VOL. 8.-NO. 79. RETAIL DRY GOODS. OAK DISPLAY.

Cloak room contains a fine show of properlyand elegant garments, for fall and winter wear. TCH VELOUR CLOAKS. ANDSOME BEAVER DO. NEST FROSTED BEAVER DO. ACK TRICOT AND BEAVER DO. NE BLACK GARMENTS ATER FROOF CLOAKS.

OAKS MADE TO ORDER. COOPER & CONARD. nw3m Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.

TRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS. SHAWLS,

ENISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS. dsing the largest and choicest display yet offered Retail, and at prices below the cor reduced value of GOLD.

RENCH POPLINS, MERINOES. ALPACAS,

OL DE LAINES, &c., VERY CHEAP. DRESS GOODS, plot of American DE LAINES and PRINTS, which ill offer very low, and are well worth the atten-

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., S. B. corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets. PHILADELPHIA URTAIN DEPARTMENT.

RPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, No. 1008 CHESTNUT STREET, e received, from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK, arge addition to their Splendid Stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

CATELLE, SATIN DE LAINE, REPS, TERRY JAPANESE CLOTH, ne various other materials most desirable for RLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM,

LIBRARY CURTAINS. mates for furnishing single rooms, suites of apart, or a whole house, based on a large deduction
former prices, promptly furnished, and the work
ually and faithfully performed by experienced
eliable hands.

EW MOURNING STORE. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES COND MOURNING GOODS Mohairs, Poplins, Lustres, Valencias, &c. &c. LMORAL SKIRTS AND SHAWLS, BLACK SILKS. every best makes, and an elegant assortment LIGHT SILKS. MOURNING MILLINERY, e very latest New York and Paris styles, always and made to order.

spectfully request an examination of our stock archasing elsewhere. M. & A. MYERS & CO., 926 CHESTNUT Street. MBROIDERED CLOTH, TABLE, PIANO, AND MELODEON COVERS. ELARGEST ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. For sale by

EPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE. No. 1008 CHESTNUT Street. WINDOW SHADES.

NEW STYLES FOR FALL TRADE.

NEW STYLES FOR FALL TRADE. SHADES.

NEW STILES FOR FAILE TO TAKE TO THE TRACE.

THE CONSTANTLY RECEIVES OF WINDOW SHADES, ding the new colors—Brown, Leather, Stone, &c.

KELTY, CARRINGTON, & CO.,

Manufacturers of Window Shades and

Importers of Ourtain Materials,

Inwimlp No. 723 CHESTNUT Street. REAT STOCK OF

COATINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. SCOTCH PLAIDS, BASKETS, VELVETS, MIXTURES, &c., &c.

very shade and quality in the cauntry. For choice Goods, call at the CLOTH STORE

OF WM. T. SNODGRASS, 34 South SECOND Street, and 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES IS DAILY RECEIVING NOVELTIES

LACES, WHITE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES. VEILS,

HANDKEROHIEFS, & n every variety and at REDUCED PRICES. SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. OOD GOODS REDUCED.

All-wool Poplins at \$1.37%.

ANOT NON GOODS.

All-wool Poplins at \$1.37%.

Good French Merinoes at \$1.52%.

Striped Glaci Poplins at \$1.37%.

Brocade Poplins at \$1, \$1.26, \$1.62%, and \$1.75.

20 plees American De Laines at 60v.

A large assortment of Calicoes from 35 to 55s.

Call and examine. No trouble to show them at JOHN H. STOKES'.

oct. 11 JOHN H. STOKES'. FINE ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS

for sale below the present gold prices.
Long Broche Shawls, open centres.
Long Broche Shawls, open centres.
Square Broche Shawls, filled centres.
Square Broche Shawls, open centres;
Square Broche Shawls, filled centres.
Rich Plaid and Stripe Blanket Shawls,
Square, Plaid, and Stripe Blanket Shawls.
Long and square Black Thibet Shawls.
1-4 Mantilla Velvets, pure silk.
Frosted and other Beaver Cloths.
Cloaks ready made.
EDWIN HALL &

EDWIN HALL & CO. . 26 South SECOND Stree STEEL & SON HAVE NOW open a large and choice assertment of FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, in Merinoss, \$1,25 to \$6. Plain Poplins, laid Merinoes and Poplins. lain and Plaid Silk Poplins, lain and Figured Mechair Poplins, a great variety of new and choice Dress Goods, loss for being of new and choice Dress Goods,

HE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. LKS-Of all kinds, a great variety, from 75 cer Clinks—Ut all kinds, a saven to the control of the MERINOES, POPLINS, Repa, Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpasas, Mohairs, and other Dress Good
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO. S.
727 CHESTNUT Street.

SILK SHAWLS,

Repellant Cloths,
Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods,
Uheap at 727 CHESTNUT Street. WLANNELS, BLANKETS, Cheap at

Linen and Cotton Sheetings.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,

727 CHESTNUT Street ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY

GOODS, at the very lowest prices can find them

IAB, B. CAMPBELL & CO. 'S,

OOLIN YAY CHESTNUT Street.

B. J. WILLIAMS, NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET. Manufacturer of VENETIAN BLINDS

WINDOW SHADES. \$2" The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city at

LOWEST PRICES. Repairing attended to promptly.

Store Shades Made and Lettered. 1864. BRICKS, BRICKS, BRICKS.—
at reduced prices. Buildings contracted for on favorable terms. JOHN M. BUIST, BRICK YARD, LONG
LANE, telow Buck road.

OFFICE—922 MARKET Street. 0c27-12t* JUCKNOW SAUCE.—THIS CELE-brated Sauce on hand and for sale by EHODES & WILLIAMS, 197 South WATER Street.



SEWING MACHINES

SEWING MACHINES.

REWING WACHINES

SEWING MACHINES

SEWING MACHINES

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE FLORENCE

THE FLORENCE

THE FLORENCE

THE FLORENCE

THE PLORENCE

630 CHESTRUT STREET.

630 CHESTNUT STREET.

690 CHESTNUT STREET

690 CHESTNUT STREET.

630 CHESTNUT STREET.

CARD.

CURTAIN GOODS.

I WILL OFFER

MY ENTIRE STOOK

LACE CURTAINS

AT.

FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.

719 CHESTNUT STREET.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL.

G. A. HOFFMAN,

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER

MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

SEMOVED PROM 506 ARCH STREET

TO THE NEW STORE.

ARCH STREET.

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS.

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER

the Books they require, at short notice and low prices,

STREL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

MOSS & CO.

438 CHESTNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

JOHN KELLY.

TAILORS,

612 CHESTNUT STREET,

Will from this date (October 3d) sell a

REDUCED PRICES.

CASH.

MILITARY GOODS.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS.

BUNTING AND SILK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO.

MILITARY GOODS.

EVANS & HASSALL,

FANCY FURS.

FURS.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH

(SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE GEO. F. WOMEATH,)

No. 415 Arch Street,

HAYE NOW OPEN

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

To which they invite the attention of buvers.

NEW FUR STORE,

517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above

ortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,

which for variety and quality

CANNOT BE SURPASSED

by any house in the United States. Being the mannfacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his
stock when gold was much lower than at the present
rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reacase ble prices.

sonable prices.
All FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

OF LADIES: AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

octs-ti

MILLINERY.

SILK HATS,

FRENCH SHAPES.

BIRDS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS.

ALL THE NOVELTIES IN THE MILLINERY LINE.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE.

No. 8 NORTH THIRD STREET

Agent for the sale of all the celebrated brands. BARNEY, GREEN, & CO., Cincinnati.

'BELLE OF THE WEST," "GINGINNATUS,"

"FINE TURKISHI" AND OTHER SMOKING

A large lot of prime CIGARS and TOBACCO, now in

JAMES S. EARLE & SON.

\$16 CHESTMUT STREET, PHILA.

