible words disposes of the patent

trick to make capital for Gen. McClellan.

The Breaking of the Oath. If all the expressions of the chiefs of the rebellion, with one or two exceptions, and of those who co-operate with them in the free States, against Secession and in favor of the Union, could be collected in a single volume, they would form a campaign document of more than ordinary usefulness. No stronger argument has ever been made against the doctrines now set forth as an excuse for this war upon the Union than that of JEFFERSON DAVIS himself. We all know how vehemently Howell Cobb denounced the disunionists in 1856, when he traversed Pennsylvania, in company with John Hickman, whose course in opposition to slavery he boldly endorsed on the hustings in Chester county. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN said that the attempt to destroy the American Republic was like that of the silly Indians who shot their arrows at the sun, in the hope of being able to extinguish it. John B. FLOYD was far more noisy in favor of the Union than he has since been against it. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS was the champion, per se, against nullification and secession in Georgia, when he, Cobe, and Toomes created a Union party, elected Cobb Governor, and put the whole of the Calhoun school to flight. There was no more eloquent advocate of the doctrines upon which the friends of the Government now stand than JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina. JOHN SLIDELL made his reputation against PIERRE SCOLE | the anti-slavery policy of the Government. on the ground that the latter was a mere follower of Calhoun, and ready to break up the Government at any time. ALEXAN-DER GALLATIN BROWN, of Mississippi, has made more harangues in favor of the Union great supporter of LEWIS Cass for Presistretch out this list until the catalogue filled a column. How is it possible for a cause many long years rejected, refuted, and

than any other man in his State-not even excepting the celebrated HENRY S. FOOTE, who became a sort of Peter the Hermit armed against Secession when he was the dent of the United States. We might based upon ideas thus repeatedly and for trampled under foot by the very men who are now trying to make them the gospel of their war upon the Government of their fathers-how is it possible, we ask, for such a cause to prevail? One of the most striking examples of the manner in which the present supporters of the rebellion have turned upon their lifelong records is that of the erratic and im-

pulsive James W. Wall, of Burling ton, New Jersey. That gentleman seems to have been struck with sudden madness when the rebellion broke out. To hear and to read him one would suppose that he had been the victim of the most atrocious persecution. He raved at such a rate as to alarm his best friends. Until the catastrophe which plunged the Union into civil war he was one of the mildest and most gentle-spirited of men, a devoted friend, and a patriotic citizen. We gave recently an explosive extract from one of his late speeches, in which, like himself and like his school, he threatened, almost in direct terms, rebellion, riot, and all sorts of disturbances. Now, it is a little difficult to believe that this same Mr. Wall, after Mr. Lincoln's election, and just at the time South Carolina was leaving the Union, on the 8th of | matter in other papers. The Evening Bul-December, 1860, used the following language. We copy it at length; because it is a very fair specimen of the Union side of the question, and as we read it we cannot fail to wonder that the man who believed all this less than four years ago should not only very early in the rebellion have forgotten what he said when treason was threatened, but in proportion as treason has grown more violent and more dangerous, has denied his own record, and has eagerly placed himself in earnest sympathy with the men he so eloquently and

fervently denounced in December of 1860. We copy: "The election of the Republican candidate for the Presidency could, under no circumstances, justify such action as that manifested by South Carolina and threatened by some other of the Souther States. A regular constitutional election, held under all the forms of law, can never be a grievance against which any one State or more in the Consederacy have a right to enter their protest, and push on their-people to the verge of revolt, if not "Surely, as lovers of law and the Constitution,

nto the very jaws of rebellion itself. we should resist, to the utmost, such a dangerous heresy as this. . There can be no safety within the Constitution for any party—no security for the future, in the ballot box, if such a dogma as this is to prevail. Results, whether fortunate or unfortunate, can never be a justification for illegality. Genuine patriotism forbids it. " For loyalty is still the same,

Whether it win or lose the game, True as the dial to the sun, Although it be not shone upon. "The triumph of a sectional party, entertaining ectional views, may be cause for deep distrust and apprehension at the South, but there is nothing unconstitutional in it-nothing which may not be cured by time, patience, and the certainty that the

hour will soon come when the sober second thought of the people, never wrong and always efficient, will "Nor can legislation hostile to the interests of the South, by Northern States, even in violation of the Constitution and its guarantees, be set up legitimately as a cause, for the simple reason that there has been a tribunal provided by the Constitution to settle all such matters of grievance. Nor can the apprehension of future legislation hostile to Southern interests and institutions be urged as a sufficient reason, as the present political complexion of the National Legislature forbids any such apprehension. "We feel that we are standing on the verge of a tremendous crisis in the nation's history, which is either to precipitate us into ruin, or to prove once more how strong and enduring are the ties that bind us together as one people. It will require at the hands of the representatives of the people and of the

Executive all their caution, all their wisdom, all their promptness. That they may be found equal to the occasion, will be the earnest prayer of many a patriotic heart. Everything within the reach of concession, conciliation, and compromise should be made by Northern men, before permitting affairs to assume such formidable proportions as shall compel the Federal Government to a collision with any seceding State-for what, after all, are the questions in regard to slavery in the Territories, the repeal of obnoxious unconstitutional acts, compared with the safety of this mighty Union? They ought not to weigh a feather in the scale. We are, in the language of the Venetian bard, walking over fire that lies hidden in deceitful ashes. "Per ignes suppositos cineri doloso!"

