Mayfield.

attack.

ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

were also captured.

this morning.

ral Sherman up to Wednerday. They state Forrest

Every preparation is being made for receiving an

completely routing him, capturing 167 prisoners

New York, Oct. 29 .- The following is a specia

"The fighting was of the livellest character, our

number of killed and wounded were left in our pos-

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE RESELS AT DE SOTO

ALA.-REPORTED MOVEMENT OF HOOD'S ARMY

TO SHERMAN'S REAR-EXTENSIVE PREPARA-

TIONS TO DEPEND PADUCAH-RECAPTURE OF

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29 .- It is reported that a fight

took place on Thursday last at De Soto, Ala., and

that the rebels were repulsed by our forces there,

It is rumored in Nashville that Hood is again

A rumor also prevails that Paducali is threatened

General Meredith is making extensive prepara-

Sue Munday's gang entered the stables of R. A.

Alexander, in Woodford county, on Thursday after-

noon, and stole six of his finest horses. Alexander

took a party of his neighbors, and pursuing the

thieves, exchanged several shots, and forced them

to abandon five of his animals, but the gang still

have possession of the celebrated horse Asteroid,

for the return of which Alexander offers a reward

of \$1,000, and a reward of \$5,000 for the capture of

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF GILLEM'S VICTORY IN TEN-

NESSEE-BEAUREGARD AND HOOD REPULSED

THREE TIMES AT DECATUR—FOUR GUNS AND ONE

HUNDRED AND THIRTY PRISONERS TAKEN BY

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 30 .- A special despatch to

the Gazette from Knoxville says that General Gil-

lem attacked Vaughn at Morristown to-day, and

soners. Hood's army attacked Decatur yesterday,

routed him, capturing five guns and two hundred pri-

last night, and to-day, and were handsomely re-

pulsed each time. General Granger captured four

guns, spiked two others, and took one hundred and

The rebels are retreating from Decatur, and are

reported as having crossed the ferry at the mouth

of Cypress creek. Rebel prisoners and contrabands

report that Beauregard and Hood are both with the

army. Hood, in a general order issued to his men,

TIVITY IN WEST TENNESSEE—A SESSION OF THE

REBEL LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE TO BE HELD.

IF POSSIBLE-MEETING OF THE REBEL LEGISLA

ST. Louis. Oct. 29.—The steamer Belle, of St

Louis, was attacked by guerillas, while lying at

Randolph, on Thursday night. Paymasters Beeler

and Smith were killed, and several of the crew of

had 34 bales of cotton on board. One of the clerks

of the steamer and 25 deck hands, who had gone

ashore for freight, were left when the boat pushed

out, and were captured by guerillas. Two of the

guerillas were killed by Paymasters Beeler and

[Both of the above despatches were furnished by

the Associated Press. Which one of them is correct

we cannot say.—Ed. Parss.]
The Memphis Bulletin of the 27th says it is re-

ported that the rebel leaders of West Tennessee are

exceedingly active. They have established railroad

and telegraphic communication between Corinth

and Jackson, conscripting every person able to

bear arms, including boys and old men, and

sending agents to every part of West Tennes-

see, outside of our lines, to seize stock of

all kinds, hardware goods, wines, and every

thing that can be of service to them. The re-

bel Governor Harris had been in consultation

with Forrest and other rebel chiefs, and unless the

Federal authorities prevent it, a session of the

rebel Legislature will be held at some point in

West Tennessee, that it may go abroad as evidence

that they have permanently secured that part of

the State. The Little Rock Democrat of the 17th

says: The rebel Legislature of Arkansas met on

Sept. 22, with thirteen members in the Senate, and

forty in the House. J. F. Lowry was elected

Governor Flanagans' message, recommending the

passage of a law allowing soldiers to vote, says the

elections must be full and none should be held where

but a small part of the people can participate in

them. He doubts whether a free election can be

A. P. Garland has been elected to Congress over

Albert Pike, to fill the vacancy caused by the deat

of C. Mitchell. The Little Rock Democrat regards

the election of Garland, a former Unionist (and

never a very strong rebel), over Pike, of decided

secession proclivities, as evidence of a lingering

Five hundred bales of cotton have passed Cairo

A DOUBTPUL RUMOR PROM LOUISVILLE-SHERMAN

TO REPEL THE ATTACK ON HIS REAR.

SAID TO HAVE EVACUATED ATLANTA AND GONE

Louisville, Oct. 30 .- The Journal learns tha

parties from Chattanooga report that Sherman has

evacuated Atlanta, and is proceeding northward to

repel Hood's attack on his rear. This information

comes from parties who are aggrieved by Sherman'

LARGE REINFORCEMENTS TO PRICE'S ARMY-RE-

CRUITING AMONG THE MISSOURI SECESSIONISTS

A resident of Glasgow, Mo., informs the Missour

that among the secession population of the Missouri

river counties the impression was strong and almost

universal that Price had come to possess, occupy

thousands have been rallying to his standard. Major

Lewis, of Howard county, declares that not les

than twelve hundred men, and probably fifteen hun-

full companies of rebels left Glasgow and its im-

mediate vicinity to unite with the rebels. A like

report is brought from other counties, and it is

estimated that Price's total accessions of this kind

will be not less than twenty-five thousand. This

we think, is beyond the fact, but as large a number

Price's reinforcement since he crossed the South-

west Branch Railroad. Many of them will doubt-

less fall off on finding the idea of holding the State

THE GUERILLA ANDERSON AND SEVEN OF HIS GANG

KILLED.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 28.—An official despatch, just re-

ceived at headquarters from St. Joseph, says: The

guerilla fiend, Bill Anderson, and seven of his men,

were killed yesterday at Albany, Ray county. Six

men will be shot here to-morrow atternoon, in reta-

liation for the murder of Major Wilson and his men.

PRICE ON THE RETREAT—HIS WHEREABOUTS.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 29.—The latest accounts state

that Price is near Carthage, in Missouri, and still

Gen. Pleasanton has been slightly injured by a fall

PRICE'S LOSS IN HIS LATE DEFEAT-HIS ARMY

HARD PRESSED BY OUR FORCES-A STERN

POLICY DETERMINED ON BY ROSECRANS-OVER

THE MOVEMENT DESIGNED BITHER TO ATTACK

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30:-Price left 300 killed and 1,200

wounded on the field of the late battle. His army

was composed of three divisions, nine brigades, and

thirty six regiments averaging 400 to 800 men,

besides a large irregular force. He was in Jasper

county on Friday, hard pressed by our forces. He

had but two pieces of artillery, one of which was

disabled, and the country is full of his stragglers.

General Fisk, after a full conference with Rose-

crans at Warrensburg, has taken his command into

North Missouri, and will immediately reoccupy and

It is stated that Rosecrans has determined on a

stern policy in this State hereafter. The rebels

have cruelly treated our wounded who have fallen

into their hands-invariably leaving them naked,

Little Rock advices of the 20th say that on the

18th, 15,000 or 20,000 rebels were crossing the Saline

river to the north, just below Benton and twenty-five miles south of Little Rock. The next day,

reconnoitring parties were sent out, one moving

south and one going west. There was some

appearance of an attack at Little Rock, but whether

in any way with Price, or to fall upon Steele, should

he weaken his force by sending troops to intercept

the rebel movement was designed to co-operate

15,000 REBELS IN ARRANSAS, MOVING NORTH-

LITTLE BUCK OR TO AID PRICE.

regulate his old district.

with their wounds undressed.

on the retreat. with our cavalry in hot pursuit

as fifteen thousand can be probably relied upon as

and remain in Missouri, and in the full belief of this

mocrat, in regard to Price's invasion of that State

restrictions upon trade, and is disbelieved here.

had in the portion occupied by the U. S. troops.

Speaker of the House.

fondness for the old Union.

for Cincinnati, during the week.

GEN. GRANGER—THE REBELS RETREATING.

"B. C. TRUMAN."

"General Gillem is still in vigorous pursuit.

BORSES STOLEN BY SUR MUNDAY'S GANG.

but no particulars have been received.

with a large force.

ions for its defence.

Sue Munday herself.

thirty prisoners.

GOVERNOR.

Smith.

the boat were wounded.

throwing his army in the rear of Sherman.

Vaughan's brigade in confusion many miles.

despatch to the New York Times:

cavalry using their sabres.

partments. When used, it will

The Mischief of Saturday Night. Upon the disturbances which took place along the route of the Democratic procession, on Saturday night, we have not, of course, any partisan judgment to deliver. In common with all good citizens, we feel that these exhibitions were a public disgrace, to be frowned upon, denounced. and repudiated. Upon affairs of this character there is but one side which respectable and order-loving men can take-that of the police. We might affirm, in an impartial belief, which party was most likely to have provoked or created a scene of violence; but we would not ignore the counter-fact that the challenges of one side were sometimes too readily accepted by the other, till the petty war of lanterns and clubs became so involved that it was difficult to tell what band or party was directly the greater aggressor. We have no business now to attempt the vain task of adequately distributing the blame, for we do not know, and it seems impossible to learn, sufficient to discriminate. We blame the whole violence of Saturday night, and all who assisted in it; and we hope a common sense of public justice will view it as it really was, an unpardonable offence against the community, and a disgrace to the city.

