TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864.

VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN'S APPOINTMENTS. VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN'S APPOINTMENTS.—
Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the
United States, will address the people of Pennsylvania at the following places:
Lancaster, Tuesday, October 25. Harrisburg, Wednesday, October 26. Carlisle, Thursday, October 27. Chambersburg, Friday, Oct. 28.

Gettysburg, Saturday, October 29. The Peace Question Again. The recent letter of HERSCHEL V. JOHNson, of Georgia, may be taken as a kind of codicil to the letter of ALEXANDER H. STE. PHENS. Occupying no official position, Mr. Johnson can speak with less reserve on some points of the peace question; and he therefore profits by the occasion afforded in the Chicago platform to make an ingenious use of his former respect and attachment to the Union. Mr. JOHNSON is every whit as absurd as Mr. Stephens, but he writes for a purpose. The idea of peace by separation forms the motive and purpose of his letter, and this once granted, Mr. Johnson desires to be, if possible, as liberal as a prince and as mild as a missionary. But, as we have said, Mr. John. son is absurd. He tells us that the South has always been willing to negotiate; the North can have peace at any moment; "all that we want is to be let alone"-a style of persuasion which has grown trite and stale. JEFFERSON DAVIS has said the same over and over again; and the North is as well aware as Mr. Johnson that it can have peace at any time it chooses to surrender its own rights, withdraw its armies, and recognize the Confederacy. Mr. Johnson is often very axiomatic, but he says some things which are positively untrue. It is false that the North first assailed the South, and therefore should initiate peace; for it is a fact of history that the whole movement of rebellion was a conspiracy and a revolution from the outset. All its acts were revolution and war, and peaceful means were as unsought by the South as disregarded when presented. The robbery of Government property, the perjury and treason of United States army and navy officers, even attempts to surrender whole bodies of loyal men over to the service of rebellion, the establish-

North had fired a shot or invaded a foot of territory. To use the idea of General SHERMAN, who saw the whole process of secession in Louisiana, the patient North was badgered into war. The Southern press teemed with stories of the cowardice of "Yankees" and the bravery and chivalry of the South. Mr. YANCEY and the Charleston junta of politicians spoke more honestly then than Mr. Johnson does now, when they said that the South had to be "meetingtate revolution. Nothing was ever more precipitate than the rebellion; and Mr. Johnson, who was nominee for Vice President on the ticket with DougLas, and who took similar ground with ALEXANDER STE-PHENS against secession, is as well aware

ment of a Confederacy, repeated and out-

rageous insult to the flag of the nation,

mal-treatment and murder of Northern

men and Southern Unionists-arming, for-

tifying, drilling, organizing, and propa

gandizing-and, finally, the attack upon

Fort Sumpter-with such acts war was

initiated by the overbearing and uncom-

promising leaders of the South, before the

After four years of a rebellion, to which, without endorsing it at first, Messrs. Johnson and Stephens gave the obedience of men who chiefly respect power, it is somewhat likely that the induration of such an experience has made them believe, more or less, in their own falsehoods. With this view, we read the most plausible passage of Mr. Johnson's letter: "In their 'ong-cherished devotion to the Union of the States-a sentiment which challenges my re-

of this as any person in the North.

spect—the people of the North, it seems to me, have fallen into two grave and capital errors. On the one hand, they attach an undue importance to the mere fact or form of Union, ignoring the principles and objects of the Union, and forgetting that it ceases to be valuable when it falls to secure that object and maintain those principles. On the other hand, they think that the States of the Confederacy have separated from the United States, in contempt of that Union, in a wanton disposition to insult Its dag and to destroy the Government of which it is the emblem. Both opinions are wrong. The old Union was an organization of States. But it was more; it was such an organization, founded upon great principles, in order to give the most efficient security for the maintenance of those very same "These principles are the sovereignty of the

States; the right of the people to govern themselves; the right of each State to regulate its own domestic affairs, to establish its own municipal institutions, to organize its own system of labor, and to pursue its own career of enterprise, subject to no restrictions except such as are expressed in the Federal Constitution. On these the Union was based, and constituted the solemn guarantee of all, what is worse, when its Government passed into the administration of those whose avowed policy and measures must lead to the overthrow of those principles-it was virtually at an end, and, in their on, ceased to be valuable to the people of the Confederate State. Hence secession was not resorted to merely to throw off the Union. "Our people loved the Union and honored its once

around it. They left it with a reluctance and regret to which history will scarcely do justice. They were s they are now, wedded to the principles on which the Union was founded; they separated from it but to vindicate and maintain them. Whether they acted wisely or unwisely must be left to the impar tial arbitrament of time and coming events. But no ov loftier devotion to constitutional liberty. For his, we are denounced as rebels against the Government of the United States, and threatened with the bloody doom of traitors: our country is invaded our homes desolated, and our people slain by hostile