For calamitous events may burst forth upon us suddenly as flames from ashes. "At such a time it behooves men of all parties orgetting past differences and dissensions, to rush ogether, in order to save the Republic. One thing is certain, extreme opinions, which have their roots in prejudice and passion, must be rooted out-men oust learn to throw aside the narrow prejudices engendered by partisan strife, and to look at this juestion with a single eye to the preservation of the Union. If, however, partitan prejudice is obstinate, and political bigotry intolerant, then it may be that the Sun of our Union is destined to set upon a land drenched in the blood of civil strife. What sacrices could be too great, or too precious, that would avert such a calamity from us? "What the country wants now is some Mencius Agrippa, who shall tell the fable of 'The Belly and the Members.' It once resulted in healing the factions of a distracted State, and it may do it again. Angry at the belly, the members entered into a conspiracy to cut off its supplies for the future. The hands would no longer carry food to the mouth, nor the mouth receive the food, nor the whole body pine away. They then became convinced that they could no more do without it than it could do without them. That fable had its moral upon the factions of old Rome, and they profited by

it. Shall it not have its effect now, or are we so lost to all reason that we rush headlong upon ruin?" Mr. Pendleton's Letter. The letter of Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLE-TON, which we publish below, is a great curiosity. We venture to say that if any lieved so before; for this is the first outright declaration we have had from the that the Union should be restored "in its territorial integrity." Mr. PENDLETON has voted persistently, and in a certain sense consistently, against the war and every direct measure to put down the rebellion; he has talked heretofore of peace and reconstruction, but has always striven to avoid the question of Union. At length something like a declaration has been forced from him; and it presents so flagrant a piece of coercion on the part of that inexorable whipmaster of time and events, that no one can fail to observe the painful process which Mr. PENDLETON and his party have undergone in order to make both ends meet—the "rag-tag" end of General McCLELLAN with the "bobtail" end of Mr. PENDLETON. How the leaders of his party have doctored their

candidate into writing this unpleasant letter

painfulness of the avowal we may judge

the severity of the dosc. Months have passed since Mr. PENDLETON received his nomination, and not until the other day, after four States had placed the seal of their condemnation on the Chicago platform, did he think it worth while to say a word in favor of the Union. At this late date Mr. PENDLETON'S note is worthless, for his party is already protested: but the attempt to square with General McClellan's letter, and thus perfect the link between the cowardly armistice proposed at Chicago, and the kind of war offered by General McCLELLAN, is, at least, interesting. Mr. PENDLETON adopts McCLEL-LAN's utterances almost by rote; and both letters are vapid and meaningless. What shall be said of a Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency who hesitates to express himself in favor of the Union until a rebel sets him the example? Yet, we hazard the opinion that the letter of Herschel V. Johnson, written September 22d, has, so far as expression is concerned. hardly less Union meaning than Mr. PEN-DLETON's letter of October 17. A contrast of the recent declarations of citizens of the South with the utterances of the Democratic leaders will show that in most ce see the latter have merely followed the lead of rebel statesmen, while, in many instances, they have fallen far behind or below the Union men of the South in devotion to the Government and the flag, and approval of It will be noticed that Mr. PENDLETON'S letter says not one word of the war, and is the mere vague profession of Unionism that a Presidential candidate must make as a political formality. It is not the letter of an unconditional Unionist, but of one who says as little as he can help, and conceals

far more than he discloses. CINCINNATI, Oct. 17. MY DEAR SIR: I have received your friendly letter. Malignant misrepresentations and falsehoods are so frequent in our political struggles that I have rarely undertaken to correct or refute them. I make no professions of a new faith, and only repeat my reiterated professions of an old one, when I say that there is no one who cherishes a greater regard for the Union; who has a higher sense of its nestimable benefits; who would more earnestly abor for its restoration by all means which will effect that end, than myself. The Union is the guarantee of the peace, the

power, the prosperity of this people, and no man would deprecate more heartily or oppose more persistently the establishment of another government over any portion of the territory ever within its I am in favor of exacting no conditions, insisting

upon no terms, not prescribed in the Constitution and I am opposed to any course of policy which will defeat the establishment of the Government upon its old foundation and in its territorial integrity. I am, very truly, yours, &c., GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Hon. John B. Haskin, New York. THE PRESS is in the habit of giving complete reports of everything the public desires to know. In this campaign it has published a literal report of every important speech and a full account of every great meeting in this city. As far as possible it reports meetings throughout Pennsylvania, and endeavors to give a summary of political movements in every State in the Union. We are glad to say these efforts are not only appreciated by the publie, but by many other journals. It is a prefer to watch each other's movements warily and pleasure to find our editorials, reports, in silence. The two explanations of the existing display heads, and special news so gene- quiet are not inconsistent, and it may be that both letin of Saturday was kind enough to print chases at the monotony of affairs, the inexperienced our entire phonographic report of the great | civilian is confounded with the hubbub of musketry Union meetings at the Academy of Music and Union League Hall, without crediting steeplessness. Last night and to-night the produc-firing has been incessant, and many a valued life it. Now, though no less than seven gen- has paid the penalty of this useless and barbarous tlemen were specially employed to make practice. It should be understood, however, that this report, though it required great expenditure of money and labor, we do not likewise been doing their best to swell the din. Secomplain of the Bulletin for appropriating | veral new pieces having been mounted along our it without acknowledgment. On the contrary, we shall always try to be the first to supply the public with news, and after it but the casualties are few. has been published in our columns other papers have, our full permission to use it as they please.