No party to the row or riot of Saturday night suffered half as much as the outraged there can be no public sympathy whatever. As usual, the worst blow reached the life of an innocent spectator, an old man, in whose undeserved death every citizen who possesses his self-respect indignantly and sorrowfully feels that he has been injured. It is sure to happen that when public order is assailed the innocent are the greatest sufferers. Ladies who stood watching the procession were cut in the cheek by lanterns aimed recklessly in the whirl of grog-shop fury which distinguished the fracas near the hall and house of the Union League. Heads were bruised, transparencies were torn, and the general political wreck along Chestnut street wears an appearance of impartiality. But besides this, stores were robbed, and, as we have said, one unoffending citizen was killed. These facts determine the real character and aggression of the riot. In the procession and out of it the manlier class of citizens endeavored to preserve order and to aid the police. But every well-grown man at all concerned in the proceedings of Saturday night will blush to hear that this contemptible though fatal disturbance arose out of the quarrels of boys, the vagrants of the

say of the recent disorders. Is it not time though, to point the moral as gravely as we can? We have heard men in public | this country, and declaring that Americans quarters (and we present evidence of the | should be left to settle their own affairs in of men have been invited into processions, and the brandy bottle has been an accompaniment of the march. Political parades must take place, we suppose. The sight of a regular and orderly line of thousands of moving torches is an entertainment which all classes of the people may enjoy. But we must try and believe that men on both sides of the line of politics are, if in certain cases worse, in most cases better than their opinions. Partisans must keep their tempers, or we must abandon political processions in obedience to a sentiment of common comfort; for we cannot regard riots of this kind as anything more than coalitions of angry men assailing the public welfare.

The Funeral of Slavery in Maryland. This interesting ceremony will take place on Tuesday, November 1st-to-morrow. The new Constitution, which unconditionally and immediately emancipates over 100,000 men, women, and children, goes cent event ought to be welcomed and celebrated as one of Ereedom's brightest days. We took occasion a few days since to urge the clergymen of all denominations to open their churches on Tuesday in order that the religious sentiment of our people might have the opportunity of expression. The day will be ushered in by chimes, and salutes will be fired at intervals by a detachment of colored troops from Camp William Penn, under Colonel Louis Wagner. At dusk the headquarters of the Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops will be magnificently illuminated. The transparencies which will adorn the building on this occasion are emblematic of liberty and progress. They are executed by the artists of the Sketch Club in their very best style. We hope every citizen favorable to the holy cause of emancipation will conform to the recommendation of the committee, and show their sympathy by hanging out flags on Tuesday and illumination at night. Too much display cannot be made over the grand victory of the Union and libertyloving men of our sister State.

ANY CANDID MAN who reads the extracts from Copperhead papers and the speeches of Copperhead orators, printed in another column, and hastily gathered at random, must admit that many of the leaders of the Opposition have done all in their power to excite riots, and cause bloodshed in the North. The spirit of

GENERAL BANKS, in his speech at Waltham Friday evening, in referring to the Red River expedition, said that when the history of that expedition came to be written, whether by friend or foe, it will be found to be very different from what people now believe. We have already alluded to the reticence of General BANKS in everything relating to his military acts. He has done his whole duty, and has not turned aside to utter complaints or to defend himself. He has left his defence to the official records. which will be accessible in due time, and which will fully vindicate his military.

WILL there be any forged votes of soldiers cast for McClellan in Pennsylvania?

Though we know of no conspiracy, the exposure of the great crime committed by Donohue, Ferry, and their colleagues, should teach us that one may exist. Guy WILL there be any forged votes of sol-FAWKES' gunpowder plot was nearly successful; the New York forgery was discovered partly through an accident. Our authorities should see that the soldiers of Pennsylvania are not swindled of their civil rights. Every county must look after this matter.

MR. JOHN VAN BUREN has been giving an opinion of McClellan's character. He defines him as the uncontrollable. "Who controls him? Lincoln could not. at the head of the armies and navies of the United States." It is true. He would not obey, and because of his insubordination. as well as his incapacity, he was removed. Yet this General, who never learned to reepect authority, Mr. VAN BUREN thinks fit to be Commander in Chief of the Republic.

THE most natural thing in the world after the detection of the election forgeries in Baltimore, was that the perpetrators of the foul deed should telegraph for Governor SEYMOUR.

L'Espair DE Corps.—It is affirmed by nounces that arrangements had been made to fur-Copperhead papers that the entire crew of lough all Massachusetts soldiers in hospitals in this the gunboat "Galena" voted for General been looking for it for several days, as the other McCLELLAN.

The late Duke of Newcastle.

the Commonwealth over which he presides." SMELLING PIRE. A letter from Charles Ingersoll, one of our most notorious Copperheads: "Will an Administration which, in its first term during its period of good behavior, stopped at alnost nothing, go all lengths in the second? Do these gentlemen smell fire? May not Ucalegon burn pext? Why should the vaults of the banks, and the coffers of the rich, be more safe from the fingers of a beggared and desperate Government than have been newspaper offices and printing presses? "I am, sir, &c., "C. INGERSOLL." NEGROES.

From a Copperhead orator at a Washington meet ing:
"In the President's grounds they have negro picnics. A lot of pleasant voung negro women are there. They have swings, and Old Abe goes out and

How to Excite Riots!

up all hope of protection from the State Executive

his official interference in behalf of the interests of

ROBBERY-BLOODY INSTRUCTIONS.

From the New York News]

swings them. I am for peace, and I am for the Constitution and the Union. When we get in power, God will take care of the negro, and we will take care of the white man." [From the New York World.]
"We call upon all Democratic clubs, and other

Democratic organizations, parading the city between now and next election day, to make it their especial business to pass by the Republican head quarters, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, and to express by groans, as they pass their disapprobation of this mingling of 'black spirits and white' on the floor of a political ball-ONE COURSE LEFT.

(From the New York World.) "The times demand samething stronger than words There is a point beyond which forbearance is no longer a virtue, and, unless we mistake the signs of the times, that point is nearer at hand than the abettors of these frauds may wish. The freedom and purity of elections once destroyed, there is but one course left to all who love their country and desire to save it from utter ruin. To be forewarded is to be forearmed." CUTTING THROATS.

A Captain Koontz was out for Congress in the wenty-third district of Pennsylvania. This gentleman distinguished himself in the following maud in speech at Chicago: "Lincoln is now played out; the opposition to him is going to be bold and powerful; there must be no underhand work, and if Democrats catch Lincoln's ceastly satrap spies among them, they must cut their -d throats, that's all. [Applause.] It is the duty of every American to vote for a Peace candidate. MR. LINCOLN. "The new shoddy candidate for Vice President is

rofessionally a tailor. Let him stick to his trade

and make a strait-jacket for Lincoln." SERIOUS DISTURBANCES. A Charles Mann, of Wisconsin, a Democratic eader, thus threatens in an official report: "Not only so, but when wrongs of the most flagrant character are openly practiced to effect that esult by those over whom he has immediate and legitimate control, he refuses to interfere to prevent heir perpetration; he stands aloof and allows them to be consummated. He who can forbid, he who should forbid, and yet will not forbid, commands Abraham Lincoln is wholly responsible for the enor mity of Andrew Johnson, without diminishing the criminality of the latter. They are conspirators against the freedom of election, without which there can be no liberty. Shall they by your aid be placed in the highest seats of power? Will not

a result is consummated by such means? Read, reflect, and act with caution and wisdom." DISORGANIZATION. [From the Boston Courier.] " The fraudulent proceedings of the Republicans, annoyed at it, and that these attempts at suppressing Democratic sentiment among the soldiers is likely to cause serious disorganization." AN INVITATION TO THE UNION LEAGUE.

there be danger of the most scrious disturbances if such

From a Philadelphia Copperhead organ of Saturday. "To-night will witness a grand demonstration Every Democrat will deem it his duty to be in the line. Come out of your feathered nests, and forget your good eating, ye Leaguers, and look at our procession. Look into the honest faces of the toil. ing thousands who have no contracts or fat offices,