For what principle did the South rebel? Mr. Stephens gave answer four years ago, for no principle at all! The direct and admitted cause of revolt was slavery; but this Mr. Johnson in another part of his letter denies, and claims that the South had a real principle at stake, the right of the people to govern themselves. In all seriousness, we think this was the very principle against which the South rebelled, with as little show of principle as possible. They took up arms against the just and legal decision of the majority, the crowning index of the principle of self-government, and this for no definite and reasonable cause, or else one which they were ashamed to confess. They assailed the common right in its simplest and purest form, and despoiled their States of the only sovereignty which they possessed, that of equality under the Union and Constitution. But why argue? Is it not too well known that they used this terrible engine of State sovereignty not only to crush out the rights of all other States, but the grand right of the Union itself; and beyond ole? All Southern men who enjoy free. that the unmitigated despotism which now prevails in the South is the direct result of that lawlessness and ambition by which a class of bold and desperate leaders carried the people into rebellion, scarcely asking right of JEFFERSON DAVIS and an aristocracy of proud slave-owning men to govern them. They are not fighting for and to freedom. the people, but for an oligarchy; or else we have mistaken the orators and writers who said "the natural condition of the laborer, white or black, is slavery," and the World of same dates, the News of the World of " popular liberty is a delusion." This may the 2d and 9th inst., besides Temple Bar and Cornbe self government, but it is the kind of self-government claimed selfishly and equally by common criminals and Secessionists—the right to do as one pleases, whether one pleases to do right or not. Strange as it may sound, it is difficult for men who try to assume a medium ground between truth and falsehood to appear reasonable without being absurd. Mr. Johnson has confided to the South words which he intends for the ear of the North. Like other rebels, he may accept the Union, if he cannot help it, but peace and separa-

tainly come with the submission of either

racy remains. The Confederacy, there fore, must be destroyed; and, perhaps, we shall welcome the first real movement of peace in the retrocession of Georgia.

Butler's Retaliation.

LER has a faculty of dealing with the

rebels in a decided and efficient manner. He gave a proof of this at New Orleans, when he promptly put down the miserable system of insult which was indulged in against our flag and its brave defenders, by women who would have thought themselves contemptuously treated if any one spoke of them other than as "ladies." Now, in command of the Army of the James, he has broken up an infamous scheme of the enemies of the Union. A number of Union colored prisoners were set at work on the fortifications of the besieged place—a procedure in violation of the laws of war and at variance with the gentle instincts of humanity. Exposed to the fire of their late brethren in arms, it was probably expected, for them, that the war's violence would rage with diminished force in a quarter where these brave but unfortunate men were placed. General BUTLER at once remonstrated, but his protest being disregarded, he promptly adopted the policy of retaliation, and placed at least an equal number of rebel prisoners at work on the canal he is constructing, right under the guns of the enemy. The result was a cessation, on the rebel side, of the vile conduct towards our prisoners, with a clumsy disclaimer of what their own newspapers had lauded as good policy against us. On this practical retractation Gen. BUTLER discharged the rebel prisoners from their enforced labor in canal-making. Now, as frequently before, Gen. BUTLER has proved that the best way to deal with the rebels is not to temporize with them; and every one who knows anything about war is well aware that, to be effective, it must be decided, unyielding, and sometimes even

The Richmond Examiner is indignant because General BUTLER's act of retaliation had the desired effect, and insists that the only way of dealing with it was to place more "white Yankees at hard work upon the most exposed parts of our Ithe rebel] works." It declares that should the ebel Government "admit BUTLER's outrage as an act of retaliation, it gives up all ground of argument, and recognizes slaves

This, in a few words, is the gravamen of our offence against the South-the sin of sins which Secessia can never forgive. The boasted chivalry of the South treats slaves as brutes, but the humanity of the North deals with them as men. Herein lies all the difference—but what a gulf does this difference place between the Slaveholders and the Abolitionists! The Union- 2,000 men. ists are carrying out the principle (that all men are free and have equal rights), which JEFFERSON embodied in the Declaration of Independence, but which our forefathers allowed to fall into abeyance, in order to please the South. General BUTLER carries out that principle when, in the words of the Richmond Examiner, he "recognizes slaves as men."

ORGANIZATION and zeal should now especially be the watch-words of the great Union party. Too much work cannot be done, and the victory cannot be too great, for the demands and the glory of the cause. We call upon all good Union men throughout the State to organize in their townships and neighborhoods, and give the same earnest service to the party of the Union as they have heretofore given to their country in peril or victory. Much additional good work remains to be performed by county committees. With an industry worthy of the occasion, they can waken to the active support of the Union thousands who failed to vote at the

recent election, and thousands also of latent Unionists who are seduced by falsehood. For the sake of this class organization is indispensable. We cannot call out our full strength without system. THE colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment heretofore a decided Buchanan and Breckinridge Democrat, but now friendly to the

re-election of President Lincoln, thus writes to a friend in this city: "The election passed off quietly, but as three regiments out of this brigade-mine among themwere on picket, not many of the men got a chance to vote. One poll was opened, and out of sixteen votes cast in Company F, thirteen were Republican. The rebels are either strong Democrats or else very bad oliticians. A few days before the election, they charged down on our picket line, cheering lustily for McClellan. Our men heard them distinctly, and there were even strong Democrats, including Captain -, who was in command of the regiment in my absence, and a decided Copperhead, who came out of the rebel fire changed in politics."

## WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 24. CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER. Admiral Porter communicates to the Navy Department the capture of the steamer Nando, a blockade runner of 600 tons, with a cargo consisting of 550 bales of cotton. The capture was made by the United States steamer Fort Jackson.

The draft was resumed in this city to-day to fill eficiencies existing in the quotas of various wards. Among the drafted was the door-keeper at the President's house, which makes the fourth attacheor that mansion, drafted within the past two months THE LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS. The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan reported

at the Treasury Department to-day are \$729,450. The subscription for the week were \$3,227,650. SAFETY OF THE STEAMER NIPHON. The Richmond papers, of the 17th inst., published in account of the blowing up and sinking of the United States steamer Niphon. Admiral Porter. to-day, telegraphed to the Navy Department that he had received letters from officers on board the Niphon dated October 18th, so that the Richmond story of her destruction was undoubtedly false.

