THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA; TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.



TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. A Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

Who Broke the Peace on Saturday Night ?

The eloquent BURKE never uttered 'a nobler or truer sentiment than the following, spoken at a period of extreme national agitation : "We must pardon something to the spirit of liberty /" No well-disposed citizen, of course, does regard the scenes of violence which occurred in one of our chief thoroughfares, on Saturday night, with any other feelings than those of profoundest sorrow. The causes of such outbreaks, however, lie on the surface, and are patent to the view. In the procession of the opponents of the Government were carried a number of transparencies grossly caricaturing the CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE NATION-placing him in attitudes revolting to all ideas of decency and propricty-now in the embrace of negro women-now in the act of swallowing negro children-then on a scaffolding, resting on the shoulders of negroes-with other insulting and degrading representations! So long as such caricatures are confined to the shop-windows, as an article of merchandise. they are harmless, but when paraded. in a public manner, through the streets, amidst a dense and excited populace, it is not to be wondered that the passions of men become inflamed, and that they are greeted with volleys of mud and other more hurtful missiles. It is a noteworthy fact, too, that the "getters-up" of the dramatic display of Saturday night again wholly ignored our brave soldiers and sailors. No banners for the noble GRANT-none for the heroic SHERIDAN, and the victory he had just achieved in the Valley-none for the intrepid FARRAGUT and his brilliant naval triumph before Mobile! The entire spirit of the display-indeed, the very letter of it-was anti-American, offensive, disgusting, and inflicted poignant stabs on the tenderest sensibilities of thousands of citizens. And all this, be it remembered. by a party that makes the very welkin ring with unfounded accusations against the Government of an attempted suppression of the freedom of opinion ! The base charge, we see, is refuted in the very moment it is made.

friends.

We justify no resort to mob-violence, of course. On the contrary, we deprecate it as the very spirit of Pandemonium. But we would place the responsibility of Saturday night's outrages where it belongs. It rests with the sympathizers with the rebellion. It is simply part and parcel of that fell spirit which fired on Fort Sumpter, seized on the nation's mints, and forts, and custom houses, and dragged entire States, nolens volens, out of the Union.

Another Election Trick. Governor SEYMOUR recently appointed rebel prisoners in all the Northwestern "THE ONLY PLACE TO HEAR THE GOSPEL camps; he knew that a revolution against PREACHED, now-a-days," says a Mr. VAUX, the Government was organized ; he knew "is at a Democratic' meeting !" Let us test this piece of insanity by the Chicago that Governor Morton was to be assassi-Convention, where, it appears, so few of nated. All of this time he was editing the leading Democratic paper of Indiana, the Democratic delegates even knew the and denying that this conspiracy existed. Lord's Prayer, compared to the many who He was at once a traitor and the chairman declared themselves willing to "cutthe d-n of the Democratic State Committee. All throats of the Lincoln Administration !" this he has confessed, and the damning We give the opening scene, as recorded by fact will go into history to the eternal an eye-witness in Harper's Magazine : shame of the false leaders of his party. "On the conclusion of the benediction by Bishop Whitehouse, which constituted a part of the open Those who will not believe the mass of ing exercises, he commenced the recitation of the evidence of the existence of this horrible Lord's Prayer, in which the delegates attempted, by conspiracy are not to be convinced by request, to join in concert, and it is described by an eye-witness as the richest of all rich affairs. The anany proof. It was born in the Democratic

nouncement was hardly made by the reverend genparty, controlled by Democratic leaders, tlemen, and he had but articulated the open intended to advance them to power by the ing words of the prayer, when confusion conruin of the country, and every man who founded ran through the whole assembly. Had they been called on to join the chorus of 'Pass had a hand in it sustained MCCLELLAN for the Flowing Bowl,' or 'Bonnie Blue Flag,' or the Presidency. We do not think so 'Just Another Drink Before We Go,' they would meanly of the American people as to suphave been equal to the emergency, but the Lord's pose that the majority of those who will Prayer was 'too many' for them. However, for vote for him are disloyal; but we do say the sake of harmony (?) they started in. One delegate, whose early education evidently had not been that all who are disloyal have adopted him neglected, vociferated at the top of his voice. as their candidate. Loyal men who vote 'Now I lay me down to sleep;' a Western for McCLELLAN must do so in defiance of judge thought himself all right with, 'On Jordan's stormy banks I stand ;' a clerical the fact that the rebels have cheered him, brother, 'Our life hangs by a single thread;' that VALLANDIGHAM nominated him, and a delegate from the Wabash was troubled that traitors at home and abroad are his with, 'When shall I see Jesus ?' a 'peace' fellow from Illinois gave, with a good nasal twang, ' How tedious and tasteless the hour !' a New Yorker (Captain Rynders, probably) scemed anxious to Post Office Money Order System. know when he 'Could read his title clear to man-

The comity of nations happily permits sions in the skies,' and a short-haired Bowery boy one country to appropriate to itself the was anxious to 'Let her rip,' because, he claimed, nventions and improvements which the She's all oak ;' a tavern-keeper cleverly piped, My spirits will never wane ;' a country squire, ngenuity of another may have made. the first time from home, proclaimed, 'Know all The American FULTON first made Steam men by these presents;' and a Keystone boy sapped Navigation a practical action instead of a the climax with 'Down with the traitors, up with fanciful theory, and the English STEPHENthe flag.' " son did the same by Railwayism ; so with A MONTREAL paper, which openly ad-MonsE, who set the Electric Telegraph to vocates Southern independence, has come work; so with our sewing machines. to the help of Northern Copperheads, and Each country freely borrows from the interprets General Dix's order to prevent other. Even now, England is about Canadian refugees from voting on the 8th fashioning her railway cars after the as proof of the intention of the Govern-American model, has adopted our system ment to carry the election by force. Of

of street nomenclature, (calling a line of course a rebel-loving journal must echo streets by one name, instead of considering Copperhead cries, but the sound is not every block as a separate street,) and has pleasant to the ears of intelligent Americommenced numbering the houses with cans. It is a fact that thousands of deodd numbers on one side, and even on the serters, aliens, and Southerners are now in other, instead of having Number 1 on the Canada, and intended to cross the lines right facing Number 500 on the left. and vote for MCCLELLAN. There could 'Give and take" is a model motto for be no free election if these attempts were society in these and similar cases. not resisted. What is called the Penny Postage Sys-OF THE 23,120 Pennsylvania soldiers em, which went into operation in England

very face of death.

earnest patriotism."

"THE army's 'long roll' is the melancholy roll

whose votes are thus far registered at Harcarly in 1840, was adopted in the United risburg, 17,888 voted for Union candidates. States in March, 1845, and went into prac-This majority of 12,656 is not complete tice in the following July. It would be simply waste of words to declare how sa--thousands of votes are not yet recordedbut it is enough to place the Keystone State tisfactory the change has been. We are on the eve of another great Postal benefit :-gloriously in the front rank of States that this very day, the Money Order System stand by the Government. The soldiers of will go into effect. Like the Penny Postthe Union are on the side of liberty, and age, it comes to us from England, and prothere are no better Democrats than the men who hold up the flag of the country in the

mises to be a decided benefit to the public. Let us briefly indicate what this system will effect. Let us suppose that Mr. John Smith, residing in St. Paul, Minnesota, should desire to remit the sum of nine dollars and twenty-five cents to his wife then in Reading, Pa.; he must ask the Postmaster of St. Louis to give him a printed form of application, to be filled up with the fact that John Smith, at St. Louis, men were killed or wounded on our side,