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS, "OR ELSE-." A Copperhead named John O'Byrne made a speech on Friday evening, which is thus reported in a Copperhead paper: "The poor man is the one that will have to foot the bill and to pay the enormous debt which is being contracted for an Abolition war. In the historic town where the speaker was born there were guns upon which were inscribed 'free trade, or else-He would say to these ballot box stuffers. 'no more Indiana elections, or else... [Tremendous applause.] Whoever wants to interpret it can. We mean to carry it out. [Renewed applause.] Every man should aid in preventing, at the November election, what happened in this city in October. He urged that every man watch his next door neighbor and see how he voted, and that he voted right. He proposed that a week from next Tuesday no work could be done—the work-shop must be closed. Let every man give that day's wages to the salvation of his country. Give that day to your country, and assemble in mass meetings as vigilance committees, and see that the election conducted fairly, 'or else-.' [Loud applause.] All the memories of the past appeal to you and demand that that day be given to your country, and its conspirators be driven back. The speaker desired all who would devote that day to rise from their seats. [There was a general uprising, amidst great cheering.] Come forth, then, on that day; be not abashed or ashamed; do so if you love peace and order. You have lost more rights; greater encroachments have been made on your freedom in one hundred years in other lands, which lost their liberties and became enslaved. What are you coming to if in three years you stood by and saw the Constitution disregarded and the country beoming Russianized? You have time and again protested against these wrongs; but the great mass of people have not only stood quietly by and saw committed them. The interests of humanity, as well as of freedom, demand that you should come forth in your strength on November 8th and teach these people that the love of freedom still lives. [Applause.]"

MUSKETS FOR LINCOLN. From a Speech recently delivered in New York by Hon. John Van Buren.] "But what other circumstances do we see to indicate what is going to be done. Why, efforts are made not only to withhold ballots of the soldiers. but when we are allowed to send agents there. Linin's agents go at large, and the agents of Mc-Clellan are locked up. Well, that is considered reasonably fair, I believe, by the supporters of this. Administration. Let me tell you one fact in regard to our soldiers. In my humble judgment-and I cannot imagine that the case can be otherwise. though I admit that it is to some extent conjecture the soldiers of the United States will support their fellow-soldier, General McClellan-floud cheers]—and if they are cheated out of their ballots. it will turn out that it is a hazardous thing to cheat man with a musket in his hands. A man with nusket cannot safely be cheated, because if his balle annot reach Washington, his musket may! [Laughter.] I have very strong considence that in one way

or other their votes will tell at the Presidential election. From the New York World of Saturday, 1 "Let Mr. Lincoln attempt this last and fatal act—the logical and needful sequence to what has now gone before and is irrevocable-and neither h nor the men nor the journals who support him will wait long to learn the fate of America's First Usurper. WAR PREACHED.

From the New York World of Saturday. "Here, and now, we need say nothing of how the Empire State will protect herself and her citizens. But one lesson may not be untimely. Other usurp-Mr. Lincoln imagined that he can become an

ers have seized power by the aid of an army. Has usurper by cheating an army?" FIGHTING SHODDVITES. "The great Democratic army will march to-night. colonel of the Pennsylvania Reserves, who fought

leads the column." WASHINGTON.

rebels for three years, and will fight Shoddyites no

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. NEVADA DECLARED A STATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 80, 1864. ROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT-NEVA DA ADMITTED TO THE UNION. By the President of the United States of America A PRODLAMATION. Whereas, The Congress of the United States bassed an act, which was approved on the 21st day f March last, entitled "an act to enable the people of Nevada to form a Constitution and State Co. vernment," and for the admission of such State into

the Union on an equal footing with the original And whereas, The said Constitution and State (to vernment have been formed pursuant to the conditions prescribed by the fifth section of the act of Congress aforesaid, and also a copy of the Constitu tion and ordinances have been submitted to the President of the United States-Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. President of the United States, in accord ance with the duty imposed upon me by the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclain hat the said State of Nevada is admitted into the

Inion on an equal footing with the original States. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand nd caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED—THE RICHMOND PAPERS BOASTING. Several steamers have arrived here to-day from Oity Point, bringing several hundred soldiers wounded in the military operations of the 27th. The Richmond papers of Friday make great boasts

of a victory over our troops on Thursday.

THE ADVANCE OF GRANT'S ARMY overeignty has been insulted and assailed so often Great Success of the Movement. with impunity that most of our citizens had given We believe, however, that Gov. Seymour has finally become impressed with a sense of the necessity for

The rebel General Buford had eight regiments three battalions, and a battery of Dahlgren guns at Shady Grove. Orders have been issued for the concentration of the rebel forces on the Tennessee lines preparatory for a march on Paducah. Forcest, Chalmers, and Buford were in command. AND HOOD AT DALTON, All business had been suspended at Paducah, and the goods have been removed to a place of safety.

THEIR ARMY SEVERELY BEPULSED THREE TIMES. Concentration of Rebel Troops in Kentucky.

FORREST THREATENING PADUCAH. PRICE'S LOSSES IN MISSOURI.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

took some twenty prisoners, mostly cavalry, among whom was Major Venable, an acting adjutant general, but on what general's staff he would not tell. The 5th Corps took the Squirrel Level road, and found the enemy posted at its junction with the Duncan road, which runs north from the Vaughan road

by-road, driving the enemy before him till he reached the Boynton plank road, where the column halted and formed in line of battle on the farm of Mrs. Butler, the left reaching some distance west of the road, and the right extending to a thick wood on the right.

ensued, but without much loss to either side. number of prisoners.

& A few minutes after the enemy's cavalry, which had been cut off on the Boynton road, made an attack on Gregg's Division, directly in the rear of the Second Corps, and for a time quite a sharp skirmish was kept up. General Gregg dismounted some of his men, and finally drove them off. they were subsequently recaptured.

an end to the fighting for the day. The 9th Corps occupied the right of the advance, but did not gain much ground, the object being to allow the left to get fairly around on the Boynton plank road. The colored division of the 9th had some skirmishing with the enemy, but nothing approaching a fight. They lost a few wounded. Gregg's cavalry had a sharp fight with the rebels n the forenoon, when they attacked the rear of his column. He charged and drove them back, capturing a number of prisoners, and eight or ten wagons loaded with supplies, together with the orses, mules, &c.

he enemy's works on the flank. heek, and made a slight wound. aken yesterday was about three hundred.

TURE OF A BEBEL FORT.

ossession until ordered to withdraw. on's brigade of Hill's corps. The number of pri-

2d Corps. Darkness approaching, and it being deemed unsafe to occupy so extended a line with strong works in front. and exposed to flank attacks from cavalry orders were issued to withdraw about two miles, which was done without loss. During the engagement the enemy drove our men from two guns, but before they could be re-The loss of the enemy cannot be stated, but it is thought to be as heavy as our own, in killed and wounded, while their loss in prisoners is much larger than ours. We took about 500 altogether luring the day.

tire day, and, in company with Gen Meade, witnessed the various movements. During Thursday night the rebels made an assault on our works south of where the mine was sprung, out were driven back with considerable loss. Near the same place a party from the 1st Division of the d Corps made a dash on a rebel fort and captured it, taking a colonel, a major, and a lieutenant with twenty men prisoners, and bringing off two guns. Our picket line was advanced here for some disance, and our men still hold their new ground.

THE SHENANDOAM.

WEST VIRGINIA. DESPATCH FROM GEN. KELLY—UNSUCCESSFUL AT

The garrison at Beverly, composed of detachments if the 8th Obio Cavalry, in command of Lieutenan Dolonel Yarell, were attacked this morning at day-

B F. KELLY, Brevet Major General, Commanding.

in anouncing this appointment, exclaims, "Good-THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. MOVEMENTS OF THE REBRIS IN KENTOOMY—THEIR In speaking of Early's army, the Richmond En-FORCES TO CONCENTRATE AT PADUCAE. gutter says : " All that our army now needs is some ST. Louis, Oct. 29 .- General Meredith, at Padudetermined commander to keep up their inspiration. cah, Kentucky, has received despatches from Genenow that they are once more invigorated to deed

intended an attack on that place vesterday. Our On Tuesday last six hundred Union prisoners scouts reported that large numbers of rebels were sent from Richmond to Salisbury, North Carowere passing Dresden, Trenton, Lexington, Shady lina, and on the following day one thousand three Grove and McLernorsville—all within fifty miles of The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of the 19th savs A large amount of supplies are being accumulated The men moving towards the front are perfectly wild with enthusiasm. On the march from Palmet to Cedartown many of them threw away their shoes They pressed forward barefooted, saying that Gen. Hood might need them, and they were determine

to see the campaign through. MARYLAND FREE.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Proclamation of Governor Bradford