IT MUST have given thousands of true Democrats pleasure to hear or read the poble speech of Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN, delivered on Friday night. For he is a Democrat who has proved himself worthy of the name. He fought the armed foe gallantly in the field, and added new lustre to the record of Pennsylvania bravery. He with the cheering yule log. is as earnest in opposing the political foes of the Union, and as successful.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. THE PROTEST OF TENNESSEE-REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT. EXECUTIVE MANSION WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1864.

Messrs. Wm. B. Campbell, Thomas A. R. Nelson James T. P. Carter, John Williams, A. Blizzard Henry Cooper, Baille Peyton, John Lellye Emerson Etheridge, John D. Perryman: GENTLEMEN: On the 15th day of this month, as remember, a printed paper, with a few manuscript interlineations, called a protest, with your names appended thereto, and accompanied by another printed paper, purporting to be a proclamation by Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, and also a manuscript paper, purporting to be extracts from the code of Tennessee, were laid before me.

The protest, proclamation, and extracts are respectively as follows: [The protest is here recited, and also the proclamation of Governor Johnson, dated September 30. to which it refers, together with a list of the counties n East, Middle, and West Tennessee. Also, ex tracts from the code of Tennessee in relation to electors of President and Vice President of the United States, the qualifications of voters for members of the General Assembly, and the places of holding elections for officers of popular elections.] The President then says: At the time these papers were presented, as befere stated, I had never seen either of them, nor

heard of the subject to which they relate, except in a general way, only one day previously. Up to the present moment nothing whatever has passed between Governor Johnson or any one else connected with the proclamation and myself. Since receiving the papers, as before stated, I have given the subject such brief consideration as I have been able to do in the midst of so many pressing public

My conclusion is that I have nothing to do with the matter, either to sustain the plan, as the Convention and Governor Johnson have initiated it, or to revoke or modify it as you demand. By the Constitution and laws the President i charged with no duty in the conduct of a Presiden tial election in any State; nor do I, in this case, perceive any military reason for his interference in The movement set on foot by the Convention and Governor Johnson does not, as seems to be assumed by you, emanate from the National Executive. In no proper sense can it be considered other than as an independent movement of at least a portion of the

loyal people of Tennessee. I do not perceive in the plan any menace, or violence, or coercion toward any one. Governor Johnson, like any other loyal citizen of Tennessee, has the right to favor any political plan he chooses; and, as Military Governor, it is his duty to keep the peace among and for the loyal people of the State. I cannot discern that by this plan he purposes any more. But you object to the plan. Leaving it alone will be your perfect security against it. It is not proposed to force you into it. Do as you please on your own account, peacefully and loyally, and Governor Johnson will not molest you, but will protect you against violence, so far as is in his power. I presume that the conducting of a Presidential election in Tennessee, in strict accordance with the old code of the State, is not now a possibility. It is scarcely necessary to add that if any election shall be held, and any votes shall be cast in the State of Tennessee for President and Vice President of the United States, it will belong not to the military agents, nor yet to the Executive department, but exclusively to another department of the Government, to determine whether they are entitled to be counted in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States. Except it be to give protection against violence, I

decline to interfere in any way with any Presidential election. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. REMOVAL OF SICK SOLDIERS FROM GRANT'S ARMY. A large number of sick men have already been comoved from the Army of the Potomac to more comfortable localities. The mail boat from City Point to day brings no news of importance.

NAVAL CAPTURE. Admiral FARRAGUT reports to the Navy Department the capture of the schooner Watchful by the United States steamer Arkansas. She purported to be bound from New York to Matamore captain represented that her cargo consisted of lumber and petroleum, but, on searching the vessel, boxes were found under the lumber which he acknowledged contained arms. THE NEW YORK SOLDIERS' VOTES—INSTRUC-TIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed all postmasters in the State of New York: POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C, Oct. 22, 1864 Sin: To insure to the soldiers of New York the right of voting by proxy at the approaching election, under the laws of your State, you are directed to use the utmost diligence in delivering the envelopes containing the ballots to the persons addressed, and if not called for on the day of receipt, you will in each case notify the person addressed that we cannot pretend to say; but from the such a package is in your once, with that he call for the same without delay. such a package is in your office, with the request

W. DENNISON, Postmaster General.

THE WAR.

SHERIDAM'S VICTORY COMPLETE The Enemy Pursued to Mount Jackson. NOT AN ORGANIZED REBEL REGIMENT LEFT.

THE ROADS COVERED WITH ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS. FORTY-EIGHT GUNS. THREE HUNDRED WAGONS AND TEN BATTLE-FLAGS TAKEN.

Longstreet Completely Outreneraled HE MUST RETREAT TO STAUNTON. IMPORTANT NEWS FROM GEORGIA, MIS-SOURI, MANSAS, AND THE GULF.