desires to send such an amount to Mary during the war, and it follows that at least Smith, at Reading, (in each case the 150,000 were sacrificed while McCLELLAN Christian names of both persons must was the head of the army. turday. The same despatch mentions that Captain be inserted,) and, on paying in the Outter, with twenty-five men, the same day atsum of \$9.35, he will receive a draft on FREE SPEECH is not respected by the tacked and drove across the river sixty of Colonel the post office of Reading for \$9.25, party which talks the most about it. Why Malone's rebel cavalry, killing two and wounding eight. the balance of ten cents being the price was Mr. THOMAS M. COLEMAN, of the EIt is rumored that three hundred rebels are threaor commission which the United States Ledger, struck on the head last night by that of other of his agents, was ordered by Post Office Department charges for sendtening an attack on Pine Bluff, on the Tennessee a Copperhead ruffian, and dangerously river. The Democrat learns that on Gen. Meredith's reing any amount under twenty dollars. wounded, if not because of his independent turn to Paducah, on Wednesday, he received de The money paid into the St. Louis post advocacy of Union candidates and princispatches from Gen. Sherman and from Columbus office must be in coin, United States Treaples ? We demand of Democratic papers stating that Forrest intended to attack Paducah, sury notes, or the notes of the National that they at once use their influence to put a stop to these outrages. Riot has been the same currency. Odd cents will not be preached too long. received, we believe, in the small postal WE ARE GLAD to know that the work of currency, which, in the present scarcity of organization is going on well through the metallic cents, is likely to be found inconfield. State. In every county immense Union venient. The order to Mary Smith, Readmeetings have been held, and the canvass ing, will not contain the name of the sender, is being thoroughly made. On every but, on the day it is issued, what is called county and township committee .we .urge a "Letter of Advice" will be despatched the importance of bringing out the full from the post office in St. Louis to that of Union vote. Let not one be lost. Mifflin Reading, which will state the name of the carried the Union ticket by a majority of person who remits and the person who is one on the home vote. to receive the money. John Smith sends the Money Order to Reading, and Mary "ONE of General Grant's staff officers, going home unexpectedly, and obtaining the envelope he had previously sent, opened it and found his McClellan where, after she states who sent it to her, ballot had been taken out and an Abolition ballot which must correspond with the name in put in its place." the Letter of Advice from St. Louis, The World, throughout the campaign. and the Order is ascertained to be has been making assertions of this kind, authentic and correct in form, date, We remember no case in which it condesignature, &c., the full amount of \$9.25 is scended to prove them. We should like to handed to the said Mrs. Mary Smith, and know the name of this staff officer. Will her part of the transaction is ended. What the World print it? subsequently is done with, or on account OBITUARY .- The eminent Irish Catholic divine. of the money order thus paid, is matter of Rev. Dr. Daniel W. Cahill, died at the Carney Hos. post office detail, which can have no intepital, in Boston, on Thursday last, at the age of rest for the public. If a money order be seventy one years. Dr. Cahill was distinguished for his earnest and able advocacy of the Irish cause, lost or destroyed before payment, a dupliand his death will be deeply regretted by a large cate may be issued, on complying with mass of the Irish people. Six years ago his letters certain conditions; if it be not paid within on the cause of liberty in Ireland had the utmost popularity among his countrymen, both in Ireland three months, it becomes invalid, but reand America, and for awhile this intellectual and covers vitality on payment of a second eloquent priest was looked upon as a fit successor to fee; or, if the person who remits desires to O'Connell, Dr. Cahill truly loved his country, and draw out the money before sending off the its people, and; to the best of his ability, used his great acquirements to instruct them. Besides being order, he can do it; also, if the recipient an able preacher, Dr. Cahill was a highly-learned of the order cannot personally attend at theologian, and a professor of extended scienthe post office to endorse it, he may deletific knowledge. About four years ago he came gate another person to do so for him. to this country, and was cordially received by the masses of his countrymen. His lectures on Ireland, There are several minor regulations with and an astronomy and theology, and his eloquent which a little experience in the working extemporaneous sermons were always valuable, and of the system will soon make the public attracted crowds of hearers. His particular misfamiliar. sion to America was to open a way for the large emigration from Ireland, in consequence of the The rates of commission payable on obwell-known landlord tyranny, as instanced in the taining money-orders are : 'Plunkett Evictions," the casting out of tenantry, o clear the land for the accommodation of "sheep and herds." Dr. Cahill possessed a commanding intellect and an impressive appearance. Hundred The rates in England are six cents for who knew him personally will think of him as the sums under \$8, and twelve cents for sums man and priest of large and kindly heart and of wise counsels, while his countrymen generally will under \$25. There is no compensation, hold his memory in grateful reverence. however, to postmasters in England for A BEAUTIFUL WORK OF PENMANSHIP .- A draft transacting the money-order business; it f the resolutions of Councils on the death of the goes into their general work, whereas, lamented Gen. Henry Bohlen has been executed by with us, except where the postmaster's chased. Prof. George J. Becker, of Girard College, and is annual salary exceeds \$4,000, he is to be now on exhibition at the store of its framer, in Sixth street, above Arch. As a specimen of the fine art allowed one-third of the fees received for of penmanship this work has been hardly equalled. well known to Philadelphians as among the very orders paid. This allowance cannot be rebest professors in the country. What is rare in pergarded as niggardly; indeed, its fault is on formances of this kind, Mr. Becker's writing is full of variety, and is equally chaste, spirited, the other side elassic-the hand of the artist showing an admirable An important question is, will the Moneybalance of care and freedom. We recommend this composition to the inspection of engravers. Prof. Order system pay ? We believe that it will, Bccker's work has been expensively framed, and is about to be sent to Europe, where it will doubtless excite as much admiration as here. BY REFERENCE to advertisement of West Jersey Railroad, it will be seen that two daily lines run to and from Cape May, viz .: at 9 A. M., due at 2.45 P. M.; and at 3 P. M., due at 7.45 P. M. Returnng from Cape May at 6 A. M. and 11.45 A. M. WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1864 ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED MEN AND PRISONERS. About seven hundred soldiers, wounded in the

THE WAR. GEN. GRANT'S RECENT MOVEMENT

> Unsuccessful Attempts of the Rebels to Charge on our Troops.

THEIR CAVALRY BEPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

328 Prisoners and Four Battle-Flags Captured.

GALLANT CHARGE OF THE NEW JERSEY BRIGADE. THE REBEL OFFICIALS PREPARING

TO ARM THE NEGROES.

Three Hundred Thousand Slaves to be used in the Spring Campaign.

THE FEVER AT NEWBERN ABATING

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

REPULSE OF THE ENEMY'S CAVALRY IN SEVERAL ATTACKS-OUR LOSSES IN THE LATE MOVEMENT ABOUT 1,500-828 PRISONERS CAPTURED BY US-BRILLIANT CHARGE BY THE NEW JERSEY BRI GADE.

ance of the Associated Press 1 Correspon HEADQUARTERS ABMY OF THE POTOMAO, Oct. 30. A. M.-Since the army returned to its old quar ters on Friday nothing of importance has transspired. The enemy's cavalry followed our troops closely as they returned, but were prevented from doing any damage of importance.

The only captures they made at this time wor some eight or ten ambulances, which had taken a wrong road, but even these they could not get away. The horses were cut loose and run off, and our men burned the wagons.

The rebel cavalry made repeated attempts to charge, but were each time repulsed with loss. During the day the entire army reached the positions occupied by it previous to the move, when the enemy returned to their former position.

Our losses will reach about 1,500 as near as can be ascertained at present. The 2d Oorps, which did the most fighting, lost 10 officers killed, 31 wounded, 77 men killed, 480 wounded, and 400 missing. The 5th Corps lost about 180 altogether, and the 9th Corps upwards of 150, mostly in the colored division. The casualties in the cavalry divisions are not known precisely, but many of those classed as missing will undoubtedly return to camp, as the number of stragglers was large.

The loss of the enemy was severe, and some say greater than our own, in killed and wounded. We have eight hundred and twenty-eight prisoners and four battle flags, most of which were taken by the

2d Corps. The highest praise is given by all to the officers and mon of the 2d and 3d divisions for their behavior during the day.

Generals Eagen and Mott, who commanded them. and General Smith and Colonel McAllister, commanding brigades, are particularly praised for the manner in which they handled their men.

The charge made by the New Jersey brigade, under Colonel McAllister, on the enemy who had got in the rear of our forces, was one of the finest ever witnessed, and resulted in saving the entire position.

All is quiet, with the exception of picket firing, which is quite lively at night.

W. D. MCGREGOR, THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

on the Tennessee river, on Sa.

that contains the names of the 300,000 brave and OPERATIONS OF FORREST-A UNION STRAMBOAT fiery-hearted men sacrificed by the Administra-SUNK ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER-PINE BLUFF, tion's incompetency, its blunders, and its lack of PADUCAH, AND COLUMBUS THREATENED BY THE REBELS-PREPARATIONS TO REPEL THEM, This is, of course, from a McClellan pa-

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31 .- The Journal says a deper, which finds it convenient to forget his spatch received at the headquarters at Nashville two years of command. Admit that 800,000 from Clarksville, Tenn., states that Lieutenant Colonel Booth, at Fort Donelson, reports that a part of Forrest's command, with three guns, sank a steamer and barge loaded with army clothing

THE PRESIDENCY.

HALL OF THE REPUBLICAN IN-VINCIBLES. The War of Civilization

The War of Civilization. ADDRESS DELIVERED BY FREDERIOR HASSAUREK, AT FHILADELTHIA, OCTOBER 31, 1864. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The argument is closed; the case has gone to the jury, and the jury have agreed on their vordiot. It is a sealed verdict, which will be opened on the 8th of November. All the speeches that might be made between now and the election could not change it, and I could add nothing to the many able arguments to which you have listened in this very hall. But perhaps I shall be able to present to you the question which you are called upon to decide, from a point of view somewhat different from the line of argument generally fol-lowed by political speakers; and if I contribute thereby to strengthen you in the conviction that you are now about to make the crowning effort in the greatest and most important struggle known in the annals of history, my object will be accomplished. It has often been soid that this is a war between two different forms of social organization, one of which, represents a superior, the other an infortor degree of civilization. Which, then, is it our duty to uphold? to uphold?

SOUTHERN CLAIMS TO SUPERIORITY. SOUTHERN CLAIMS TO SUPERIORITY. Southerners have always boasted of a superiority. Over the drudging and laboring North. They have always boasted of their refinement and education, of their superiority. In statesmanship and military art, of their eloquence and taste. But let us look at the facts. Whatever justly constituted the pride of our country in science, in literature, the fine arts, manufactures, inventions, and all that tends to improve the condition and to contribute to the happineess of the neonie, has origined to the North

human race.

