THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.



The Argument of a Mob.

The death of JAMES CAMPBELL, killed on Saturday night in a street fight, while the Democratic procession was parading, is, to all good citizens, an event to be lamented. But it is a godsend to a class of politicians who would make party capital even out of the grave. Before the unfortunate man is buried they electioneer over his corse. Even before the coroner's inouest has given its verdict, before a single witness has been produced who could swear that he saw him killed, these men charge his death upon the Union party, and assert that he was deliberately murdered "because he was a Democrat." This they do without an iota of evidence that his death was not the result of an accident ; they are even unable to give the name of the person who killed him. In their indecent haste to manufacture an election card out of a common incident of a street fight, they have anticipated the ordinary course of law, and have based a most atrocious calumny on a confession of the grossest ignorance. We need not defend the Union party of Philadelphia against a charge so radically absurd. It controls the city. Since it has been in power it has given Philadelphia an unequalled reputation for peace and order. It has prevented riot, punished crime, and by the scheme for foreign interference, and made its darkest streets safer at midnight than the thoroughfares of New York have been at noonday. It is pre-eminently the party of government and order, and the vile charge that it is "organized Lincolnism" for the murder of unoffending Democrats is too vile to have serious refutation. But we cannot pass by without the severest condemnation the disgraceful attempt several Democratic clubs have made to use the death of this man as a means to influence the election. The spirit that animates their resolutions has kindled every riot that has disgraced the city, and was the true cause of his death.

In a street-fight no man is safe. The rioter may escape unharmed, and the innocent bystander may be slain. The fate which suddenly overtook JAMES CAMP-BELL any Union man might have met. Violence was used by both parties in the disturbance, and all respectable citizens, in and out of the procession, (the vast majority we are glad to believe) had no part in it. As we declared on Monday, the riot was one in which good men of all parties took sides with the police, who endeavored to suppress it.

The more shame upon those men who have used the accident of death as an anpeal against principle, and who substitute for argument the exciting cry of revenge. They have taken a course which may make one death the parent of an hundred murders. They have slandered their own city, insulted the intelligent portion of their own party, and outraged the respect due to the grave; yet they cannot make martyrdom out of misfortune, or gain one respectable | cratic documents of the campaign. How

dian authorities the ruffians who lately pilman. Referring to the lately discovered laged St. Albans, Vermont, committing frauds, he said : "I understand the Gomurder also. It is probable that these men vernment has arrested some persons in will be surrendered-the only plea put in Washington on the charge of illegally alterfor them being that they acted in the sering the soldiers' votes. It ill becomes a vice of "the so-called Confederate States," Government which has sent soldiers by en. and held a commission from JEFF DAVIS. tire regiments to vote in Indiana, and | It is said that if their surrender be ordered which has controlled the ballot-box in Mathey will appeal to the British Privy Counryland by the bayonet, to inquire very cil Chamber for release. We believe that closely concerning a few fraudulent votes." they have no such appellant power. We So. Governor SEYMOUR does acknowledge

An Admission, from Governor Seymour.

A short speech delivered by Governor

SEYMOUR at Penn Yan, N. Y., affords an

index of the policy and character of the

have great satisfaction in quoting, on this that a fraud was committed ! And this case, the moderate and sensible remarks of with the air of a spiteful man, retorting the Albion. the influential journal published back upon the Government. "The few in New York, as the special representative fraudulent votes" to which the Governor of British and Colonial policy there. The alludes are the great underground manu-"fine Italian hand" of Mr. WILLIAM factory discovered in Baltimore. The Young, the editor of the Albion, is visible frauds charged upon the General Goin what we annex :

vernment are the legal votes of the sol-"Until the claim of the United States for the de livery of these prisoners is determined, it were prediers in Indiana, and the legal votes under mature to consider their offence upon the neutral the laws of Maryland. We cannot tell in soil, in making it their base of operations. One what way the Government has coerced the thing, however, is pretty clear. There is worseworse, so far as Canada itself is concerned-behind votes of Indiana, Maryland, Ohio, Pennthe efforts of the Southern refugees who have taken sylvania, Maine, and Vermont, but we up quarters in our colonies. They design something know very well how Governor SEYMOUR more than harassing their enemies, and exacting vengeance for spoliations a thousand miles away and the Democratic leaders have done They plot and scheme to bring the British and Uniit, namely: by the Chicago platform, inted States authorities into collision. in the hone that viting the people to fall down at the a legal ombarrassment, or a rash action, might fect of their enemies; by the conspiventuate in war. The idea is not unnatural, but its execution must be nipped in the bud. If there be racy urging the people to arm themselves Southerners in Montreal who are notoriously en against the laws; by the cabal of secesgaged in breeding a perilous state of things, but sionists North and rebels South ; by Messrs.