The trial of Johnson & Sutton, dry goods mer chants, of this city, arrested several days ago, and charged with selling goods to blockade-runners, was resumed to-day. The prosecution having closed, the counsel for the defence produced witnesses today who testified to the loyalty of the firm. The trial will continue for several days, and will be followed by that of the other firms arrested here and

PROMOTION OF GENERAL CUSTAR General Custan has been promoted to major general, in consideration of his brilliant services in he Valley. This was announced to General Cus. TAR at the War Department to-day, during the presentation of the flags captured by Sheridan's forces in his late victory at Cedar Run, and was received with loud applause by the large crowds who had assembled to witness the presentation.

General RICKETTS is reported to be in a very low condition to day. The ball which entered his right breast, and passed through his lungs, was extracted to day, near his shoulder-blade. His right arm is much inflamed, and it is feured that internal bleeding has commenced by the cutting of an artery.

Last evening an immense meeting was held at that, and more serious still, the rights of Merchantsville, N. J., about four miles from Camthe people, and especially their own peo- with music, banners, lanterns, and torches, turned out to declare their enthusiasm for the Union, Line dom to declare their sentiments assure us | coln, and Johnson. Mr. Alexander G. Cattell presided, and made the opening speech, which was characterized by his usual earnestness and eloquence. Eloquent and impressive speeches were also made by Mr. Edward Browning and Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, of Philadelphia. They were heard with marked attention for the space of two hours, and were frequently interrupted by applause. The their consent. The rebels are not fighting | meeting adjourned at a late hour with the greatest for the right of self-government, but for the good humor, and in full confidence of carrying the county for the Union. Mr. A. G. Cattell is doing yeoman service in the glorious cause, thus confirming his life-long record of attachment to the Union

> ENGLISH PIOTORIALS .- From Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, we have good the Illustrated hill Magazine for October. We shall have some thing to say about the magazines to morrow-having a decided disrelish for writing critiques without reading what is criticised.

WE would invite the attention of capitalists to the valuable property, embracing about nine acres of unimproved ground west of the Schuylkill river, located on Girard avenue, belonging to the estate of the late George W. McClelland, Esq.; to be sold by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, at noon to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BRO-GANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.-The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, travelling bags, gum tion are above all things. Peace must cer- shoes, &c., embracing samples of 1,100 packages of first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern side, and Mr. Johnson wishes the North to submit. This, to a rebel, seems perfectly natural as long as a Southern Confede.

Instellar goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

## THE WAR.

THE ARMY ON JAMES RIVER It must be confessed that General But-

HEAVY FIRING ALL SATURDAY NIGHT. A DEFEAT IN THE VALLEY ACKNOW. LEDGED BY THE BEREIS.

CAPTURE OF MOSEBY'S SCOUTS NEAR WASHINGTO THE WAR IN MISSOURI

PRICE'S ARMY IN FULL RETREAT HE REBEL FORREST RECROSSING THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Guerilla Movements in Kentucky.

A LARGE NAVAL FLEET OFF CHARLESTON AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS PRO-

THE YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON AND NEWBERN.

POSED BY HARDEE.

The Southern Papers Discussing Peace and Reconstruction.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. Y PIRING NEAR THE JAMES RIVER-DUTCH GAP SHELLED-REBEL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF A DEFRAT IN THE VALLEY. WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—An arrival from the Army of the Potomac reports that heavy firing was heard nearly all Saturday night towards the James river, apparently from the gunboats. The enemy shelled the working party at Dutch Gap almost all day Saturday, but without effecting any damage. The Richmond papers of the 22d acknowledge

about one thousand killed and wounded, with a few THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. OVEMENTS OF THE REBEL GEN. LYON—REBELS II HICKMAN COUNTY, TENN .- FORREST RECROSSING THE TENNESSEE RIVER-THE GUERILLA FORCE

defeat in the Valley, and say they lost twenty-three

guns, besides those that they had taken at first, and

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.—The Journal says that the ebel General Lyon has under his command five hundred men, and that his move to the south side of the Cumberland river indicates an attempt to strike the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad near Charlotte. Four regiments of rebels are reported at Centre ville, in Hickman county; unto whose command they belong is unknown. Scouts report that Forrest is again crossing the

Tennessee river below Florence, Alabama. A force of 400 rebels was at Owensboro on Friday, and on the same day a guerilla leader, calling himself Colonel Cheroworth, was in Henderson. His band committed but few depredations. It is thought that the several bands of outlaws who are scattered along the Ohio river between the mouth of Salt river and Evansville, will number

MISSOURI AND KANSAS. RICE IN FULL RETREAT—OUR ARMY IN PURSUIT. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24 .- A courier has just come in from the front and reports that Price is in full retreat, closely pursued by our forces. When the courier left the enemy was twenty-five miles south

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. LARGE NAVAL PLEET OFF CHARLESTON—AN EX-CHANGE OF PRISONERS PROPOSED BY HARDER-THE YELLOW PEVER AT CHARLESTON - THE REBEL PRESS ON RECONSTRUCTION. Hilton Head on the 21st, has arrived. Among her passengers are Colonels Van Wyck, Littlefield. and Hartwell; Lieutenant Colonels Morgan and Geary; Majors Vignos, Corwin, and Hart. On the 19th a large naval fleet arrived off Charles-The destination of these vessels was unknown. The schooner Crysolite, from Philadelphia for Washington, with Government coal, foundered on the 9th off Chincoteague shoals. The crew were brought to Port Royal. The rebel General Hardee has proposed to Gene

hands, man for man, and officer for officer, or their equivalents. The matter would probably be referred to Washington. The Palmetto Herald says that the latest advices report the average of deaths daily, in Charleston, from yellow fever, at twenty. It also states that the ed Southerners, and discussions of peace and reconstruction. On the whole, their tone is very favorable to us, and shows a great change within the last

ral Foster a general exchange of prisoners in his

YELLOW FRVER PREVAILING AT NEWBERN. WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The yellow fever is pre vailing to an alarming extent at Newbern, but it is believed that the heavy frosts of Saturday night must have checked it.