LOOKING GLASSES,

of every character, of the

TERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES.

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,

AMI PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING.

A RINGWALTH BROWN'S 1118. FOURTH SE.

anve now in store a very fine assortment of

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THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.,

. No. 729 CHESTNUT Street.

λnd

D. L. TINGLEY.

tore, and for sale cheap.

LOOKING GLASSES.

HENRY RASKE,

TADIES'

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LADIES' FANCY FURS,

Together with a full assortment of

SASHES,

BELTS.

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

SWORDS,

1864.

of first quality. All styles of Binding.

LITHOGRAPHED

TRANSFER BOOK,

STOCK LEDGER,

ORDERS OF TRANSFER.

ACCOUNT OF SALES.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

DIVIDEND BOOK.

STOCK LEDGER BALANCES.

BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER.

REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.

We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all

MASONIC HALL,

825

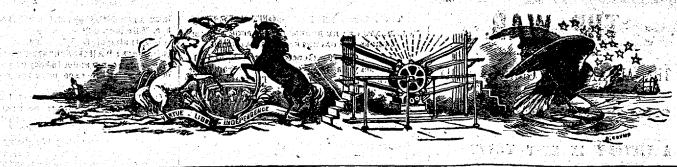
Mac!

-little Mac!

track,

630 CHESTRUT STREET.

THE PLORENCE



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864

RETAIL DRY GOODS. TMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE

> PRICES DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO. 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF POPLINS AND REPS. EPINGLINES, CLAN PLAIDS,

ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS. BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS. SHEETINGS. REPELLANTS AND

CLOAKING CLOTHS AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES. We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have

it in our power to offer 0028-lm RARE BARGAINS.

BOLK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS FALL.) STOCK (FALL 1864. NOW IN STORE. (1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

fos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SHAWLS. LINENS. AND WHITE GOODS.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS. FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS, INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

COMMISSION HOUSES. THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE Is called to our stock of . CAMDEN WOOLEN MILLS

REPELLANTS, LADIES' CLOTHS, SACKINGS, SHIRTINGS, and FLANNELS.
SAXONY WOOLEN COMPANY ALL-WOOL FLANNELS. STEVENS & CO., N. STEVENS & SONS', other makes GRAY, SCARLET, and BLUI TWILLED FLANNELS. "BLACKWOOD" and "HINSDALE" MILLS 6-4 COTTON WARP and ALL-WOOL CLOTHS and BEAVERS.

GREYLOCK MILLS (Dean & Lamonte), CAROLINA MILLS (T. R. Hyde & Co.), WEST EATON MILLS (M. & H.), FANCY CASSIMERES. SAXONY MILL PLAIN and PLAID SATINETS. "FLORENCE" and "SPRINGVILLE" MILLS

and other makes BALMORAL SKIRTS, in great variety. LEVRINGTON MILLS PLAIN and FANCY KENTUCKY JEANS. GLENHAM GINGHAMS, DENIMS, STRIPES, TICKS,

PLAIN and MIXED MELTONS.

PITTSFIELD. BERKSHIRE

of the most desirable styles. DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS, 33 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street. HAZARD & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS: FOR THE SALE OF [jyl-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. 1864 1864. GLENECHO MILLS.

> GERMANTOWN. McCALLUM & CO., CARPET WAREHOUSE.

509 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. 1864. 1864.

McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

519 CHESTNUT STREET. self-3m OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

FINANCIAL. OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

NEW U.S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN The subscribers, having been the successful bidder

for a portion of the new 5-20 six per cent. Gold-Bearing Loan, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of de-

50s, 100s, 500s, and 1,000s, BOTH REGISTERED AND COUPONS.

The interest commences on the 1st of November next. and is payable in Gold semi-annually, on the 1st of May All other Government securities on hand and for sale,

and information given concerning investments at our

JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers, No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. ocl5 1m \$100,000 UNION PASSENGER COMPANY'S BONDS

FOR SALE.
The Union Passenger Railway Company offer for sale at par one hundred thousand dollars of six per cent. coupon bonds, clear of all taxes, National, State, and coupon bonds, clear of all tacts, and the municipal.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage of three hundred thousand dollars on the road and its franchises. The trustees are Clarence F. Clark and Thomas A. Scott.

They are issued in sums of \$500, and can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 208 South FOURTH Street.

WILLIAM F. KEMBLE, occ21-12t

Treasurer.

U.S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and the Notes fur-GRORGE J. BOYD, Banker, 18 South THIRD Street \$u25-8m OIL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

GEORGE J. BOYD, 18 South THIRD Street. 2020-520 WALL PAPERS. PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE. M. B. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS," LINEN SHADES AND HOLLANDS. SOLID GREEN AND BUFF, CHOCOLATE GROUNDS, FIGURED, AND PLAIM

Manufacturers of

To which we invite the attention of STOREKEEPERS. 5012-mwa 2m CABINET FURNITURE.

MOORE & CAMPION,
261 South SECOND Street,
are prepared to follow the decline in the market in the
price of their furniture. Purchasers will please call
and examine our stock. DENSERVO FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.—For strengthening the gums, for pre-serving the teeth from decay, and for keeping them beautifully clean and the breath sweet, this is be-lieved to be the best preparation that science and expe-rience has ever produced. Prepared only by.

1113 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa-sel7-5m For sale by the principal druggists. 31 per jaz.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864.

The Great Little General McLittle. A YANKER BALLAD FOR 1864.

There was a people very great, who, without seek ing, prayed, Give us a leader for our wars, a hero ready-Then spoke our foes across the line, so that their friends could hear-Make him a general we can beat, a her can cheer ; We'll tell you where the timber grows, we'll show you how to tack. Oh! make him little, very little, a little, little, little

They set their carpenters to work, these Fates! to fashion him. And without waste of lumber soon they built and carved him trim. In a coat with shining buttons on, the dapper hero The bravest, squarest general that e'er was made But, alack! the worm was in his head-no bone was in his back-This very little, great McLittle, little, little, little Mac!

TIT.

Thus was McLittle fashioned a great man to be Naught had this general to do, but let himself b He folds his arms, he strives to frown, he motion with his hand-For war's a dreadful thing, you know, and generals must be grand. He made his orders large and loud—his guns gave answer back:

Great is the little brave McLittle, mighty little, little

Mac!

And wondrous things, the people thought, were passing through his brain-Whatever went into his car came out his ear again Some busy soldiers went to work and won a fight or "I'll write the bulletins," said Mac; "be quiet that'll do." For giving blame or taking praise he had a gene rous knack. This great McLittle, glorious little, little, little, littl

They swore his head was capital, 't was seasoned in the schools. He knew the book of war by heart, and always worked by rules. His plans weighed twenty tons and more, so vast were his campaigns, And he'd make a splendid hero, sure, for he hadn' "too much brains;" 'Twas all he wanted, nothing else did this great general lack: This awful little, proud McLittle, wondrous little, little Mac!

So, when he formed his army grand, the shouting rent the skies-"No Chinese general is Mac; the great rebellion His soldiers covered leagues of ground, and every foot held one : Each leader had his photograph, and every man a A thousand cannons mounted grim, at every gun a For brave McLittle, great McLittle, little, little, little

But ne never moved—he never moved—you couldn't move him to-What more in truth, what else forsooth, could wooden general do ? And month on month he waited, then, till the fo had looked him in. "I vow," he said, "this is a fix; I fear we mus begin." "Move!" cried the people; "move!" again. He held his legions back, This slow McLittle, deep Mantile, solemn little, little -Mac!