MILITARY SUPERIORITY.

to improve the condition and to contribute to the happiness of the people, has originated in the North. All our great inventors, naturalists, law-writers, historians, poets, travelers, artists, and philoso-phers, were, with but few exceptions, born and edu-cated in the North. It is only the demons of de-struction that have come from the South. THE FLOWERS OF NORTHERD THE FLOWERS OF NORTHERN CIVILIZATION. I do not brlieve in that system of political war-fare which makes assertions without sustaining them by proof. I should consider it wrong to make an allegation the truth of which I could not at once

an allegation the truth of which I could not at once establish by facts. And when I say that it is the North to the genius of which our country owes the rapid and astonishing development and progress of its civilization, I do so prepared with the evidence, the truth of the source o which, for a few moments, I invite your at-

admiring compliment has been paid by the critics of England to the law writers of America. But to what part of America do these writers belong? Among the brightest stars of international law sbines the name of Wheaton, a native of Rhode Island. The immortal Story, the two Parsons, and Greenleaf, were bornin Massachusetts. Chancellor Kent; the American Blackstone, belongs to New York; the home of Sedgwick and the Duers. Our great authority on criminal law, Francis Wharton, is part of the pride of Pennsylvania, tho State that among hernaturalized children boasts of the name of Bouvier, a native of France. But, where, let me ask you, are the great law writers of the South? There is, indeed, one name which, although not that of a writer on law, must be mentioned with great respect and admiration. It is the name of John Marchall, of Virginia. But he belonged to an earlier and vastly different period. He belonged to what then was the first State of the Union, to the Virginia of Washington, Jefferson, and Patrick Henry, to the Virginia over which the curse of slavery not yet ruled supreme. The names of the great me with whom his was associated, must not be descorated, by confounding them with the South of the present day. They belonged to a time when that cvill spirit which we now personly by the term 'that of la pride to a time when slavery was considered to be in the course of speedy extinction; when, indeed, it was fast being driven from State after State. Nobody could have imagined then that an institution which, to all appearances, was promptly dying 'away, would yet assume the most gigantic and unforeseen dimensions, and even pre-tend torule the land. The reaction had not yet taken place. Cotton was not yet king. Southern society CAUSES OF THE DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF THE

But I am pointed to the desperate resistance of

sible amount of good to the greatest possible num-ber. The one produces a jealous and narrow-minded aristooracy; the other the free and fruitful develop-ment of an intellectual democracy. The one, from the very nature and oharacter of its institutions, enabling the father to sell his own children, tearing them from the bosom of the despairing mother, tends to blunt these feelings of kindnees and charity which ennoble the human heart; it promotes a spirit of cuelty and immorality which leads to vio-lence, duelling, mobs, private revenge, and lawless-ners; the other, resting on the broad basis of mental and moral education, and carried onward by a genius of enterprise and invention ever adding to the comforts and happiness of mankind, tends to produce a spirit of law and order, always willing to abide by judicial and majority decisions; it restricts the demon of private revenge, and promotes a reve-red ce for public justice; its sensibilities are never blunted to the struggies of the poor and the unfortu-det of the struggies of the poor and the unfortuwriting is on the wall. The nation is awake It is aroused to a consciousness of the magnitude of the evil which forbearance and compromise have never failed to aggravate. Let us view the question in its true light. which for bearance and comploation is its true light aggravate. Let us view the question is its true light that is cool? Shall all that is shameful trumph over all that is good? Shall all that is shameful to umph over all that is shorions? Shall barbarism rejoice over the defeat of civilization? Shall the spirit of the middle ages trumph over the genius of the nineteenth centur. The noble resolution of the American people, which, in remained true to its cause for more than three years on trial, never faltering in its unalterab e and sacred de-termination, that noble resolution, I say, has answered the question.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCEEN. I am not a believer in long platforms. They are framed for temporary effect, and soon forgotten. I am not in favor of the perpetuity of political parties: Every new question will lead to a new formation of parties, and many new party formations may take place within the next few years. But there is generally one leading question on which each Presidential election targs. In 1860 it was whether slavery was to rule the Union. Now it is whether slavery shall be allowed to destroy the Union. The question is, whether that Union. which was conceived in the spirit of liberty, born in the spirit of fortifude and perseverance, educated in the spirit of toleration snd equal justice, and guided by the spirit of modern civilization, shall be destroyed by the dark and evil spirit of slavery? This question it does not take a long platform to decide. That platform has been written by Abraham Lincoln. It was upopular at first, but future historians will look upon it as the turning point of the contest, and the salvation of the armotipation. It was dictated in an hour of trial, by a spirit of furtitde worthy of the memory of our Revolu-tionary fathers. It descreves to be written "in letters of cold on tables of marbole" 'I lis the a cold and undaunted coul. It is the great proclamation : 'To all whom it may concern." Mr. Lincoln Knew that this proclamation might enblunted to the struggles of the poor and the unfortu-nate, and its public and private benevolence flows like an irrigating stream over a healthy land. Sternness and heartlessness characterize the one, mercy and charity the other; arrogance and domi-neering overbearance the one, kindness and gentle mannors the other; boastful pretensions and intolemannors the other; boastful pretensions and intole-rance the one, a controlling sense of fairness and justice the other; stagmation and decay the one, progress and prosperity the other. The one, in or-der to provide for its own safety in the midst of a subjected and outraged race of bondmen, who every day and every hour may rise against their masters, must cultivate a military spirit. devote its chief at-tention to the arts of war, and live haunted by sus-picion and fear; the other, thriving and prospering in the full consciousness of absolute security, culti-vates the blissful arts of peace, and adds, from year to year, and in a geometrical proportion, to the wealth, the comforts, and the happiness of the human race.

tionary fathers. It deserves to be written "in letters of rold on tables of marble " It is the act of a noble and undanned eoul. It is the great proclamation: "To all whom it may concern." Mr. Lincoln knew that this proclamation might en-dargor his re-election, and he also knew that the draft before the election would have the same tendescy. Yet, when politicians pleaded in favor of a postporement of the draft, he told hem. "Gen. Grant wants those men, and he must have them; let the consequences take care of themselves." He put his trust in the American peo-ple, and after the Sth of November it will be dear to the world that the American recople reciprocate his trust. It he usedess to argue now why theneoole will not con-sent to a disruption of the Union. The word has gone forth to the world that the Union shall be preserved, and the people will redeem its solemn piedge. But it is equally clear that there can be no lasting peace, and no promanent integrity of the Union as long as the clement of disruption remains. We deferred to alavery as long as slavery would defer to the Union. But when slavery, mappeased by compromise and anbmission, insisted on the destruction of the Union; when it rejected all our advances and refused all terms; when not even "fa blank cheet of paper to write their own conditions on ?? would bring back the hangily barons of the South. We became absolved at once from all obligations to uphold or tolerate an insitution the destruction of which is demaneed, not only by our own sacrod duly of self-preservation, bot by the unanimous and deliberate op nion of the entire envilsed world. Ball the descendants of the man of '76 be discouraged by the long duration of this war? Wasit not a war of reven years which the thirteen little colonies of Ameri-fer wayed against the greens to a great galaxy of yet un-horn empire kitetes, are we to be shamed by our dead foreithers in their honored gravees? And we, in the age of steam and debeurded resources at our disported more of the world, acd with a w It has, indeed, been said in Europe, during the first years of this war, that the South, although in-ferior in the arts of poace and civilization, has proved herself superior in military spirit, tactics, and discipline, and that if she should succumb it would be to superior numbers and not to superior skill. Let us examine this assertion. The more physical man, who has led a life of uselessness in a society where it has always been more or less neces-Society where it has always been more or less neces-sary for his own safety to be a good pistol or rifle shet, and to know how to handle bowie knives and revolvers, may in the beginning of a war, I admit, be possessed of qualities which are considered valua-ble in a soldier. The intellectual man, on the other hand, who has led a life of usefulness in a society where there more the constitute for million relations

bield a Solder. The intellectual man, on the other hand, who has led a life of usefulness in a society where there was no necessity for military skill and prowess, the cultivation of which would have un-duly trespassed upon the time he required for other and more productive pursuits, may in the beginning of the war be inexperienced in practices which in military life are paramount. In this respect Rome was more of a military nation than Carthage, the Spain of the sitteenth century more than England and Holland, the France of the seventeenth century more than the Low Countries. But the armies of Carthage, under Hannibal, were the dread of Rome. Military Spain has gone down and decayed, while the trading nation of England has become one of the first Powers of Europe. The commercial people of Holland not only broke the victorious arms of the speare of Louis XIV. There is this in the superiority of civilization, that in the end it leads to superiority in everything, whether in peace or in war. And, sir, the American North, which, without having cultivated military arts in times of peace, rose when it became necessary like one man, not from motives of sordid interest

the human race? To our soldiers in the field-to our dead heroes-to the black Unionists of the South-to ourseves and our child-ren, we owe the redemption of the nation's solemn pledge. The national honor is at stake, and the national faith must be kept.

OUR DUTY TO THE SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

like one man, not from motives of sordid interest and sectional hatred, but to vindicate the great-principle of constitutional liberty, has proved itself a nation of heroes, however badly at first its armies may have been led by incompetent, lukewarm, or treacherous generals. The intelligent American freeman abhors the butcheries of war; he deplores its sad necessity in prefors the blessings of peace-ful development and progress to all the glo-ries of battle; but when his country's salety, honor, and existence are at stake, he is ever ready to sa-crifice his life, his sons, and his fortune on his coun-try's altar. Armed with the superiority of modern OUR DUTY TO THE SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD. OUR DUTY TO THE SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD. I have said that we owe it to our soldiers in the field. Let me ask you whether it is his paltry pay for which the 'oldier braves the perile of battle, ready to sacrifice his life on his country's altar? Is it his poor pension that could indemnify him for the loss of an armor a leg and a crippled existence? It is anoher ambitton which His reward is the applause and admiration of his fel-low-mea. It is the conviction that, when he returns to his home, he will be honored and beloved, and that when the snow of many winlers will have meited over-his heed and a new generation has spring up around him, the eye of admiration and respect will still be on-try and to restore the Expublic in the trying days of the great war. Will you rob him of this, his croudest and hat their sinflerings were in vain? No, my friends, there was a time when the son will be achamed to hear that his a member of the Hartford Convention. There will be a time when the son will be achamed to hear that bis failer void of George B. McClellan. If cotrage, perseverance, and self-reliance are no longer to fore a fine void a difference that his spring that bay and the American. Republic in the graves of the Republics of Orthoge, he will be a line when the son will be achamed to hear that bis failer void of George B. McClellan. If cotrage, perseverance, and self-reliance are no longer to form that is of our national character, then let ms bury the American Republic in the graves of the Republics of Greege and Rome, and let us confess fo our adver-saries in Europe that they were right in asserting that republican self government is an impossibility and a failure. OUR DUTY TO OUR DEAD HEROES. and existence are at stake, he is ever ready to sa-crifice his life, his sons, and his fortune on his conn-try's altar. Armed with the superiority of modern science, and applying his keen and practiced inge-nuity, schooled in the inventions of peace, to the contrivances of war; animated by the conviction which alone a great principle and a noble cause can give, he bears unfalteringly the mortification of temporary defeat; he heeds no sacrifice of life and treasure; he shrinks not from years of suffering and gloom; and at isst strikes down the foe in spite of all his tactics and generalship. He must conquer because, he knows that, in the end, right will tri-umph over wrong; justice over injustice; freedom over oppression; civilization over barbarism. And thus not even in the art of art of war do I admit the superiority of the South, which in everything else has proved itself infinitely inferior to the civiliza-tion of the North. From the causes I have ex-plained the South may, in the beginning, have had the advantage of drill, preparation, and military practice; but; on the other hand, it can never take very long to make solders out of a nation of intelli-gent freemen. And it would be a perversion of all phyrical, mental, and moral laws if such a nation were not to trimph over an enemy to whom it is, in every branch of civilization, incomparably superior. CAUSES OF THE DESPERATE RESISTANCE OF THE

OUR DUTY TO OUR DEAD HEROES.