The Raiders from Canada.

dition treaty, have claimed from the Cana-

The United States, acting on the extra-

whom it is difficult or impossible to convict o violation of the law, they ought to be transferre without any superfluous delicacy, to a less accessible place in the province, or allogether beyond its borders The rights of hospitality are sacred, but they are binding on both sides."

Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart.

through part of his estate.

sidered improved by putting DE before it.

WASHINGTON.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS-SENTENCE OF DO-

by the military commission with the commission

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

THE NEW YORK COMMISSION.

FOR LIFE.

nearly \$20 000 000

NAHUE AND FERRY TO IMPRISONMENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1864.

ing secessionists North and rebels South : by the incapacity and shame of MCCLEL-LAN-all these, and more. Are the results disproportionate to the causes ? or does the Governor of New York believe that the people are only fit to be cheated, and that fraud at elections is just such another beneficent institution as slavery ?

WOOD, VOORHEES, and VALLANDIGHAM'S

plan for a partition of the North:

the secret interview with the British Minis-

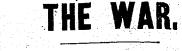
ter ; by the well-known cabal between lead-

ARE the managers of Gen. McCLELLAN in favor of foreign intervention? The Chicago platform is ominously silent upon the

Monroe Doctrine, and does not suggest even a word against foreign interference in the war. All this is studiously avoided. The war is pronounced a failure ; the solbartonshire, in Scotland. diers of the nation are snubbed; but not In the sacred name of Humanity is one word is said against intervention. This cup, brimfull of humiliation, is presented to the former general-in-chief of the na-Consul at Liverpool, has supplied our Gotional army, but he does not reject it! Lord Lyons wrote to his Government. February, 1862, after having held an interview with leading Democrats in the Mc-Clellan interest, that several of them had secretly assured him that "if their own

party was in power they would accept an He trembles for his "tin "-but need not offer of mediation." Some of the nobility have any dread of losing his brass. His of England, headed by Sir HENRY DE HOGHTON, an agent and confidant of the rebels in London, have just issued an insulting address to the people of the North (in care of Governor SEYMOUR), telling them that the war is a failure, and that the Union can never be restored. This is one of the Peace Demoman named in song,

vote by their appeal to new riot. We regret | do War Democrats, or those who think



GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Night Attack on our Picket Lines.

REBEL ATTEMPT TO CHARGE THE BREASTWORKS.

The Enemy Repeatedly Repulsed in Confusion.

MOSEBY DEFEATED AT SALEN. VIRGINIA.

A DARING EXPLOIT ON ROANOKE RITER.

THE REBEL RAM ALBEMARLE BLOWN TO PIECES.

DESPATCH OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

The Prisoners at Charleston No Longer Under Fire.

SHERMAN HOLDING ATLANTA FIRMLY.

Rumored Move of Hood's Army Toward Nashville

STRONG UNION FORCES IN HIS FRONT FLANK, AND REAR.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

NIGHT ATTACK ON OUR PICKET LINES-REPULSE THE ENEMY WITH HEAVY LOSS. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

October 30, 1864. The utmost quiet has provailed along the line to day. Even picket firing seemed to have stopped by unanimous consent.

Since the army returned from the late movement toward the South Side Railroad the regimental and A letter from England lately reached brigade commanders have been holding inspections, Mr. SEYMOUR, Governor of New York. and the commands are being put in as effective a signed "HENRY DE HOGHTON, Bart.," en condition as before they started.

