THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW COMMANDER

TO HIS TROOPS.

ATLANTA INDISPENSABLE TO THE REBELS.

GEN. SHERMAN TO BE DRIVEN FROM IT.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

PORTED WITHOUT SHOES AND FOOD.

to the Tennessee river, or south to Jacksonville.

His army is reported to be destitute of shoes and

food. The railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta

CAPTURE OF TWO UNION OFFICERS-ABRIVAL OF

PRISONERS AT CHATTANOOGA-THE ARMY SOON

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 25 -Advices received here

announce the capture of Captain McManus, of

the 15th Regulars (a citizen of Reading; Pa.,), and

of Captain Hall, 18th Regulars, while on the way

from the front to this place. Both are excellen

Yesterday a party of one thousand prisoners

came in from Atlanta, where they have been since

the taking of that place. They are a miserable

General Sherman's army will be paid off shortly,

and the notification has caused considerable grati

BEAUREGARD'S ADDRESS ON ASSUMING COMMAND

OF HOOD'S ARMY-SHERMAN "CAN AND MUST BE

DEIVEN FROM ATLANTA "-AN AMNESTY OF-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- The following has been

Beaurogard on assuming command of the Army of the West: HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE

will be completed to-morrow, Thursday.

TO BE PAID OFF.

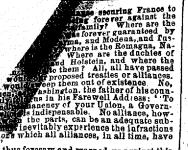
fication among the troops.

FEBED TO DESERTERS.

eceived at the War Department :

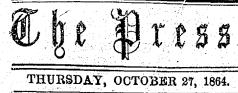
officers.

looking set.



experienced. Washington thus foresaw and warned us against this most insidious proposition to divide our country into separate confederates, no matter how strict the alli-ances between them might be, and let us adopt his

nices between them might be, and let us adopt his coursels. Is it not strange that, while Italy and Germany seek, in Italian and German unity, relief from the ruin and oppression of so many independent States and Govern-ments, and are each making advances to that glorious consummation, that we are asked to adopt the reaction-ary policy, and separate glorious Union into distinct colederacies, scon to be followed by griading taxahion, by immense standing armies, and perpetual wars? And now, then, my countrymen, I bring these lofters to a close, imploring you to give no vote which will subject the Union to the slightest peril. Come then, my triends of all parties, come Republicans and Nhiga, and Democraft, and Irish and Gorman and native citi-zens, trampling under our fest all past issned, and all old party names and prejudices, and, standing on this broad basis of principle, lett us vote, out for men or par-ties, but for the salvation and perpetuity of the Union. R. J. WALKER.



VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN'S APPOINTMENTS .-Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States, will address the people of Pennsylvania at the following places : Carlisle, Thursday, October 27. Chambersburg, Friday, Oct. 28. Gettysburg, Saturday, October 29.

Judge Black's Apology for the Rebellion. Judge BLACK, in his recent speech in this city, began by saying that he would promise his audience no amusing entertainment. It would have been better for his reputation had he given himself wholly to buffonery and played the clown instead of the secessionist; for there is nothing more sad than to see the degradation of intellect to the service of evil, and if Judge BLACK has not deliberately become the servant of party, the enemy of his country, and the slave of slavery, we are ignorant of the meaning of words. The doctrine of his speech is infamous; it is almost a national disgrace that any free-born American could rise in a Northern city to defend the sale of men and women, to declare Northern love of freedom the cause of the rebellion, and, at a time when traitors are raging against his Government, to say not one word against treason, but to apologize for it, to defend it, to give it all the encouragement in his power. To read this speech brings the blood to the cheek, like a blow ; it is an insult to every Northern man, woman, and child ; it is an outrage on common political decency, and a mockery on all that patriots hold dear. Upon its author we make no personal attack; but if he could forever dissever his name from this utterance, it would be like razing out the inscription on a tombstone. No one could say in the free. nobler future "the dead doctrine which lies in this dishonored grave is yours."

At once Judge BLACK announces his foe. Is it the rebellion? No ! it is the North. "The enemy we have now to contend against is the Abolition party-its influence it controls the Executive with absolute

are gratified with this result, and see in it a fair return for the money we have spent. As a newspaper, we print the sayings and doings of every man in America or elsewhere whose sayings or doings can at all interest the people. As a journal, we say what our conscience tells us to be right. When we fail in this we are open to criticism, but otherwise we prefer not to be controlled even by the wishes of one as eminent as our correspondent.

Mr. Chase To-Night. The great meetings at Union League the law, and it is based on principles of Hall, and the hall of the Invincibles, are deing immense good. Philadelphia has mind. done and will do her whole duty in this canvass, and if equal energy is shown throughout the State, Judge KELLEY'S declaration that Pennsylvania is good for ten thousand majority on the home vote, will be more than sustained. Last night Rev. J. WALKER JACKSON made a forcible address at Union League Hall, which we CHASE and Hon. Amos MyERS will ad-

has shown a nobler loyalty, none a higher This is precisely what the so-called "Deintelligence, than Mr. CHASE, and very few, indeed, have so well served the country. He is not the less in being no longer an officer of the Government, for men of his nature are the born leaders of a nation.

The Letter of Robert J. Walker. ROBERT J. WALKER, eminent even among those eminent Southerners who have so nobly contended for the Union,

and though, since the war began, he has chiefly shown his loyalty by his services abroad, his influence has been great at home. In England he exposed the faithlessness of JEFF DAVIS in the repudiation of the debt of Mississippi, and, perhaps more than any other man, has enabled Europeans to form a true estimate of our national resources. It has been fortunate for us that we have had so well-informed and faithful a representative in England. He sends Americans a letter, published on our first page to day, from advanced proof-sheets, which will be found a masterly and an exhaustive analysis of deals with great issues so thoroughly that it must command careful attention. Mr. WALKER's arguments are always based on stubborn facts, and not till these are disproved can his conclusions be denied. The friends of the Union will find this letter an

arsenal of loyal weapons. A Repudiator.

Pennsylvanians are called upon by Au-GUSTE BELMONT, RICHARD VAUX, HORATIO SEYMOUR, and men of similar calibre and politics, to "vote for McCLELLAN." Assuredly, not with any local claim, for, though a native of Philadelphia, McCLEL-LAN has repudiated the Keystone State. He has chosen, as candidate for the Presidency, to hail from New Jersey, with which he had as much personal connexion as with a province in Turkey. Pennsylvania, he practically declares, is not good enough for him, and, disowning it, he spread his wings,

False Pretences. When some solitary scamp, impelled by pressing necessities, and the superadded wicked devices of the devil," enters a store, and contracts a bill of goods, under the plea that he has a balance on the right side in bank, or is able to command other assets, and it is subsequently discovered that his representations were all barefaced falsehoods-such adventurer, on conviction before a court of competent jurisdiction, is sentenced to the penalty of a heavy THE RAILROAD TO ATLANTA REPAIRED fine and years of imprisonment. Such is

justice that are patent to every intelligent | HOOD SUPERSEDED BY BEAUREGARD. And now, if such a righteous retribution be made to overtake a solitary transgressor, who, by such low craft and cunning, defrauds a merchant out of a few hundred dollars' worth of goods, what sort and degree of punishment ought to be inflicted on party that seeks to gain the suffrages of a free and intelligent people on representa print to-day. This evening Hon. S. P. | tions palpably false and deceptive, and that thus seeks to swindle them out of the AN APPEAL TO THE DESERTERS. dress the citizens of Philadelphia. No man dearest civil rights ever enjoyed by man ?