OUR DUTY TO OUR DEAD HEROES. I said that we owe a debt to the dead heroes of this war. The mother sits weeping at the windows of her cotage pear the village green, and waits for the stage-coach to bring letters from her son who volunteered in the cause of his country. Thou will see him no more, poor mother, he sleeps the sleep that knows no waking on the battle field of Cedar Creek. Is that sarrifice to be in vain? Is that mother to be told that this is a wrong aid wicked war? The axious wife cons, three times a cay, it e list of letters at the post office for news from her humband! Stretch not thine eyes, poor woman, his bones are bleaching on the banks of the ityer James. Is that sacrifice to be in vain? Is the widew to mourn for allows which produced, no good? will be careful to take my notes of Port Jervis with me. so that I may be able to give your readers a sketches at another time, which would now be in

nessible.

tention.

name which must be added to the list of our his-torians a name which always touches a chord of sympathy and love in our hearts—the name of Washington Irving, the literary pride of the State of New York. Where, let me ask you now, is the great historian whom the South has contributed to the national galaxy t the national galaxy?

HISTORY. HISTORY. Let us begin with History. All Europe and Spanish-America have paid a tribute of admiration to the genius of Prescott, a native of Massachu-setts. Among the names which swell the pride of our country are those of Bancrott and Motley, both natives of Massachusetts. Hildreth is a native of the same State; Jared Sparks was born in Con-necticut, and Abbott in Maine. But there is another the same the edded to the list of our his LAW

In the science of the Law our country has ac-quired great and well-deserved fame; and many an admiring compliment has been paid by the critics of England to the law writers of America. But to

gigantic and unforeseen dimensions, and even pre-tend to rule the land. The reaction had not yet taken place. Cotton was not yet king. Southern society had not yet been organized on the basis of property in-men. The spirit of liberty was yet allve. Then it was that Virginia could produce and nuritne groat men. But when that spirit died away, when slave-ry, instead of being abolished, was made the corner-stone of Southern institutions; when abolition be-came impossible, and new Torritories were added to the don inions of slavery, the doom of the South was sealed. She left the path of progress and civiliza-tion, and sank into stagnation and decay. Her glovy was gone-her prospects were blasted -her in-

the South, keyt up for more than three years against superior numbers, against an effective blockade, against famine and misery. There are, however, reasons for this obstinacy which have escaped the attention of superficial observers. Southerners fight for the preservation of an institution which have a super the preservation of an institution which

OF BARBARISM

le, and afterwards disavowed by the leaders, the

olea of extenuating circumstances might have been

was made to the great general was received with hunders of applause from every part of the house STATE OF NEW YORK.

Correspondence of The Press. 1 PORT-JERVIS, ORANGE CO., N. Y.

them. [Laughter.]. If we had a m were overthrown, I believe that the i out independence would come that

were overthrown, I believe that the holar out independence would come together ring out liberty a second time. If We are near enough a monarchy new have Maximillian in Mexico; possibly at is over he will find that he is a little [Applauce.] Our nation will come out of ple with every spot removed from her Our statesmen saw the clouds in the ho observed the lightings flash, and graduall came, until at last it burst upon us with God in His mercy had prepared means the endure the trouble. The speaker proceeds the coast survey, by which we ascerta

the coast survey, by which we as

har and coral reef on our Atlantic and

bar and coral reef on our Atlantic and der, the depth of water of the value emptying into the great Atlantic, so that war did come we know every spot, and for the emergency, and have already na waters of the South. The speaker now luded to the network of railroads, the telegraph, the improvement in sewing and articles of agriculture, and thus

and forcible the great use of all these

and forcible the great use of all these in and improvements to assist us in the war Union. In regard to the currency and b the United States Government, the introduced the fact that they were al upon gold, and in this connection gave a description of his own experience in regions of the country, concluding this of his address with the consoling idea the was enough gold in the mines to pay war debt, and yet there would be a fortune every man, woman, child and soldier in the duced the introduction of the monitor invo Wr. Ericeson; its triumph over the work the second

duced the introduction of the monitor invest Mr. Ericsson; its triumph over the Mer, which event caused the thrones of Englan France to tremble, and to ward off intervent those countries. He spoke of the people South as brave Americans, bone of our bong fieshof our flesh, and he rather honored In a few years this war will be over, and th people of the North and South will stand the to shoulder and defy the nations of the i

people of the North and South will stand show to shoulder and defy the nations of the wi In regard to slavery, he thought that there we be none of it left, if the war continued much lon In fact, it is an institution very much damage present; it seems to have the consumption all in its last stages. The bright sun of liberty arise to morrow (this) morning over March [Tremendous applause and three cheers for M land.] As a nation, we have lived much in a ; short time, more than some nations have this affair. Ten years from this the little col-children will be full grown. They can say fathers fought for liberty, and then they ma forth to the land of their origin, and redeem it so many missionaries. The land of heathen do nees by this means will be lighted up under blissful rays of Christianity, in all its glory. well known that the colored people of the Sc knew where the North star was, but now they low and fight for other stars, and who shall say

knew where the North star was, but now they low and fight for other stars, and who shall say ti do not deserve their freedom ? The reverend gen-man paid a glowing tribute to the many generais admirals in our army and nevy, which rema-"brought down the house." He alluded to Ge-ral Grant in the following style: "I had of prayed to God that we had a Jackson; [applaus a man of Iron will, courage, and patriotism. A I think I can say that my prayer has been answer for God certainly has Grauted that prayer. for

for God certainly has Granted that prayer :

have a Grant at Petersburg who has the rebelling by the throat, and there he means to keep it un he chokes the monster to death." The allusion th

October 28, 1864.

Probably all your readers have not visited this an er of the world, although undoubtedly it would have been worth their while, especially if they have any taste for the beauties of nature, in her wild and re mantic state. Those who have taken a run in thi direction, had not, perhaps, as favorable opportun ties of observing the peculiarities of the scenery a your present correspondent. Having heard much o the abundance of game found in the woodlands an mountains in the neighborhood of Port Jervis, was induced to come down here from New York some nine or ten days since. I have ridden about n every direction, and if I have not killed many deer, partridges, grouse, woodcock, or rabbits, the pleasure I have enjoyed, both in my rambles and loiterings, have fully equalled my most sanguine expectations. This you would readily unders if I could only give an outline of half what I hav seen and heard, but my chat must end as soon as I hear the railroad whistle, which, I am told, will h in half an hour. Then I go back to New York, but

How delightfully this village is situated ! I can

no longer wonder that so many resort to it in the

summer from Philadelphia, as well as New York

especially as it is so easy of access from both cities.

The, beautiful Delaware begins to assume majestic

proportions as it approaches Port Jervis, where is

s joined by the Neversink, which, although it can

hardly be said to attain the dignity of an American

river, presents attractions along its meandering

banks that would more than repay the trouble of a

visit by themselves. The situation of the village,

Ilmost surrounded as it is by the "everlasting

mountains," would remind the European traveller.

especially at sunset, of that part of the valley of

the Rhone where the river enters the Lake of Ge

neva. The Blue Mountains do not, indeed, possess

Alpine grandeur at this point, although there is an

air of sublimity in their frowning aspect, softened

as the frown is by the perpetual verdure of their

There is, however, another difference between the

two valleys. While there is scarcely a sound to be

neard in that of the Rhone but the voice of the hus-

bandman or the shepherd, here the shrill whistle of

the locomotive is constantly reminding us of Ameri-

can industry and enterprise. What a number of tra-

rellers pass over the Erie road day and night! Those

who have never seen for themselves would hardly

believe it : I have often counted thirty cars filled with

passengers in the "lightning train." The enormous

amount of freight brought over the road would seem

still more incredible. The wonder is that so few

in the stable, perfectly safe and sound, and the

The political excitement of the three States

which meet at this point-namely, New York,

Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, is well represented

at Port Jervis; but the large majority of its four or

five thousand inhabitants are decidedly in favor of

Mr. Lincoln, although nearly all the pretty girls

are McClellanites. As I am not a politician, and

have not time just now to form hypotheses, I must

leave your readers to discover the cause of this pre-

The people of Port Jervis have one institution of

which they are justly proud. I mean the Deer Park

Female Institute. I heard so much about this

eminary that I have been induced to visit it during

my stay here. It would require a column in your

paper did I attempt to give my impressions of its

various excellent features. - More than once it oc-

curred to me, while passing from one recitation

rence for themselves.

eautiful hemlock groves.