OFFICIAL GAZETFE. Destatch from Gen. Sheridan—the enemy ut-TERLY ROUTED AND PURSUED TO MOUNT JACK-SON-THE COUNTRY COVERED WITH ABANDONED

WASHINGTON, Oct, 22, 1864. The following official despatch has been received from Gen. Sheridan : CEDAR CREEK, Va., 4 P. M., Oct. 21, 1864.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.; I pursued the routed forces of the enemy nearly to Mount Jackson, which point he reached during the night of the 19th or 20th, without an organized regiment of his army. From the accounts of our prisoners who have es

two thousand of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains on the left. For ten miles on the line of retreat the road and country were covered with small arms thrown away by the flying rebels, and other debris. Forty-eight pieces of captured artillery are now at headquarters. I think that not less than 300 wagons and ambulances were either captured or

destroyed. The accident of the morning turned to our advanage as much as though the whole movement had been planned. The only regret I have is the capture in the early morning of from 800 to 1,000 of our men. I am now sending to the War Department

ten battle-flags. The loss of artillery in the morning was seven guns from Crook, eleven from Emery, and six from Wright. From all that I can learn' I think that Early's re

nforcements could not be less than 16,000 men. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General Commanding. General Stevenson reports the arrival at Martins

ourg of 1,500 wounded and 1,500 prisoners. Gen. Custer arrived this afternoon at Washington with ten rebel battle-flags displayed from the railroad engine. EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY. THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM-PICKET RECREA-TIONS-THE APPROACH OF WINTER-GEN. BIR-NEY'S DEATH-THE ROADS-HORSE RACING. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, October 19, 1864 For several days past nothing of moment worth o be chronicled in a letter has transpired in this army. Perhaps the lull may be taken as premonitory of the coming storm; or perhaps the opposing armies, satisfied that the stake is not to be won by uproar, but by incessant vigilance and indomitable

f them are correct. It is only true in a comparative sense, however, that quiet prevails. While the bronzed veteran and cannonading, and his nights are passed in in this matter our pickets are not to blame, as they rarely."take the initiative." The artillerists have ilnes, the cannoniers have been testing them, and upon the right they have managed to annoy the rehels very considerably. Of course, the latter reply;

General Grant is evidently resolved to fight it out on this line if it takes all winter. While there are many of us who hope to spend our Christmas holidays in Petersburg, all hands are making preparations for cold weather. The most important items in the list of imports at City Point, in the estimation of most of us, are the army stoves. It is no uncommon thing to see brick chimneys newly erected and cemented with a peculiar mortar, composed of equal parts of Virginia mud and water. The nights have already become decidedly bracing, and the skies are lurid after dark with the reflection of thousands of camp-fires. There are few, of the officers especially, whose tents are not confronted It is the general determination that if we must

spend our winter here, it shall be a merry one. Already there is talk of a grand ball to come off at Petersburg as soon as that town shall be embraced within General Grant's department. The general feeling of cheerfulness was somewhat dashed to-day by the reception of the news of Gen. Birney's death. He was one of our most dashing generals, and his loss at this particular stage of the campaign is doubly unfortunate for the army and

The roads are now in as good a condition for military operations as they have been for months past, or as they are likely to be this year. We cannot hope for over a month more of fine weather, for the fall rains will ere long make the highways and by ways of Virginia impassable to cavalry, to say nothing of artillery. The rebels are not unmindful of this, and will doubtless make desperate exertions to delay and retard us in the interval. But, once started, Grant will go ahead. His apparent delay will prove more detrimental to the safety of Richmond than a premature advance would be. Another trial of speed between half a dozen of our trotting horses took place at the trotting ground,

on the Weldon road, this afternoon. There was a large attendance of soldiers and civilians, and much musement was afforded the spectators CHARLES EDMUNDS. QUIET IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG—HEAVY FIRING

NEAR THE JAMES RIVER—LIBE STILL FORTIFYING THE SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 .- A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says: "Quiet has prevailed in front of Petersburg during the past reek, interrupted only by occasional picket firing, which was renewed on Thursday night, and kept up with spirit till daylight along the centre of the line. Heavy firing was also heard in the direction of the James river, but the object of it was not known." The despatch announcing a Union victory in the Valley caused the most hearty rejoicing among our

Lee is still fortifying his position on the Southside Railroad, and will not give it up without a desperate struggle, as upon the possession of this railroad depends both the fate of Petersburg and Rich-BEJ OICING OVER SHERIDAN'S VICTORY—ELECTION-

EERING IN NEW YORK REGIMENTS-CANNON-ADING AND PICKET-FIRING. Special Correspondence of The Press.]