FORTRESS MONROE. DEATHS OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS-ARRIVAL FROM CITY POINT.

among the deaths in Hampton Hospital since the last report: C. W. Hitchcock, 58th Pa.; D. Fredericks, 58th Pa.; Capt. Daniel F. Linn, 58th Pa.; Lieut. George McNeil, 188th Pa.; H. Bartsher, 58th The United States mail steamer Webster has arrived from City Point with about 35 refugees. She brings no news. MOSEBY'S GUERILLAS.

MOSEBY AND WHITE'S GANG IN FAIRFAX AND COUNTIES-CAPTURE OF TWO OF THEM. Fron, Oct. 24.—Moseby and White's uerillas are again hovering around in the ng counties of Fairfax and Loudon. Yesterday a number of Moseby's scouts made their appearance in the vicinity of Great Falls of the Potomac, about 18 miles from Washington, two of whom were captured and brought in.
CAPTURE OF ONE OF MOSEBY'S DESPATCH BEAR.

Washington, Oct. 24.-John A. Washington one of Moseby's despatch bearers, was captured near Rectortown, Va., on Saturday. A number of despatches are said to have been found on him

CALIFORNIA. COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS—LARGE AR-AIVAL OF WHALE OIL. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The demand for money is light, and business has improved. The political feeling between the two parties in the State is intense. The mining stocks are better. A whaler has arrived from the Arctic regions,

bringing 1,150 barrels of oil. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STRAMERS. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.-The steamphip America, from Nicaragua, arrived at this port to-day. Sailed-Steamship Sacrsmento, Bradbury, Panama, with \$770,000 in treasure for England, and \$470,000 for New York.

THE ROANOKE PIRATES ON TRIAL—BAIL REFUSED -THE YELLOW FEVER. HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 24.—The new steamer Jason has arrived, with Bermuda advices of the 17th She reports that the pirate Braine and his assoclates, who captured and burned the steamship

Roanoke, were on trial, and that the court had refused to ball them. The yellow fever was abating at Bermuda The Maryland Soldiers' Vote-A Mandamus Applied for and Refused-An BALTIMORE, Oct. 24 -In the Superior Court in this city, to-day, an application was made in behalf of the opponents of the new Constitution for a mandamus directed to Governor Bradford, com-

manding him to exclude from being counted the votes of soldiers now out of the State. The court dismissed the application, being of the opinion that there were no sufficient grounds for the interposition of the court in the matter. Counsel immediately filed an appeal from the above order, and the record was made up and sent to-night to the Court of Appeals, before which a hearing will In addition to Mr. Alexander, it is stated that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Wm. Schley, Esq., are

engaged on the part of the petitioners, while Henry Stockbridge and Archibald Sterling, Jr., Esqs., will annear for the Governor Fatal Collision on the Baltimore and Hunchback" was acted last evening for the purpose Ohio Railroad. WHEELING, Oct. 24.-A stock train going East collided with a passenger train coming West from Baltimore, about 1 o'clock this morning, four miles east of Mannington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The engineer, fireman, and one soldier were instantly killed, and twelve to fifteen men were severely wounded. The train was a total

wreck. Movements of Blockade Runners. HALIPAX, N. S., Oct. 24.—The steel blockadeunner Colonel Lamb has sailed. The Plannican started yesterday, but put back and will sail to-day. The Charlotte and Old Dominion are still in port. The Fire at Eastport, Maine.

EASTFORT, Me., Oct. 24.—The fire yesterday

ourned from Paine's to Wheeler's store on Water

street every store, except seven or eight. The teamship wharf was not injured. The United States Ship Ino at Portland. PORTLAND, Oct. 24.—The United States ship Ino, rom Hampton Roads, arrived here this morning. Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis, Oct. 24.—Tobacco steady. Flour active and firmer. Wheat steady. Cornactive and firm. Oats slightly lower. Cotton—Small sales of New Orleans at \$1. Receipts, 217 bales and 50 sacks. HOW THE OFFICERS VOTE.

An officer in the 34th New Jersey regiment, which is now stationed at Mayfield, Ky., writing to airlend under date of the 14th inst., says: "I do not know how the privates vote, but, out of thirty-eight commissioned officers in my regiment, four are for Mc-

Old Abe.' " LARGE SALE TO-DAY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS by order of Orphan's Court, executors, &c., 41 properties. See Thomas & Sons advertisement and namphlet catalogue. what suby Pad Deep tor two

Clellan, two doubtful, and thirty-two for 'honest

EUROPE.

The Belgian at Father Point. FATHER POINT, Oct. 24.—The steamship Belgian from Liverpool on the 18th, via Queenstown on the 14th inst., arrived here at half past ten o'clock this morning. Her dates are five days later than those The steamship Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst. The steamship Sidon, from New York, arrived at

Liverpool on the 11th inst. The steamship City of London reached Queen town on the night of the 12th inst. GREAT BRITAIN. 4 Commercial affairs continued to be the principal Commercral affairs continued to be the principal topic of discussion.

The Idepression in commercial circles shows no diminution, and business, especially in cotton, is almost at a dead-lock, and prices continue to fall. The additional failures which have taken place include Louis Speltz, large cotton dealer in Liverpool, with liabilities amounting to three hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling; Messrs. Hime, Milnes, & Co., cotton brokers in Liverpool, with considerable liabilities, and Messrs. Bendine & Co., merchants in London, whose liabilities are small.

small.