State agents to receive the votes of New York soldiers. One of these has confessed himself guilty of forging votes for McCLELLAN, and another has been convicted of the same crime. Their arrest, and the United States Government, and the order was just, necessary, and legal. - But Gov. SEYMOUR, who did nothing to suppress the riot in New York, who did nothing to assist the execution of the draft, who does banks, and the moncy paid out will be in all in his power to thwart the National Government, has, of course, attempted to prove a new case of tyranny and interference with the freedom of elections. He has sent three commissioners to Washington, to inquire into the matter and manner of these arrests, and also, in his own language, "To take such action in the premises as will vindicate the laws of the State and the rights and liberties of its citizens, to the end that justice may be done, and that all attempts to prevent soldiers from this State, in the service of the United States, from voting, or to defraud them or to Smith will take it to the post office there, coerce their action in voting, or to detain or alter the votes already cast by them in pursuance of the laws of this State, may be exposed and punished."

Governor SEYMOUR has not the slightest evidence that any attempt has been made to prevent New York soldiers from voting, except the attempt made by his own agents, who refused to take any votes that were not for McClellan. He knows, too, that the arrest of these forgers was made by the Government to protect the soldiers. Yet in this underhand and disingenuous way, without proof, he accuses the Government of the United States of the very crime it has discovered and punished. Governor SEYMOUR would never have found out that atrocious forgery; he had confidence in the forgers, or he would not have appointed them his agents. His party has been struck a terrible blow by the exposure of this infamous crime, and no false cry of "forger ! forger !" can divert public attention from the real criminals. His commissioners are directed to report with "all convenient speed." No doubt they will tell a terrible tale about the 7th of .November-all electioneering dodges are published just in time to have an effect on the ignorant, and just too late to be contradicted.

Maryland Unbound.