OCTOBER 31-6 A. M.-The enemy attempted to closing what purported to be an address play a sharp trick on our lines at 9% o'clock last from the people of the United Kingdom to night. It was partially successful, but the main the people of the United States. It enobject was defeated with considerable loss to them. At the point of connection between the pickets of treated the latter to end the war, by the 2d and 5th Corps they made an entrance, and acknowledging the independence of the passing from one post to another, they penetrated the line for some distance, taking all the men.pri. rebel States, " in the name of Humanity.' soners. They then sent forward a heavy force to This letter-sending was as if a petition charge the line of breastworks, in the hope of piercpraying Queen VICTORIA to surrender Ireing our centre ; but one of the pickets had effected land to the Finian Brotherhood should be his escape to the main line, and given warning in transmitted from Providence, R. I., to time for the men to be put on guard behind the Mr. BAILLIE, Lord Lieutenant of Dumworks : and when the rebels advanced they received such a fire as to drive them back in confusion, and with a heavy loss. Repeated attempts were made

but resulted in like manner, and although the firing high-sounding pretence :- but only a prewas kept up nearly all night, the enemy gained no forther advantage. tence here, for Mr. DUDLEY, American Our loss is put down at 387 captured. The casual

les in killed and wounded are not known, but are vernment with the fact that Sir HENRY DE very few. The loss of the enemy must have been HOGHTON, who is a member of the proheavy, as they advanced in range of our batterie and infantry lines. It was somewhat dark, howslavery "Southern Independence Associaever, and of course the firing was not so effective as tion " of Lancashire, having great faith in it would have been had our men had a good view o the enemy. At this hour all is quiet. Major Walsh, Rebeldom, had invested \$1,750,000 in that bubble of bubbles, the Confederate loan. of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, on duty at head. quarters, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel-a promotion which has been long earned, and affords pleasure to his numerous friends. hope is that, if peace be restored, without | LIST OF UNION OFFICERS CAPTURED IN THE LATE

vanquishing the rebels, the United States MOVEMENT. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 31 .- The Richmond will undertake to pay off the Confederate Enquirer of Saturday publishes the following list of loan and similar liabilities. Hence, the Union officers taken prisoners on Thursday last: Capt. John C. Keenan, 10th New Hampshire; Capt. H. C. Buckman, 9th New York; Capt. H. Wentworth, 19th Wisconsin; Capt. J. Carroll, 5th Maryland; Capt. M. Sheriff, 19th Wisconsin; Capt. Henry Ward, 1st United States C. T.; Capt. M. F. Cochrane, 10th New Hampshire; Lisut. H. H. Murray, 13th New Hampshire; Lisut. H. H. Murray, 13th New Hampshire; Lisut. Schode Island Artillery; Lieut. T. Simpson, 1st Rhode Island Artillery; Lieut. Frank Saunders, 18th New York; Lieut. M. C. Harris, 96th New York; Lieut. D. C. Wilder, 148th New York; Lieut. G. A. Porter, 118th New York; Lieut. Thos. E. Allen, 96th New York; Lieut. J. S. Chase, 4th Maine. Union officers taken prisoners on Thursday last : disinterestedness of his conduct. His "humanity" comes down to his strong box, and he reminds one of a military gentle-"The immortal Captain Wattle, Who was all for love, and a little for the bottle." DE HOGHTON is all for humanity, and not a little for his money, which is as much Maine. lost, we suspect, as if he had flung it into THE DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL RAM ALBE

Gen. Barnard's Review of McClellan's Report, and his Reply to the National Intelligencer. McClellan alike Disingenuous and Incapable as a Military Leader. CROWNING EVIDENCE OF HIS INCOMPETENCY. General J. G. Barnard, the engineer in-chief of the army, the friend and associate of Lieut. Gen. Scott, and a soldier long distinguished before Gen. McOlellan became known to fame, has addressed the following letter to the Washington Chronicle. General Barnard was engineer-in-chief under Mc-Clellan, as now under Grant, and his opinion of McClellan's Peninsula campaign is well known. He regarded it as a disaster due to the incapacity of Gen. McClellan. Provoked by the many false statements of its author, Gen. B. lately reviewed at length the report of General McClellan, and excited vituperation and slander from the political partisans of the incompetent commander. He replies to the attack in the Intelligencer of the remnant of argument made to palliate McOlellan's milltary failures, on the ground that he acted on the ad. The "brevet" of "major general of volunteers' would be a rich compensation, indeed, for the chie engineership of the United States and for prostitu vice of his best generals, and was only decieved by the Administration. As General Barnard's raview and letter are entirely military documents, they thing my pen to courting the favor of the Adminis-tration, or for using it otherwise than according to my convictions of truth. will receive wide attention, and will be classed with the testimony of McCall, Kearney, Sumner, Hooker, and more of the bravest and ablest mon of the EUROPE. army, in proof of the incompetency of McClellan-General Barnard's letter appears to prove that Arrival of the Steamship Hibernian of the Young Napoleon" is quite as disingenuous as incapable:

THE ADMINISTBATION AND GEN. MCCLELLAN.