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS. There's a million enemies in front; why waste our precious lives ? Inst wait, and I'll manceuvre them out of their muddy hives." A brigade fell into a trap, and spoiled his subtle "Oh, cruel war! we'd better fight as little as we can !" So for another month he schemes, then takes the "The weather'll be good next week," said little, little,

> IX. Out, out," the order came at last—the great Mc Little sped; "Stop-dig-fall back!" he cried at length, "for there are guns ahead." And thus till set of sun he stood, in stern and glooms Till a frantic messenger brought word—"The guns are made of wood !" "Charge! Porter, charge! no craven fears, my boy, should hold us back,"

Said doughly little, angry little, great McLittle, little Now right before a terrible fort, and near a famous He trained his cannons for a month, and plumped his army down; With sap and gun he engineered his engineer away. And full two hundred thousand ate their rations day by day.

But the rebels left, 4,000 strong, a-laughing in their

At jolly little, [BRAVE MCLITTLE!] glorious little

little Mac! XI. There always comes to men and things an hour which shakes the sense. Which takes the shell off falsehood, and the trap-The foe came down upon us like a thousand thousand bricks, And noble souls by thousands went o'er the river Stvx. And in that awful rolling up, disaster fell and

little Mac! XII. We had a victory. What then? "Fall back, brave boys," said he, They swore, obeyed; and he to work went writing O, cruel war! O, cruel war! you'd better, it plain. Adopt my plan how not to do, or not do so again; Or leal or false, or friend or foe, or genius or quack,

You couldn't tell, he wouldn't tell, poor little, little

little Mac; XIII. He wouldn't move—he wouldn't move—at last they Down came McLittle's wooden head unto the com mon block-But a platform was made for him, and up again he The most pacific warrior that e'er was made Another lignum head his Fates set down upon his back-Now for revenge!" swore savage little, fierce McLit-

tle, little, little, little Mac!

XIV. High-dry they set him on it—scarce was he on the When he tried to build another, on a platform of his And shook as with an ague, and he trembled where Down, down, went all the timbers—he lay upon his A weak McLittle, poor McLittle, little, little, lit-

But now this wooden idol is scarred, and backed, and hewn, And I reckon all that's left of him ain't worth a picayune. till, still, the great McLittle has the worm within his crown. And not until election day will the idea tumble Then, let the heathen image in our great bonfires orack: PEACE, then, be to his ashes," the wooden little,

Alack! the fatal chieftain! the hero ready made! The most inspired timber that e'er drew wooden We know an old wood-chopper brave who wields his And he'll split them all to kindling wood-a thou-Bear down, old Uncle Abraham; put falsehood on its back-And chop him still more little-poor little, little Mac! XVII.

XVI.

What! boys who fought with Kearney and Grant and Sheridan! D've want the wooden chieftain to lead you on again ? No: rather than surrender, we scorn the coward We'll turn our hearts to iron and forge them into swords For Union and for Freedom! Drive all the traitors Hats off ! here comes the funeral-of little, little, poor McLittle, very, very little, little Mac! special session, under the call of Governor Watts.

THE ARMY ON JAMES BIVER. Left-Rebel Speculations as to Grant's Designs-Heavy Skirmishing-A General Engagement Imminent—Heavy Cannonading Around Petersburg-Firing Up the James-Probable Engagement neat Petersburg on Thursday Night.

Special Correspondence of The Press.]

CITY POINT, Va., Oct. 27—9 P., M.
A late Richmond paper ventured the opinion that Grant's aggressive movement, for which preparations have been making for months past, was de-layed—firstly, to await the completion of the canal at Dutch Gap; and secondly, that the Army of the Potomac might have all assistance possible from the new troops daily arriving to reinforce it. If there was any truth in the surmise, the rebel editor may perhaps conclude by this time that the reinforcements have all arrived, and that the canal has been finished. Such a conclusion has doubtless been generally entertained in Petersburg and Richmond. to day, whether it be true or false. On one other point the Richmond editors have lately been indulging in speculation, and their speculations seem to be equally near the truth. They have assumed that it was the intention of Grant, if possible, to gain possession of the Southside

Railroad. To be sure, it required no special acumen and no very complete data to arrive at this inference. The Southside road is the only remaining link that connects Petersburg with the rest of the Confederacy. Its capture would not merely neces. sisate the evacuation of that city, but would go far towards placing Richmond in our hands. Hence it might be argued, a priori, that when Grant should move [his movement]would be made in this direction. It would scarcely be prudent for me to say how far these conclusions are likely to be verified by the results. I may be permitted, however, to state a few facts, equally well known to the enemy as to

ourselves. About six o'clock last evening skirmishing began upon our extreme left, which continued until darkness: had set in. The particulars have not reached us. But early this morning fighting was renewed in the same direction. The roar of the musketry at nine o'clock was incessant, but there was very little of any artillery firing. The force engaged upon our side, under command of General Meade, embraced portions of the several corps of the Army of the Potomac, together with a considerable portion of the

A continuous roar of artillery has been kept up during the entire day towards the centre of our lines, and from the fortifications directly fronting Peters burg. At times the booming of the heavy guns has sounded with such distinctness as almost to convince us that an engagement was going on at our right. At the present writing the uproar still continues. Whether in consequence of this, or as an unfortunate contingency, a heavy rain-storm set in this morning, and the rain is still pouring down steadily. It is to be hoped that it may not seriously Interfere with the operations commenced, though fears upon this point are entertained. Otherwise, the confidence generally prevails that a great victory awaits the Army of the Polomac. The skirmishing of

yesterday and to-day is, no doubt, preliminary to a general engagement. At 6 o'clock this evening very heavy firing was also heard from up the James river, and the opinion of well-informed officers here is that our iron-clads are paying their respects to the Howlet House Battery, which is just across from Dutch Gap. As the obstructions are reported to have been removed from the river at Trent's Reach, our gunboats could easily ascend to the battery named and engage it. Your correspondent across the river, however, will

inform you of the condition of affairs in General Butler's department.

October 28—8 A. M. About 9 o'clock last evening the firing in the was renewed with unwonted activity, and by 10 o'clock the uproar both of cannon and musketry grew fast and furious. The flashes of the guns could be distinctly seen until after midnight. The mail is about to close, and we have no further particulars. The rain has ceased to fall, and the roads are in tolerably good order.

THE REBEL PRESS.

Early's Address to his Army. We make the following extracts from late numers of the Southern papers: EARLY'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY .- The Rich mond Examiner of October 26 says: From an efficer who arrived last night direct from the Valley, we have some late advices from Gen. Early's command. Our informant left the army on Monday morning. At that time Early's forces were at New Market, and all was quiet. The enemy had shown no dispo-sition to press him, and our forces were quietly resting and recuperating from the wear and tear Our informant says that the accounts of the late Our informant says that the accounts of the late battle are very much exaggerated, and that our army hagnot sustained half the disaster represented in the accounts which have been published. Our whole loss in prisoners, he says, will not exceed 200, our killed and wounded six or seven hundred, and

our loss of artillery, aggregately, some twenty-three pieces. This is the sum total of the losses sustained by our army. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very heavy. We learn from sources worthy of the high-est credit that Sheridan is known to have certainly lost six thousand. In the early part of the fight his men fell before the fire of our troops like grain before the sickle. We hear that Gen. Ramseur, after being wounded, We hear that Gen. Ramseur, after being wounded, fell into the enemy's hands through a piece of indiscretion on the part of the ambulance driver. On being ordered to turn out from the road by an officer, the driver thoughtlessly replied that he could not do it—that he "had a major general in his ambulance." No sconer were the words said than the exemy pounced upon the ambulance and made a prisoner of Gen. Ramseur. He was shot in the shoulder, and died soon after falling into the hands of the Yankess. of the Yankees.
Notwithstanding the reverse our army met with

notwinstanding the reverse our army met with in the late battle, we are assured that the men are in fine spirits, and ready for another brush with the enemy. All the stragglers were rapidly coming in. Gen. Early has issued the following address to his Gen. Early has issued the following address to his army, which we are enabled to give this morning. It is to be read to his army to-day:

Headquarters, Valley District, Oct. 22:
Soldiers of the Army of the Yalley: I had hoped to congratulate you on the splendid victory won by you on the morning of the 19th at Belle Grove, on Cedar creek, when you surprised and routed two corps of Sheridan's army, and drove back several miles the remaining corps, capturing eighteen, pieces of artillery, one thousand five hundred prisoners, a number of colors, a large quantity of small arms, and many wagons and ambulances, with the entire camps of the two routed corps; but I have the mortification of announcing to you that, by your subsequent misconduct, all the benefits of that victory were lost and a serious disaster incurred. Had you remained steadfast to your duty and your colors, the victory steadfast to your duty and your colors, the victory would have been one of the most brilliant and dewould have been one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war; you would have gloriously retrieved the reverses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and entitled yourselves to the admiration and gratitude of your country. But many of you, including some commissioned officers, yielding to a disgraceful propensity for plunder, deserted your colors to appropriate to yourselves the abandoned property of the enemy, and subsequently those who had previously remained at their posts, seeing their ranks thinned by the absence of the plunderers, when the enemy, late in the afternoon, with his shattered columns, made but a feeble effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day, yielded to a needless panic and fied the field in confusion, thereby converting a splendid victory into a disaster. Had any respectable number of you listened to the appeals made to you, and made a stand, even at the last moment, the disaster would have been averted, and the substantial fruits of victory secured; but under the disaster would have been averted, and the substantial fruits of victory secured; but under the insane dread of being flanked and a paniestricken terror of the enemy's cavalry, you would listen to no appeal, threat, or order, and allowed a small body of cavalry to penetrate to our train and carry off a number of pieces of artillery and wagons which your disorder left uprotected. You have thus obscured that gloricus fame won in conjunction with the gallant men of the army of Northern Virginia, who still remain proudly defaat in the trenches around Richmond and Petersburg. Before you can again claim them as comrades.

in the trenches around Richmond and Petersburg. Before you can again claim them as comrades, you will have to erase from your escutcheons the blemishes which now obscure them; and this you can do if you will but be true to your former reputation, your country, and your homes. You who have fought at Manassas, Richmond, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Cettysburg, and from the Wilderness to the banks of the James river, and especially you who were with the immortal Jackson in all his triumphs, are capable of better things. Arouse yourselves, then, to a of better things. Arouse yourselves, then, to sense of your manhood and appreciation of sacred cause in which you are engaged. Yield to the mandates of discipline; resolve to stand by your colors in future at all hazards, and you can yet retrieve your reputation, and strike effective blows retrieve your reputation, and strike effective blows for your country and its cause. Let every man spurn from him the vite plunder gathered on the field of the 19th; and let no man, whatever his rank, whether combatant or non-combatant, dare exhibit his spoils of this day. They will be badges of his dishonor—the insignia of his disgrace. The officer who refuses, in the career of victory, to place a guard over a sutler's wagon for his private use is as bad as the soldier who halts to secure for himself the abandoned clothing or money of a flying foe, and they both sell, the honor of the army and the blood of their country for a paltry price. He who follows his colors into the ranks of the enemy in pursuit of victory; disdaining the miserable passion and they both sell the honor of the army and the blood of their country for a paltry price. He who follows his colors into the ranks of the enemy in pursuit of victory; disdaining the miserable passion for gathering booty, comes out of the battle with his honor untarnished, and, though barefooted and ragged, is far more to be envied than he who is ladened with rich spoils gathered in the trail of his victorious comrades. There were some exceptions to the general misconduct on the afternoon of the 19th, but it would be difficult to specify them all. Let those who did their duty be satisfied with the consciousness of having done it, and mourn that their efforts were paralyzed by the misbehavior of others. Let them be consoled, to some extent, by the reflection that the enemy has nothing to boast of on his part. The artillery and wagons taken were not won by his valor. His camps were "destroyed, his army terribly shattered and demoralized, his loss far heavier than ours, even in proportion to the relative strength of the armies, his plans materially impeded, and he wag unable to pursue by reason of his crippled condition. Soldiers of the Army of the Valley, I do not speak to you in anger; I wish to speak in kindness, though in sorrow. My purpose is to show you the cause of our late misfortune, and point out the way to avoid similar ones in future, and ensure success to our arms. Success can only be ensured by the enforcement and observance of the most rigid discipline. Officers, whatever their rank, must not only give orders, but set the example of obeying them, and the men must follow that example. Fellow soldiers, I am ready to lead you again in defence of our common cause, and I appeal to you by the remembrance of the glorious career in which you have formerly participated, by the woes of your bedding country, the rules of discipline, and to shoulder your musket again with the determination never more to turn your backs upon the foe, but to do battle like men and soldiers until the last vestige of the footsteps

It does not seem to have accomplished the busine for which lie called it together. Among other business which was not in accordance with the Govern-or's wishes was the introduction of the following

ness which was not in accordance with the Governor's wishes was the introduction of the following resolutions by a Mr. Parsons ...

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States and Commander-in chief of the army, and navy therof, and the friends and supporters of his Administration, have declared that negotiations for peace cannot be entertained except on a basis of a restoration of the Union in its terrisorial integrity and the abolition of slavery, and that the existing war must be prosecuted until the men of these Confederate States are compelled to submit to these terms, or are subjugated; and, if necessary to secure this end, exterminated, their lands confiscated, and their women and children driven forth as wanderers on the face of the earth; and,

Whereas, the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States is advocated by many, if not all of his supporters upon these grounds, and that there is no other way to terminate the war, insisting that there is no disposition on the part of the people of these States to enter into negotiations for peace, except on the distinct admission of the separate independence of these States as a basis; and

Whereas, At a recent convention held in the city of Chicago, a numerous and powerful party has declared its willingness, if successful, to stop fighting and open negotiations with us, on the basis of the Federal Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union under it: Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Schate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That we sincerely desire peace. If the aforesaid party is successful, we are willing and ready to open negotiations for peace on the basis indicated in the platform adopted by said convention—our sister States of this Confederacy being willing thereto.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Mobile willing thereto. The Montgomery correspondent of the Mobile Register writes on this subject, under date of Oc-

Register writes on this subject, under date of October 10th.

The speech of Mr. Parsons is as irreconcilable with his resolutions and their manifest object as McClellan's letter is with the peaceful propositions of the Ohicago platform. No man not wilfully blind can be ignorant to the mischievous effects of these resolutions. The Legislature refused to do anything to raise men for the support of the Confederate cause, for the defence of their ways add, and in all probability will add, many thousands to the army of the enemy. We believe in our immost soul that ten thousand men in arms against us could not do us a tithe of the injury that the introduction of these resolutions will do. In God's name, let all who want to go back to Yankee rule go; let all who these resolutions will do. In God's name, let all who want to go back to Yankee rule go; let all who want to renew their affiliation with the murderers of our people and the destroyers of our property go to them. We say give them a free pass; the country would be greatly benefited by their absence. Are we never to be free of these meddlers and mischief-makers? They want the freedom of the South; they want their homes, their slaves, their lives, and they are conand their liberties protected, and they are constantly throwing obstacles in the way of those who are tolling and fighting to secure these great objects.

jects.

Truly, they are on the wrong side of the line, and it would be well for the country if they were put on the other. Some of these men talk about the despotism of the Confederate Government. We tell them if they were in that section to which they seem to be so much attached, and were to talk about the Government there as they do here, they would very soon find themselves in some of the numerous bastilles that fill that land, charged with the crime of giving "add and comfort to the enemy." That is only what these peace resolutions and continued grumbling and fault-finding do, and that is all they have done. These resolutions and speeches about negotiations serve no other purpose but to prolong negotiations serve no other purpose but to prolong the war and make the North more unreasonable in its demands. If, instead of talking about peace, there were but one voice ringing throughout the Confederate States, and that voice for war until in-Confederate States, and that voice for war until in-dependence was secured, we should soon have peace with all its blessings. It is these grumbling, whin-ing peace-mongers that cause the continuance of the war. We know the effect of these things upon the Southern mind, and, therefore, we speak so

The Legislature having, without paying any repard to the Governor's wishes, notified him of their intention to adjourn. Gov. Watts made the follow-EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, MONT-COMERY, Oct. 7, 1864.—To the General Assembly of Alabama: I have received, through your committee, the announcement of your intention to adjourn to-day. This announcement I received with deep re-gret. The great object for which you were called together in extraordinary contacts have ing response: together in extraordinary session has falled to be accomplished. This failure may result in the most

calamitous consequences to the State. The State is not properly defended. It is not in my power, under your present law, to have it properly defended. It was in your power to accomplish this desirable and. Unfortunately, in my judgment, you have falled to exercise this power.