And how have the ensuits of our Union carried on their maritime warfare ? Have they carried it on according to the rules of modern international law and civilized warfare ? Have they respected the rights of third parties, and submitted their prizes to the adjudication of courts of justice, by which alone the validity of a capture may be deter-mined and restitution decred to wronged and inno-cent parties ? Will you tell me the difference be-tween robbing and burning ships presumed to be-long to an enemy and the piracy of the Barbary States ? In this, as in everything else, they have disregarded the spirit of the century in which we live. They have spurned and defined the obligations which bind together the family of nations. They have violated all the conditions of the great inter-national compact into which they asked to be adroom to another, that if men of means and intelli-York. Where, let me ask again, are the great tra-vellers and descriptive writers of the South? To-day slavery ceases in Maryland. A inforce General Lee. Hood's army numbers about gence in our large cities, who have daughters to educate, were only aware of the peculiar advanthirty thousand. State fair and fertile as our own, only NATURAL SCIENCES. tages, both mental and physical, enjoyed by the stu-There are but few troops apart from these armies The natural and mathematical sciences, The natural and mathematical sciences, and practical arts will next claim our attention. Prof. Silliman, a name which commands respect wherever science is appreciated and understood, belongs to Connecticut; Bowditch, the mathematician, to New York; Audubon, although born in Louisiana, was of French parents, educated in France, and a citi-zen of Pennsylvania; Mitchel, the astronomer, was born in Kentucky, but emigrated to Ohio at the age of twelve years, and ever afterwards belonged to that noble State which I am proud to call the home of my adoption; Agazziz is a native of Switzer-land, and a citizen of Massachusetts, a bright and noble link of common brotherhood between the needed to be free to become as prosperous dents at this institution, spacious as the building scattered over the South, and only forty men as a and happy. Maryland has long owned a is, with its sixty single rooms, large parlors, and exprovost guard at Fredericksburg, Virginia. tensive lecture halls, it could not contain half divided rule. Her climate, her geography, There appears to be a sufficiency of substantial of those for whom admission would be sought. food, but luxuries cannot at many places be purher material and moral interests, all bound The Rev. J. H. Northrup, A. M., the principal, is her to the North; she was linked to the fourth is, that our nation shall be united, a free-nation, more pure and more glorious than it over was before. Shall this nation be destroyed ? If so, God has charged his plans for the government of the universe. There is no record in history of any nation, widening and strengthening under free institutions, being destroyed. Greece, Rome, Babylon, presented long periods of growth. and then a long period of dean experienced and accomplished educator, and he The gentleman says that thousands of the solis aided by a corps of professors, each of whom had South solely by a social institution. But diers would, if they could, escape from the militaational compact into which they asked to be adattained distinction in other seminaries before his her tendency has been for half a century ry service, and that in some sections, if an opportumitted." the issue of money-orders, and one-eighth and it is worthy, in every respect of one so Or is it the spirit of the age that manifests itself in the confiscation of debts due to Northern credi-tors, a practice unanimously condemned by modern connection with this. The latter fact is true, nity were afforded, the Union feeling would emsteadily towards freedom, nor could the iand, and a citizen of Massachusetts, a bright and noble link of common brotherhood between the land of William Tell and Winkelried, and the country of Benjamin Franklin ; Perkins; the astro-nomer, James D. Dana, the geologist, Luther S. Dana, the chemiet, Fowler, the phrenologist, belong to New York ; Prof. Bache, the meritorious chief of our coast survey, to Pennsylvania. Where, I again ask, are the naturalists and philosophers of the South ? Where are the Fultons and the Morses of the South ? Where are the herces of science and intellectual conquest whom slavery has produced ? When century aiter century will have passed away ; when the last remnant of slavery will long be blot-ted out even in Timbuctu and Dahomey ; when the names of Jefferson Davis and his barbarians will only be remembered by the cold contempt of future historians, the people of the United States will still continue to honor the memory of the Massachusetts Yankee, to whom they owe the Introduction of the for example, of the Rev. P. E. Stevenof one per cent. upon the gross amount of phatically manifest itself. He bought some gold prejudices of her people, the tyranny of son, who has charge of the Departments of Anbefore he left Richmond, paying twenty-five dollong periods of growth, and then a long period of de-constraints of a start of the second of de-core in the second seco writers, modern treaties, and the enlight writers, modern treaties, and the enlightened ex-ample of great Governments? Or is the spirit of the nineteenth century that manifested itself in the revival of the barbarous custom of making hostages, and adding, by all the devices of refined crueity, to the horrors of war? Richard III, and Robespierre cient Languages and English Literature. But, her slaveholders successfully oppose the lars in Confederate money for one dollar in coin. undoubledly skilful and successful as Mr. S. is as After Early's defeat in the valley a dollar in gold inevitable gravitation. In 1779 she had an instructor, he is scarcely more so than Mrs. could not be purchased for less than \$30 in paper. this nation is to rise and fall in one centur 8,043 free colored citizens, and 103,036 Wymond, the widow of an English clergyman, a He says no one out of the Confederacy can have had dealt with us as he never dealt with any nation on earth. What are the indications in regard to slaves. In 1840 there were 62,078 free a correct idea of the general effects of the ravages lady whose abilities and reputation would alone be on earth. What are the indications in regard to God's purpose with us? Why was the discovery of this nation reterved to so late a period? God spared the discovery of this nation until a day of light had dawned, when literature and religion flourished. When Columbus asked for ships to ald in disco-vering this country, he went to the pious Isabella, and she said : Columbus shall have his ships, if I columbus count on any his excenses. Three nay still find their defenders, but no future his a sufficient guarantee that those under her tuition of war, both as to agriculture and trade. Michael rian will defend, or even excuse, the war of Jeffer son Davis and his confederates. Fourth 7. Where are the puttions and the Morses of the South 2 Where are the puttions and the Morses of the South 2 Where are the puttions and the Morses of a cleance and the confederates.
FOR WHAT 18 ANERICAN CULLIZATION INDERTED 4 To When the last remnant of alarvery has produced 1 is hardward and the substantiant of alarvery will nave passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery will may be block ted out even in Timbuctu and Dahömey; when the last remnant of alarvery will nave passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery will nave passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery will nave passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery will nave passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery will nave passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery will nave passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery will nave passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery will nave passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery will nave passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery will nave passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery will nave passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery will nave passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery will nave passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery and the passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery and the passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery and the passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery and the passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery and the passed away; when the last remnant of alarvery and the passed away; where the passed away; blacks, and 89,737 slaves. In 1860 there after a time. The issuing of Money Orders would attain a high degree of culture and refine" W. Cluskey, formerly postmaster of the United were 83,942 free, and 87,189 slaves. Mark, ment. To the instructors of music, drawing, the States House of Representatives, has recovered has been part of the British post-office roumodern languages, &c., I cannot allude more defiby these records, how strongly the State and been elected member of the rebel Congress tine for nearly eighty years. Until 1840, nitely than to remark, in passing, that the ornahas struggled to throw off the burden that from the Memphis district. mental and useful are happily blended at the Instihowever, it was a private undertaking in NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- The rebel papers, received sel my crown jeweis to pay his expenses. Three hundred years ago, whenever women undertook to has bowed her to the earth. Maryland tute. No where else have I seen light gymnastics the hands of a few gentlemen respectively here, appear to be unanimous in favor of arming would have been freed by her own law of better taught, or more gracefully and profitably connected with the General Post Offices in the blacks. carry out a project they had their way. The vasse were turned southward, the West Indies discovere practiced. The editor of the Southern Confederate, in writing development, even had she not been eman-London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Before and the American continent reserved for a later But the locomotive whistle sounds, and so I must cipated by the war and the suicidal rebelhome to his paper, from Richmond, says : "The When the Union was formed, all religious optome to an abrupt close, even without paying that pressure brought upon the authorities here, favor-ing the arming of the blacks, has been too strong to they entered upon it, certain of the German lion of slavery against the Government ribute to the lady-like deportment and superior States had used it in their postal departwhen the Union was formed, all religious opt-nions were laid aside, and in this respect America had done what no other nation had ever done, and in the education of our girls no other nation on earth is equal to ours. In its form of government it has elevated the masses as no other country. The masses of England and France are not edu-cated, and in Parliament it was argued that it was better not to have the people educated. which gave it local protection. Nor will it intelligence of the students which they so eminently resist. Hence it is with gratitude, I am able to ment. In 1840, ceasing to be a private ever be forgotten that the curse has been deserve. state officially, that arrangements are now being speculation, it was made a distinct branch thus early lifted from the State by the de- of the Post Office in London. In 1848, made to arm for the spring campaign, 300,000 slaves, NEW YORK CITY. cision of her own patriotic soldiers. Her over 4,000,000 Orders were issued for whose masters are to be compensated by the Conmilitary operations of Thursday, have been brought cated, and in Parliament it was argued that it was better not to have the popule educated; that education but muitiplied their warks. The conse-quence was that very few in those countries were competent to fill official positions, while in this ccuntry the poorest boy could hold the high-est office in the land. Every mother has the right to say of her boy this child may rule the nation. A listening multitude may hang upon his lips. As the result we have great men. In the obscureat places. Gen Jackson-[applause]—was the child of poor parents, and I have read in history that there was once a rail splitter—[tremeadous applause]—who coupied the Presidential chair. The eyes of the whole world are upon us, and men from all coun-tries come to us—from Erin, Scotia, France, Italy, Russia, China, Japan—and we are an asylum for all nations. I have no sympathy with any port flying fugitive. We have a Constitution and a land wide enough and broad enough for them all. I am proud to say that I live in a country which depends upon the masses, and is not afraid to rely upon the masses. I have never been afraid to rely upon the masses of the people. In our civil policy, also, we are a great nation. Where-ever an American gees among the masses of any people he finds friends. We have a cost quar-niahed by the foul deeds that blacken other nations. England and France have been marked by deceit and fraud, and I say; if America be destroyed, where is the nation to take herplacet and I say, with all reverence, God is not able to do without America. In considering the second head, we find that where there is no Christianity the people all speak different languages, without literature. Amongst. federate Government. The slaves thus armed are oblest citizens are doubly her saviorsto have their freedom and fifty acres of land, each have the p \$40,000,000. In 1859, the amount remitted her and distributed among the several hospitals of which insures them permanent homes in the they defended her from rebellion with The mail boat to-day landed fifty or sixty rebel exceeded \$75,250,000, and in 1862, (the prisoners, including a colonel, a lientenant colonel their bayonets, and have freed her from South." latest period of any official statement and a major. They were committed to the Old THE YELLOW FRVER IN NORTH CAROLINA CHECKED. slavery with their votes. Capitol. NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- We have received North accessible to us,) there were 7,580,455 Tó-day will hereafter be an anniversary Carolina dates to the 27th inst. RETURN OF GENERALS HALLECK AND BARmoney-orders issued in Great Britain and The late frost has materially checked the yellow of freedom, to be kept sacredly by freemen. NARD-ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS. Ireland for \$93,080,740. After deducting fever, which is abating. Medical authorities say The steamer Keyport, headquarters' boat at this At least thirty thousand beings who were all expenses, the profit on that year exceedthat it will not be safe for parties to return who post, arrived early to-day with Generals HALLECK, have not been exposed to fever until the cold chattels yesterday are men and women toed \$150,000. From 1852 to 1862 the whole BARNARD and ROLLINS, and Colonel CUTTS, who weather sets in permanently. The report of the death of Colonel Heaton and day. All the North will rejoice in their have been to the front. The mail steamer Dan Webamount of money-orders lost was only liberation, and Philadelphia will celebrate ster also arrived, bringing 150 men of the 1st Maine \$1,335. Such a thing as the forgery of a his con is incorrect. Both have recovered. Cavalry, on their way home, their term of service the event with fitting ceremonials. No money-order is of rare occurrence in Enghaving expired. The Webster reports that loud The number of deaths from fever will not exceed Southern State is so dear to us as Mary-2,000, consisting mostly of citizens and refugees. land, where it is held as felony, and secannonading was heard yesterday morning from due respect to the many inventors belonging to other Northern States, the people of New England are eminently famous for the inquisitiveness, restless-ness, and energy of their enterprising genius, which leads them from invention to invention, from disland, and this divorce from slavery unites The fever originated from a ship at the foot of BUTLER's front before she left. She brought up 40 verely, as well as surely punishable, to Craven street, in Newbern, which was filled up her forever with our progress and prosrebel officers, from colonels down to lieutenant THE STATE OF SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION. THE STATE OF SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION. And could it be otherwise? Look at the condition to which slavery has reduced the States that uphold it. It is an indisputable and well-known fact that, although the population of the North is far greatef than that, of the South, the number of those who cannot read or write is far greater in the South than it is in the North. To the census teturns I refer you for proofs of this state-ment. forge the signature, as a recipient, to any last June with manure and barrels of rotten meat. who were delivered to the Provost Marshal, perity. "My Maryland !" the North says loads them from theoretion to invention, from dis-covery to discovery. Is that the New England which certain slavery-sympathizing reconstruction-ists proposed to leave out in the cold? Athens pro-scribed by Abdera and Megara! They might, if they had their own way, leavo New England in the cold; but one thing is certain, Mr. President, they could never leave her in the dark. order. In England a single money-order AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR. Capture of a Prize Steamer-Her Arrito-day, "what God hath joined, no power can be obtained for any sum not exceeding val at Boston. Boston, Oct. 31.-The rebel prize steamer Hope It has recently been published that Secretary shall part." FESSENDEN intended to recommend, in his financial \$50. Early in 1862, the system being arrived at this port to-day, having been captured off eport to Congress, the reception of legal tenders To the census returns a reter you for proofs of this state-ment. It is an indisputable and well-known fact that; while-the advocates of slavery could always obtain a fair hearing in the North, nobedy was allowed to argue against it in the South. There it had established a dea-poting which could not bear the light of critical exami-nation. It frampled down the liberty of speech and of the press, private thought and utcrance were subjected to inquisitorial surveillance, and even the sacredness of correspondence by mail was violated with a ruthless hand. then not only self-supporting, but profitain payment of customs. It is not at all probable he Wilmington, N. C., on the 22d inst., by the United Confessions of a Democratic Editor. ble, it was extended to Australia, and has has informed any one of his plans and purposes, o States steamer Eolus. She was previously chased THE CAUSE OF NORTHERN SUPERIORITY. A new and significant revelation of the I do not mean to say that the mere birthplace of a man, the accident of his being born under a higher or lower degree of latitude or longitude, can of itself influence his natural talents or capacitics. On the contrary, I believe that the sverage amount of uneven given an intimation which could justify such since been extended to Queensland, New for several hours on the 20th, and in order to escape a conclusion. That statement, like others of a kininfamy of the great Copperhead conspiracy Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. threw most of her cargo overboard. The cargo con-America. In considering the second head, we find that where there is no Christianity the people all speak different languages, without literature. Amongst-our Indians this is the case; constant division exists amongst them all. If we would divide, where is the line of division? There was no impassable gulf to open and separate us foreyer. We might patch up a peace for a time, but if would last but for a short time. War is terrible—it has taken some of our noblest sons; but, if division be allowed, we will have an unceasing war, and I say better fight it out now if it takes twenty years to do it. [Great applause.] I want a peace, when it comes, that will leave my children in safety. There's no division for our country. I don't be-lieve the South want a division. They want to make us their servants, and take the whole land and Government themselves. I believe in the an-swer a Kentuckian gave to a John Bull, when asked what our boundaries were. He said we were bounded on the east by the rising sin, on the north by the aurora borealis, and on the south by the day of judgment. [Applause.] I don't doubt some of to be the nobles. You wouldn't object to having landed estates, especially if there were oll-wells to ired speculative character, are scarcely worthy o sisted of machinery, coffee, dry goods, &c. in aid of the rebellion has just been made. Here, we have no doubt, it will be successformal contradiction. The Hope is a vessel of 600 tons and, 800-horse contrary, I believe that the average amount of un-developed human genius is nearly equal all over the world. It is not, therefore, that a man's birth in Mississippi or Alabama deprives him of those ca-pacities which are the common horitage of the human race, but this I mean to say, that the system upon which society is organized in the Southern States is such as not to bring, those talents and capacities into proper play. It either leaves them undeveloped or cripples their development. It either discourages them or tarns them into fruitless ohannels. A system of society which recognizes as its corner-stone, not the rights, but the rightless-ness, not the elevation, but the devalation of man. JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, editor of the Indianaful from the beginning, and speedily repower. She was built at Liverpool last year by NAVAL CHANGES. Correspondence of them well known fact that private hand. It is an indisputable and well known fact that private revenge, ducling, mobs, and lawlessnees, tarring and feathering, and will destruction of life and property, had their home in the South, where the state of public-morals has always been infinitely lower than in the polis State Sentinel, a well-known paper, munerative. It will be subject to compe-Messrs. James Singson & Co., and had made one Commodore Jos. B. HALL has been ordered th tition, of course, from the Express Compaand chairman of the Democratic State Ceneport on the 10th of November as commander of uccessful trip before being captured. tral Committee of Indiana, has confessed nies, but as its application will almost exhe Philadelphia navy yard ... The Baid on Buffalo. Captain B. MoDougart has assumed the duties to the military commission now in session clusively be for small sums, the rivalry BUFFALO, Oct. 31 .- The city is being patrolled by North. It is an indiguntable and well known fact that in ag-piculture, manufactures, industry, commerce, ship-building, modern improvements, the fine arts, science and literature, the stagnating and decaying South can-not be compared to the thriving and ever-progressing North. of commandant of the Mare Island navy yard between the public institution and the pri- California. the military and police in anticipation of the raiders, at Indianapolis all that he knows of the but none have yet appeared. Last night compa. 41 South Eighth street. great conspiracy which Mr. HOLT lately vate carriers will probably not be very iles were stationed at the elevators and around the DEMOCRATIC PROCESSION IN WILMING-TON. exposed. He has told enough to show great. docks, but nothing occurred, through the prompt North. THE QUESTION STATED. Ard yst, that institution which has produced the greatest ovils from which the country has suffered and suffers yet, and nothing of the good which constitutes the welfare and greatness, has dared to raise its criminal hand against the fair fabrie of the Americaa Union. It hes attempted to destroy a system of government nuder which we had advanced to unexampled prosperity— attention in an ocean of misgovernment and tyranny! But the day of reckoning has come. The hand its corner-stone, not the rights, but the rightless-ness, not the elevation, but the degradation of man, cannot develop his ingenuity and intellectual ac-tivity in such a manner as a system which recog-nizes for its foundation the great stimulating and civilizing principle that every man is eastilled to enjoy the fruits of his own labor. The one, in order to maintain fitself, must keep the masses in igno-rance; the other prospers but by the diffusion of knowledge. The one depresses the many to elevate the few; the other cndeavore to do the createst posthat the present Democratic party is action of the authorities ; and the fact that the mill-Special Despatch to The Press J (Special Despatch to The Press) WILMINGTON, Oct. 31.—The MCOlellan torch-light procession this evening was respectable in display and in numbers, but an unusually-large number of boys and youth, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, were observed to be in the line. This is regarded here as a confession of a want of men Although there were repeated cheers fer Vallan digham no violence was offered by the Union men largely controlled by the worst men JEFF DAVIS has appointed a day of tary were out yesterday attending Gen. Bidwell's funeral, entirely frustrated the rebel plans. Many in the country. Mr. BINGHAM joined thanksgiving. For what? His armies suspicious persons have been observed in town with: the Order of American Knights one year have not won a victory for six months. in a few days, and it is even stated by some that rockets were thrown up and guns fired by unknown ago; he was in the confidence of its lead-It must be for the nomination of McCLEL# parties for the purpose of signalling to parties on ers; he was aware of a plot to release the LAN-" the ray of light" from Chicago. the few ; the other endeavors to do the greatest posworld, in fit, comfort, and durability, 口和同時編集的語言 4.7