BEFORE PETERSBURG, October 21, 1864. The stery of our fresh glory, in Sheridan's Shenandoah, has just reached us. What shouts of criumph roar from thousands of lusty beings along our entire line, from the James on the right, to the very front of the rebel fortress, McRae, upon the left! Louis Napoleon would give half his empire could he avenge the disgrace of Waterloo as effectually as Sheridan has erased the stain of our many defeats in the Sheaandoah Valley. Who next will go thither? Early and Longstreet are both failures. Will Lee ven ture his reputation in that spot when the prestige is all against him? There is none other left in whom the people have confidence. Electioneering goes briskly on among the New York regiments. There is more or less excitement

dates are doing their utmost to win-for both parties have zealous advocates—although the commi who represent both sides maintain a position strictly neutral. During yesterday afternoon cannonading was freely indulged in as an innocent amusement. MOVEMENTS OF OFFICERS—THE CAPTURE After dark the pickets took their turn, and fired with fierceness throughout the night. While our soldiers are filled with enthusiasm because of the late success, the rebels suffer by depression of spirits. The present cold weather is sufficient to rob such half-clad, half-fed creatures of all exube

witnessed every night. The friends of both candi-

rance of heart. THE SHENANDOAH. LONGSTREET COMPLETELY OUTGENERALED—NE CESSITY OF HIS RETREAT TO STAUNTON. Washington, Oct. 22.—Despatches received from Sheridan's army represent Longstreet as most completely outgeneraled. His army retreated in great disorder after the second battle of Fisher's Hill, and he was closely pressed by our cavalry. Longstreet will be wholly unable to maintain himself, even so far as supplies are concerned, without retreating to Staunton, which is his secondary base of supplies, Lynchburg being the first. The military position at the close of this week is very encouraging, and causes very considerable re-

olding among the friends of the Administration and he country. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. O BATTLE YET-HOOD RAPIDLY RETREATING-SHERMAN IN HOT PURSUIT-THE ROAD CLEAR FROM ATLANTA TO TILTON. CHATTANOGA, Oct. 21.—No engagement is yet believed to have occurred between the opposing ar-

The rebel General Hood is reported to be rapidly

noving down the Broomtown valley to Jacksonville and Talladega, where he strikes the railroad to Montgomery, Alabama. General Sherman's army, stripped of every pound of superfluous baggage, is in hot pursuit. The enemy has so much of a start and flies : parfully that his capture is not assured. A train came up to Tilton from Atlanta to day. A small party of rebel cavalry attempted to tear up the track below Ackworth yesterday, but were riven off by the train guard. Otherwise all is quiet along the Atlanta road. 100D'S SUPPLIES EXHAUSTED-HIS PROMISE TO

THE SOUTH NOT PUPILLED.

Wasuington, Oct. 22.-Hood, at last accounts,

nies in Nerthern Georgia

was endeavoring to effect a safe retreat into North. The supplies which he had taken with him on this great raid on Sherman's communications are aleady exhausted, and he now finds himself obliged o retreat without accomplishing that which both

SENERAL DANA COMMANDING IN WEST TENNES-SEE AND VICKSBURG-CHANGE OF MAYORS OF MEMPHIS. CAIRO, Oct. 22.-Advices from Memphis to the 20th have been received. Quiet had been restored n that city. Major Gen. Dana had assumed command of the 16th Army Corps, including the Pristricts of West

Tennessee and Vicksburg, or the 15th inst., his headquarters being at Vir asburg. Lieut. Col. Harris nad been relieved of duty as acting mayor of Wemphis, and ordered to report at Vicksburg, and Captain Richards, of the 22d Ohio Regiment, bud been appointed in his stead. MOVEMENTS OF FORREST—AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS CAIRO, Oct. 21.—The steamer Darling, from Mem. phis, passed here to day with 150 bales of cotton for

The Memphis Bulletin, of the 19th, says the excitement of last spring has been renewed, and the militia are again called out in consequence of a are rebel force under Dick Taylor being near the city with the avowed intention of taking it. Forrest is reported to have passed up to Bolivar

with a strong force. Advices from Little Rock to the 15th representatfairs as all quiet. Steele has a strong force under his command Scouting parties had several skirmishes with the rebels south of Little Rock, and quite a number of the enemy were killed or wounded, and several captured, and some horses, mules and wagons taken. The steamer Emma was sunk when above St.

RENTUCKY.

Charles, on the White river.

loss of a steamer—suit against express com PANIES-CAPTURE OF A STRAMER BY REBEL THIEVES-REBEL DEPREDATIONS AT MAYFIELD. Louisville, Oct. 21.—The steamer Dime, Capcaped, and citizens, the rout was complete. About tain W. H. Caffrey, laden with private freight and bound from Louisville for Nashville, was sunk on the Falls this morning. The boat is a total loss, but most of the freight will be saved. Papers in a suit were filed to-day in the United States District Court against the Adams Express and American Express Companies, for a failure to stamp papers issued by them. Against the former company \$156,000 and against the latter \$20,000 are

> Captain McNair's robel thieves captured the steamer Cottage, Captain Dickens, at Harpeth Shoals, on the 18th inst. About fifty rebels entered Mayfield on Wednesday, burned the court house, and committed many depredations. A RAILROAD TRAIN THROWN OFF BY GUERILLAS Louisville, Oct. 23,-A freight train of 13 cars

with army supplies, was thrown off the track of the Nashqille Railroad, near Woodtown, by guerillas of the rebel General Logan's command. The road was only cleared of the obstructions last night.

KANSAS.