> mocracy" is attempting to do just now They are seeking to gain popular favor by false pretences-by claiming to be for war in one latitude and for peace in another, and by commemorating victories that are positive defeats ! If the United States District Attorney is not too amiable a man

he will enforce against them the law which makes it a penal offence to obtain values under false pretences.

Colored People in the City Cars. Several cases of violent ejection of re pectable colored people from the city cars have lately come to notice. Excellent women have been dragged and kicked out of the cars, with shocking insult and profanity, by brutes of conductors, whom it seems the railway companies are still willing to employ. No wonder that ladies of our own color were outraged by such conduct toward their sex, and indignantly left the cars. It seems that in one case a lady of color was invited by mistake into a car, where she remained for some time without the political situation. It is long, but it | com laint from the passengers. Suspecting her color, the ruffian having charge of the car immediately proceeded to insult her and force her from the car. One of these cases will come up before Court, and we fervently hope that thorough justice may be done.

> Every lady and gentleman in the community must have blushed at the recital of such facts as these. No true man, what-

ever his color or prejudice, would stand by and see such outrages committed upon women-they must not be tolerated. We may as well look out for our pocket-books when such a class of conductors become the tyrants of our city-cars-for the acts of which we complain are only worthy of convicts. The wrong done to the colored people is not half as great as the shame brought upon white men and women by such gratuitous exhibitions of brutal

cowardice. But we complain still further. Why do our car companies keep in their alighted in New Jersey, and adopts that service uncivil and indecent conductors? State as his own. We have no doubt that | If they kick black women out of the cars. now overshadows this whole continent; Pennsylvania, which has contrived to sur- may they not venture also to insult white vive the loss of such a very "young Na. | women? Well we have heard

tors insulting white women.

smaller than these ? But we think, also,

people whose room they occupy.

speakers.

FALSEHOOD.-The. World of yesterday

states that Mr. LINCOLN declared at the

THE WAR, from internal taxes is about \$16,000,000 a month, or nearly \$200,000,000 a year. OFFICERS DISMISSED THE SERVICE. The following dismissals are announced: Major John Garrett, 69th New York, for disobedience of GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY orders ; Surgeon O. F. Steck, 116th New York, absence without leave; 1st Lieutenant Patrick Mo-Kenna, 73d New York, having been sent to Black-Hood Retreating to Gadsden, Alabama. well's Island, New York, for petit larceny; 1st Lieutenant Edmund Pendleton, 3d United States Artillery, absent without leave; 1st Lieutenant H. L. Pike, desertion. For absence without leave, Cap-SHERMAN PRESSING HIM CLOSELY. tain J. F. Hall, 2d New York Mounted Rifles ; Lieu-

tenant Graham J. Old, 30th New York Cavalry; Lieutenant Roddington, 22d New York Cavalry. The dismissal of Major Gansler, 47th Pennsylvaoia, is revoked, and he is honorably dismissed. PERSONAL. Capt. H. H. OLIPHANT, 16th Pennsylvania Ca. valry, reported here, sick, yesterday. W. H. HUT-HINSON, of the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, and

JOHN ADKINS, belonging to the 4th Delaware, died The Rebel Raid in Vermont-Trial Some of the Robbers. MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—Several depositions have been taken at St. Johns relative to the recent Ver-

nont bank robbery. Others will be taken to-day. The prisoners have all easily been identified, and, f committed for trial, will probably be transferred o Montreal. Burning of a Lake Propeller.

SARNIA, C. W., Oct. 26 .- About six o'clock this vening the propeller Kenosha, of the Grand Trunk Rebel Conscription of Negroes in Louisiana line, plying between Ohicago and Sarnia, was discovered to be on fire while alongside the elevator, o save which and the neighboring buildings she THE REBEL ABCHIVES BEMOVED TO LYNCHBURG. was cut adrift, and is now floating down the river in a full blaze. Nothing of value was saved from

her. THE PURSUIT OF HOOD-THE REBEL ARMY RE-Congressional Nomination in Massa-chusetts. BOSTON, Oct. 26 .- The Republicans of the Third

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26 .- The Commercial's Nashlistrict have nominated Alexander H. Rice for reville despatch says that Sherman is at Gavlesville. Alabama, near the Coosa river, and is pressing election to Congress. Hood, who is retreating towards Gadsden, in the Non-Arrival of the Canada. same State. Hood will be compelled to move north

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 26 .- There are no signs of the Canada, now due, with Liverpool dates of the 5th instant. Rebel Movements in Canada.

INTEMPLATED EACKING AND ROBBING OF RO-OHESTER, BUFFALO, AND DETROIT-ATTEMPTED RELEASE OF PRISONERS ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND The Detroit Tribune of Monday gives the following account of the lately-frustrated designs of the rebels in Canada :

The rebels, being unable to accomplish any great The rebels, being unable to accomplish any great result by guerilla outrages, concocted a scheme to interfere as much as possible withighter tranquillity pervading the lake borders. In order to accom-plish their designs a Major St-Lawrence was sent to Canada, as secret agent of the rebel Government, with a large amount of money, which he was in-structed to pay to any "Coniederates" there who might be willing to undertake several raids into the different Northern States, for the purpose of de-stroying property. stroying property. This Major St. Lawrence called upon Colonel

This Major St. Lawrence called upon Colonel Steele and many other prominent rebels at Wind-sor, early last spring, and made known to them his errand. They agreed to enter into the conspiracy, but not knowing whom to trust, two lodges of Knights of the Southern Cross were organized there in order to call the faithful together. For-tunately or unfortunately, as the case may be, their scheme was revealed to the military authorities in Detroit, and steps were at once taken to thwart their designs. The arrangements were these: A large number of rebels were to take passage at Port Huron, and come here on the Grand Trunk Rall-road, while a similar number were to cross the river at Wyandotte, and take the Southern Rallroad. They were to meet in the night, in Detroit, and their first movement was to be the capture of all the arms, ammunition, and soldiers at the barracks, and then commence their work of destruction. After describing how the rebels obtained their GALESVILLS, Alabama, Oct. 24, via Rome, Ga., Oct. 25.—The following is a copy of the address of Beauregard on assuming command of the Army of