I have no further communication to make to you now, but I trust a merciful God willprotect us, and enable the tried and true men already in the military service to save our beloved State from all impending dangers. I hope, when you return to the regular session, the Giver of all Good will inspire you with the wisdom to devise and to do what shall be best for the success of our cause and the establishment of our country's liberty.
T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.

In addition to the above, the Richmond Dispatch of the 26th makes the following remarks, which indicate that the Legislature has passed bills to protect those subject to military duty: Alabama will be decidedly an unsafe State for law-breakers to reside in. Among the acts passed at the late session of the Alabama Legislature was one which makes the crimes of negro stealing, burglary, robbery, and arson punishable with death by hauging, without discretion of the jury. Another, to punish by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for a term not exceeding five years, any impressing officer-who violates the impressment

any impressing officer who violates the impressment law in any shape or form, in the execution or pre-tended execution of the same. The Barber Poet Jasmin. The following entertaining description of Jasmin, the celebrated barber-poet of the south of France. is taken from President Felton's "Letters from Europe." Jasmin's death, on the 6th of the present month, is announced by the late European arrivals:
One of the pleasantest things that has happened to me here is the making the acquaintance of Jasmin, the poet of Agen. You know something about him. Longfellow translated one of his pieces—"The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuille." I wish you would read that translation in connection with what I am going to tell you. would read that translation in connection with what I am going to tell you.

He was a poor boy, apprenticed to a barber at Agen, in the south of France; but he early showed extraordinary poetical talent, composing, in his native dialet, the Gascon. This has been a pators for the last three or four centuries; but it is, in fact, the representative of the language of the Trenbadours. It is more rhythmical than the French, and is free from its nasal tones, resembling the Italian and Spanish. Jasmin, in the intervals of hair-dressing, wrote in this dialect, and recited his pieces to his countrymen. They were aroused to enthusiasm by his poetical delineation of their daily life, and his fame soon spread far and near. Wherever he went multitudes gathered around him, and the days of old King Rene and the Troubadours seemed to have returned. In the course of time, the French scholars and critics found this poetical phenomenon worthy of of old King Rene and the Troubadours seemed to have returned. In the course of time, the French scholars and critics found this poetical phenomenon worthy of their attention. A poem of his, called Franconette, established his fame. To make a long story short, he has published three volumes of poems under the title of Les Papillotes, or "Curl Papers," without abandoning his original profession of barber. The last volume has been crowned with a prize of five thousand francs by the French Academy, and when I arrived in Paris he was here to finake his acknowledgments. I had been invited to meet him at the salon of Madame Blaze de Bury—a sort of Madame de Stael—author of a work in French on Austria, Hungary, &c. Well, I went. The company was small, and what they call choiste. Jasmin was, of course, the lion, as he has been everywhere in Paris. He talks with immense rapidity, fire, and animation, is very frank and hearty in his manner, speaks with freedom of himself and his works, and is, in all respects, a child of nature, and that nature Southern. He is now about fifty-five years old, with a face of infinite expression, and already marked with deep lines traced by the ardent emotions that have inspired his poetical career. His dark hair and complexion, his flashing eye and varying voice, present an exterior perfectly in harmony with his genins. We had the great and

career. His dark hair and complexion, his flashing eye and varying voice, present an exterior perlectly in harmony with his genius. We had the great and rare pleasure of hearing him recite some of his best pieces; and what a singular exhibition it was! It was not acting; it was not declamation; but it was a reproduction of the poetical spirit, of the pieces, by voice, eye, hand, attitude, and gesture. It was wonder ful and perfect. He was possessed and overmastered by the inspiration. Perhaps you remember what I said in my lectures about the old Ionian pharsodists: he is a perfect illustration. In the paber what I said in my lectures about the old Ionian rhapsodists; he is a perfect illustration. In the pathetic passages he wept with uncontrollable feeling; and I saw the tears flowing down many acheek.

I had a long conversation with him, and was greatly delighted with his unaffected good sense, as well as with his incomparable vivacity; and I could perfectly understand the factithat on many occasions he has been listened to by four or five thousand people with indescribable enthuslasm—that he has filled the theatres of Southern France even when even Rachel had half the boxes empty. sions he has been listened to by four or five thousand people with indescribable enthuslasm—that he has filled the theatres of Southern France even when even Rachel had half the boxes empty.

But these exhibitions have not been for himself; they have been for charitable objects. He has poured wealth into the treasuries of public institutions, he has finished churches that had remained unfinished for centuries; and the cities of the South have wied with one another in bestowing, public honors on their poetical benefactor. Two cities have granted him their arms; others have sent him superb seal-rings; others, the freedom of the corporation. The French Academy has decreed that his language is a national language, and that he is a national poet; and the higher literary celebrities of France study and applaud his works. I have sent home some books, and among them is a copy of Les Papillotes, in which he has written a few lines, and marked the pieces he recited at Lady Bury's. Since Lady Bury's soirée I have seen him many times, and he has come to see us. I have seen on his table the cards of the greatest names in Paris; and the most celebrated salons have striven eagerly to secure his presence. His stay here has been a round of the most brilliant triumphs.

A week ago he, with his wife and son, breakfasted with us, and I do not know that I ever enjoyed anything more. After breakfast, at my request, he read one of his poems. I was anxious that L—and H—should hear him.

The night before last M. and Mme. Jasmin spent the evening here. We invited our fellow-passengers, Mr. and Mrs. I—, and a few others, to come. They remained several hours, and Jasmin not only read one of his best pieces, but sang a song, which is introduced into one of the longer poems, to a popular air of the South. All agreed that the entertainment of the evening was one of the most delightful we had had in Paris.

The Dust of Jasmin has been taken recently. Potraits innumerable were already in existence. I was looking at the bust with him one day, a

THACKERAY ON DEATH.—It would be singular to learn the real opinions of the notable men of the day on the "last of earth." Probably few in their published works tell really what they feel on this subject, but sometimes they unveil their thoughts in private letters, as Thackeray has done in a private letter to Mr. W. B. Reed, of Philadelphia. Mr. Thackeray writes, on hearing of the death of Mr. Reed's brother:

"The shostly stringle over who would nity any Thackeray writes, on hearing of the cents of Mr. Reed's brother:

"The ghostly struggle over, who would pity any one that departs? It is the survivors one commiserates in the case of such a good, plous, tenderhearted man as he seemed whom God Almighty has just called back to himself. He appeared to me to have all the sweet domestic virtues which make the pang of parting only the more cruel to those who are left behind; but that loss, what a gain to him! A just man summoned by God, for what purpose can he go butto meet the Divine love and goodness? I never think about deploring such; and as you and I send for our children, meaning them only love and kindness, how much more Pater Noster!"

Schenectady. N. Y., boasts a novelty in journalism. It has a daily paper with two editors, one Republican and the other. Democratic, who each has a page of every day's paper. The second page is for McClellan and the third for Lincoln, and spirited controversies are constantly going on within the limits of a single sheet. more to battle.

J. A. EARLY, Lieutenant General.

THE PRACE MOVEMENT IN ALABAMA.—The Alabama Legislature has recently been convened in

FOUR CENTS.