GEN. BLUNT FIGHTING PRICE'S ADVANCE-PRIOR' FORCE ABOUT 28.000-TROOPS GOING FORWARD RAPIDLY. LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 21 .- General Blunt has been stubbornly resisting the advance of Price all day. Blunt is falling back slowly, contesting every foot of ground. Price's force is estimated at 28,000. General Curtis is concentrating his forces on the

Little Blue river. Governor-Carney has telegraphed that the danger is very great, and to send every available man to the front. Troops are going forward very rapidly. HEAVY FIGHTING GOING ON-A HEAVY BLOW DEALT BY GEN. CURTIS-THE NOTORIOUS TODD, OF MISSOURI, KILLED. LEAVENWORTH. Oct. 22.—Heavy fighting has been going on all the afternoon. The rebels at-

tempted to pass around and envelope our left, but during the operation Curtis dealt them a blow Their loss is heavy, certainly much heavier than ours. Among the rebels killed to-day is the noto. rious Todd, of Missouri. LATER-PLEASANTON PRESSING THE RERELS. No details of to-day's battle have been received. Gen. Pleasanton is pressing the enemy severely from the east.

GEN. CURTIS HEAVILY PRESSED—THE REBELS ALL AROUND HIM-DEFEAT OF GEN. BLUNT-CAP-TURE OF LEXINGTON BY PRICE ST. Louis, Oct. 23.—A despatch from Gen. Curtis, dated at Kansas City at 6 o'clock last night, says: 'I have been pressed all day, and this afternoon the enemy passed around my flank, when I gave him heavy blows for several hours. We have heard heavy firing east, and I have just received a messenger from Gen. Pleasanton, who is fighting on the other side." Leavenworth papers of the 20th furnish the fol-

lowing: Gen. Blunt, with 2,000 cavalry and four howitzers, entered Lexington on Tuesday, and on Wednesday Price attacked him with an overwhelming force, and after a sharp fight drove him from the city. Blunt fell back to the Little Blue river, fighting desperately, and retarding the advance of the

On Thursday and Friday the skirmishing continued between Little and Big Blue rivers, and yesterday something of an engagement seems to have occurred between the main forces of Curtis and Price, but the locality of the battle is not known, nor has anything been received at headquarters here since Gen. Curtis' despatch of last night. Blunt lost about fifty men in his fight of Wednesday. General Pleasanton is believed to be co-ope rating with Curtis, and Roscerans and A. J. Smith are near by.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 22.—The fight yesterday between Little Blue river and Independence was a very gallant affair. We fought Price's entire army for five hours. McLean's Colorado Battery silenced the rebel guns. Col. Hoyt made a gallant sabre charge with a battalion of the 15th Kansas Cavalry. The 2d Colorado lost sixty killed and wounded; among the former Major Smith, commanding the regiment. Our total loss was over 400. We evacuated Independence, falling back to the Big Blue river. The militia have arrived, and this morning we hold the line of the Big Blue. Generals Curtis,

Blunt, and Dostler were on the ground. About ten o'clock to-day Colonel Jenneson, with the 15th Kansas, with several guns, was attacked at Byron Ford by a heavy column of the enemy. About two o'clock the rebels forced the ford, Jenneson falling back towards Crest Port and the State Line. Colonel Moonlight went to his assistance and both commands got separated from the main force.

A portion of the Kansas militia fought near Pick now Mills, but were compelled to fall back to Shawneetown. The main body of the militia marched to Kansas City, where the headquarters now are. They occupy entrenchments, and are in good spirits. Colonels Jenneson, Moonlight, and Major Hart, with General Curtis' body-guard, fought the enemy

till some time after dark, driving them four miles over an open prairie. Our loss was inconsiderable that of the enemy was over 400. We captured 150 stand of arms, and the rebel Captain Van Valkenburg, brother of the New York Congressma Jennison and Moonlight are at State line, and Price is at Wagon Farms, moving rapidly in three

columns. At sundown a message was received from Ger Pleasanton, stating that he was pressing Price with 2,000, that he had fought them on the field of yesterday and drove them from Independence and was pursuing them sharply. Price is heading for Kansas, and may cross the

State line in his retreat. Our rear had a sharp skirmish with the rebels at Big Blue this morning, capturing fourteen and killing one. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23 .- Price's whole army i reported to be retreating rapidly south. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit-altogether, with Pleasanton's force, numbering 15,000 men. Pleasanton closed yesterday's battles at Indepen-

dence by capturing a large number of prisoners and three guns. This morning our line formed five miles south of Kansas City, on the West Point road. Skirmishing continued for several hours, when the whole force advanced and heavy fighting ensued. The enemy rapidly fell back and formed a new line a mile and a half from the first position. An artillery engagement then ensued, our infantry slowly advancing. The fight was kept up for ten miles from this point, the enemy gradually falling back. Pleasanton then came in on our left and a grand charge followed, resulting in the total rout of the enemy. When our informant left the front our whole ca,

valry was in vigorous pursuit and the infantry following. General Blunt commanded the volunteer force on the left; General — the centre, composed of militla, who behaved gallantly. The 2d Colorado, Colonel Ford, in the thickest of the fight made seve ral brilliant charges. Our loss was not heavy, but that of the rebels: udging from the number of dead wounded left on the field, was very great.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. WATAMOROS BY THE FRENCH NOT CONFIRMED. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.-The steamer Morning Star. from New Orleans with dates to the 15th inst., has The steamers Suwo Nada and Empire City were in the river on the 15th. A severe storm had occasioned some damage to one or two sailing vessels. A coal-laden brig was

driven ashore, and will probably be lost. Gen. Granger has gone to Pensacola. Gen. Ashboth has returned from his expedition. Gen. Newton has arrived at New Orleans, on his way to take command at Key West. It was surmised that Admiral Farragut was going