The demand for discount at the Bank of England on the 12th inst., showed great subsidence, and there was consequently more steadiness in the funds. The minimum rate of the Bank was 9 per cent.

The half-monthly settlement of the Confederate loan exhibits a strange anomaly, the price in London being 55, in Manchester 50, while in Liverpool, owing to the extent of adverse speculations, it has rebounded to 64. owing to the extent of adverse speculations, it has rebounded to 64.

The London Times has an editorial on the address with three hundred thousand signatures recently sent to Governor Seymour from England, entreating the North to make peace with the South.

The Times says the address signed by these three hundred thousand gentlemen can effect just nothing, and thinks the only possible solution of the question is continued war. America has commenced the fiery ordeal of war which settled Europe on its present basis, and terrible as is the process, the Times cannot doubt that America will be the better for it in the end.

FRANCE. The Patric says that Russia has given its adhesion to the French policy on the Roman question.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower on the 12th inst., and the rentes closed at 55f. 15c.

La France says that the insurrection in Algeria is spreading, and the natives there appear to be obeying a summons to a holy war.

AUSTRIA.

The reports of a ministerial crisis are considered premature, but it is believed that Count Rechberg will tender his resignation on account of complications in the foreign policy. At the Peace Conference a compromise is said to have been effected on the financial question. Minor questions were also advanced, and there only remains now the drawing up of the treaty of peace.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that there are good grounds for believing that representations have been made at Vienna and Berlin by England and France, with respect to the unwarrantable pretensions of the Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentlaries on account of the blockade during the war, and a Paris paper professes to know that concessions have been made to the Danes in the Conference, and that a larger portion of North Schleswig than expected will be incorporated with Jutland.

PRUSSIA. THE DANISH QUESTION.

PRUSSIA. A meeting between the King of Prussia and Emperor of Russia was about to take place at Darmstadt. TURKEY.

A financial crisis is reported at Constantinople. Interest had been raised to 14 per cent., and money was not obtainable at that. NEW ZEALAND.

It is officially announced that the New Zealanders have unconditionally submitted to the Queen's authority, and placed their lands at the Governor's disposal. They were permitted to return to their lands, a small portion of which only will be forfeited. LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL. LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13, P. M.—Capt. Semmes, accompanied by eight officers of the Alabama, and one hundred men, has left this city, to be transferred, with guns, &c., to the steamer Ranger, recently lying at Madeira.

The following are the very latest despatches:

LONDON, Oct. 14.—There is a better tone in the money market, and funds are firmer, but the heaviness in commercial circles continues.

The frigate Niagara had arrived off Shoreham, with the Spanish steamer seized under suspicion of being a blockade runner. being a blockade runner.

The ship Southern Rights, of Maine, was captured on August 22d, by the pirate Florida, and released under bonds.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERFOOL, Oct. 13.—COTTON.—Sales for four days 4,000 bales; including 5,500 to speculators and excorters. The market is very dull, with a decline of 1/201d B. D. REPORT.—The Manchester market is dull, with a decline of %@id TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is dull, with a declining tendency, and quotations of goods and yarns are nominal

Breadstuffs.—The market is generally dull, and quotations are barely maintained Richardson, Spence, & Co., and Wakefield, Nash. & Co. report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and downward; red Western, 7s 4d@Ss; white Western and Southern, 3s 3d@9s. Corn

and steady. Wheat dull and downward red Western, 7s 4d@Ss; white Western and Southern, 5s 3d@9s. Corn easier; mixed, 21s 5d@2ss.
FROVISIONS.—The market is generally quiet and steady. Gordon, Bruce, & Co. report: Beef heavy. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon quiet but firm. Lard quiet and steady. Butter steady. Tallow dull.
PRODUCE.—Ashes—Sales small, at 30s 5d@3ss 5d for Pots and Pearls. Sugar dull. Coffee inactive. Rice; no sales. Linseed flat at a decline of 1s. Linseed Oil dull. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turpentine dull. Petroleum declining: crude is 10d@1s 1dc.
LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat firmer. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet but steady. Tea steady. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow dull.
LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 13.—Corsols closed at 85@88% for money.
AMERICAN STOCKS.—Sales of Illinois Central Railroad at 51½ discount; Erie Railroad 41@42.

LATEST.
[By Telegraph to Londonderry.] [By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

Liverpool, Oct. 14—P. M.—Cotton.—Sales of the week, 24,500 bales, including 3,250 to speculators and 8,500 to exporters. The market is irregular and dull, and the quotations of the week have receded 2d \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bo on American and 1@2d \$\frac{1}{2}\$ he on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) have been 6,000 bales, the market closing dull at the following almost nominal quotations:

tock in port 382,000 bales, including 11,000 bales of merican. BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull, with a downard tendency.
PROVISIONS.—Market dull. Lard firm
London, Oct. 14.—Consols close at 884@38½ for moiey. The weekly return of the Bank of Ringland shows
in increase of bullion of £8,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Illinois
Central Railroad shares, 51½@52½ discount; Eric Railroad, 41@42. Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New York Sept, 21st-Steamer Tene-ifie, at Tenerifie. Oct. S-America, at Branda. Arrived from Boston Sept 28.—Robert Wing, at Ma-Sailed for New York Sept. 23-Cassandra, from Zante. NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1864. THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold closed to night at 216%. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Arrived, barks Prince Oscar, Gottenburg ; Rapl-BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows: An increase of specie.... An increase of deposits: A decrease in circulation.... THE PRICE OF GOLD. Gold has been fluctuating to-day. At 2 P. M. it

was quoted at 116 premium. Governor Brown, of Georgia, on Reconstruction. The Richmond Dispatch of the 20th instant contains the following: A correspondent writes the Columbus Enquirer from Lumpkin, Georgia, that it having been reported there that Governor Brown was in favor of reconstructing the old Government,

provided we could get our rights etc., in the Union, a gentleman of that place addressed him on the subject, and received the following in reply, which is explicit enough:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

"MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Sept. 19, 1864.