CITY POINT, Va., Oct. 29, 1864.

Father Point. FATHER FOINT, Nov 1.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Londonderry on the 21st, of October, arrived off this point, en route to Qaebec, at half pasts 30 elock this morning. Her dates are one day later than those per the City of Manchester. The steamer Bremen, from New York, arrived at Bremen on the 21st of October. The steamer Ontario reunained ashore off Yarmouth, and is likely to become a total loss. She is insured for upwards of 2100, (00. GREAT REDITATIN To the Editor of the Chronicle: In the Eattor of the Chronicle: In an article of four and a half columns, headed "An Engineer Turned Pamphleteer," devoted to my review of General McClellan's report, the Na-tional Intelligencer commence: by calling its." coarse and malignant personal attack on General McClel-lan." It then proceeds to select and quote what I am bound to presume it finds the most character-istic passages in support of its subartion. They A meeting had been hold at Bradford, under the aus-pices of the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission. W. E Forster, M. P., presided. Levi Coffin, delegate from the Commission, made a speech. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the formation of an auxiliary society at Bradford istic passages in support of its allegation, They are as follows: "Mismanagement in face of the enemy," "culpable negligence," "more than childish levity and obstinacy," "and with having forfeited every claim to generalship, even of the most indifferent character." As it was the child of the prove the invities of the most mumerent character." As it was the object of the review to prove the justice of these expressions—as their propriety or impropriety depends entirely upon the proof offered—I simply refer the reader to the work itself. But as the "lust refer the reader to the work itself. But as the "lust of defamation" is not sufficiently exhibited in phrases which are simply corollaries from the evi-dence set forth, the *Intelligencer* charges me with "impencing the truthfulness and candor of Gene-ral NicCiellan by lovelling against it" (sio) "the grossest accusations," and the phrases specified are "resorting to an unworthy subterfuge," (p. 20,) "stuiliying his own conclusions," (p. 21,) "falsifi-catione"—the *Intelligencer's*, own word, not mine — which bear "the stamp of disingenuous after-thought," (p. 25,) "and other such dishonorable im-putations," I repeat here the passage from page 20; "Citing the order detaining McDowell, Gen. Mc-Clellan resorts to the unworthy subterfuge of repro-

" Olting the order detaining inclowerit, Gren. Ac-Clellan resorts to the unworthy subterfuge of repre-senting it as a withdrawal of troops from his com-mand, by the President, in violation of his promise ' that nothing of the sort should be repeated' (ne that nothing of the sort should be repeated (ne refers to a previous withdrawal of Blenker's divi-sion-a body of troops of which he had more than once expressed his determination to rid himself in some way; that I might rest assured that the campaign should proceed with no further deduction from the force upon which its operations had been planned; whereas, it was simply an enforcement of the conditions upon which the President freluc-tantly sanctioned the plan."

tantly sanctioned the plan." Let the reader judge; it is an issue made by Gen. McCliellan himself. He charges the President of the United States with a violation of his promise. I prove that the charge is unfounded, and style it "an unworthy subterfuge." Gen. McCliellan cites a despatch of the Secretary of Warn of March 18 and warceed is to state.

of War, of March 18, and proceeds to state: "It will be observed that this order rendered it in possible for me to use the James river as a base of protocol and found me and block and block and block operations, and forced me to establish our depots on the Pamunkey; and to approach Richmond from the north.