East. The severe trade regulations have effectually stopped all business at New Orleans. There is nothing later from Mexico to confirm the reported capture of Matamoros, by the French. RECONNOISSANCE WITHIN THREE MILES OF MO-BILE-DANGEROUS ADVENTURES OF A FISHING

PARTY-GENERAL NEWS. Mobile Bay, Oct. 13 .- A daring reconnoissance to within three miles of the wharves of Mobile was made on Monday last. Gen. Granger's despatchboat Laura, having on board a number of officers, passed up the bay, cleared the obstructions, torpe does, &c., steamed about in broad daylight, within sight of the city, and without the slightest molesta tion from the rebels. She seemed to attract considerable attention at

Mobile, but not a shot was fired. The sight of the

stars and stripes so close to the metropolis of Alabama must have rather startled the rebels. It has been accortained by this daring achievement that the torpedoes are either water soaked and spoiled. or rendered inoperative by barnacles. On the following day one of our gunboats was making a reconnoissance along the banks of the bay opposite Navy Cove, and about three miles outside of our pickets, when a battery of flying artillery suddenly made its appearance on the shore and opened fire. Two or three shots struck the vessel, but without doing any damage. The battery left immediately, and before the gunboat could reply. Everything is going on smoothly, and the troops

has almost entirely disappeared, and pasignments of sanitary stores will dri ease away completely. On the morning of the 7th, a party or of the 7th Michigan started cut on ; tion, when a terrible norther came was driven ashore on Sand Ir ie and Davis had promised to the rebel army. days, owing to the continuer days, owing to the they were unable to get of Violence they were unable to get of Telther sent to their assistance. Their only su sent to their stay was fish, which were small inlets, and which they caught which they caught which they caught which they caught were their o other being torn into shreds, let exposed to the cold wind. They we oued by boats from the transport (the Two brigs, which had been dischargin

blown high and dry on the beach off N the same storm. It will probably take to get them affoat again. The steamer was also driven ashore, but got off withou Admiral Farragut has been a witness court martial here: Great gratificati the fleet at the rumor that he is to be ; Wilmington. All desire to accompa-Captain Judson has been relieved commissary of subsistence at Fort Captain Cobb has been appointed in hi A despatch from New Orleans Sage Bailey, commanding Fort Morgan, is here has almost disappeared from among or fore Mobile. The onlone and other Sanitary Commission are to be thankelf LOSS OF A MEXICAN STEAMER-ST

BUSINESS IN NEW ORLEASS CAIRO, Oct. 21.—The Mexican schools lost in the Gulf about the 26th uit. Business at New Orleans has stopped not resume until the trade regulations ar CORTINAS SURRENDERS AND ACCEPTS Sion under Maximilian-the Res MISSISSIPPI-PREQUENT RAIDS BANK.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16, VIA Galbo The steamers Suwo Nade, from New Yo liance, from Brazos Santiago, arrived h day. The Alliance brings intelligence nas surrendered his forces, etc., to the I and had accepted a brigadier general's c in Maximilian's army. Mejia comma The Alliance brought five refugees fro They wrote very complimentary letters ;

Day, commanding the United States fore zos. Gen. Brayton has superseded Ford a The iron clad La Fayette was fired musketry by guerillas at Rateliff Polnt, above Morganzia, on the 30th, but no day done. The attacking party were disper There are frequent raids on the east ba

Mississippi. A few days ago the rebels a to cross 2,000 head of cattle to the west sid vent their capture. One hundred and hi stuck in the mud, and the gunboat Fort H cobbled half of them up. An expedition up McElge was sent to prevent the passage stock. Nothing doing in cotton or molasse dling cotton \$1.25. General Hurlbut has in order regulating the payment of plantation Particulars of the Capture of the

noke-The Vessel Burned by he HALIFAX, Oct. 22.—The following is 2 3 of the capture of the steamship Roanoke. from Havana to New York, by Braine and ociates, as gleaned by Captain Peiper brigantine Mathilde, from Captain Drea

captured steamer. The Roanoke left Havana for New Yo regular day, and proceeded on her course ning in the usual manner, without anything markable occurring. Captain Drew retired to his cabin a o'clock at night. At that time a number of gers were assembled aft and singing. Suddenly several men, armed with revolu tered the captain's cabir, and in a mone found himself handcuffed. Others of the meanwhile adopted similar measures in other of the ship, and in a few minutes she war pletely in the possession of the captors. Only two shots were fired. One took effect, carpenter of the Roanoke, who, in offering ance. was shot down. The captors having gained possession, shaped the course of the vessel for Bermed On arriving off the island they did no

enter the harbor, but waited for a passing by which they could get rid of the crew and gers. There were fifty of the former and the latter, mostly Spaniards. The Roanoke had but little freight, but: from forty to fifty thousand dollars abcard, in specie and partly in paper. She also be very little coal on board when the trans After the Mathilde reached Bermuda w assengers, a party from the Roancke arrive in boats, the latter vessel having been se

The New Canadian Confederatio OUTLINE OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION -MENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL FINANCES PREPARED QUEBEC, Oct. 22.—The outline of the new F Constitution will probably be as follows: 1. The Governor of the Confederation is to pointed by the Crown, and be advised by a under the British parliamentary form of ment.