"Sir.: In reply to your letter of the 16th inst.,
addressed to His Excellency, and desiring to know
under what conditions he would be in favor of a reconstruction of the old Federal Union, and go into
fraternal embrace with the foul invaders of our
homes and rights, the murderers of our brave men,
and the abusers and insulters of our women—in a
word, the base and fiendish uncivilizers of the age,
I am directed by the Governor to say that his postis explicit enough: I am directed by the Governor to say that his pos

I am directed by the Grovernor to say that his posi-tion on this subject has been so often given to the country in an official form that he does not consider it his duty to spend time in further explanations. All who wish to understand it have the means of information at hand. Very respectfully, "E. N. BEOYLES, Aid-de-Camp." "E. N. BROYLES, Add-de-Camp."

New Paintings by Leutze.—Leutze is putting the final touches to an exquisite cabinet picture representing "Lady Jane Grey in prison." The apartment in which she was confined is furnished with the richly-carved furniture of that period, while books, a musical instrument, and various articles, of feminine industry are scattered around. The unfortunate Lady Jane is represented as having fallen asleep in her chair, a book opened on her lap, which, through the long night, she had been engaged in reading. The undisturbed couch shows that she had not lain down during the night, and the lighted tapers still burn in the chandeller above her, though the morning sun is streaming in at the oriel window, rich in armorial bearings wrought with stained glass, and casting warm tints upon the neighboring wall. Outside, upon the window sill, are several pigeons, gathered there to be fed with the crumbs which Lady Jane, was in the habit of distributing among them. The picture is warm and rich in color, and a fine feeling pervades it.

Another little picture by Leutze, is one quite different in subject and treatment than is usual to him. It is entitled, we believe, "A Spring Shower," and represents a boy and a girl in an apple orchard, beneath the trees. The latter has, in a pretty, childish fashion—drawn her dress, distended by the wind, up over her head, to protect her from the shower of apple blossoms, which are falling thickly around her. The boy is kneeling on the ground, drawing towards him the white blossoms which have fallen to the earth. The picture is one of the most felicitous in subject and execution which has come from Leutze's easel.—N. Y. Post.

Public Entertainments. CHESTNUT-STREET THEAT MISS OLIVE LOGAN.—The fine old play of "The of presenting Miss Olive Logan in the character o Julia. This role is a favorite with debutantes, and one to whose reputation many renowned actresses have added brilliancy. The plot of "The Hunchback" is not thoroughly appreciated by most audiences. Yet this does not cause a diminution of inte-

rest in the character of Julia. She is the centre whence all interests radiate. She unites so much sweetness with so much passion; her purity and nobility are so charmingly contrasted with those errors into which a hot-blooded young girl, with Julia's peculiar temptations, would fall, that it is no matter of surprise that the assumption of the role should be the ambition of so many an aspiring Miss Olive Logan's great personal beauty won the sympathy of the entire audience before she had spoken a word. She is a blonde, so spirituelle in appearance as to seem almost too fragtle for any role equiring great passion. . This impression, however, she at once dispels by the utter abandon with which she throws herself into the part. Her extreme youth and delightful features; her ambition at once very great and very apparent; her impetuosi ty and constant endeavor to do well-were last eve. ning greeted with prolonged applause, her call pefore the curtain being unanimous and most enthusiastic. The Master Walter of Mr. Mordaunt was conceived in the right spirit, and was acted fairly and well throughout.

Lady of Lyons." VOTE OF THE 12TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY. 

This evening Miss Legan will appear in "The

CAST MEETING AT NATIONAL HALL.

Last night there was at the hall of the Republican Invincibles (otherwise known as National Hall) one of the largest assemblages of the campaign, can Invincibles (otherwise known as National Hall) one of the largest assemblages of the campaign, met to extend to Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States, a welcome commensurate with his position and ability.

BYENGU OVER THE RESIDENT HIMLIN.

Mr. Hamilin, be leaved with troduced by Charles Gilpin, Eq. was received with troduced by Charles Gilpin, Eq. was received with the comments. When quiet was restored, he proceeded to say that a few years and the country, he was restored, he proceeded to say that a few years of his person, when the lack yet the imminant peril, of his person, when the he had decreased. By the generous plant with the had been received, and when the had been received, and when the country, he was the house of the country, he was the country he was the country, he was the country he was the country he was the country he was the country had been to the country he was the was the country he was the country

time of war they are and must be extensive, and the response of the citizes should be correspondingly generative of the correspondingly generative of the corresponding to the corresponding server the country of the corresponding to the corr

popule these four years of war have proved a failure, who sent them out there to speak the sentiment of the American people?, I can only think of one other pheory of the provided of the prov