and was menacing Columbus. Scouts and deserters reported a large number of rebels passing Dresden, Linton, Lexington, Big Shanty, and McLellersville. At the latter place heavy supplies were being accumulated. All of these places are within fifty miles of Mays-

> Forrest is also known to have been at Tackson with several ihousand men. The danger being Im minent, on Wednesday night our cavalry was safely withdrawn from Maysfield. The same night, business men were advised to pack up their stocks and place them aboard the steamers which were detained for that purpose.

On the 27th scouts reported a rebel force within sixteen miles of the city; since which time no intelligence of their movements has been received. Every business house is closed, and the goods removed to places of safety. Business of every kind is suspended, and everything is prepared to give Forrest a warm reception. General Meredith will

ndoubtedly hold the place. Buford's headquarters are at Shady Grove. He has eight regiments, three battallons, and a battery of Dahlgren guns. Orders were issued for a concentration of the force on the Tennessee line, and to prepare for a march on Paducah. Forrest, Chalmers, and Buford are all in command.

On Thursday a dash was made upon Johnsonville, and six head of cattle were captured. Yesterday's Nashville Union contains the follow

ing : "A rumor was in circulation yesterday that Atlanta had been evacuated. We are authorized to deny the absurd statement. The place is not even in the slightest danger. There can be but little doubt of the fact that Hood's army was, a day or two since, near the Tennessee river, but the rebel leader hesitates to attempt a crossing. The news comes through refugees, and it is very contradictory and confused."

LATE REBEL NEWS.

PROGRESS OF THE LAST CONSCRIPTION-EFFECT OF BARLY'S DEFEAT-UNION FEELING, ETC .- AR-BANGEMENTS FOR A GENERAL ABMING OF THE BLACKS, WITH BOUNTY AND EMANCIPATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- A gentleman who for twelve months had been attempting to get away from the South succeeded several days ago in reaching our lines, and is now in Washington, He occupied a responsible position under the Confederate Government, and had abundant opportunities for learning the real condition of affairs in that section. He represents that the conscription is actively progressing, and that many persons botween the ages of sixteen and fifty-five are being sent to the army. Telegraphers, expressmen, and railroad employees continue to be exempt from military duty. The rebel authorities are making every effort to get every available man into the army. About a thousand of the new levies have been sent to re-

tellectual vitality was destroyed. It is in this sonso that I have undertaken to prove that the South, which we identify with slavery—the South, whose political life and existence began with the mutila-tion of the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, and ended with President Lincoln's great proclamation of freedom, has not added one illustri-ous name to the glories of American civilization. PORTRY.

I have spoken of historians and jurists. Let us turn to poeiry. Has American poetry grown among the swamps and rice fields of North Carolina 1. Has it grown amid'st the sugar cane of Louisiana, or on It grown amid'st the sugar cane of Louisiana, or on the cotton-plantations of Missiesippi?. No; no; in the "Sunny South," but in the freety winters and short summers of Maine, the muse of Longfellow smiled. It is Northern Maine that claims Willis and John Neal; Buchanan Reid is a native of your own State of Pennsylvania, Curtis belongs to Rhode Island; Mins. Sigourney to Connecticut, and to the Intellectual nursery of Massachusetts we owe the graces of William Cullen Bryant, Whittler, Lo-well, Richard H. Dana, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. Where, I ask again, are the poets of the South ? Edgar Allan Poe, it is true, was born in Baltimore. But Baltimore had that within her which enabled But Baltimore had that within her which enabled, us easily, to rescue her from the grasp of slavery. No longer polluted by the connection with barbarism and treason, the metropolls of *free* Maryland will be a noble gem in the diadem of our country's great-ness. Let Pennsylvania hail her newborn sister; the nation's welcome to free Maryland! BELLES LETTRES.

Of our novelists, I shall mention but a few. Where is the friend of literature who is not familiar with the name of Fenimore Cooper? Where is the civil-ized language into which his charming tales have not been translated? With what reminiscence of early colucial life his correlic defunctions and not been translated? With what reminiscence of early colonial life his graphic plotures are not en-twined? It is New Jersey where the cradle of Feni-more Cooper stood. It is Massachusetts that smiled on the childhord of Hawthorne. It is Connecticut that ushered into the world the kind-hearted author-ess of Uncle Tom. It is New York that gave birth to Paulding, the friend and companion of Washing-ton Irving. The North, consequently, has carried on this war in a spirit of modern civilization and in strict con-formity with the benign rules of modern international law. The South has carried on the war in a spirit of feudal barbarism and medieval brutality. Ruthless barbarians who have disgraced the nine-Ruthless barbarians who have disgraced the nine-teenth contury by butchering defenceless or wounded prisoners, as at Fort Pillow and Centralla, ought to say as little as possible of their chivalrous spirit and military exploits. Hiding their heads in shame, they will have to shrink from the judgment seat of history. What spark of honor, maaliness, or com-mon humanity can be left in the dark bosom of the fiend who murders defenceles prisoners!. Had it been done by drunken soldiers and in the heat of pat-tle, and afterwards disavowed by the leaders, the

ton Irving. Oritical literature is justly proud of the name of Ticknor, a son of Boston. A better history of Spanish literature than his was never written. Amorg our lecturers and essayists shines Emerson; among our great orators, Edward Everett, to both of wnom, and to hosts of others, Massachusetts was the cradig of their childhood and their fame. POLITICAL ECONOMY.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, Of our writers on political ecohomy and the science of government, I shall name but Henry Charles Carey, a native of Philadelphia, and Francis Lieber, a native of the land of Schiller, Humboldt, and Goethe, in whose larguage an open and direct defence of slavery has never seen the light. Wherever in the ccuntry of his adoption one of the sons of Germany has distinguished timself in science or literature, in politics or arts, put him down for the North! It is to the free North and West, where labor is respected, and not to the South, where labor is despised, that the great stream of German immi-gration took its course, adding to the national wealth and advancing the national progress and prosperity; plea of extenuating circumstances might have been made. But as the crime stands without a disavowal, as it has been defended, exalted, rejoiced over and gloried in by the vandal press of the South, it criss aloud for the expulsion of its porpotrators and abs-tors from the society of civilized men. It places them on the same level with the brutal Indians of the Northwest, with the Cannibals of Australasia, with the savages of Patagonia, and the feroious tribes of benighted Africa. Indeed, it passes my comprehension how peace, compromise, and reconthese of benginted Airica. Indeed, it passes my comprehension how peace, compromise, and recon-cliation may be counselled with an institution whose savage spirit has given birth to such a crime. But had they killed all their prisoners on the spot and advancing the national progress and prosperity. But whenever, owing to exceptional circumstances, Germans have settled in a State blighted with the curse of slavery, you may be sure to find them, like the Germans of Missouri and Texas, foremost under the banners or foremost among the martyrs of free-

TRAVELLERS.