Can anything be more explicit than this language? He f

e further adds: "The land movement obliged me to expose my right in order to secure the junction, and as the order for General McDowell's march was soon counter-manded, I incurred great risk, of which the enemy took advantage, and frustrated the plan of the cam-"Here is a charge against the War Department of

"Here is a charge against the War Department of the very gravest character. I show (and it is a no-torious fact) that, at the date of this order, "our depots "were already "established on the Pamun-key," and that the army was nearly up to the Chicka-hominy on its march "to approach Richmond from the north;" and I quote General McClellan's testimony, given before the Committee on the Con-

eident of the United States with violation of his "promise," in withdrawing troops from his com-mand, and has alleged that it frustrated all his plans for impending operations. He has charged the Secretary of War with imposing upon him a line of march and a location of de-pots which frustrated the plan of the campaign. He has charged his predecessor—no other than the illustrious Scott—with "the total absence of a ge-neral plan," "the uiter disorganization and want of preparation in the Western armies;" and he has made against the Secretary of War the outrageous charge of "doing his best to sacrifice" the Army of the Potomac. These charges are but the graver specimens of the character of the whole report, which, while it exhibits the disingenuousness of the writer, proves even more foreibly his incapacity. Those who, like myself, wept on the field of Mal-vern Hill, need no apology if, in a matter in which the destinies of the nation are concerned, they feel that convictions of truth demand to be uttered, re-gardless of personal considerations. The Intelligencer remarks in the commencement of its article that "when he wrote his 'review,' General Barnard was only a brigadier general of volunteers, since the publication he has been made a mojor general of volunteers." As the editors are not attacking the Administration, but me, the in-ference they intend to have drawn is that I wrote it to gain professional advancement. The Intelligencer had knowledge, or might have had, to what ex-tent I would seek the good graces of the Adminis-tration in order to obtain professional advancement, when previous to this publication I declined a nomi-mation; actually made, to one of the most honorable and distinguished positions in the United States army, out of deierence to what I believed the just claims of another and older officer, and becauss I preferred, during the crisis in my country's axist-ence, scrvice in the field to a bureau in Washington. The "brevet" of "major general of younteers " would be a rich compensat THE PRESIDENCY. GREAT MEETING AT UNION LEAGUE HALL. Speeches by Hon. Charles A. Phelps of Mass., Rev. Edward Hawes of Maine, and Mr. Henry Torbeit of Maryland. Meeting at the Democratic Headquarters. SPRECH OF HON. S. S. COX, OF OHIO. Union Enthusiasm Throughout the State.

Father Point.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Demonstrations in Columbia, Lebanon, Tioga, Montour, and Other Counties. Addresses by Col. S. M. Bowman, Hon. John W. Forney, Col. Fitzgerald, Hon. Clinton

Union Parade and Mass Meeting at Bordentown, N. J.

Speeches by Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, and others.

Lloyd, and Others.

SPEECH BY HON. OHAS. A. PHELPS, OF MASS,

The Hall was again filled to overflowing last eve-The Hall was again filled to overflowing last eve-ning by an audience of laddes and gentlemen. After several airs by the band stationed in the gallery, Paul Berger, Esq., sang. "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," the audience joining in the chorus. On motion, the. Hon. John Price Wetherill was called to preside. On taking the chair, he congratu-lated the audience on the propitious aspect of af-fairs. Maryland was to-day a free State. Missouri would ere long follow the redeemed State of Marw. would ere long follow the redeemed State of Mary-land, and soon the flag of the nation would float

REMARKS OF HON. OHAS. A. PHRIPR.

Sdopted in layor of the formation of an auxiliary socilety at Bradford. Lord Stannley, in addressing his constituents, at Lyons, sdverted to American affairs. He advocated continued non-intervention. He thought that the North might succed in over running the whole Con-federate Territory, but their political difficulties would only then begin. As to the effect of the war in England, he doubted if she had, on the whole, been a serious loser by it. She had, indeed, undergone the orderal of a cotton famine, but new markets had been opened up, and Irdia had gained targely. Complains are made of great difficulty in manning the English navy, and among other causes the attrac-tion of the American naval service to seamen is cited. The Bazaar at Liverpool, in aid of Southern prisoners of war, continued to meet with great success. FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. portunity of addressing his fellow countrymen in the place in which American Independence was first proclaimed. In view of the grand and transcondent issue before the people, he could not hope to say anything new. In other days the argument was in regard to modes and methods of administer-ing the Government, but now the question to be de-cased was not as to the policy of the Government, but FIA MIRE WITH FOR SUCCESS. FIANCIAL AFFAIRS. There was continued gloom and heaviners in com-mercial and financial circles. with additional failures. The densand for discount at the Bauk of England, how-ever, on the 19th was comparatively light. The English funds were preity steadily maintained, but speculative sectrifies showed increasing weakings. Two Liverpool firms in the American trade, in addi-tion to those already announced, are reported as having failed. Sundry houses in Manchester are also reported as having failed, including Barrett & Wilson, calico printers, for a considerable amonnt. Letters from Brazil confirm the magnitude of the failures reported by telegraph. The hisdilities of the failures reported by telegraph. The hisdilities of the failures coported by telegraph. The hindilities of the failures reported to have of Gomer & Filo, one mil-lion pounds sterling; those of Montener of Linta, one million six hundred thouse of Sauto & Co, appears to have been the cause of the contra mischief. An extraordinary number of failures of smaller houses are reported to have followed the downfail of the baak-ing-houses. The banking-house of Messers. Babia, Inmos, & Co. the very existence of the Government, Apparently the question was already settled by the States which had had an opportunity of expressing their sentiments through the ballot-box. Our difficulties had arisen from the two conflicting systems—that had arisen irom the two conditions systems—that of the South, where capital owns not only labor, but the laborer himself, and that of the North, where the laborer owns the products of his labor. These two systems wore always indincal; but at the time of the formation of the Constitution, it was thought that slave labor would die. The present con-dition of the nation was not because that conces-sions were refused to the representatives of that