once chiefs in the "irr pressible condict" between liberty and slavery; journalists who assumed to be thunderers in our literary corps have advised to negotiate on the simple condition of the maintenance of the Union. They have even suggested that the immortal Proclamation of Freedom should not stand in the way. They have said that this was not a question of "freedom, but a question of the Union." Such men deserve to be rebuked by all the true friends of "Union and Liberty." [Applause.] Can it be that, after having proclaimed freedom to all after having enrolled these freedmen in our armies; after they have fought and bled, and many of them died, side by side with our gallant soldiers, we are mean and base enough to betray them, and surrender them to the tender mercy of their traitor masters, to shackles, to torture, and to death? Can Rejublicans or Democrats, whether in the Cabinet or out of the Cabinet, who make such suggestions, be aught else than miserable cowards or moral traitors? It is no excuse to plead that the "spirit is willing, but the flosh is weak." Men who aspire to march at the head of a nation, and to be foremost in the party of progress, have no right to termble and despair when danger threatens. My young friends, I know not how such politoonery stirs your warm blood, but, old as I am, it makes the blood boil in my thin, worn veins. It is not by such trembling and trimming in compromises that great netions are established or sustained. Where would have been the liberties of Switzerland, if William Tell and her great men had fainted when the first dark cloud overhadowed them? Did Rome succumb when Hannibal overran Italy, and thundered at her gates? Where would have been the Notherlands, had not William the Silent remained armies, and burning cities, and alaughtered citizene,

than Andrew Johnson. [Cheers ] I have known that for years, long and well, and when the pericidal arm was reared in rebellion he stood althful amongst the faitbless. We are infamous if we don't support our country. But a man reared in the Southern States, and who has seen his family stripped from him, and has been prevented from association with them, shows conclusively that he deserves our support far more abundantly than if he had been reared in our Government. If he should had been reared in our Government the rebellion would find a mighty strong hand on its throat. We ought to elect this ticket. If we were to elect a more radical man than Abraham Lincoln the whole world would say that there was patriotism enough in the country to carry it through the severest war. We must ensist in it, because the lovers of liberty all over the world are gazing upon ns. Other republies have existed and fallen, but they were not republies. Beyond the obligations which rest upon us, what is that we owe to the gallant men in the South who have stood up for us? Woult we stand by them? Beyond all that, the holy dead—their spirits are hovering around us, and watching to see that we are true to their country. (Applause.) How is this thing to be done? I ought to have alluded to the candidate for Vice 1 resident of the Opposition party. He is the puppy of the party. He never did anything to carry on the war, and he said once: "Let our erring brothers go in peace." I will not go back. The only way to do is to crash out the rebellion. It can only be settled by determining through all time that the majority shall rule. This trouble cannot and consequently ongth not to be settled itll treason is punit hed as it should be. This damnable heresy must be settled. There is no such thing. State sovereignty. State rights I admit to their fullest extant, a hydra headed monater with thrity-four heads sticking up and tails wagging whenever and howaver they please. The States have rights, but not sovereirn rights. Can a State declare war, levy tax

Riche proposed three cheers for Vice President Hamlin, which were given with a will. Three cheers for Abraham Lincoln, President of the United three rousing cheers for "Our Country." Almost the entire audience rose to their feet and gave three of the heartiest cheers ever heard, and the wildest

character when it among it the substantial of manifest the street of manifest the street of manifest the street of the street of

made them mad, we should this day have been in shockles, instead of avingstrictent them from theres. In s., we have extended by the state of the part of the part

followed in a cpirited and patriotical

Wayne McVely h, Esq., of Chester

the closing addres's. It was brief

guished gentleman Nas enthusiastics

The meeting adjourne d with great co

Address of Dr. Mat Sic. of Lo American, Affairs,

The Ashton and Stalybria'ge (1)

On Monday evening last, the Rev

On Monday evening last, the Re-Londen, who has lately return at America, delivered a lecture in the the Town Hall, Ashton-under Lynk Rev. J. P. Hopps. The chair was 60.0 Masen, Esq. The room was crowned those present we noticed many of the tlemen of the town and neighborhood Dr. Massie, on rising, was received prolonged cheering. When siles

prolonged cheering. When silen he said he hoped he should deserthe close of his address as cordially

them when he was introduced to

and considerate remarks of the characteristic and whatever he might say in analysis and whatever he might say in analysis.

he had advanced, must be received against a shadow. He believed the

against a shadow. He believed that present, and he hoped he would be and as much respect for him (the lecture lecturer) desired to entertain toward hear.] He disclaimed partisanein, that men could not take a side in the being identified with a party. He (the not ashamed of his party. [Cheers] the working man—[cheers]—the working man—[cheers]

Louisiana, the North and South Car.

and Tennessee. [Hear, hear.] He America, and he had met face to man and the white man, and had felt is

man and the white man, and had felt it to seek to remove the opprobrium which upon the minds of his friends in America the people of England, and he never it successfully than by telling them that nig men of Lancashire, even when the food sufficient for them and for the repudiated, with their hard hands held up, all sympathy with the cause the leaders of the South wanter the working-men their slaves [cheers]—man, but the working-man, be helder [Hear, hear.] And if they would look graphic and extremely interesting account Edmund Kirke of the interview with Jeffer at Richmond, they would find that Jeffer asid, concerning the North, "They have the seed of the seed of the said, concerning the North, "They have the proposed of the seed of the said, concerning the North, "They have the proposed of the seed of the seed of the said.

said, concerning the North, "They haway 2,000,000 of our slaves already; let the other 2,000,000; they are welcome fight for slavery, but we fight for

ngnt for slavery, out we had for the governing ourselves on our own in What were those principles that they their own? That the laboring mends their slaves everywhere—[hear that the aristocracy of the South state of the South should be their slaves, in a not distinguished their slaves, in a not distinguished their slaves, in a not desting the south should be their slaves, in a not distinguished their slaves, in a not destinguished their slaves.

Union.