The St. Al bans Raiders. CARD FROM GLORGE N. SANDERS. The following characta wistic card appears in the Montreal Telegraph: To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

MONTHEAL, Tanada, Oct. 26, 1864.

SIR: I cannot permit the n any unfounded statements in regard to the Confed rate attack upon St.

Albans to pass without a word of explanation as to

the facts.

The attack upon St. Albans was made by Confederate soldiers, under the command of Lieut. Bennett H. Young, of the C. S. A., all having served in the Confederate army within the Confederate States, and, being still in that service, were especially commissioned and detailed for that service, under the direct authority of, and, in fact, by direct orders from the Government of the Confederate States. So far from having the characteristics of Federa raids upon our territory, as imputed to it by some papers, this enterprise, was conducted with out un-necessary, violence, and was accompanied by an open and public declaration at the time by those enopen and public declaration at the time by those engaged in it, that they were acting as soldiers under
the orders of the Southern Confederacy, and in pursuance of those orders.

I take this method of placing these facts before
the public to prevent the case of the Confederate
prisoners now in custody from being prejudged.
But so soon as the fact of Lleut. Young's demonstration upon Vermont shall be known at Richmond,
there is no doubt but that that Government will
take immediate steps to make their responsibility

take immediate steps to make their responsibility and approval of the enterprise publicly and officially known, and will assuredly communicate the fact of their responsibility and of their approval to the Canadian and United States authorities. Very respectfully, GEO. N. SANDERS.

Letter from George Francis Trails. DANVILLE, Pa., Oct. 29; 1864.

To the Editor of The Age, Philadelphia: To the Editor of The Age, Philadelphia:

Sir: The Age of Treason has arrived. Many thanks for your complimentary editorial. Acolumn just before election is appreciated. You open with "The Abolitionists have drawn a prize in the political lottery." That's so! You close with "What has happened to change his opinions?" Let me reply. I supposed the Democratic party would have had sense enough to come over to me. How could they expect me to come over to the T.P. platform? It had three planks: States Rights, that is Secression; Free Trade, that is Destreuction; Repudation, that is Infamy.

My impeachment of the President was made at Chleago the night before the nomination; and when you put up the man who recommended the lilegal acts alluded to, I thought it was time to change. Wise men change their opinions; fools never do. If the Convention had followed my lead and men. Mise men change their opinions; fools never do. If the Convention had followed my lead; and nominated Jne. A. Dix, you would not now be dependent on the defeat of our armies to elect your man. I teld Barlow and General-Ward that my hot shot would go through their "Alabama," candidate, and I am glad to see they are the chief point of the Age. Fire a stone into a pack, and the hound that is hit is sure to how! ure to howl. ure to how!.

'The difference between us is, you have party on the brain—I have country. You cheer when gold coes up—I hiss. You despond when Sheridan beats. Early—I cheer. You want to throw poor men out of employment by free trade—I want to give them higher wages by protection. You go for the English candidate—I for the American. You prefer the Jews—I the Gentiles. You recommended he surrender of York—I would have died first! Your party der of York—I would have died first! Your party has no opinions—mine has. You say "I was not a member of the Chicago Convention"—I say you are a liar, and say it offensively. But (as I am not a proud man) if I have offended you by my recent course, I am willing to accept your applogy, for

While the Union lamp holds out to burn, The vilest traitor may return. Yours, &c., George Francis Train, I DESIRE to state clearly and distinctly that, having some few days ago had a full conversation with Judge Woodward, I find that our views agree, and I regard his election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by the interests of the nation.—McClellan. Judge Woodward's view was that soldiers should not be permitted to vote.

Judge, Woodward's "view," as avowed at the time, was that the South should be permitted to go peaceably rather than resort to coerdon.

Judge Woodward has formally enunciated the "view" that "slavery is an incalculable blessing; there must be a time when slaveholders may fall back upon their natural rights, and employ in deback upon their natural rights, and employ in de-fence of their slave property whatever means they persess or can command."

Judge Woodward announced the "view" from the bench that "we must arouse ourselves, and pro-tect the rights of the slaveholders, and add such tees to the Constitution as will protect his Judge Woodward proclaimed his "view" that the draft was unconstitutional and oppressive.

And in 1863 he expressed his view to Judge Co. And in 1806-he expressed this-view-to-judge On-nyngham, that, "in my judgment, the only course is to withdraw all our armies north of Mason and Dixon's line and offer terms to the rebels," thus an-ticipating the Chicago platform and the "resort to ticipating the Chicago platform and the "resort to the arts of statesmanship."

"George B. wants it "clearly and distinctly" understood that his views agree with those of George W. Pennsylvania will see to it that their fates agree also. She repudiated the latter by an emphatic majority last fall. In common with her sisters, she will consign the "gentlemen Georges" to a more overwhelming deleat.—Washington Chronicle.

THE VOTE IN INDIANA.—The wretched World is distressed about election frauds in Indiana, because THE VOTE IN INDIANA.—The wretched World is distressed about election frauds in Indiana, because the vote is larger now than it was in 1862. But the vote is not so large by six thousand as it was in 1860, while the natural increase is about four percent. a year, or nearly 11,000 votes, making 44,000, in four years. In 1862 Maine gave 35,000 votes; in 1864 she gives 119,000, a gain of 34,000; yet nobody howls about fraud. Vermont gave 34,000 in 1862, and now gives 44,760; yet not: a.word of fraud. The truth is, the aggregate vote of none of these States has yet been polled by from 15 to 25 per cent.—more especially in the rapidly growing State of Indiana. Look at 6hio: In 1862 the whole vote was 363,000. One year afterwards, under the desperate attempt to elect Vallandigham, the vote rose to 476,000—an increase of more than 100,000; yet we have never heard that any fraud was established, or even seriously alleged. The entire vote in States holding elections in 1863 was 178,000 more than in 1862; yet we are not advised that it was brought about by Union or even Democratic frauds. And if there is fraud in the Indiana increase, the Democratic party is guilty, by the World's own showing, for it boasts that its vote has increased nearly half the total increase. It says, in unconscious self-accusation:

"The truth is, there was no honest increase in the vote of Indiana." And immediately adds: "The Democrats polled 6,704 votes more than they As the World has thus written itself down an ass, no more need be said. We ought, however, to give it credit for copying the Indiana figures from the Tribune, a fact which shows that it knows where to

look for truth, however much it may editorially en-deavor to pervert it.—New York Tribune. THE SOLDIERS' VOTE SWINDLE .- The discovery THE SOLDIERS' VOTE SWINDLE.—The discovery of the conspiracy to falsify the suffrage of the soldiers puts the last brand of infamy on the brow of Horatio Seymour. His connivance with the mobe that undertook to bully our Legislature from the election of a loyal United States Senater, dishonored him. He did so connive, for when the Assemby solficited him to protect it, he refused: His iomenting and countenancing the insurrection which for days went through these streets, pillaging, burning, mutilating, and murrering, disgraced him. He did so foment, by his letters and speeches against the draft, and he did so countenance by his halling the miscreants on the afternoon of the second day of draft, and he did so countenance by his halling the miscreants on the afternoon of the second day of their work as "friends," and by his assurance that he had sent his Adjutant General to Washington to ask the President to stop the draft. But his plotting to reverse, by fraud, the votes of living soldiers, and to forge the votes of dead soldiers, affixes the supreme stigma. He did so plot, for the work was done by agents he commissioned. We say that it is the last possible stigma, for there can be nothing lower than this wrong to the living and dead heroes who have devoted themselves to their country. As for the living, if there living and dead heroes who have devoted themselves to their country. As for, the living, if there be any sacredness in the franchise it attaches to their votes. All that we hold dear in the State they are shielding. Without them rebellion would triumph, and in its train would surely come anarchy, and despottsm. It is to insure to us and our children the ballot-box that they shed their blood. The gratitude which Horatio Seymour has for all this was first to deny the ballot-box, and now is to swindle them in their use of it. Not content with thus defrauding the living, he must outrage even the graves of the dead. With his infernal artifices, he must evoke lying phantasms of our heroes in their last lying phantasms of our heroes in their last sleep, to give him votes which, if living men, they, would not grant even to save him from perdition. We talk of the vileness of our rebel enemies in proaning the remains of our fallen braves; but such rebel action is decency itself compared to this business of using those gallant dead to belie their own names, to blacken their own memories, to bloster up a cause which, when in life, they abhorred as no better than damnable treason. The one is an indi-

NEW JERSEY .-- Hon. John M. Broomall has returned from New Jersey, where he has been addressing the people, by invitation, on the political issues of the day. His meetings were well attended at every place he had appointments to speak. Hopes of the day. His meetings will went attentions every place he had appointments to speak. Hopes are entertained that the State will do right for the Union cause in November.