After describing how the rebels obtained their arms, the Tribune continues:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE THE WEST, Oct. 17.—In assuming command at this critical juncture of the Military Division of the West, I appeal to my countrymen of all classes and sections for their generons support and confidence. In assigning me to this responsible position, the President of the Confederate States has extended to me the assurance of his earnest support. The Executives of your States meet me with similar expressions of their devotion to our cause. The noble army in the army, composed of brave men and gallant officers; are not strangers to me, and I know that they will do all that patriots can achieve. The history of the past, written in the blood of their comrades, but foreshadows the glo-rious future which lies before them. Inspired with these bright promises of success, I make this appeal to the men and women of my country to lend me the ald of their earnest and cor-dial co-operation. Unable to join in the bloody conflicts of the field, they can do much to strongthen our cause, fill up our ranks, encourage our soldiers, inspire confidence, dispel gloom, and thus hasten on the day of our final success and deliverance. The army of Sherman still defiantly holds the city of Atlanta. He can and must be driven from it. It is only for the good people of Georgia and the sur-rounding States to speak the word, and this work is

arms, the Tribune continues: Miajor St. Lawrence was cashiered, and Jacob Thompson and George N. Sanders sent out to super-intend operations. As soon as these worthles ar-rived in Canada, they announced themselves as peace commissioners, for the purpose of covering up their real designs. It was decided to make an attack on Johnson's Island for the purpose of re-leasing the prisoners, but their plans leaked out, and the steamer Michigan was ordered there. — The real object of these raids was to release the prisoners at the above place, with the aid of whom they intended to operate at different places along the frontier. Among the rebel officers engaged in this scheme were a Captain Clay Wilson, of Tennes-see, and two lieutenants named Murray and Da-mon, who were possessed of receipts for making Greek fre. Another individual had made a ma-chine for throwing this combatible matter into such places as they intended to destroy. The rebels intended to destroy a great portion iff not all of Deirott Buffalo and Boghester and while

THE PRESIDENCY. Grand Union Meeting at Union League Hall SPEECHES BY REV. J. WALKER JACKSON, A. W. BENEDICT, AND OTHERS. The Democracy at the Continental Theatre

ADDRESS BY HON. REVERDY JOHNSON

UNION LEAGUE HALL. Last evening the hall of the Union League wa ensely crowded at an early hour by an audience of ladies and gentlemen, assembled to listen to the speakers announced fon the evening.

Mr. Edwin Greble occupied the chair, and in a few brief remarks introduced the first speaker, Rev. J. Walker Jackson. His speech was a patriotic production, and elicited the heart-felt applause of the audience. We are able to give but a portion of it. He said :

the mean period in the period as a political hobby, if event him again to the Presidency but what become of the access after ward, be cares a graft deal less that we do. C. There's ac.'l More, my further, we then assad millions. Four the constant, millions expended doring a period of not quite four years, and nothing doring a period of not quite four years, and nothing doring a period of not quite four years, and nothing doring a period of not quite four years, and nothing doring a period of not quite four years, and nothing doring a period period based of the set of the set interaction of the set of the set of the four data all. If is to be found in the breast of some poor and anneet Southerm man, who, although attribute of all earthy presensions, all periods a all the mean whore the Constitution that his fathers are at the set of all earthy presensions all periods of the set of a set of all earthy presensions all periods of the set and the far and set. If is to be found in the breast of some poor and anneet Southerm man, who, although attribute of all earthy presensions all periods of the set and the far and set with they so long (foreasif / our for the burget of the set of the The difference of expression belween the Declaration of independential to exit the Construction is easily dis-transformer and only by a revolution could the proposed basis of peace be laid. The leaders of the party interpret their platform by their declarations acknowledge that opposition to the Construction actuated their motives in framing that plat-tom. The diverse in framing that plat-tom is not expanded from each other title by their operation of the second accharaction of the second their motives in framing the plat-tom. The diverse in framing the plat of the second their motives in framing the plat the second form a second accharaction of these separate States. Their first Government was con-sidered institution is the basis of the confederation of these separate States. Their first Government was con-sidered institution is the basis of the confederation of these separate States. Their first Government was con-sidered institution is the basis of the confederation of these separate States. Their first Government was con-sidered institution is the basis of the confederation of the second the second the second the states of the United states to only the sites. They meas that they interpret the second the second the states of the United states to only sites. They meas a that the second the second on paper of and rew Jackson-that sent the matter. (Great applause.] The Bemo-cratic party now propes the revolutionize the Govern-ment, and for this purpose the plates.] The Bemo-cratic party now propes the applause.] And as long a states the applause.] The Bemo-rate part