October 1st, says :

the close attent ion of the audlence

refused all offers of compromise short of independence? His firm principles and iron will wrung from the haughty Spaniard the independence of his country. Be admonished by the example of your own heroic ancestors. For eight years of unparalieled suffering, with but three millions of people, with their armies often reduced to a mere handful of men, they preserved an unshaken fortitude, compelled England to submit to the dismemberment of her empire, and finally established the immortal principle "that all men are born free and equal." Shame on their degenerate sons, who with twenty millions of people cower before the dark banner of slavery! Thoy are not legitimate descendants of Washington; and Adams. and Jefferson, and the heroes of the Revolution. There have been some foul practices, some taint of the blood, some crossing of the breed. They have the names, but not the souls or lineaments of their reputed fathers. But in the midst of all these perils, we have been rescued from the rocks and shocals by the firm grasp of the pilot at the helm. Rising at last above the influence of Border State seduction, and of Republican cowardice, he elevated himself to the full height of his moral nature, and declared. "To all whom it may concern," that there should be no negotiations except on the basis of the "integrity of the Union and the abandonment of slavery." [Long-continued cheering and cries of "Thai's the doctrine!"] Well may every honest man; well may every man, who loves God and loves liberty, exclaim, "Thank God for Abraham Lincoin!" well may every honest man; well may every man, who loves do and loves liberty, exclaim, "Thank God for Abraham Lincoin!" An honest critic, who points out the errors of his feende, may be believed when he speaks of their virtues. He who demes any errors to his ido makes him more than human, and is entitled to no credit. Mr. Lincoin, at the commencement of his term, was beste with difficulties such as never environed man. Unfortunately, his Cabinet was not a unit. His kind nature inclin

the lords of creation, and that the labout of the South should be their slaves, in a nor dition, whose only destiny in creation was the black arch upholding the republic gratic South. Now, he was not ashame party. He came to them (the audience party. He did not belong to Lord Brosparty. He did not belong to those who are North was fighting for dominton a South was fighting for Ibberty, for he is the liberty the South fought for was the to wallop their niggers. [Oheers.] He is that God had made all men everywhere as it regarded their powers of body, and susceptibilities of instruction, improvementare enlargement of mind. He believed that lored people; in their circumstances, even much adaptation to such development as was in the circumstances in which they were and, therefore, for his part, notwithstandis sneer and the smile about amalgamation, lieved that the black man was his brother, as he was entitled to his sympathy as much son Davis was, or any other man amongs; Southern Confederates. [Hear, hear.]

Jefferson Davis said he had been trying for years to accomplish a deliverance for Southern Coniederates. [Hear, hear.]
Jefferson Davis said he had been trying for years to accomplish a deliverance for the from the bondage of the North, but he had been trying for years to accomplish a deliverance for the from the bondage of the North, but he had the four years of Buchanan, the Presented the four years of Buchanan, had the four years of the United States, and leave it a sempty! [Cheers.] Yes, it was abadtime for able men. [Loud cheers.] His friend, has said that nobody had a right to complain, said that nobody had a right to complain, said that nobody had a right to complain, accord in the Government, and those that made to unite by conquest. He dared say he accord in the Government, and those that made to unite by conquest. He dared say he already that he (the lecturer) was a Scote [Laughter and cheers.] And yet he had the dence to tell Scotchimen that they were conficultied. The Scotch conquered! Scotch gave them a king. [Cheers and land A very pretty fool he was, he would admit and laughter]; but they were glad to have corder to have peace. Conquer the Scotch try it again. [Cheers and laughter.] All that could be said of the Constitut erence to slavery was certain expre mark of a despot that had gradually ditself, and proved the curse and crime of that they who planned, erected, develop mastered the Constitution of the United mastered the Constitution of the United a spoke not of slavery. They spoke of persect to service. An apprentice was held to mand if an apprentice were to leave Asitte he had signed his indentures, and go to having escaped from his master while to service, the people of York would be to give him up. And it was in hops after the slave trade had been abolizated him up, and the slave trade had been abolizated by the bright-blooded men of constitutional of America spoke thus gently of the system of ywho would say that Benjamin Frankling to perpetuate slavery? Who would say that Henry meant to perpetuate slavery? to perpetuate slavery? Who would say that? Henry meant to perpetuate slavery? Note them. Jefferson himself groaned and criethis deathbed because the masters were opposite slaves; and he saw the time coming wix country would be, like a thunderbolt, rising the existence of slavery. They, however, against the existence of slavery. They, however, against the head of the trials republicanism of America. He was persuaded the additional that had existed the country. But he would tell the Reverend man who had delivered the previous lectured in the slaves of the slavery had been the trials that had been the country. But he would tell the Reverend man who had delivered the previous lectured in the slavery had been the trials that he had been the country. man who had delivered the previous lecturadid not already know it—that it had been to purpose of maintaining that slavery that the sern States had, from time to time, sought to division, disunion, and alarm, and to dominate the States of the North. [Cheers.]

He referred to Mr. Alexander Stephens, where admitted that the South had alware prevent Serve Hoses, when you man't twenther, to be a control of the control of the first of the first of the control o from the North; and these they had require guard against any interpretation of the Contion detrimental to Southern interests. The gents of the Senate had been twenty-four South, against eleven for the North Speakers of the House, twenty-three to be Attorney Generals, fourteen for the against five for the North; and foreignisters, eighty-six to fifty-four, though fourths of the business requiring dipit agencies abroad was from the free State higher officers of the army and navy were In reference to the action of the Government those people, there was just one little incident nected with the President which seemed to hanswer all that his friend had said about force employed by the North. Did they know who cath or the President was? Did they know who cath or declaration of every member of Congret of the Senate was? It was that they should main according to its Constitution, and the President was made commander in chief, was bound to tain that Constitution in the midst of war as open and outward enemies, and against all in