Gov. Saymour's Mission.—Public expectation Gov. Seymour's Mission.—Public expectation here is on tipuce regarding the mission of Gov. Seymour to Washington, for the purpose of presenting the petition of the British aristocrats in favor of disunion. It is some since that this interesting document was confided to his care by Sir Henry Houghton, Bart; yet so far we cannot learn of his arrival. The doors of the State Department, which on Fridays admit only foreign ministers, have been ready all day to open wide at the appearance of this envoy extraordinary. The National Intelligence, keeps a brace of white-haired reporters in constant vigil at the New York train to chronicle his grival; yet he does not come. Why tarry his challot wheels? Does he want safe conduct, like the Canadian negotiators, his friends and alites? the Canadian negotiators, his friends and alites? What will Sir Henry Houghton, Bart., and the three hundred thousand British aristocrats (and funkeys) and Secessionists, who have entrusted Seymour with their petition, say to this recreancy of this their agent? Does he mean to await the 8th of November, and then cast—the ponderous weight of the three hundred thousand British voters for Jeff Davis into the scale?

We await further developments with the greatest interest, and shall keep the public promptly posted as to Seymour and his foreign mission,—N, Y, Times.

DEMOCRATIC BALLOTING AMONG THE DEAD SOL

DIRES.—"Father," said young Jerry, as they walked along, taking care to keep at arm's length, and to have the stool well between them, "what's a Resurhave the stool well between them, "what's a Resur-rection man?"
Mr. Oruncher came to a stop on the pavement be-fore he answered, "How should I know?"
"I thought you knowed everything, father," said the artless boy.
"Hem! Well," returned Mr. Oruncher, going in again, and lifting off his hat, to give his spikes free play, "he's a tradesman."
"What's his goods, father?" asked the brisk young Jerry. Jerry.

"His goods," said Mr. Cruncher, after turning it over in his mind, "is a branch of scientific goods," "Persons' bodies, ain't it lather?" asked the lively "I believe it is something of that sort," said Mr. "I believe it is something of that sort," said Mr. Cruncher.
"Oh, father, I should so like to be a Resurrection man when I'm quite growed up!"
Mr. Cruncher was socthed, but shook his head in a grave and moral way." It depends upon how you develop your talents. Be careful to develop your talents, and never to say no more than you can help to nobody, and there's no felling at the present time what you may come to be fit for."
Unhappy child! that your ambition to desecrate the rights of the dead budded in the un-McOlellanized year 1780. Had you lived in 1864 your professions might have full-blown into the Warwickian, king-making dignity of electing a Dismion President with the ballots of soldiers who have died in battle for the Union. The political resurrection of the battle-fields of Virginia! Jerry Gruncher, Jr., think of what you have lost.—N. Y. Tribune.

A RETURNED soldier, who couldn't pick up things with his left hand because it had been shot off, was teased to walk in a Copperhead procession in Philadelphia. "I was compelled once to walk in a rebel procession from Mechanicsville to Richmond rebal procession from Mechanicsville to Richmond rehan't do that thing again, though, voluntarily."

And Postmasters are requested to set as agents for THE WAR PRESS, AS To the getter-up of the Club of ten ortwenty. As extra copy of the Paper will be given.

THE WAR To denie

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they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

A SEKLY.)

ce can these terms be deviated from as

PHŒNIXVILLE, Oct. 29.

GREAT UNION MASS MEETING AT PHOE NIXVILLE. SPEECH OF BRIG GEN. JAS. L. KIERNAY, OF OHIO [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

The largest meeting ever held at Phoenixville took

place this evening. The torchlight procession was

nore than a mile long. Many bands of music en-

livened the scene, and at least ten thousand persons

After a few preparatory remarks by Wm. Thomp-

son, of Washington, Brigadler General Kiernan

commenced by drawing an analogy between the Re-

delivered an eloquent and impressive oration. He

assembled in front of the Phonix Hotel.

POLITICAL.

publics of old and our own, and describing in the most graphic terms the career of their progress and decay, showing how we had followed their example in our progress; and how we might also unhappity follow them in their decay from the same causes that conduced so their downfall. that conduced to their downfall.

He then reviewed our history, alluded to those germs of freedom in the old laads which "clustered together," how and were, combined, the basis of our liberty, and how the "worm of slavery—that-legacy of despotism and cupidity, was gnawing at the stem effour luxurious tree while we were wrapt in contemplation of the golden fruit and spreading foliage." The course of England towards Ireland and Hindoctory was may taken with the stem of the golden fruit and spreading to the stem of the course of England towards Ireland and Hindoctory was may taken must he was the stem of the stem foliage." The course of England towards Ireland and Hindostar was next taken up, the manner in which she earlied out her famous maxim. "divide et impera"—forcibly described, and the way in which she leept those countries divided torn into factions and weak, was ably portrayed. The speaker next drew an analogy between the course England has openly taken in Heland and India, and that which she has insidiously pursued towards the United States. From the success she had met with from the carrying out of her celebrated maxim in Ireland and India, she did not hesitate to try, it in the United States. As long as the Colonies on the Atlantic coast of our continent were subject to her, and put money in her pursa the Colonies on the Atlantic coast of our continent were subject to her, and put money in her purse—that is, gratified her price and her avarice—she was content to let us conduce to her vanity and interests; but, when tired of her oppressions and taxations, we rose against her, won our freedom at the sword's point, and declared our selves a daring free Republic, and that she saw in the future our mighty progress, she resolved on our downfall. Never did the imperious Cartage of the wester Here feel more include of the wester Here. on our downfall. Never did the imperious Carthage feel more jealous of the rising Rome than "Perfide Albion" feels towards the rising, spreading power of Young America. She had left us the fearful dark, loathsome legacy of slavery, and she resolved that it should be an apple of discord, and, if possible, the means of our destruction. She abolished slavery in the West Indies, solely that she might raise dissensions on the subject here, and for forty years has she, by every insidious and foul means, tanned our fiame of discord. God sometimes makes use of the wighed for condendaring here, and for forty years has she, by every insidious and foul means, fanned our flame of discord. God sometimes makes use of the wicked for good ends, and England's machinations for our destruction will be the means of our regeneration from the incubus and hideous crime of slavery, and our perfect cementation as a nation. The treatherous, murderous means by which Carthage attempted to compass the ruin of Rome have passed into a proverb, and "Punica fido" means all that is base and treacherous; the term "Perfide Albion" has become equally infamous. Rome, at last squared accounts with perfidious Carthage, let us, trust that we shall, someday do so with "perfidious England."