2. The members of the Upper House are to pointed by the Crown for life. 3. The members of the Lower House a elected for five years, and representation adjusted every ten years. 4. The Heutenant governor of each proving e appointed by the Governor General of the federation, under the advice of the Federal Car 5. The Constitutions of the local Legislater to be determined by the existing parliaments out regard to uniformity. The Finance Ministers of the different pro-

are engaged in preparing financial statemen each province. Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners a napolis - Wretched Condition of Private Soldiers. Annapolis, Md., Oct. 21.—The flag-of-trans New York, Captain Chisholm, arrived here early hour this morning, having on board ? ? officers, 74 naval officers, and 780 paroled at under charge of Lieutenant Colonel Mulfori. hundred of the latter were in a most wretchel: Eight died before reaching Oid Point, and he passage here. Among the paval officer deutenant Commander Austin Pendergast, gallantly defended the gunboat Water

rn prisons from a penitentiary to the open till he returns to us in fine spirits. The Rebel Raid in Vermont. PELVE OF THE ROBBERS CAPTURED-F24 AN ATTEMPT TO RESOUR THEM-IMPEDENT TER FROM THE LEADER OF THE RAIDERS. MONTREAL, Oct. 22,-Twelve of the robber Mbans, Vt., have been captured in Canada. of them, who is in jail at St. Johns, states the raid was conducted by a captain in the Confect

Though he has suffered all the hardshipsof

against a superior force.

Twenty three persons were concerned in the and the amount taken from the banks was The Evening Telegraph, published at St. 41 ays: "Fears are entertained, from the sym hown at St. John for the rebel raiders at St. All that an attempt will be made to rescue the troop of cavalry has been called out, and are guarding the jail. Hon. J. J. Abbott, R. Lair and Hon. J. H. Cameron have been retain counsel for the rebels, and Mr. Devlin for the States authorities." Lieutenant Bennett H. Young, commanding aiders, has sent to the Evening Telegraph al in which he charges the citizens of Vermon violating the English and Canadian laws.

They are mostly young men claiming to hall Kentucky, and insist that they are in the ederate service, and are also confident the will be released. Two of them claim to have tain's commissions. A small quantity of Con rate money was found on them. An examination will be commenced at St. Johns to morrow Judge Coursel. Terrible Conflagration at Eastport. The Business Part of the Town stroyed. PORTLAND, Oct. 23 .- A despatch from E tates that a fire broke out at half past 1 this ing, on Union wharf, continuing until 8 oc

BURLINGTON, VT., Oct 23. Thirteen of C

Albans bank robbers are now in fail at St.

and consuming all the business part of the About fifty places of business were destroyed eluding the best stores. The building contact the Frontier Bank, telegraph office, etc., was but The loss is estimated at \$500,000. Destructive Fire in Lowell, Mass. LOWELL, Oct. 22.—A destructive fire occurred night in what is known as the "Dracut Navy Is which totally destroyed a large new brick counting-room, and two houses belonging to Merrimac Woolen Company. The total lo

\$250,000. Two hundred and thrown out of employment by this fire. Fire at Cairo. CAIRO, Oct. 23.—A fire at Cairo last night Toved the house furnishing stere of Hame! ind one or two other buildings. The loss is 500 with an insurance of \$5,000.

The State Election. HARRISBURG, Oct. 22 .- We have nothing regarding the recent election than contained to despatch of yesterday. The counties of Forest Jefferson have not been heard from. Only soldiers' returns received to-day.

NEW YORK CITY: NEW YORK, Oct. 75,1 MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Arrived, ship City of New York, Liverpool lus Magnus, London. Barks Trovatore, Alit

C. B. Hamilton, Nuevitas. Brigs Cabarita. na la Mar; Sitka, Lingan, C. B. Thrasher, St. Martin's ; Ozelle, Para; W. Pensacola. Ship Rio Grande, New Bedford low, ship Sandusky, Cardiff. RUMORED ASSIGNMENT OF GENERAL HUNTS THE 10TH CORPS.

A Washington despatch to the Herald said that, upon the special recommendate General Grant, Major General Hunter is assigned to the command of the 10th Arm o

will be accompanied by Major Charles as volunteer chief of staff. CORRECTION. - By a lapsus pena another was substituted for that of Colonel Vin. 1.10 in our report of the meeting at the delication

THE GRAND CONCERT at the Academy of to-night, promises to be a remarkably fine en ment. Mr. Gottschalk, assisted by Mr. Holi and accompanied by Mr. Birgfeld's fice ores will perform his new "Tarantelle" for two p and orchestra. A new tenor, Signor Mon will also make his first appearance. The lection of music is very attractive.

Music, Friday night. This correction is that it Gray.

are in better health and spirits than before. Scurry