perty never intended to help the North at all. It in-tended to help Jeff Davis, and put down frec institu-tions. It will bring the neace that gives them every-thing and gives us nothing. It will give the peace that changes our Government from a great mation to a number of dismembared communities. They declare the wars failure, as the sense of the Arme-rican people. By what authority did'help slander the American people in the eyes of all the nationalities of the world?. (Great applanes D They talk a great deal about the united South and the disulted North I works and at the St. Charles Hotel the question of dimembermenic came up. We argued four hours about the matter. I gave the reasons familiar to you, geo-graphical, historical, insual-that God had given us one speech. At the close there was an old geitteman who sat there and looked me in the eyes. He said, Ye of the South have determined uppose it, but you are a young man, and you will. Hessid, we of the south have determined that it shall not be. He then spoke of the cowardnee of the North. I said we of the North have determined that it shall not be. He then spoke of the cowardnee of the North. I said if there ever was an attempt to dismember the United States, you wade for your purpose through rivers of blood. I said in my pulpit, on the 16th of April, 1861, when President Lincoln's proclamation calling 70,000 men for swen years. I despise men who say how the war ought to have been conducted, whether they are on my side or on the other side. In the words of Mr. Lincoln, it is a "big job," and when i think of what we have done, I am prond of my nation. Grant has his rabove us, will take Richmond, and anstrain the union of these States now and forever, one and indivisible. Great cheering.] On this platform they place a Presi-dent, and ask the American people to vote for him. Flace a soldier on the platform mod set soldiers or vote for him. Admit everything that his admirers say of how and would you vote for him on such a platform ? would yee yee for language: "Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the them better. Nor is this right confined to cases where the people of an existing Government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, and put down a minority intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose them." Jefferson Davis never proclaimed the doctring of secse-tion is stored to the second the doctring of secsewith or near about them, who may oppose them." Jefferson Davis never proclaimed the doctrine of seces-sion in stronger terms "never! [Applause.] But who are the others that charge him with disloyaity? The Wendell Phillipses of the day, the Horace Greeleys of the day, the Garrisons of the day, the Beechers of the day. I have here the extracts from what they have said upon different occasions. Don't you know that long before the releving of the day when the Union would be dissolved? Each one of them yrayed to God for the early coming of the day when the Union would be dissolved? Each one them, in sub-stance, pronounced the Constitution to be a "covenant with heil." Each one of them said over and over again that it was impossible that the free States could continue to live with the Southern States, and that, happen what might, whether the separation was effected peaceably or not, they were resolved to have a separation at what ever cost of blood or of treasure. These are the men who charge ." (dieloyally" upon George B. McClellan, a man whose life since the commencement of this re-bellion has been devoted to the preservation of the Union. "O, shame! where is thy blush?" (Applanse.] Now, my friends, everybody must see that the country, is standing upon the very bink of an abyss, into which; if talls, the United States fall never to rise again ment will be extinguished forever. The schiavement bion "... of shame! where is thy blush?" (Applause.] Now, wy Tireds, every body must see that the conntry. is standing upon the very brink of an abys, into which; if it talls, the Upited States fall never to rise again The brightest stat that ever stome in the polities! If ma-ment will be extinguished forever. The achievement of our ancestors, won through seven years of fearful war, will be tot to the world." Constitutional Govern-ment will be ext an end. "Political chaos will have come again. In the name of God, does not the peril of your country invokey on "in terms to which you must listen, with which you must comply, to rally now, or ally here, to rally on the Sth of November, and do the only thing that can be done to save the country from falling into that fs thomless abyss? [Applause.] Who are now, in the Southern States, the most active and ernest opponents of McClelan's election? Every one of the leaders of the conspiracy-those who brought about secession -those who were planning and medi-tating upon it for years and years before it calmi-nated into overt reason. They, so far as we can indge from their public press, are anxionaly pray-ing for the re-election of Abrabam Lincon. [Applause.] Why? Became [I use nearly their own langmage) Mc-clelan, whilst he is asolder, is a stateman. Whilst he constry, will, whilst carrying on the war to every extent that may be necessary to put down the rebellion. change the policy which has made the South a unit, and revive that may be necessary to put down the rebellion. change the policy which has made the South a unit, and revive that the is a solder, is a stateman. Whilst he knows how to use the sword, he family fold in which is the earlier days of this struggle. [Applause,] Mo-they so long lived, and propered, as were happy. They know that he will appeal to that feeling of pride in the as followed every American in every part of the globe and inspired him with a prood preserve the Union at all hazards, he is description, one of the More, thay folla where th Mr. A. W. Benedict was then introduced. He delivered a patriotic and spirited address, which was -----DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT CONTI-NENTAL THEATRE. SPEECH OF REVERDY JOHNSON, Last evening at the Continental Theatre there was a large audience, attracted by the announcement of an address by Hon. Reverdy Johnson. Mr. J., on being introduced by Mr. C. L. Ward, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Com-Chairman of the Democratic State Central Com-mittee, was enthusiastically received. He said: FeLLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this cordial greet-ing, which I value the more because it assures me that you believe that I am, with you, determined to do all that I can to terminate this war by the restoration of the Union, and the reinstatement in the country of all the happiness of which for so many years that Dalon was the sole and the fruitful source. We live in eventful times-times which render it necessa-ry to consider somewhat political principles and political doctrines that were until lately so well settled as not to be the ambject of any reasona-ble doubt. The war of the Revolution over, suc-cessfully conducted under a Union caused by com-mon danger, and a common determination to achieve our independence, it was soon discovered by the wise and patriotic men of that day that the form of govern-meni (if government it could be called) under which we bad previously lived would not suffice to give us the benefits of that freedom for which during seven long years we bad so gallandly fought. They saw, in the antagonistic legislation of the States, in the sectional feeling sure to exist where States are not united under one form of government, dangers that would inevitably result in the destruction of the very freedom for which they had fought and bled. They met in convention to adopt a Constitution. They deliberated for weeks and merican people that Constitution under which we so long happily lived until the inaugration of their ovan receive to the Government of the diste Governments all instory, well acquainted which the feelings of their ovan receive in the possession of the State Governments all the powers which they originally had, with that excep-tion. But the men of that day, well versed in political the state Governments, it was equally important to leve the Government of the dister does who the state Governments, it was equally important to leve the dovernments, it was equally important to leve the mittee, was enthusiastically received. He said : willes up a disclose contracts of ansoaching the policy to be adopted on the contingency of Mr. Lincoln's re-election. It is dated October 3: "At the beginning of the conflict the Administration was obviously restricted to the choice between two dif-ferent policies, namely: First, conciliation, and second, absolute subjugation and extermination. Any half, way policy was sure to result unhappily. "Had the war been prosecuted as they (the Demograts) urged, simply to restore the Union and save slavery with it, there is no doubt that we would now be at peace". (I do not think there is the slightest doubt), "and the South would be reinstated in its old place of power in the Federal Union. But this you know would not suit the members of our party. We could have had all that before the war began, if we had chosen to assent to the proposition adopted by the Peace Convention. I do not know, that history will justify our course; but it is clear that, had we assented to the compromise proposed by that Convention, we would have head no political future." That is to Say, there would have been no. Republican party. The Union would have been restored, the Constitu-tion would have been restored in every part of the country; but there would and have been "no political future" for Mr. Lincoln and his present political future", almost how that per-centage has diminished to; almost nothing, this "This tells a strange story." It shows that the war, so for as relates to restoring the old Duion, is a complete failure, and has managed to convert the old unionists into armed reble." (True.] "Hence it-is that, wherever our armies have marched, they have made enemises of these whom they found to be friends." * * Now, my friends, what is thereault of all this? Shall we give up the war? By no means Shall we change our policy? That is no long rowsible. Shall we surrender the Government to the pro-slavery Demo-crats? Forbid it heaven! We have had enough of slavery and slave-hunters. What, then, is the course we must adopt? I answer deli

treat with rebels? The immortal Washing think it beneath his dignity to negotiate will engaged in the whicky insurrection. Not ac-not Madison negotiate? The object of the wa-ministration was not, perhaps, account negotiation waprevented England interfer trade and our sailors' rights. What Wash Madison did by negotiation could be done by negotiation. Not negotiate to stop the flo It shocks the public sense of the world liste! Why net? You declared the we pried on simply for the restoration of the U rebels are willing to come back partners in that Union. Will you not pe Are you so infatuated with blood and sla you will not stop the battle but prefer it shall go ntill every adult in the Southern a grave? That is Mr Lincoln's policy. I the world has anything more inhuman of been witnessed than the course he seen adopted. I am little disposed, under my prese attor, to speak to you long. I have onlytto adopted. I am fitte disposed, under m sition, to speak to you long. I have on you ready for the November struggle? pless you keep both eyes wide open Unless you keep both eyes wide open you will be ed. Devote, yourselves, then, light and day, now and November 5 h, and, if you are true t the sun of that day will set over a united and Union. If the telegraph wires announce country on the 9th or, the, 10th of No. as certain, beyond all "doubt, that Geo. McClellan and George H. Peadleton are elso McClellan and George H. Peadleton are loss well as the seceded States will beat with a rapi it has never before felt. [Cheers.] And you c if you are vigilaut and industrious. I invoke you reverence the memory of your ancestor, if you are vigilati and industrious. I havks way you reverence the memory of your ancestors, as in value the liberty they lought to achieve, as in value the institutions bequeathed to you, as you via Constitutional government and its caused throng south habitable globe, I invoke you to leave nothing used between now and November, to bring about the sa-we all so anxionsly look for, a re-established, a unitsd and peaceful country. Mr. Johnson was followed by local speaker

Hon. Chas. Brown, of Delaware, who was nonnced to speak, did not present himself.