asked to extend slavery into the free States and Territories we said a thousand times no; and on that question we went to the polls in 1860, and sub-mitted it to that august tribunal from which there was no appeal, and we won the verdict. That brought us to the peaceful, constitutional election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. But the people of the South inaugurated secession. Without entering into any argu-ment as to the right of secession, the speaker contented himself with the reflection that it had been denied by the framers of the Constitu-tion. The Union was the glory and strength of the separate States, and the separate States yielded glory, homage, and strength to the Union. Once in the Union, a State was one of the nation forever. Though the South declared that this was a Repub-lean war, the speaker reminded his hearers that it was also, at least to the same extent, a Buchanan-Democratic war. [Applause.] Abraham Lincoln was elected in November. On the first Monday in December it was reserved for the Democratic party, through Jar es Buchanan, to embody in an official State paper the formula that the Uniced States had no power to coerce a sovereign State. Secession had been preacted on the floor of congress; but that The banking-house of Mesers. Babia, Inmos, & Co. The banking-house of Mesers. Babia, Inmos, & Co. tre said to have build their ground during a drain of u any days. paying out six hundred thousand pounds storling. This established public confidence in this honce. At the clesing of the mail there were symptoms of im-provement, but during most of the period of the panic the excitement was each that the military and police were called out, and the banking houses were occupied were called ont, and the banking houses were occupied by the troops. The convulsion is not in any degree attributed to in-herent ussonudness in trade, the position of all the lead-ing narrhents being considered good. The house of Santo & Co., it is said, should have stop-ped three years ago. Their assets are estimated at from thirty to fity per cent. The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Mul-house on the 19th of October, and proceeded to their destingtion, the South of France. The Faris Bourse was very flat on the 19th, and the rentes declined a ½ per cent. closing at 654 65c. The caves of the decline is reported to be the continuance of the heavy drain of builtien from the Bank of France, and a call for the inmediate payment of the arrears of the last loan.

State paper the formula data the United States had no power to coerce a sovereign State. Secossion had been preached on the floor of Congress; but that paper was the first official utterance of that doctrine. After that message six States second, and in Febru-ary this organization was in full force at Montgomery, Ala. And they did this while James Bachs

above a happy and a free country. He then intro-duced the Hon Chas. A. Phelps, of Massachusetts. The speaker said that he was glad to have an opdition of the nation was not because that conces-sions were refused to the representatives of that system, as they had heretofore been success-ful in all their demands. But when we were asked to extend slavery into the free States and Territories we said a thousand times no; and on

Yesterday was a gala day in Bordentown. The Union-loving citizens of that place turned out in their strength, determined to show to the Copposition that they were still hard at work in the great cause. The demonstra-tion consisted of a parade and mass meeting. The pa-rade started on its line of march at about half past 3 o'clock, and marched through the principal streets. It conselsted of about one thousand horzemen and a imo'ciock, and marched through the principal streets. It consisted of about one thousand horeemen and an im-mense train of wagons and carriages. At the head of the line were a number of ladies on horseback, dressed in gay colors, principally, red, white, and blus; then followed the horsemen. There were several banners with motioes. One was-"We want peace, but not the peace that hypocrites and traitors would give us. "They have seduced my peeple by crying peace, peace when there is no peace." -*Excited.* The Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union.