The General then ably discussed the present position of parties in the United States, and arrived at the conclusion that there were but two parties—the Copperhead and rebel, backed by England, for one, and the Union party for the other. The proofs in the case of England's assistance to and complicity with the rebels and Copperheads were so patent that "any one who runs may read." Take up any one of the tory English papers, any of the rebel papers, and any of the Copperhead pournals, and you will find the exact same sentinents relative to our war expressed. Nay, you can transpose the editorials from either without altering a single assertion or idea. Couple this fact with the one that England has been assisting the rebellion, and at war with us, for the past, three years and a half; also, remember that a trio of this fact with the one that England has been assisting the rebellion, and at war with us, for the past, three years and a half; also remember that a trio of sheat for-sheat partners and "lineal descendants of the impenitent thief" are providing the sinews of war for the triplet conspirators, and you must arrive at the conclusion that the great "Democratic" party are fully determined to govern our country, if they get the power, "in the future as in the past," that Major General George B. McClellan, U.S. A. stands in an anomalous position, and that many of my fellow Irish-Americans are unfortunately folmy fellow Irish-Americans are unfortunately following the Divine maxim of returning good for evil in relation to their ancient enemy.

I love all the citizens of the Union, but I have a particular and peculiar interest in and love for my fellow Irish-Americans. This is why it grieves meto see any portion of them duped and victimized by the perfidious Power which has duped and victimized them so long. Has she, alas, tracked them in her fiendish malignity even across the Atlantic? May. Heaven grant that the day may come when America and Ireland shall settle scores with her, and may. Heaven permit me to take a part in the work of leaven permit me to take a part in the work of vengeance! The General then alluded to his own course, and The General then alluded to his own course, and gave clear, manly, and conclusive reasons why he had left the "Democratic" ranks, and advised all others who were opposed to foreign despotic influence and invidious aristocratic tendencies at home to do as he did, and join the Union ranks. In relation to the claptrap about conscriptions, "Lincoln Bastiles, "Ec., his advice was not to "keep cavilling at the spots in the sun, but to admire his brightness; not to get afraid of the spray which the storm plunges over our ship of State, but to stand steadily, as true men, by the pilots at the helm."

His oration was replete with anecdotes and striking illustrations, and wound up by a most eloquont adjuration to stand by "our flag and our Union."

The General is to speak in different parts of this State during the present week—viz: On Monday, at Tamaqua; Tuesday, at Harrisburg; Wednesday, at Ebensburg; Thursday, at Johnstown, and Friday, at Pittsburg.

GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION IN OX-[Correspondence of The Press.] Oxford, Oct. 28, 1864.

Yesterday the good people of this fine and flourishing town, on the line of the Baltimore Central Railroad, turned out in all their majesty for the cause of union, liberty, and justice. A grand mass meeting was held in the afternoon, and they hole concluding in the evening by a torchlight procession nearly three miles long. The Republican Invincibles, of Philadelphia, arrived here about 9 o'clock in the evening. Several delegations were in waiting at the depot, and welcomed them with great enthusiasm. The procession then formed, and after countermarching, took up the line of march through the streets and roads leading to and from the town. Most of the buildings in the town were illuminated, and great enthusiasm was manifested all along the route. The Invincible club, of your city, took the hearts of our good people by storm, and were much admired for their neat and gentlemanly appearance and fine marching. The procession was led off by the Oxford Campaign Club, who turned out in strong numbers. A cavalcade of some two or three hundred horses followed this club. Delegations from all the surrounding towns and villages joined in the OXFORD, Oct. 28, 1864. all the surrounding towns and villages joined in the procession. After an hour's march, the Invincibles sat down to a shandsome and bounteous repast, which was gotten up by the ladies, who, with chawhich was gotten up by the ladies, who, with characteristic kindness, provided for the wants of the club. After doing ample justice to the bounty spread before them, the glee clubs of the different companies sang several patriotic songs, and the whole vast assemblage rent the air with thunders of applause for the Union candidates, while cheer after cheer was given for the loyal citizens of Oxford and vicinity. On the 8th of November Chester county will roll up her old majority of 3,000 for the Union ticket, and redeem the stigma thrown upon her by her inactivity in the State election.

Avondale.

GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION IN READING. [Special Despatch to The Press.]

(Special Despatch to The Press.)

Reading, Oct. 29.—This evening the Hon. AmosMyers delivered a most effective address to our eltizens. The progress and triumph of the Union
cause was portrayed with great force. The course
of these who now seek the destruction of the Union
was fully portrayed, and the triumphant vindication of President Lincoln from all the aspersions
made against him, was as noble as it was truthful.
Not an approach to interruption took place, and,
throughout a speech of nearly two hours' duration,
but one feeling pervaded the multitude—that of unbut one feeling pervaded the multitude—that of un-bounded regard for the sentiments expressed, and of a determination to sustain the re-election of him who now fills the Presidential chair.

At the conclusion of the speech, oheer resounded after cheer for the Union and its heroic defenders on sea and land.

The Young Men's Lincoln Club—the Reading Invincibles—fully equipped, attracted the deserved notice of our citizens. After a short parade they united with Mr. Myers' audience.

W.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

We are working zealously for the Union. Largemeetings are held nightly in various parts of the county, and the result will be a very considerable increase in our majority over the October vote. Our large hall was crowded to overflowing last evening, to hear, the Hor. John W. Forney, Hon. Ulysses. Mercur; Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, and other speakers. Mr. Forney was the attraction of the night, because many were anxlous to see and hear one who has filled so large a space in the political history of hiscountry. Mr. Fitzgerald opened the meeting in an elaborate speech. He was followed by Judge Mercur, and Colonel Forney closed the meeting. Troy will increase her majority in Novembar over October, when the Unionists gave him more votes for Judge Mercur than they gave for Curtin lastyear. Our town is one of the most busy and prosperous in the State, and its loyalty never was sterner than now. I believe Mr. Forney goes, next to Wellsboro, Ticga County, where he will be greeted, as he is is everywhere, by an immense audience. A gentleman just in from Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, states positively that Ketchum has been elected by the soldiers' vote, over Dennison, the notorious Copperhead. This is another Union gain, if true. TROY, Pa., Oct '29. perhead. This is another Union gain, if true.

UNION MEETING AT POTTSTOWN. ecial Despatch to The Press. J POTTSTOWN, PA., Oct. 30 -- Morton McMichael. Esq., and his son, Major McMichael, both of Philadelphia, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Keystone Hall in this place last evening.

Charlotte Cushman. This lady, when last in this country, appeared in several of her prominent characters in this city, New York, Boston, and Baltimore, the proceeds of which, amounting to some \$8,000 (perhaps more), vere paid to the "Sanitary Commission." During he recent "Sanitary Fair" in this city a splendid album was obtained for her, by the enterprising energy of a Philadelphia lady, who, with singular dexterity, made the album pay nearly two thousand dollars to the funds of the "Sanitary," and then sent it to Miss Cushman," who acknowledges it in the following graceful note to a gentleman of this

Rose Hill, Bowden,

Near Manchester, England, Oct. 8, 1864.

Drar Sir: Through your kindness and the courtesy of Captain Judkins, of the Sociia, I am in receipt of the box containing the very splendid album, a book of the photographs of the artists whose works embellish the album, and a book of autographs, which you were good enough to forward autographs, which you were good enough to forward ine, through Messis. I. P. Morgania Co., of New York. The album is very beautiful in every way, and I am grateful for so undessrved but beautiful a compliment. Among the photographs, of the artists of find many dute strangers to me, to whom I am pleased to be introduced in this (to me) flattering manner. A few among them are fastiful portraits of old and well-loved friends, whom I love to value in more for their contributions to this album, which so ministers to my pride and pleasure. I have a double pleasure in reading the names inscribed in the autograph book, as contributors to the purchase of, the album, when, I reflect that the brave soldiers who have perilled their lives, and through wounds have suffered, in endeavoring to uphold their and my-country's laws, have, first of all, received substantial comforts, through the subscriptions, which have made this book an ornament to my life. Thur, in every way I am honored and arattified, and I would beg of you to do mathe favor to communicate this expression of my feelings: to any and all who have united in paying me this tribute. For all your personal trouble in the matribute. For all your personal trouble in the matribute.