Meeting and Torchlight Procession Camden.

There have been, and perhaps in the wilfulnes Pennsylvania human nature there may contin to be, very hard things said about New Jerse Her thrifty farmers who come up from Squank in ships with the peculiar products of their sand share of creation, may, from their disregard for finished tollet, be assigned the same geologic origin as the legendary snipes; their regard a meum and tuum-a true, proper, and Christian re gard-may be asserted to be carried to such a length as to choke men for a stolen cherry that may b descending their asophagis. Jersey may be gin ed with other peculiarities, even to that strange of all. a fondness now and then for the Democrat ticket ; but still she has redeeming traits-many of them-and one was exhibited yesterday afternoon and evening in her metropolis, suburban Camden, Somebody talks of "Nothing good coming out of Somepody taiks of "Nothing good coming out of Nazareth," but, with all due deference to numerou opinions, we insist that New Jersey is not Naza-reth. The meeting at the Court House in the after. noon was very good proof of this, for in the groat and intelligent andience that assembled in the court, yard; in the satisfaction they expressed, through their applause, at the sentiments expressed by the different conservers furnished one evidence. their applause, at the settiments expressed by the different speakers, was furnished one evidence that there is intelligence andipatriotism, at least in the Union ranks, in New Jersey. In the ranks of the Opposition some cause might be found for sa-tire, and another Brudin in a tour through the Jersey backwoods might find in the from, sy, illiterate Copperhead, who votes for Me. Olellan because he is a nephew of An-drew Jackson, another Alghman, for his fore-most figure in another "Carnival of Wild Men." The meeting was composed of people not only form Camden, but from the towns, villages, and farms for miles away, and the speakers

The meeting was composed of people not only from Camden, but from the towns, villages, and farms for miles away, and the speakers. Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Thomas M. Coleman, Esq., Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, well repaid them in their remarks for their journey. Mitti was in the evening that the grand demonstration took place. At a least the first courses may be exceed-ingly good, but the best are at the ending. A torchlight procession, with a route which includes all the prominent streets, both in North and South Camden, brought everybody into the streets. The procession was formed on Market street, the right resting on Second, and it was here that the bulk of the spectators was congregated. A long time was cocupied in marching and counter-marching, for the purpose of forming the line. When it began to move, the moment was an nounced by booming cannon and ringing bells. In the front, was the chief marshal, R. E. Lee, and his aids, followed by a large cavalcade, the riders representing Camden and twelve or fifteen towns in its neighborhood. The Campaign Olub of Camden was next in order, with its lanterns and transparencies. The most prominent one among the latter was an allegorical representation of the availed and avay, formally presented to the club im-mediately after the meeting in the afternoon. There were pictures on two sides—one represented a soldier and a salior each side of a minature pyra mid, composed of cannons and weapons of war over which the flag was thrown, covering just enough of the pyramid to allow those who looked to know what it contained without seeing all. The soldier was stabding, leaning on his musket, and the sallor sat on the breech of a Columbiad, projecting from under the flag, in an easy atil unde, regarding a fort with guns, which me-nacingly loomed up in the distance, behind the soldiers. The other portrayed a scene in the Was in early morning. The President was drawn as he must have appeared as a rail-politier. A risk nacingly loomed up in the distance, behind the soldiers. The other portrayed a scene in the West in early morning. The President was drawn as he must have appeared as a rail-splitter. A rising sun denoted his industry. A log house was reared on his left, and the rest of the ploture was made up of a farm scene, the acres stretching out afar, and a stream of water, at which two cows were drinking, running through. Under this painting, which was neatly done, was insoribed: "Your father's son might find himself in the place of my father's son s?" a remark which the President is re-ported once to have made to a deputation which thad been captured at Manassas, a statement, however, contradicted by its diminutiveness. A monitor followed, jdecorated with flags, bearing each the name of a State. It was a harmless moni-tor, however, for not a sign was there of any of the savage Etubes that make the real monitors ta-rible-morifeven a port-hole, through which they "Inter Republican Invincibles, next in line, were about three hundred strong, and marched with their usual military precision. They ware a subject of ⁴² The Republican Invincibles, next in line, were about three hundred strong, and marched with their usual military precision. They were a subject of special remark. They were followed by a large delegation from the South ward; the members and their torches seemed to have been favo-rites with the ladies, since there was a wreath of bouncies and wreaths suspended from bath rites with the ladies, since there was a wreath of boquets and wreaths suspended from both. Several stars, trimmed with intermingled cedar and marrigold, were carried by the members. The feature of the procession in the matter of display was reserved for the next place. This was a great sailboat, its gunwales lined with little boys in a white sailor costume. A little girl, with drawn sword, typifying, we suppose, Liberty, stood against the mast in a graceful and annisingly defiant posture. The Fourteenth ward, of this citf, was next represented by a large delegation. The rear was brought up by the Haddonfield Invincibles, who wear a uniform similar to that of the Invincib rear was orought up by the Haddonfield Invincibles, who wear a uniform similar to that of the Invincit bles of this city, and a club from Salem. The procession was dismissed about half-past 11 o'clock. Along the route many houses were illu-minated. No disturbance of any serious nature oc-curred. In South Camden one or two small fights occurred between a few of the processionits and rowdles, who made unprovoked attacks upon them. Beyond this everything went off smoothy and Beyond this everything went off smoothly and pleasantly.

sway: it commands an army whose numbers are counted by hundreds of thousands." Yes, and against this party, which did not exist until the slaveholding friends of Judge BLACK rebelled against the Government, which alone protects the Union. and which controls every loyal State and will re-elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN in November, he uses all his power. It is the party he hates, despises, and would destroy ; but it is also the party the rebels hate, despise, and would destroy. It is, indeed, the vast majority of the loyal American people; and if these are the enemies of Judge BLACK, let them beware of those who are his friends.