-Ezchiel. The Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union. Our rathers left if to us, we will leave it to our children unbroken forever." " 'Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and we will add New Jersey to the list next Tuesday." A wagon piled bigs with dry goods boxes, with the words, "How McClellan was to be elected." The boxes were marked, "Frandulent army yotes for Mc-Clellan."

A wagon with a boat on it was also in the line. On the post were the words ''Ganboat Galena. Robert, I will not hurt you.'' A cannon on board was fired at

which is acts were assetted, the concluding fattices of which ran thus: "The art of action of this the points us for the stars and if we ever house the points us the fatting of and all for the near of the action of the action of the second stars and the stars of the stars of and all for the near of the action of the stars of the point of the action of the stars of the star immes try to interfere in the action of the stars of all choogn. In instice to lar, Lincoln, he would be of me Barliet Home Mission social to make the fatter that the stars of the fatter were here the president, who, after looking the stars over to the president, who, after looking the stars the stars of the stars of the stars of the stars over to the president, who, after looking the stars the began were as and the star of the stars over to the president were as start of the stars over to the president were as a stars of the stars over to hear preside the stars of the stars of the stars on the stars of the stars of the stars of the whole real stars of the stars of the stars of the whole real star personal property in the stars of the star of the stars the work of the stars of the stars of the stars the whole hours of the stars of the stars of the stars the whole hours of the stars of the stars of the stars that the whole the stars of the stars of the stars which the whole the stars of the stars of the stars that the whole the stars of the stars of the stars which the stars of the stars of the stars as the stars of the stars. If the war everything his wages buy, "start the shoon here the stars. The wages that inter, the stars of the stars of the stars of the stars were dided to the stars of the stars of the stars were dided to the stars of the stars of the stars were dided to the stars of the stars. The stars of the stars of the stars of the stars of the stars were dided to the stars of the stars. The stars of the stars of the stars as the HALL OF THE INION LEAGUE. Mr. Cox was succeeded by Hon. Mr. Stiles, member Congress, in a short speech, after which the meeting logured A GREAT DAY IN BORDENTOWN. PARADE AND MASS MEETING.

State States

'And all for the negro,'' detailing the article

the death of JAMES CAMPBELL-not as a we know, a good and peaceful citizen. But, had he been the warmest admirer our to make a political rostrum of his coffin; we should deplore his death, precisely as we now do, as a disgraceful incident of a riot. in which none of the participants are known to us as Union men or Democrats, but simply as enemies of the public peace.

Coercing Elections.

Acting upon the forced supposition that General DIX intended to coerce the election on the border of New York, threatened by an incursion of rebels from Canada, Governor SEYMOUR has commissioned one JOHN A. GREEN a brigadier of militia to take charge of the tier of counties in which visitors from Canada may be expected. This General JOHN A. GREEN, a politician of well known Southern sympathies, issues an order in which he declares that the election is a civil affair, in which the military have no concern whatever. It is, therefore, extremely difficult to discover what a brigadier general like Mr. GREEN has to do with the matter. But we presume that Gov. SEYMOUR desires to indulge his old love in contesting small points of State sovereignty, especially when he can turn it to some account in a Democratic election. If New York were besieged by rebel or British guns, what would Gov. SEYMOUR have to say? If Canada opened its batteries, what then ? If another demons' riot threatened to engulf New York, what then ?

Gov. SEYMOUR has already proved his inability to put down one well-known riot, unaided by the officers of the General Government. Now General DIX is the United States military commander for New York. The North has been frequently invaded by rebels in Canada, besides having been very recently threatened, as we well know. Gen. DIX has neither claimed nor even hinted a right to interfere with elections, or to coerce voters, and Gov. SEYMOUR governs in a very small way. He attacks straws, but would not fight a riot. This is State sovereignty ! Soft speech for insurgents, hard words for the Government! Amidgall this, we see howhard the Governor of New York is working to secure the election of a Presidential candidate who promises his adherents * "the operation of a more vigorous nationality !"