Let us now turn our attention to other branches of science and literature. Our great travellers-which of the two sections of the country is to claim, which of the two sections of the country is to claim them? Let us drop a grateful tear on the grave of Professor Kane, the leader of the famous Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and one of the brightest jewels in the intellectual crown of Pennsylgania. Let us pay an admiring tribute to the genius of Squler and Stephens, the explorers of Central America, the former a native of New York, the latter of New Jorsey. Bayard Taylor, whose graphic pen has brought the remotest countries to our firesides, is mother noble son of Pennsylvania, and Charles. Wilkes, another ornament of New York. Where, let me ask again, are the great tra-

has given them an easy life of comfort, pleasure, and enjoyment, at the expense of the tears, the sweat, and the labor of their fellow-men. They fight for the gratification of ambition and love of ower which, by the election of 1860, has forave passed from their hands. They fight, instigated by sectional antipathies and hatred which the differ-ence between the two systems of labor inevitably produced. They fight inflamed by ignorance and

OUR DUTY TO THE BLACK UNIONISTS OF THE SOUTH.

fanaticism, two powers which ever since the first dawn of historical knowledge have proved the OUR DUTY TO THE BLACK UNIONISTS OF THE SOUTH. Isaid that we over a debt to the black Un'onists of the South. We have helped to wrong that race; it is our duty to right it. We have prodisined their free-dom; we have made a solemn promise; will the nation break it? Shall your memory go down to history stained by a breach of pighted faith? It is said that this is Lincoln's war to free the nerro, and bring him into runous competition with the labor of the white man, and that the North will be overran by the freed blacks of the South. Let me tell those who say so that the play-ground of his childhood as dearly as the scenes of his past oppression, where he has lived for so many years, the place where his poor cot-tage stards, and with which all his sarly recollections are entwined. Takes Laponian or an Esquimaux from his show fields, where there is but one night and one day in the year, transport him into a more genial clime, and his heart will pine for his seals and reindeers. Homesick for his dreary fields of anow. Thousands of negroes have been freed by this war, but how few of them have come to the North ! Individuals may come, and go, but he great mass of negroes will cling to their old homes, where they are not childed by the frost of unwonted winters and the odd faces of strangers. They will work, as hundreds of them do now, on the scane and so the laborer will be worthy his hire, and a new civilization, will spring up under the cheerful masters; but the laborer will be worthy his hire, and a new civilization will spring up under the cheerful energy of those who are rewarded for their toll OUR DUTY TO OURSELYMS. dawn of historical knowledge have proved the most obstinate, blood thirsty, and barbarous evil-deers known among men. They fight with the fear of the punishments before their eyes with which the law visits the crime of treason. All the mo-tives of selfishnesse, vanity, haughtiness, harred and passion by which the human heart may be cor-rupted, have combined to inflame their obstinacy and desperation. Their ships are burned. They know that, if they fail to establish their indepen-dence, it will be the death of their cherished system of slave labor, on which at present their social orga-tization rests, and to which all their vanitles, all their prejudices, and all their passions most fondly cling. The people of the North, on the other hand, have shown their superiority even in military spirit and true beroism, by persevering in the sacrifices of a war for more than interest, avarice, hatred, or visious ambition, but from an intelligent, a noble, a sublime conviction that there, and bendy order, and that, by open recently the discreanging military and the period and the second maintelligent and the start of the second ambition they for man intelligent and the start of the second conviction that there were the order, and that, by no popular government without order, and that, by once recognizing the disorganizing principle of re-bellion and secersion, the doors would be thrown open to anarchy and confusion, to ruin and dissolu-tion. THE SOUTH HAS CARRIED OR THE WAR IN A SPIRIT.

OUR DUTY TO OURSELVES.

OUR DUTY TO OURSELVES. I said that we owe a duty to on selves. We have told the world it at the integrity of the nation shall be main-tained. Are we to make ourselves the langhing; stock of Europe, by admitting that we foolishly indercook a task which we were unable to accomplish? Are we to have a government, or are we not? I have heard threats already that in case of Mr. Lincoln s re elec-tion there will be a revolution in the North. These are the germs of the secretion sodes. Let the principle of anarchy once take root, and the fate of Mexico awaits this proud American Republic. We have undertaken to pay a great national debt. Would we be able to do it with eur credit destroyed by a shamsful failure, by the loss of an immense territory, with our promised broken, our pretensions belied, and the mouths of many of our itvers in possession of a foreign and hostile Power? There is but one way to maintain our or redit. It is to prove to the world that the pledges made by the American nation will be REDERED. accidents occur on this line; considering that it is one of the longest in the world. I firmly believe that, were it otherwise, the constantly varying, but ever beautiful, or sublime scenery along the whole route would always render it a favorite with the admirers of nature. But, in truth, the road is well managed. I find this to be the opinion of all unprejudiced persons who are capable of judging. An instance of my own experience is this: I had my horse and wagon put on the freight train in New York at half past five o'clock P. M.; I took the six-o'clock train myself, and reached this place, a distance of nearly ninety miles, in three hours and a half. Next morning went to the railroad office and found my horse

ACABEMY OF MUSIC OUR NATION'S CONFLICT-ADDRESS BY BISHOP

wagon equally ready for a drive! What I am in-SIMPSON. formed on all hands is that Mr. Minot, the present The Academy of Music was well filled last evegeneral superintendent of the road, is constantly ning, by an audience of ladies and gentlemen as-sembled to listen to an address on the above subject, taking improvements in its management, nor can I say that I have any reason to doubt the fact.

by the distinguished divine Bishop Simpson. The proceeds of the lecture were for a charitable object, and a large sum was realized. The Rish treduced in a few brief remarks by Ex-Governor Pollock The Bishop was greeted with rounds of applause.

It would have been an act of humanity when com-pared to the mode in which they treated them in their Southern pricons. When the secret history of this war comes to be written, the astonished world The Bishop was greeted with rounds of applause. He spoke in effect as follows: The question, in the midst of our troubles, comes up-what shall the end of all these things be? God has given us some means of judging what shall be. He has given us speech and memory. The history of the past lies before us, and from it we may judge of the future. History throwsits rays forward amongst things to come. Coming events often cast their sha-dows before. There is a God who reigns in Heaven, and governs the children of men. He castsome down and raises another up, and amidst the terrible events around us we can see the hand of God. If we could know what were His purposes and His plans, we might be able to predict events. We may not july understand this, but we can trace the footsteps of God in history. In history we read of the rise and fall of empires; the crushing of great armies: But it will be cf no service to know whese things if through them all we cannot trace the hand of God. this war comes to be written, the astonished world will learn that our enemies have differed from can-nibals but in one respect. They have not eaten human flezh, but they have done everything else that cruelty and ferocity could suggest. These are not fancies, ladies and gentlemen, but facts; facts established by the testimony of hundreds of wit-nesses, and more eloquently, perhaps, than by the words of the witnesses established by the shock-ing number of those who never returned from cap-tivity. Ask the prisoners whom we received back in excharge, whether they would be willing to nego-tlate and compromise with those in arms against the flag of our Union ! And how have the enemies of our Union carried on their maritime warfare ? Have they carried it through them all we cannot trace the hand of God. We come to consider this evening what is God's pur-pose withing. In discussing this subject I shall leave all party considerations, and view the matter in the calm light of reason. There are four possible issues, and I think but four. The first is, that our nation is to be destroyed j, the second is, that there are to be two or more confederacies carved out of our pation; the third is, that the form of our Go-vernment shall be changed, Southern institutions shall be substituted for Northern institutions; the fourth is, that our nation shall be united, a free-mation, more pure and more glorious than it over brough them all we cannot trace the hand of God.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1 ARBIVAL OF THE GEBMANIA. The Germania has arrived with Southampton lates of the 19th. Her news is anticipated. dates of the 19th. Her news is anticipated. THE STOCK MARKET. Stocks closed very strong to-night at the Evening Exchange: Gold, 223%; New York Central, 124%; Hudson River, 124%; Eric, 100%; Reading, 134%; Illinois Central, 129%; Cleveland and Pitsburg, 107%; Cleveland and Toledo, 114; Chicago and Rock Island, 99%; Chicago and Northwestern, 46%; Chicago Preferred, 83%; Fort Wayne, 107; Chicago and Alton, 88%; Canton Company, 37; Cumber-land Preferred, 53%; Quicksilver, 84%; Mari-posa, 55%. land Preferred, 53%; Quicksilver, 81%; Mar-posa, 35%. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Arrived, ship Clara. Wheeler, Liverpool; bark Transit, New Orleans; brig Kenneth, from Jacmel, before reported abandoned after collision, towed up by pilot boat No. 1; brigs Acsdia, Morant Bay, Jamaica; Village Belle, Campeadory; S: C. Shaw, Turks Island; below, ship Atmosphere, Liverpool; also the French frigate Bellona. PLATE DE TOILETTE FRANCAISE .- FOT enemel ling -the skin, eradicating wrinkles, small-pox marks, pimples, &c. Price \$1. Hunt & Co., 133 S. Seventh street, and 41 S. Eighth street. ocl2s&wtf WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.-This exqui site cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whiten ing, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, frackles, or sunburn, and imparts that pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms 50 much desired by ladies of taste. Price 30, 50, and 75 cents. Hunt & Co., 133 South Seventh street, and 008-swtf HUNT'S BLOOM OF ROSES-A charming color for the check, does not wash off or injure the skin. Manufactured only by Hunt & Co., 41 South Eighth street, and 188 South Seventh street. 008-swil THE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS offered by Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street, is the finest in the city, and his celabrated "Prize-Medal Shirts," invented by Mr. J. F. Taggart, are unsurpassed by any others in the

ALIQUIS.