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of A VICTORY IN EAST TENNESSEE—THE REBEL Maryland, passed at January session, eighteen VATERIAN'S COMMAND ROUTED BY GENERAL hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to pro-GILLEM-500 PRISONERS TAKEN-18 PIECES OF vide for the taking of the sense of the people upon the call of a Convention to frame a new Constitu KNOXVILLE, Oct. 29.—General Gillem had a fight tion and form of government for the State, to provide for an election of delegates to said Convent yesterday with Vaughan's command at Norristown, and the assembling thereof," it is provided that the one colonel, one major, six captains, and eight Constitution and form of government adopted by the said Convention, as aforesaid, "shall be sub-Twelve 5 pounders and one mountain howitzer mitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State, for their adoption or rejection, at such time, in such The prisoners and captured artillery arrived here manner, and subject to such rules and regulations as said Convention may prescribe;" And whereas, it is further provided by said ac that when the Governor shall receive the returns "NASHVILLE, Oct. 29 .- General Gillem has just of the number of ballots east in this State for the had a sanguinary battle with Breckinridge's forces adoption or rejection of the Constitution submitted in East Tennessee, completely routing and driving by the Convention to the people, if, upon counting and casting up the returns as made to him, as here inbefore prescribed, it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election are in favor of the adoption of the said Constitution, he shall "We captured nearly 500 prisoners, including Col. Ross, commanding a brigade. The celebrated Mcissue his proclamation to the people of the State, Clurg Battery was captured entire. The taking of declaring the fact, and he shall take such steps as it was one of the most glorious charges of the war. shall be required by the said Constitution to carry "The rebels, in their flight, threw away their the same into full operation, and to supersede the arms and abandoned much of their property. A

old Constitution of this State;" And whereas, in pursuance of the said act, and of a vote of a majority of the people of the State taken n conformity to its provisions, and in favor of the assembling of said Convention, that body did convene at the city of Annapolis on the day appointed by said act, and did, on the sixth day of September last, adopt a new Constitution and form of government : and did therein direct that the same should be submitted for the adoption or rejection of the people of the State at an election to be held in the several counties of the State and the city of Baltimore for that purpose, at a certain time therein specified; and did also therein provide that an election should be held likewise, for a similar purpose, "in each company of every Maryland regiment in the service of the United States or of this

provided that the Governor, upon receiving the result of said elections, and ascertaining the aggregate vote throughout the State, including the soldiers' vote aforesaid, should by his proclamation make known the same, and if a majority of the votes cast should be for the adoption of said Constitution, it should go into effect on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; And whereas, the elections as provided for were held in the said counties of the State and the city of Baltimore, and in the said military companies in the service of the United States; BALTIMORE, Oct. 29 .- Governor Bradford's pro-

clamation on the new Constitution concludes as follows: "And whereas, The results of the said elections have been duly certified to me by the proper judges of the said several elections, and upon accurately counting and casting up the votes so returned to me for and against the said Constitution, including the soldiers' vote aforesaid, it does appear that there were 20,174 ballots for the Constitution, 29,799 ballots against the Constitution, and that there were 61 blank ballots reported as given against the Constitution, but not counted—the persons offering them refusing to take the oath required by the said Constitution-and there being, therefore, of the aggregate vote so cast, a majority in favor of the adoption of the said Constitution,

"Now, therefore, I, Augustus W. Bradford, Gothe authority so vested in me by the said act of Assembly and the Constitution aforesaid, do, by this my proclamation, declare and make known that the said Constitution and form of government so framed and adopted by the convention aforesaid, has been adopted by a majority of the voters of the State. and that, in pursuance of the provision therein contained, the same will go into effect as the proper Constitution and form of government of this State, superseding the one now existing, on the first day of November next. State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord ighteen hundred and sixty-four. "By the Governor:

"WM. B. HALL, Secretary of State." The Maryland Soldiers' Vote Sustained by the Court of Appeals. BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—The Court of Appeals at annapolis has affirmed the decision of Judge Martin in refusing to grant a mandamus against the Governor in relation to the soldiers' vote on the new

State Constitution. -POLITICAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—THE OFFICIAL VOTE BEING CALCULATED-ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ARMY PRESIDENTIAL VOTE. HARRISBURG, Oct. 29.—The official vote has been eceived, and the calculations are being made. We will not be able to send the full returns till Ionday.

The commissioners appointed to receive the army vote on the Presidential election assembled to-day to receive the necessary instruction and document previous to their departure for the army. The rrangements are of such a nature as to insure the reception of the vote of every Pennsylvanian in the service.

The United States Steamer Tallapooss at Portland. PORTLAND, Oct. 30.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa arrived here to-day from a cruise, and sailed for Hampton Roads. CALIFORNIA.

explosion of a steamer—ship news—exporta-TION OF TURPENTINE. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The steamer Sonhia WcLare exploded at Sulsun to-day, killing and ounding a number of persons. The last of the whaling fleet have arrived here. The British ship Alhambra will sail for Hong Kong to-day with \$210,000 in gold. Considerable quantities of California rosin and urpentine are now being exported. ARRIVAL OF WHALERS-SHIPMENT OF SPECIE. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—A fleet of twenty-four whalers is now in port, from the Arctic Ocean. The Pacific mail steamer Golden Age arrived ast night from Panama, with the mails and pasengers which left New York on the 3d inst. During the last two days nearly \$600,000 in gold

have been shipped to China. EUROPE.

The City of Manchester off Cape Race Death of the Duke of Newcastle. CAPE RACE, Oct. 29.—The Inman steamship Cit Queenstown on the 20th inst., passed this point at 12 o'clock last night, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press and a summary of her news obtained, which is four days later.

The steamship Oity of Baltimore, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th inst.

The steamship North American, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th inst.

The commercial failures in England continue.

The Duke of New Castle is dead. He died on the 18th inst., after a protracted illness.

The London Times thinks it not uncharitable to suppose that the Federal accounts just now are made as favorable as possible to suit the political emergency. It deplores the prospect of continued war as most melancholy and distressing to the whole world, and as presenting the greatest rewhole world, and as presenting the greatest re reaches to mankind.

The new steamer Ontario, belonging to the Steam The American advices received per the steam-ship North American had no particular effect in The Grand Bazaar in aid of the Southern prisoners was opened at Liverpool on the 18th lnst. with real success. Political feeling is disclaimed in the matter, and very general support is being artended to the bazaar.

A rather more hopeful feeling pervaded English commercial circles on the 17th, but on the 18th there was renewed gloom and depression. The funds were well sustained, but speculative stocks continued to decline. Another suicide has taken place. A London manager of the Mercantile Exchange Bank has killed himself from undue excitement in regard to the affairs of the bank, which are reported to be not in a confused state.
There was increased demand for discount at the

Bank of England.

[Here the telegraph wires east of Sackville gave out.] out.]
THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Liverpool, Oct. 20.—The United States frigate
Niagara passed Deal to-day, bound westward.
It is expected that the steamship Ontario will The commercial depression still continues. The additional failures include twenty Liverpool firms interested in the American trade.

London, Oct. 20.—The political news to-day is of an unimportant character.

Letters received from Rio de Janeiro confirm the reported severity of the commercial panic there. The liabilities of the four suspended banks in that city will reach £1,000,000 sterling.

The ship Gertrude, for San Francisco, was at Rio de Janeiro, discharging her cargo for repairs. Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, Oct 19.—Corron.—The sales for Monday and Tuesday were 14,000 bales, including 7,007 bales to speculators and experters. The market is more quict and rather steadier, but quotations are unchanged.

TRADE REPORT.—The Mancheter market is irregular, and prices of goods and yarns are still decilining.

Breadstuffs.—The market is still downward. Richardson, Spence, & Co., Gordon, Bruce, & Co., and others; report: Floor-heavy Wheat very duit and declined do per cental; red Western 78 56@78 11d, and declined do per cental; red Western 78 56@78 11d, and declined do cental; red Western 78 56@78 11d, and declined of the cental; red Western 78 56@78 11d, and steady mixed 288 36@78 6d, and declined 66@9d 26 Provisions.—The provision market is dull. Wake-field. Nash. & Co., Bigland, Atuya, & Co., and others, report. Beef dull Pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady but quiet. Lard steady Tallow dull, with a downward tendepoy. Butter steady.

PRODUCE.—Prices dull. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee inactive. Rice duil. Rosin, no. sales. Spirits turpentine inscitive. Petroleum duil.

LoxDon, Oct. 18th.—Breefastuffa steady. Sugar quiet. C. des firm. Ten steady. Rice dull. fallow duil. Stocks.—Illinois Central Railroad 60%@512 discount; Erie Railroad 60%@41.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA QUEENSTOWN. LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Liverpool., Oct. 20.—Cotton.—The sales yesterday
and to day foot up only 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to
speculators and exponers. The market closes duil,
with a decline of 3d 7 lb.
Beradstuffs —The market is duil.
Provisions.—The market is inactive.
Proprice—The market is inactive.
Proprice—The market is duil. Sugal is eavier.
London, Oct. 20.—Consols closed at 5834@55% for

noney. AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Cantral Railread 50½ @51½ disgount. Eric Railread 40% @11½. @5112 discount. Eric Railroad 40% @11/2.
Latest Sbipping Intelligence. Arrived from Baltimore—Nelly Feawiek, at Rio Ja-neiro; Albert, at Havre.