If the accusations he has made against the North are true, then the South is absolved of sin, for, compared with our wickedness, their's would be as virtue. We, the freemen of the North, who said that slavery should not be established in free Territories; who elected, constitutionally, ABRA-HAM LINCOLN, our President; who only sought to keep the Union true to the great principles on which it was established-are guilty as he declares of outrages on the the South to rebel, in self-defence. By what misrepresentation he has colored these charges, we need not say ; those who doubt the accuracy of our report of his speech, published on Tuesday morning, are referred to it in the columns of his own party organ a day later. They need not look far for proof that the enemies of Judge BLACK are not the rebels, that the great crime is not treason, in his opinion, but the resistance we have made to treason. They will find him hunting the colored man with the eagerness of a fugitive slave commissioner, sneering at human liberty, denouncing the people of the North as criminals, and carefully avoiding any word that could be construed into censure of the open foes of his country.

We mark this point. We believe it worse than his denial of the right to coerce a State in rebellion, or the flimsy, worn-out quibble by which he would show the manner in which the Government has tried to put down the rebellion to be as unconstitutional as the rebellion itself. To | sistently adhere to these same principles and to this us the ignominy of his speech is its enmity to the North, and its want of manliness in excusing and defending the rebellion. Just within the line of formal loyalty, and far within the boundaries of real hostility to the Union, Judge BLACK has done all that a Northern man dares in aid of Southern treason. A word more, and no one could have shown the difference between his opinions and those of any open rebel. And forget it not, that with all this ferocious hatred of the principles sustained by every loyal State, Judge BLACK supports Mc-CLELLAN. With the rebels, he declares the election of McCLELLAN to be his only hope.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose position entitles his opinions to consideration, sends us a protest against the publication of the speeches of certain Democratic leaders in THE PRESS. We might summarily end the matter by saying that we print a newspaper, and give news without asking whether it expresses our opinions or not. There are many leaders in the Democratic party whose statements are always read. and entitled to a careful reading. They are pernicious; but we claim to have the | and work, and still work and organize, in power, with truth on our side, to show in what respects they are so. This, we think, State.

we have never failed to do. Error is powerless with truth left free to combat it. an

poleon," will ignore him, when the question of the Presidency will be virtually decided next month. New Jersey may make what she can of McClellan. Assuredly, he is not the stuff to be worked up poorest portion of the public is unjustly into a President, who ought to be decided and selfishly denied, the common conin resolve, and quick as well as effective in action.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON, who lately instructed the pro-slavery rebel-sympathizing minority of Maryland that an oath might be solemnly taken and lightly broken, last night founded the best part of his speech on a political document pretending to be a Union publication, which he confessed might be a forgery. We find nothing

new in his address, for even the trick of putting false words into the mouths of Union speakers is old. Mr. JOHNSON'S anonymous pamphleteer wants every adult in the South exterminated, and upon this Mr. JOHNSON goes into humane convulsions. What horrors ! What cruelty! How can we elect a President pledged to this awful policy ! We think this speech will do our Union readers little harm, and rights of States, of hopelessly dividing the | commend it to their mercy, regretting that country, and of compelling the people of Mr. CHARLES BROWN did not also distinguish himself.

DEMOCRACY REPUDIATED BY ONE OF ITS REPRESENTATIVES .- The Hon. HENRY S. STEBBINS, the eloquent and distinguished finance member of Congress, has, with a noble candor, resigned his membership, because he cannot, consistently with truth, represent his Democratic constituency. In doing so, he says :

"My labors as your representative, during the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, were given to the support of the Government. Throughout the session I favored a vigorous prosecution of the war until the authority of the Government should be re-established over every part of the United States. I favored and supported the measures introduced by those who were empowered to conduct the Government up to March 4, 1865, and who were acting in obedience to their official

oaths 'to discharge their duty to the best of their abilities.' Throughout the session I was opposed to the taking of any steps to a peace calculated to weaken the national authority, for that required negotiations with men in rebellion who had not laid own their arms. "Were I to remain in Congress during the ses sion to commence in December next, I should per-

same action." It is to be hoped that honest men of all parties will unite and send Mr. STEB-BINS back to the seat which he has honored.

To-DAY and to-morrow, between 1 and 10

P. M., the extra assessment of citizens liable to State, city, and personal tax, will be continued before the assessors of the different wards. No Unionist who can vote should neglect this notice, or fail to warn his friends. The various ward committees have a considerable portion of their duty to perform in seeing that every Union citizen is assessed. Not a single patriotic vote | A Mr. VAUX declared a few nights since, in should be lost at the momentous election in | this city, that the pulpit was the enemy of

November. MERE majorities in the forthcoming elecat a Democratic meeting !" tion will not be enough; nor will even large majorities satisfy the cause. We believe with Secretary CHASE that the Union majority should be so overwhelming and decisive as to extinguish every hope of the rebel leaders, and their sympathizers abroad and at home, and to show that the American people are true to the core. To this end let the friends of the Union organize every township, county, and district of the

"Boys, keep your eyes on the flag," | what you took from us, or we'll fight you four years

is only for the good people of Georgia and the surs to speak the word, and this work i done. We have abundance of provisions. There are men enough in the country, liable and able for service, to accomplish this result. To all such I earnestly appeal to report promptly to their respec-tive commands, and let those who cannot go see to We call to the correction of these evils the fairness, common-sense, and virtue of

tive commands, and let those who cannot go see to it that none remain at home who are able to strike a blow in this critical and decisive hour. To those soldiers of the army who are absent from their commands I appeal, in the name of their brave comrades, with whom they have in the past so often shared the privations of camp and the dangers of the battle field, to return at once to their duty. To all such as shall report to their respective com-mands in response to this appeal within the next thirty days, an annesty is hereby granted. My ap-peal is to every one, of all classes and conditions, to veniences and comforts of the poor, on account of an unreasonable prejudice-a prejudice only exerted by a small minority of the people-no sensible man will deny. On our great railroads we have seen, time after time, poor women mocked and cursed

thirty days, an amnesty is hereby granted. My ap-peal is to every one, of all classes and conditions, to come forward freely, cheerfully, and with good heart to the work that lies before us. My countrymen, respond to this call as you have done in days that have passed, and, with the bless-logs of a kind and over-ruling Providence, the enemy will be driven from your soil; the security of your wives and daughters from insults and out-rages of a brutal foe shall be established soon, and be followed by a permanent and homorable peace. The claims of home and country, wife and chil-dren, uniting with the demands of homor and pa-triotism, summon us to the field. We cannot, dare not, will not fail to respond. because they entered the same car with white people, and sought to obtain, what every company must guarantee to its pa. trons, the value of their tickets. On the other hand, white people are not slow to invade the premises of the blacks, if a