Arrived from Philadel ala—Union, at Pernamlinco, Arrived from Bassor—Fortuna, a. Queensiowa.

The work of the same of the same

《神教教》的《诗歌》等表的《宋文》。

THE PRESIDENCY.

vance toward Richmond, va. illati tween Washington and his bead whether to take a step. afraid t. do covered how to make it, afraid c. He was a man who thought so a disciplining the army that he omis at proper times to crush Lis commis whether to take a step, atraid t, do it which he covered how to make it, afraid o, himself it disciplining the army that he omit at to make it was a man who thought so a nuch of the disciplining the army that he omit at to make it was culy to change his base to a gwill at the head of a powerful army, a id not what branch of the service he belong at the head of a powerful army of it which Abraham Lincoln was to be clause. It which Abraham Lincoln was to be clause with his hooks of steel fastened to his General; a be he has them in he is show to leave go his his ticks by his choics till the very last he will be has them in he is show to leave go his his ticks by his choics till the very last he will not he was in command. as he did in the step his choics till the very last he was not command. The word of the caseful battle, or won a single decisive victor when he was in command. She he did in the caseful battle, or won a single steep by his defent was caseful battle, or won a single steep by his defent up by its defeat under Pope, and all that my by its defeat under Pope, and all that my by its defeat under Pope, and all that he had fought that battle. The hooker won it at half past ten o'c for hopian lan was aware that fortune favored us. He was many defeats, in the name of everything that what would they say of Gen. Grant? Mocillan was a good general, a skiiful general general. If that was the case of Mocillan was many defeats, in the name of everything that what would they say of Gen. Grant? Mocillan was a good general, a skiiful general general if that was the case of Mocillan many defeats, in the name of everything that a shother vicksburg? [Applause.] Mocillan was a faith stand many defeats, in the name of everything that a shother vicksburg? [Applause.] Mocillan was a faith stand many defeats, in the name of everything that a shother vicksburg? [Applause] in the min defeat. [Applause.] A great man! What mong martial men; he who commands mong martial men; he who commands to the first himself on him, and tak UNION LEAGUE HALL. SPEECH OF COLONEL B. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, OF MARYLAND. Notwithstanding the excitement on Chestnut street, the Hall was again crowded on Saturday evening by a highly respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, to hear an address from Col. R. Stockett Matthews, of Maryland. The cheering and groaning on the outside of the building, before and during the passage of the Democratic procession, at times prevented a portion of the audience from hearing the speaker. It is only justice to him to say that all who were seated preferred to listen to him, and an audience equal in numbers, and certainly not inferior in intelligence and refinement. to any which ever assembled in this Hall, gave ample proof of their appreciation of his speech, of

nearly two hours' duration, by following his argument with the closest attention while the riot was loud outside. Notwithstanding the great excitement in the streets, Col. Matthews maintained his hold upon the audience, and had hundreds more hearers in the latter part of his speech than in the first. At about eight o'clock Hon, Henry D. Moore introduced the Hon. Charles Gilpin, who, in a few appropriate remarks, presented the speaker, who was received with repeated outbursts of applause. He commenced his remarks by acknowledging his appreciation of this most cordial and overwhelming outburst of enthusiasm in behalf of a newly-born free State, which was expressed somewhat as a matter of welcome to one of its humblest citizens. He did not appropriate to himself in the smallest measure any part of this extraordingry enthusiasm. Hearit actuaged to its extraordinary enthusiasm. Hearts attuned to li-berty were wont to vibrate at all times when the hand that touched the string was consecrated to freedom. [Applause.] And he did not wonder at these manifestations of enthusiasm when he re-membered that to-day his audience had learned de-titude. memoered that to-day his audience had fearned de-finitely, beyond peradventure, that not withstanding the traud, the chicanery, innumerable perjuries and unusual duplicity in high places—despite even the treachery of one of the representatives of the people of the State in the United States Senate despite the perseverance with which the ablest men of the opposition had dogged the steps of the Go-vernor of the State in the hope of bringing to bear upon him some some influence which would prebear upon him some some influence which would prevent him from fulfilling the requisitions of the Constitution itself—despite the fact that the election just held had, in many counties, been made a mere mockery—despite all the accustomed iniquity of the Copperheads and the Secessionists—the proclamation declaring Maryland a free State was a matter of record. [Leng-continued cheering.] The voices of those of her people who had redeemed Maryland from bondage had not, perhaps, that thunder-tone which it had been fondly hoped they would have had. This might be ascribed to the fact that objections were taken to particular features of that Continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the fact that the continue was a second to the continue when we want to the continue was a second to the continue when we want the continue was a second to the continue was a second to the continue when we want to the continue was a second to the continue when we want to the continue was a second to the continue had. This might be ascribed to the fact that objections were taken to particular features of that Constitution by men who were favorable to it as a whole, and who allowed themselves to be influenced entirely by those objections, or to the fact that thousands of citizens neglected to vote, in the belief that the Constitution would, beyond doubt, be ratified without their votes. But, no matter to what causes the reduction in the aggregate vote was to be ascribed (a vote of fifty-seven thousand having been polled, out of an aggregate vote of pinety thousand east in the State four years ago), the consolation remained that the free Constitution framed for the State of Maryland was now the organic law of the State, and was destined to diffuse its blessings among the people, and exercise diffuse its blessings among the people, and exercise its jurisdiction over them until such time as they, in their wisdom, take another step toward the elevation which they were destined to reach. [Great applause.] The speaker not only felt to-night, for the first time, that he was the clitzen of a free State, but that the emancipation of the State of Maryland was the prelude to the emencipation of the whole South; [applause], the promise that slavery would be eradicated in every State from the Potomac to the Gulf. The emancipation of Maryland was significant. In no other State were the people more devoted to the traditions and interests of that system—in no State were they more decided in their zeal to propagate and extend slavery. The people of Maryland were, in many parts, as thoroughly pro-slavery as the people of South Carolina; even more so, because they were living near the borders of a free State. It was only by making the word "Abolitiopist" a stigma upon all to whom it was applied that they hoped to succeed in sliencing the mouths of men who did not sing the praiso of slavery, and treat it as the only, the great institution of the State, which, like Aaron's rod, swallowed up everything else. But never more, as long as Liberty was the enchantress of men who had tasted the sweetness of freedom—never more again, so long as the men of Maryland preferred the whole country to a portion of it, and honored the nation as the pioneer in the family of nations—never more so long as the Republic strides onward, carrying in her hands the blessings which she reasp from her industry and the development of her resources—never more, until the people of Maryland forget what they were and what they used to be—would slavery come back [Great cheering, renewed again and again.] That institution had received honorable sepaiture. It slept in no common grave, but beneath a monument which would foreverremain as the proof of the loyalty of the people of that State. There had been placed above its tomb the Constitution of the diffuse its blessings among the people, and exercise its jurisdiction over them until such time as they, in And whereas, by said Constitution it was further of the loyalty of the people of that State. There had been placed above its tomb the Constitution of the State, on which were to be found these commanding truths: "All men are born free and equal, on titled to certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and they are entitled to a full compensation for their labor." [Applause.] Another expression, which was deserving of ratification by other States, was that the Constitution of the United States and laws passed in pursuance, thereof were the supreme law of the land, all ordinances of Legislatures and resoof the land, all of old nances of Legislatures and resolutions of conventions to the contrary not with standing. Maryland was the first State in the Union to aver, by a most explicit provision in her Constitution, the organic law of the State, the truth which the Constitution of the United States ought to have onstitution of the Ontett states ought to now made the commanding truth of the Constitution itself, that the allegiance of every man is due to the great empire which owns the hearts and heads, nerves and muscles, of every man in the Republic. [Great applause.] Having said what he considered to be sufficient with reference to what the people

exhausted his steed in its chorts to respond to ness of its rider, come to him, the music of thrills them to their very souls, and the troop routed charge on the foe before them: they sty vance, and defeat is swallowed up in victor applause. I He thanked them for their kind at his lengthened remarks; he would say but two more, and then he would be done. He would be done. He would be done them above a symposise of the manner of the strength of

We have given above a synopsis of Mr. Mai

speech, but the concluding passages we prin

nearly as possible in his own words:

nearly as possible in his own words:

A few years ago, while serving before the mand agrown so accustomed to the dear old flag heanty became a joy forever. It was to him the institutions which might some day become perfect the symbol of our faith in man's capacity for the symbol of our faith in man's capacity in the of this old banner he could behold the affilence in hine, and the glory of the midnight beamed doug its azure field of stars. One morning, just in thight of dawn, their vessel entered the headar Sydney river. For many weary weeks the good had been cruising far away from land, the cent wide extending circle. The dawn was gushing or hills, its soft tropical light bathing the sloping scape to the river's margin, while the first glin of the sun' broke through the purple mist while the far distant horizon. Never before he gazed upon a scene so lovely. Ordered aloft to fore-togallant sail, he leaned upon the yard an gathering up the bunting, when some one of stout d, "Look! there's the town." Raising at with eager curiosity, he witnessed a rageant

shound. Look! there's the rown? Raising his with eager curiosity, he witnessed a pageant we eclipsed the splendor of the morning, and made him mindful of everything beside. Not the amphic early far receding hills beyond it; not spires, nor giable the say harbor won his regards; but him, in the stillness and loveliness of the Sabbath, the mastheads of American ships the starry banner floating in its unsurpassed beauty. It seemed to that the breeze which shook its folds bore to the sound of voices long hushed, the melodic childhood, and that the rare spectacle conjured him—familiar places, old friends and the old non his earlier life—then he felt that the meteor lag the "mblem of a great nation—that he could great

the emblem of a great nation—that he could neath its potency the protection due to an a citizen—that it was the embodiment of the store

past, and a prophecy of unfading glory for the fat. The meteor-flag of the Republic! Let us uphold my country men, against all odds, against all treate against all fees: Let our hearts be its invincible be works, our hands its voluntary defence. It was a to us not for ourselves, but for humanity. Let out benedictions be blessings upon its beauty, and our

benedictions be blessings upon its beauty, and our prayers be invocations that it may wave above ap fied Republic. May no slave ever curse its mocker they have cursed it heretofore, but may it shine every uplitted eve as the star of Bethlehem shons, the watching thepherds, and from its ruttling fold:

men always hear a heavenly annunciation of liber annunciation of liberary liberary

Mr. Matthews then retired, loudly appla-

Mr. Matthews then retired, loudly applause. The increasing noise outside (caused by the pass of the Democratic procession) prevented further dresses, although several gentlemen were prepared to make them. A great part of the agence, however, found it impossible to get out at a front, owing to the great, crowd in Chestnut sure Some of them obtained exit through the windows the rear, but the majority were compelled to remain the hall until nearly 1 6 clock on Sunday mere MEETING AT NATIONAL HALL Governor Yates, of Illinois, and Galusha Grow, of Tioga county, Pa., were announced speak at National Hall on Saturday evening, speak at National Hall on Saturday evening, bon account of the large meeting at Concert Hall and the excitement attending the Democratic procession, but very few assembled to hear them. Moreow, however, delivered a very pleasant speed arranged in what might be termed parts, with most later ludes. Mr. John W. Pope, of Pittsbur officiated in these. He sang several capital capaign songs, to the accompanium of the guita to the expressed satisfaction of the audience. At an hour thus pleasantly spent, the meeting a journed. iourned. WE are pleased to hear that Jacob Mulford, F has been doing good service for the Union can New Jersey. Mr. Mulford is an accomplished, tleman and a successful lawyer at Camden, an to be sufficient with reference to what the people of his own State had done, the speaker said that he desired to add one word with reference to what they intended to do. It had been said that the Constitution was adopted by a majority of only 600, and that that majority came from the ranks of the soldiers of the State in the field, who had voted as they fought, and that that vote was illegal and fraudulent. An injunction had been applied for in two courts to restrain the Governor from issuing bis proclemation dealaring. one of the most effective speakers of the pre campaign. We understand that he speaks at Rev ly on Tuesday evening next, and we rest the a iction that he will, upon that occasion, fully m tain his well-earned reputation as a fearless a elequent advocate of freedom. George Francis Train at Danville. Governor from issuing his proclamation declaring the free Constitution the law of Maryland—but without avail. These things had been asserted; but the speaker confidently declared that on the 8th day of November the State of Maryland would pre-Special Despatch to The Press 1 DANVILLE, Oct. 29.-Mr. Train was welcomed by the leading citizens of this place, on his arriv cay of November the state of Maryland would pre-sent a new and striking spectacle, that notwith-standing the smallness of the vote in favor of the Constitution, nearly two-thirds of the innety odd-thousand votes cast four years ago would be cast for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. [Great applause.] The people of Maryland would so vote, not because they thought Mr. Lincoln

To-night all Danville and the surrounding con try turned out to attend the Convention. At P. M., every nook and corner of the vast area closed in the Montour Mills was filled. Three acre of people were held as by a spell for two hours so vote, not because they thought Mr. Lincoln either the greatest or the best man of the century—not because they thought him a man who entertained the best comprehension of the agencies necessary for the suppression of the rebellion—not because they thought him in all respects the man whom, if they had the privilege of choosing, they would place in the Presidential chair of the United States, (though the speaker believed and knew that he was the choice of a majority of the people of Maryland,)—but the people had learned that Mr. Lincoln had done we'll in all the thousand perplexities with which he was beset duthe splendid effort of the crator, in which he picted the squalor and destitution which the ele ion of free-trade candidates would bring upon the hard-ficted population. His hearers were deeply attentive. Blow after blow descended upon t British party and their free-trade candidate, at every thing gives promise that the Belmont-Rob child Benjamin party and their plastic standard bearer were pounded into pulp. Mr. Train closel as follows: "It is time for you, men of America, to be Americans; not Irishmen, Englishmen, Welchmen, or Scotchmen, but all in one grand, whole; native and naturalized men of Pennsylvania, of Massachusetts, of the West, be Americans thousand perplexities with which he was beset du-ring the last three years, and had seen him strug-ling under burdens which no human shoulders ever carried before. Tell us, they say to themselves, has any man's heart throbbed more heavily than his, when the plans which were devised for the benefit of the nation have failed of success? Our people appreciate the difficulties and responsibilities attendant upon the office of President of the United of Massachusetts, of the West, be America [Cheers.] Let us be free, self-reliant, and self-susta ing. Let us restore and revivify the cotton culture increase the tobacco crop, develop the sugar be and sorghum, pump up the petroleum, dig out the coal and ores, build up your furnaces, iron mand foundries [cheers], make your own crocker States in a time like this. Our people are willing to make due allowance for unintentional errors of judgment; they do not look for perfection. But what should be looked for in a public officer by a pure, true, and patriotic people at this time is honesty, sleepless vigilance, and a desire to preserve the nation. manufacture your own hardware, and let ere mountain stream be musical with the hum of cott spindles. [Immense applause.] We feed Euglan now; let us also clothe her. Vote down the Brit candidates; elect the American President [cheen and open for your regenerated, reunited land, career so glorious that her marvellous developme heretofore shall appear as another and death heretofore shall appear as apathy and death [Cheers for Lincoln and Train.]

pure, true, and patriotic people at this time is honesty, sleepless vigilance, and a desire to preserve the nation.