Full of hope and confidence, I come to join in your, struggles, sharing your privations, and with your brave and true men to strike the blow that shall single advantage is to be gained. We are willing to accept their money, their and peace to our country. G. T. BRAUREGARD, General. custom, and their aid in various wayscannot we tolerate them in a matter even

MOSEBY'S GUERILLAS.

that the colored people have an indubitable GUERILLA DEPREDATIONS IN FAIRFAX COUNTYmoral and legal right to public considera-TWO OF MOSEBY'S GUNS TAKEN-BUMORED CAPtion, and they need ask nothing for mere TURE OF GEN, DUFFY BY GUEBILLAS.

charity's sake. If an unwholesome preju-WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .--- Moseby and White still continue their depredations in Fairfax county and dice must be nursed and petted, if colored that vicinity. On Monday last two of their guns people cannot be allowed to ride in the were gobbled up in the neighborhood of Great Falls same cars with the white, let separate cars Village, about eighteen miles from this city. be provided for them, though we should The rebels claim to have captured \$168,000 of our

paymasters during their attack upon the Baltimore prefer, on grounds of pure right, to have and Ohio Railroad. such an arrangement made for those who The Star has a report that a party of guerillas athave prejudices. Gentlemen have been altacked a train near Martinsburg last night, and

lowed to take their dogs with them in the captured Gen. Duffy and his staff. DENIAL OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED RUMOR. cars from which a colored lady has been WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- A gentleman who left dragged or kicked out. Here is a contrast Martinsburg at two o'clock to-day says that he which ought to put manhood to the blush. heard nothing of any attack on a train, as puband arouse an indignant sentiment of corlished in the Star. The report is probably false.

rection. Popular economies are intended DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. for the poor, rather than the rich. If well-REBEL CONSORIPTION OF NEGROES IN LOUISIANA. dressed white people have prejudices, they NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17, via CAIRO, Oct. 26 .- The can far better afford to suffer than the poor steamer George Cromwell arrived yesterday from New York.

The rebel cavalry are conscripting negroes on the plantations outside of our lines, by order of the rebel Governor of this State. They are to be put in the rebel army.

LATE REBEL ADVICES.

Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia : "I only THE RICHMOND PAPERS ON THE DEFRAT IN THE ask for four years more of war to abolish VALLEY.

> 24th inst. have been received here. They have nothing in the way of news, except a whine and excuses for Early's defeat.

LYNCHBURG.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

ported at the Treasury Department for Monday and Tuesday, amounted to \$657,700.

The Army and Navy Gazette of this week publishes very lengthy report from General SULLY of his Northwest Indian campaign. He says he is perfectly satisfied of the impracticability of a road for emigrants over the route he took. All the country in the vicinity of the Little Missouri river is broken, and affords an excellent protection in every part to small parties of Indians, to torment an emigrant train, and there is certainly no safety in travelling it until the Indians are exterminated.

condition, and want to give themselves up.

to Falmouth, England, with a cargo of rice. For

the excitement incident thereto was at its height, congregate for an attack on the island. They congregate for an attack on the island. They intended to commence their incendiarism in Detroit at the Central Railroad Depot, visit the various warehouses along the docks, touch them off, and finally end at the Detroit and Milwaukee and Southern depots. At Buffalo, the large eleva-tors adjacent to the creek were to be visited, and wholly destroyed. At Rochester an expedition was to go up the Genesse river to Hanlord's Landing, and fire the city at different piaces. Besides these depredations, the banks were to have been robbed, etc. And on the return of the expedition, the alar

depredations, the banks were to have been robbed, etc. And on the return of the expedition, the ele-vators at Charlotte were to have been robbed, while all this was going on, a force was to be sent to capture the U. S. steamer Michigan, and release the prisoners she was guarding. Some time in July, we believe, George N. San-ders telegraphed to a "Doctor" Payne, then re-siding at Windsor, who was also among the conspi-rators, to meet him at a certain inland town in Canada. A conference was held, quite a number of prominent rebels, including Jake Thompson, being present. Everything being in readiness, they order-ed the signal holsted, which was to give several days' notice of the attack to those interested. The following day there was quite a commotion among the millitary at the barracks and elsewhere in this city. Extensive preparations were made, of which the rebels became aware, and abandoned their pro-ject. Thompson, Sanders, & Co. were beaten at their own game.

jett. Thompson, sanders, & Co. were beaten at their own game. Colonel Steele, and the men Morgan and Jack-son before mentioned, then organized a band to cap-ture the Michigan themselves. This resulted in the capture of the Philo Parsons and Island Queen. The rebels who did not get on board at Detroit were conveyed to Sandwich and Amherstburg by Joseph Oullette, eleven being taken to the latter place. Steele remained behind. The desperadoes, how-ever, returned without accomplishing their designs. They were met by Colonel Steele, and abused ter-ribly for their lack of pluck. Another demonstra-tion was then made. The night after the de-struction of Messrs. Bissell & Cillet's warehouses, arrangements were made to capture the tug H. P. Cilinton. Had they undertaken the job, we feel assured in stating that they would have met with a warm reception. warm reception.

Letter from Vailandigham on the Chi-

CRGO COnvention. THE "MARTYR" NOT IN A MISEBABLE MINOBITY THERE-THE MATERIAL RESOLUTION WRITTEN BY HIM-BICH DEVELOPMENTS OF PARTY PO-

LITICS. SHERMAN HOUSE, CHIOAGO, Oct. 22, 1864. To the Editor of the N Y Neuse: SIR: In the World of the 20th, I observe an ar-ticle copied from the Albany Argus, relating to Judge Advocate Holt's "Great Copperhead Conspiracy," and which contains the following: "Mr. Vallandigham was in a miserable minority in the Chicago Convention. He sought to be chair-man of the Committee on Resolutions, and was beaten two to one. He led the opposition to Mc-Clellan, and after his letter of acceptance threw up his er gagements to speak." Now, I have refrained in every speech, except the first-and I have made many in support of the

well received.