In regard to general questions the speaker said it was now well understood throughout the world that but one question was involved in this civil war, which was the comprehencive and all abrorbing question, Shall there be a reput lican government on the earth? The issue was the existence of our great Government. Should it go down into the blackness of utter night? Should the decree go forth that it is doomed? Should it sink forever? Every bullet shot into the heart of a rebel saya it shall live, and every ballet that kills a Cooparhead says it shall live. Enthusiastic applause I The position of the Democratic party of to day was identical with its position four years ago. There could be no question as to what their position then was. The so-called Democratic party was then divided, Stephen A. Douglas representing one wing, comprising the loyalty and discipline of the tratry, and Breckinridge the other wing, which comprised all those who opposed the regular organization and candidate, and who were bent on treasonable objects. Breckinridge was then at heart a trator to the Government and laws of the United States, and was only loyal to the Government and laws of the State of K-niucky, and was only awaiting an opportunity to demonstrate the fact. His supporters averied that if the election of Mr. Lincoln was consummated, he and his associates would treat that fact as a declaration of civil war, and would break up the Government. The speaker referred to the position of parties four years ago in proof of his assertion that the Democratic organization occupied the same pro-slavery position which it then occupied. What did the rank and file of that party favor now? They were in arms in the South at the dictation and by coercion of a Southern despotism which existed cliere. The Southern Government was no more nor less than the attempt of thirty or fifty men in the South to govern the whole people. No free Lincoln or McClellan-Note from D Sin: You are aware that I am one of those su porters of the Government who were opposed the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for re-election, and sustained the nomination of General Fremont. General Fremont having withdrawn, there are now forced. only two candidates in the field, and we are force only two candidates in the field, and we are forced to choose between the candidates of Baltimere and those of Chicago. As the choice between these is virtually a choice between Union and distance and and as I am a Union man, and opposed to any compromise or armistice with rebels, I wish to say through your columns, to such friends as I may still have, that if I am able to leave my sick room and attend the polls, I shall cast my vote for the Baltimore Convention. I cannot vote for a peace ticket, for this war, has cost, me too much for me to balumore Convention. I cannot vote for a pea-ticket, for this war has cost me too much for me to be willing it should end till the rebellion is put down, and the authority and majesty of the Govern ment vindleated. Whatever may be my opinion of Mr. Lincoln, I shall, in the only alternative lef me, vote for his re-election, for he is pledged to con tinue the war until the Union is restored, and know where to find him. thost who were in favor of an aremistice, and of calling rupn "our deluded brethren" to return to the Union, and of the dishandment of our armies for that purpose, and the dishandment of our armies for that purpose, and the dishandment of our armies for that purpose, and the dishandment of our armies for that purpose, and the would say that the people of the South never voted that the would say that the people of the South never voted that the would say that the people of the South never voted that the would say that the people of the South never voted that the would say that the people of the South never voted that the would say that the say the will and the say the will appear that the say they will fight until they die, and profer annihilation to surreador. There are none of the armenites of the people to its own advancement; and, to perpetuale that tyrnany, that unmitigated desponding the say they will fight until they die, and profer annihilation to surreador. There are none of the armenites of the Pople of the south who do not the say that the search the say they will fight until they die, and profer annihilation to surreador. There are none of the armenites of the Confederacy. The Confederacy are say they will sight until they die, and profer annihilation in the south who do not the say that the say they will sight until they die, and profer annihilation in the south the say the say they will sight until they die, and they are say they will sight until they confederacy and child, if necessary, to build up a confederacy resolved from the beginning to use every man, woman, and child, if necessary, to build up a confederacy and child, if necessary, to build up a confederacy and child, if necessary, to build up a confederacy are an area of the say the say they are all the say they are all they are all they are all the say they are all they ar Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WAR DEPARTMENT.—"Brevet General Horac Binney Sargent, U. S. Volunteers, Colonel 1st Ma sachusetts Cavalry, is, by direction of the Presiden honorably discharged the service of the Unite States, on account of wounds received in battle." By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. Townsend. Assistnat Adjutant

General Sargent was appointed, "for gallant and good conduct in the Battle of Bayou Rapid La., a brigadler general of volunteers, by brevet, the service of the United States, to rank as su A Raid on Buffalo Threatened-Prepa rations for Defence. Buffalo, Oct. 30 -An official message was r anada to-day, stating that the rebels in Canada is ended to make an immediate raid upon Buffalo The military are under arms, and the city will be patrolled to-night. It is also stated that two tust ill be armed and will patrol the harbor to-night. The Ticonderoga Ordered Out of Grenada NEW YORK, Oct. 30 .- The United States steams Ticonderoga put into Grenada September 221, for

from the port. The Canada at Boston. BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The royal mail steamer Can? da arrived at this port this afternoon, and her mails were forwarded in the night train.

A Philadelphia Schooner Foundered. NEWPORT, Oct. 29.—The schooner Artavia, Salem, Captain Jameson, from Philadelphia Boston, foundered and was sunk off Beaver Ta this merning. The captain and one of the cross were taken off by the steamer Empire State. M Candagee, the mate, a. Mr. Hopkins, and ctiles, Return of Fifth Union League Regimes ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 80 .- The 196th Pennsylve nia Volunteers, known as the 5th Union Leagn

or National Guard Regiment, Colonel H. Neff, arrive in Philadelphia to-morrow morning, 0: ber 31st, about 8 o'clock. Address of General Banks in Boston BOSTON, Oct. 30.-General Banks spoke ! hours at Fanuell Hall last night. Ex-Governor Boutwell presided over the meeting, which was very large one.

General Banks detailed his experience in Los siana, and spoke of the prospects of that State. "HE was a noble fellow. His life is full of bacok schioxements and richl in lessons of a truer control eracy than that new blatant in speeches or fixunital upon flags." The Springfield Republican says this of And whose story is sold in thrilling lines in the new book

or boys called "The Tailor Boy," published 12 SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .- We would call attention of buyers to the large and attractive 33

of 1,200 cases of boots and shoes to be sold by cast logue, for cash, this morning, Monday, October ommencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip F & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Mars and 522 Commerce street;

The death of the Duke of Newcastle, announced in our foreign news to-day, is not unexpected. For nearly a year his health had failed, and he was compelled, some months ago, to retire from public life. His Dukedom was created in 1756, but his Earldom was granted by Queen ELIZA-BETH in 1572, and his barony of Clinton dated as far back as 1299, and was granted by EDWARD I. Born in 1811, he married the only daughter of the 10th Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, in 1832, but had to obtain a divorce from her in 1850. Entering Parliament soon after he had reached his majority, he sat in the House of Commons until 1851, until his father's death called him to the Upper House. During PEEL's short ministry, in 1834-'35, the Earl of Lincoln (as he was then called by courtesy) was one of the Lords of the Treasury. During the whole of PEEL's second administration, 1841-'46, he was First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. Subsequently, he was Colonial Secretary from 1852 to 1854, and War Fecretary from June, 1854, when the office was created, to February, 1855. When PALMERSTON became Premier, in June, 1859, he reappointed the Duke of Newcastle as Colonial Secretary, which he held until last spring. It was

PALMERSTON'S SUCCESSOR. The Duke of Newcastle was a highly educated, amiable, and popular gentleman. Never much of a partisan, nor, indeed, of politician, he was an excellent officialhard-working, honest, appreciative of merit, opposed to jobbery. His administrative faculties were great. Without being an orator, he spoke better than most English publicists of higher repute—not caring to say anything in Parliament for the mere sake of airing his vocabulary. In October, 1860, being then in charge of the Prince of public that witnessed it. No rioter was | Wales (then travelling as Baron Renfrew), killed, though many were hurt, for whom the Duke of Newcastle visited Philadelphia, where his easy, unaffected manners gave satisfaction to all who met him. The Duke is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the Earl of Lincoln,

thought, had he lived, that the Duke would

have had as fair a chance as any to become

now in his thirty-first year. British Non-Intervention. Lord PALMERSTON, it must be confessed, keeps his Cabinet well in hand. Not long ago little Lord Russell declared that the North was "fighting for conquest and the South for independence," and straightway Lord PALMERSTON gave him a rap on the knuckles, with a hint that if he did not control that unruly member, his tongue, he would receive unlimited leave of absence from the Foreign Office. The small the octogenarian Viscount, and has not committed himself since on the American

Earl took the hint thus given to him by question. So, too, Mr. GLADSTONE announced (after dinner) at Newcastle that JEFFERSON DAVIS had made "the South a great nation." PALMERSTON, aware of the impolicy and untruth of this statement, evidently put the gag upon GLADSTONE, as he had previously done upon Russell. Ever since, the great financier has given America a very wide berth. The other But for the death of one respectable citi- day, at a public dinner in Liverpool, his in order to control the vote of the army, are already zen we should probably have had less to native town, he had to say something, producing bad feeling, and promise increased diffwhich he did in a very light and general way-merely expressing his sympathy with

fact), urging their fellow-citizens to such | their own way. Whence is it he deduced scenes as these. Sometimes the worst class | the circumstance that non-intervention is the firm policy of England? Our Relations with Sweden. We learn that the Hon. JAMES H. CAMP-BELL, Minister Resident in Sweden and Norway, arrived in Stockholm on the 17th of September. He was most cordially received by the King, and invited to participate in the festivities consequent upon the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, among the most interesting of which was the excursion to and banquet at the ancient palace of Gupsholm. The royal party left Stockholm at noon, and returned by steamer through the Malar lake at midnight. In this connection we observe that Count Piper, Minister Resident of Sweden and Norway, has been re-

called, and Baron WETTERSTEDT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, sent to testify the esteem of these Scandinavian nations, and their confidence in the perpetuity of our institutions. Sweden and Norway were the first to recoginto effect on that day. This most signifi- | nize the establishment of our Republic, and again these ancient friends gracefully avail themselves of our period of national adversity to extend to us a distinguished mark of amity. This complimentary action, contrasting as it does with the course of other European Powers, will be appreciated by the American people. Congress will doubtless, at an early day, express its recognition of the courtesy and friendship of the Scandinavian people, by elevating the rank of the United States Minister at Stockholm to that of Envoy Extraordinary. This is due to ourselves, as well as to Sweden and Norway; ministers of

that grade being established at their court not only from Russia, Prussia, Austria, France, and England, but from Denmark, Bavaria, and Nassau. The representative of a country, (we had almost said a continent,) like ours should not be inferior in rank to the ministers of these petty

Powers. BUT ONE WEEK remains for the thorough organization of Pennsylvania. It must be a week of hard work. Every county must look to its own canvass, and call out every man who will give a Union vote. The names of soldiers should be registered; absent citizens should be urged to be at home on the 8th of November. Imposition must be guarded against, and nothing left undone that will help to swell the Union ma-

jority for Lincoln and Johnson. THE World charges, and says it can be proved (if it can, why isn't it?), that solviolence which resulted in the disturbs diers votes for McClellan are secretly ance on Saturday evening has been en- changed to Lincoln tickets, after they couraged by thousands of such articles as have been sent from the army in envelopes. But how about those seven dry-goods boxes, filled with forged votes, signed with the names of dead men, and men who never lived at all?