. Now, I have refrained in every speech, except the first-and I have made many in support of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice Pre-sident-from any allusion to the private history of the Ohicago Convention, and did not propose to refer to it inther till after the election. But I do not choose to suffer the foregoing to pass unnoticed even now. It would be difficult to compress more misrepresentation, in a small way, within the same combass. compass. 1. Mr. Vallandigham was not "in a miserable minority at the Chicago Convention," and no one knows it better than the man Cassidy, who wrote, and Manhle who are considered in the state. knows it better than the man Cassidy, who wrote, and Marble, who endorses the statement. The lat-ter I hand over to ex-Mayor Opdyke for judgment. 2. Mr. V. was not "beaten two to one" for the chairmanship of the Committee on Resolutions. Through the artifices of Cassidy, Tilden, and other New York politicians, Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, received twelve votes to his eight for that post; but Mr. G. was himself alterward emphatically repu-diated by the Convention when presented by "the ring" as their candidate for the Vice Presidency. Mr. V. wrote the second, the material resolution of

The stheir candidate for the Vice Presidency. Mr. V. wrote the second, the material resolution of the Chicago platform, and carried it through the Sub-committee, and the general committee, in spite of the most desperate and persistent opposition on part of Cassidy and his friends, Mr. G. himself, in an adjoint of the most desperate and persistent opposite the second seco

an adjoining room, laboring to defeat it. But the various substitutes never at any time received more than three votes. 3. Mr. V. did not "lead the opposition to McClel-lan," but confined his efforts almost exclusively to the question of platform. He did, indeed, vote against General McClellan on the first, but for him on the revised helicit and moved that the number on the revised ballot, and moved that the nomina-tion be made unanimous; whereupon Cassidy threw up his hat and shouted, and he and all his fellows proclaimed Vallandigham a very proper man. 4. As to engagements to speak in support of the Democratic candidates, Mr. V. has fulfilled as many as any Democratic speaker in any State, and is now here in Illinois on the same errand, and, without immedeaty he may say he has accomplish on the revised ballot, and moved that the nomina

without immodesty, he may say he has accomplished quite as much of good for the cause as Cassidy and his Argus. The people lack "confidence" in

Cassidy. 5. The secret of this and similar assaults on the part of a certain class of New York politicians is, that they cannot "use" Mr. Vallandigham. Of one thing further let them be assured—neither can

one thing further let them be assured - scale and they kill him. - 6. As to the charge of "conspiracy" set forth in Judge Advocate Holt's pamphlet, and the elseen specifications summed up by Mr. Horace Greeley, I have only to say that, so far as I am concerned, they are absolute falsehoods and fabrications from beginning to end. They are false in the aggregate and false in detail. More than that, they are as preposterous and ridiculous as they are without is foundation; and all this Mr. Judge Advocate Holt, Mary Ann Pitman, and Mr. Horace Greeley very ip well knows O. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

SHERIDAN'S WORK .--- The results of Sheridan's campaign are thus summed up :

George Francis Train in the Interior--The Coal Region in a Blaze of Enthusiasm.

Special Despatch to The Press.]

MAUCH CHUNK, Oct. 26 .- After the meeting at Pottsville, last evening, Mr. George Francis Traia was honored by a serenade, to which he replied in his usual happy and characteristic style.

On arriving here the superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Mr. Leisenring, invited the distinguished orator and a party of friends to an excursion over the Gravity railroad. This evening a multitude of the working men of Carbon county were addressed on the issues in-

volved in the coming election. Broadside' after broadside was poured into the unboat-free-trade British candidate for the Presidency. Unbounded enthusiasm prevailed, and Mr. Train's happy hits were greated with vociferous ap-

plause. He closed his address as follows : "Your four thousand miles of railroad in Americ will require four million tons of railroad iron, either new or re-rolled every five years. Shall free-trade McClellan be elected and your mills be closed, or will you elect the Union tariff President and do

this vast work independent of England !"

NEW YOBK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1864

THE WAR BETWEEN GUNTHER AND BOOLE, which for a space did fail, now trebly thunders on the gale. Suspension ! is the cry. The charges made by the Mayor are, that Mr. Boole neglected to notice a proposal for street cleaning, thereby causing a loss to the city of \$180,000. That he had admitted upon his pay-roll the names of certain cartmen "and other hideous sons of Nature"-said persons having performed no services whatever. That he expended \$800,000 for work which was perormed under the administration of his predecesso at a cost of \$414,000. That illegal appointment have been made by him. That he has connived at sales of offices, or neglected to investigate the harge when so made. That he has made illegal contracts. Whereupon, Mr. Boole retorts to "the merile attacks" of the Mayor, and his "coward nd contemptible vindictiveness." In fine, h throws down the gage of battle thus :

throws down the gage of battle thus : throws down the gage of battle thus : Whatever his object, I defy him and his creatures, or rather his instigators, those of whom he is the creature, to prove one lota reflecting upon the ho-nesty and efficiency with which the affairs of this Department have been conducted either by myself or my subordinates. I court; nay, demand, as a matter of justice both to myself and the gentlemen he has maligned, an immediate and rigid investi-gation into the charges made, and am ready to pro-duce all the books and papers of this Department and any other evidence in my power which may be decemed necessary upon such investigation. It will then be shown that all the attacks upon me and my subordinates are incited, not by a desire for the public good, for the charges can easily be proved to be without foundation, but by the malig-nant hatred towards myself of parties whose own records are not pure, but who deserve the scorn and contempt of every honest main in the com-munity.

slavery in every one of the Southern BALTIMORE, Oct. 26 .- Richmond papers of the States." Nothing even like this was uttered by Mr. LINCOLN, as our own strict reports will testify. We challenge the World to the proof. Failing this, the World should, in decency, retract its error, just as it retracted or withdrew the Webster forgery, which has, up to the present time,

THE LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

phantly elected if only the Presbyterian churches could be closed for forty days." Democracy, and that "the only place to hear the Gospel preached now-a-days was

teered us by a veteran soldier, is not rare: "On the advance from Fisher's Hill I talked with a rebel captain. He stated to me that the only hope of the rebels to gain their independence was in the election of General McClellan; for, in that event, he will be rendered powerless by such men as Sey-mour, Wood, Vallandigham, and the men who would constitute his Cabinet. He also stated that an armistice would be declared, the blockade be raised, and we 'Yanks' would have to go north of the Rappahannock. 'England will flood the South with her goods, and then we can say to you Yanks-Recognize our national position and give us back

THE REBEL ARCHIVES BEING REMOVED TO been a favorite argument of Democratic burg, Va. WASHINGTON. CLOSING CHURCHES TO ELECT MCCLEL-AN.-Mr. JAMES S. THAYER, a spokesman

for MCCLELLAN, who expressed the wish that "the churches had been closed for twenty years," said in Lockport that 'MCCLELLAN, he thought, could be trium-

SUCH evidence as the following, volun-

her relief. She proved to be the American ship Expounder, of Boston, 144 days from Akyab, bound

NEW ORLBANS, Oct. 17, via OAIRO, Oct. 26.-Letters received here from prominent rebels in Richmond, state that the archives and other Government property are being secretly removed to Lynch-

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, re

GENERAL SULLY'S INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Santees, on Mouse river, are in a starving

THE PIRATE FLORIDA AT TENERIFFE-AN AMERICAN VESSEL IN DISTRESS AT FAYAL. The Navy Department has received a communiation from the commander of the United States loop of war St. Louis, dated Santa Oruz de Teneriffe, Canaries, September 10th. He says that on the 20th of August an American ship approached. the anchorage of Fayal, making a signal of distress. He at once sent an officer and boat's crew to