The Soldiers' Vote. A CARD FROM THE ARMY COMMISSIONERS-THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH DEFENDED -HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMISSIONERS HARRISBURG, Oct. 29.—The following statement

Whereas, Accusations having been made by both political parties that the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in his instructions to the commissioners appointed to receive the army vote, had endeavored to subserve partiesn interests, we, the undersigned commissioners, feeling it due to the public that the facts should be made known, hereby declare that the instructions given were in reply to questions the instructions given were in reply to question asked, and were, in substance, as follows: On the question of the right of the commissioners to interfere in the election so as to influence the voters, the Secretary said that we had no such

to see that the soldiers were anorded all facilities, to exercise their elective franchise, but that we should in no manner dictate their votes.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the above instructions and all the conditions of our official oath were strictly adhered to by the undersigned.
WM. COOPER TALLEY, WM. COOPER TALLE
J. B. WOOD,
J. R. MCCLINTOCK,
O. F. TAYLOR,
S. B. WILSON,
JOHN B. COMPTON,
F. S. WILSON,
JOHN A. DANKE,
JOHN H. CAIN,
JOHN MOCLEBRY,
JOHN MAJOR,
HENRY HINOKLEY.

A COMMISSION SENT TO WASHINGTON BY GOV SEYMOUR. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 29 .- Gov. Seymour has appointed a commission, consisting of Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. Wm. F. Allen, and Hon. William Kelly, forthwith to proceed to Washington to inquire into the causes of the arrest of Col. North, and other citizens of New York, and to take such action as may be necessary to secure a speedy trial and to vindicate the laws of the State, and at the same time to see that any attempt on the part of any one to prevent the soldiers from voting, or to defraud them of their votes, or to coerce their action in voting, or to detain or alter the votes already cast

by them, be exposed and punished.

J. T. MILLER, Inspector General of the State of New York. A TRIEGRAPH from Washington yesterday an-Department who are able to travel. They have soldiers had received their furloughs.

THE WAR.

COPPERHEAD TEACHINGS TO COPPERHEAD AUDI-ENCES-BASY LESSONS IN ARSON, MURDER, AND NEW YORK AGAINST THE UNION. "The importance of strengthening the militia of the State is being appreciated in the interior Our State

> A VICTORY IN EAST TENNESSEE. Part of Breckinridge's Army Bouted. UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACKS OF BEAUREGARD

HIS FORCES HARD PRESSED BY OUR ARMY. REPULSE OF A REBEL ATTACK ON BE-VERLY. WEST VIRGINIA.

Fifteen Killed and One Hundred and Fifteen Taken Prisoners.

FRAND ADVANCE OF THE WHOLE ARMY ON THURS-DAY-SHARP SKIRMISHING DURING THE MOVE-MENT-THE LEFT WING GAINS FIFTHEN MILES-DETAILS OF THE OPERATIONS. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN THE FIELD, Oct. 27-9 P. M .- Yesterday the preparations for a grand reconnoissance in force were completed by the withdrawal of the greater part of the Army of the Potomac from the trenches and massing it in the rear, ready for the move. The 1st division of the 2d Corps, with a part of the ith and 9th Corps, held the entire line, from the Appomattox on the right to some three miles west of the Weldon road on the left. All wagons, baggage, &c. were sent to the rear, at City Point. At two o'clock this morning, General Hancock, with the 2d and 3d divisions of his corps, moved along the Vaughan road, running southwest, and after crossing Hatcher's Run, found the rebels enrenched in newly-made works. He at once charged hem on the flank and drove the enemy out, and

to the Boynton road. From this they were driven by our skirmishers, with some loss, the 1st Division having about forty wounded in the affair. The 3d Division of the corps took the advance. and, crossing Hatcher's Run, connected with the 2d In the mean time Gen. Hancock advanced along

The 5th Corps had also formed and advanced through the woods two miles, but the left of the line failed to connect with the right of the 2d Corps. The enemy fell back as we advanced, until the line reached Hatcher's Run again, when the rebels were found behind strong entrenchments, and brisk firing

taking advantage of the break in the line between the 2d and 5th Corps, massed Anderson's division of Hill's corps and charged the right wing of the 2d which gave way and fell back a short distance : but eing reinforced, the latter charged and captured a Our loss in the affair is not known, but is not be lieved to be heavy.

In the charge made on the Second Corps, two guns were said to have been taken by the enemy, but Fighting continued at this part of the line till after dark, when a heavy rain storm set in, putting

The troops that occupied the country over which we passed to day were Boteler's and Young's divitions of South Carolina and Georgia troops, with part of Wilcox's brigade. The left wing gained about fifteen miles o country to day, and is now in a position to attack General Warren had a narrow escape. While iding along the line to-day a ball grazed his OCTOBER 28-71/2 A. M.—The number of prisoners

Late last evening some rebel cavalry-captured hree or four ambulances belonging to the 5th Corps, RESULTS OF THE LATE MOVEMENTS-OUR LINE EXTENDED THREE MILES ON THE LEFT-DIS-COVERY OF THE ENEMY'S EXACT POSITION-THE REBELS STRONGLY ENTRENCHED-SUCCESS-FUL CHARGE OF THE 2D AND 5TH CORPS-GENE-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct 9.-The late movements of this army have resulted in extending our lines as far as Hatcher's Run, on the Duncan road, a distance of about three niles beyond our former position on the left, and in the discovery of the exact position of the enemy's lines, and the works erected for their defence, as well as a more complete knowledge of the country between us and the South Side Railroad. It was not believed that the enemy had any very strong works in this direction, and that taking them by surprise they could be easily driven into their inner lines of Petersburg, but to the surprise of all, not only were the enemy found entrenched on both

sides of the Boynton plank road, but they had strong The 2d Corps, in their charge on the plank road. lrove the rebels from their works on the south side of the run and across the bridge, of which they held In the advance of the 5th Corps they moved on the south side of the run, and the road being vory crooked in this vicinity, by keeping close to it there was a gap between the left and the right of the 2d Corps. The enemy took advantage of this, and termined assault on the right of the 2d Division of the 2d Corps, evidently with the intention of capturing the entire force on the right. Their charge, for a very short time, was a success, but our men rallied, charged in turn, and, driving the rebels back, cut off the greater part of Ander-

soners thus taken here was about 400, including many officers. Meantime the 5th Corps had reached the enemy's works in their front and became hotly engaged. The loss here was not so heavy as in the

Gen. Grant and staff were present during the en-

W. D. McG. GENERAL SHERIDAN'S PERSONAL EXPRIONS. HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 29.-While the rebels leny the personal services of Gen. Phil Sheridar n their late defeat. It is due to him to say that he silled two horses by hard riding in his efforts to each the battle-field, the loud firing of which he irstheard at Winchester.

TACK ON THE UNION GARRISON AT BEYERLY BY A PART OF IMBODEN'S COMMAND—THE REBELS ROUTED AFTER A TWO-HOURS' FIGHT-FIFTERN KILLED AND ONE HUNDRED AND PIFTEEN TAKEN PRISONERS. WHEBLING, Oct. 80.-The following despatch was eceived at a late hour last night: CUMBERLAND, Oct. 29 .- To Gov. A. Boreman

Price, and endeavor to take the lower line of the Arkansas river, is not known. It is believed, however, that Steele is now strong enough to hold the light by Major Hill, of Imboden's command, with hree hundred and fifty rebels. After two hours' entire line of the river, and to assume the offensive. hard fighting the rebels were repulsed and routed. with a loss of one hundred and fifteen prisoners fifteen killed, and a large number wounded. Among the latter Major Hill, who is mortally wounded and prisoner in our hands. Our loss was seven killed and twenty-one wounded ncluding Lieutenant Peck killed and Major Howe wounded. The rebels retreated to the mountains.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. GEN. BRAGG IN COMMAND AT, WILMINGTON-REIN-FORCEMENTS PRESSING F. RWARD TO HOOD-EARLY'S EXPLANATION OF HIS DEFEAT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.-Files of Richmond papers have been received here up to the 25th inst They contain the following intelligence: Gen. Bragg has been assigned to command at Wilmington, N. O. The Charlottesville Chronicle,