A Remarkable Case of Non-Committal. The following resolution, offered in the House of Representatives on the 17th of December, 1860, are words of WASHING-TON'S Farewell Address, all but the single clause of a sentence, which is only a paraphrase of WASHINGTON'S text :

"Resolved, That we properly estimate t value of our national Union to our colu individual happiness; that we cherish a co bitual, and immovable attachment to it; will speak of it as of the palladium of our political safety and prosperity ; that we will watch its preservation with jealous anxiety; that we will discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frown down the first dawning of every attempt to allenate any portion of our country from the rest, o enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts; that we regard it as the main pillar of the edifice of our real independence, the support of our tranquillity at home, our peace abroad, our safety, our prosperity, and that very liberty which we so highly prize : that we have seen nothing in the past, nor do we she anything in the present, either In the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, or from any other existing cause, to justify its dissolution ; that we regard its perpetnity as of more value than the temporary triumph of any party or any man; that whatever abuses or

evils exist under it ought to be corrected within the

that, however peace may be arrived at, the Democrat, but because he was, so far as honor of the Government should be sustained-how do they like this picture? The Chicago Democrats and the aristocandidates ever possessed, we should scorn | cratic anti-Federalists of England hand-inhand! The British and Northern agents of the rebels plotting together for the overthrow of the Union ! The oppressors of Ireland cheek-by-jowl with the friends of slavery and secession !

"ORGANIZATION" should be the watchword of the hour among Union men throughout the State. Real victories may be obtained in every district, which, if they do claimed to have "come in with WILLIAM not show in themselves, will figure bravely the Conqueror," held and hold a good in the general result. Every township which lessens a Democratic majority will have achieved - a triumph ; every county which brings down a Democratic majority of 1,000 to 800 or 500, will have gained a success which must operate upon the future as foolish face," has been militia-colonel, and well as the present. But the majorities in Union counties can be increased far beyond the standard. Every township and neighborhood should sustain the work of organization. The cause demands an overwhelming victory-a full expression of the people. Every friend of the imperilled Union should work in earnest.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION has had its answer. The platform on which it placed MCCLELLAN pronounces the war to be a failure, and demands an armistice. Well, the rebels agree with the opinion, and are willing to grant the request. The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury of a recent date thus ably shows the advantages the rebellion would gain from the election of McCLEL-LAN, and the establishment of the policy to

which his party is pledged : "President Davis, who has been opposed to making any concessions whatever to the enemy, has been finally prevailed upon to grant an armi slice to the North, provided it is solicited in a respectful manner. This proposed armistice, it granted, raises the blockade by land and sea, which will enable our people to lay in a large amount of supplies. The deseriers from our service will then be glad to return in order to receive their pay and an honorable discharge, which will give us an additional force of 200,000 veterans. Then, if hostilities are resumed, the South is sure of success. Therefore, we lose nothing by granting this experiment to the Yankees, who have openly confessed that they are whipped by proclaiming the war on their part a fallure." Such is the contemptuous answer to the

cowardly proclamation of Chicago. Gen. McCLELLAN and his party may make the most of it. THERE are hundreds of partisans, who, appointed by Governor SEYMOUR.

rather than see their party ruined by being

abandoned. blind themselves to the unutterable disgrace of supporting the Chicago platform. Such men should remember that the future demands something of them, and that their country appeals to them now as eloquently as it did to our fathers in the Revolution. American freemen should be something better than clansmen, ownedjby demagogues and sold to factions. They do not need the courage of the soldier who has defended his country to vote independently. At the approaching election they must decide whether an American nation ality exists.

"I HAVE no doubt," says Gen. GRANT, "that the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold on until after the Presidential election. They hope a counter-revolution : they hope the election of a peace candidate."

"I. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, wrote the second, the material resolution of the \$24,500,000 to \$20,720,000. Chicago platform," says the prime apostle of anarchy. This resolution prescribes

the middle of the river Ribble, which flows MARLE-DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PORTER. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1, 1864.

To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: I sent Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, on the 27th of Curious persons may ask, who is this Sir HENRY DE HOGHTON, Baronet? We October, with picket launch No. 1, to blow up the inform such that there is no British baronet ram Albemarle. He returned to day, and reports of that name. There is an old gentleman to me that he blew up the Albemarle on the morncalled Sir HENRY BOLD HOGHTON, one of ing of the 28th. The destruction was complete. The picket launch No. 1 was destroyed by the whose ancestors, nine generations back enemy's shot and sunk. One man escaped with (in 1611), was in the first batch of baronets Lieutenant Cushing. The others were captured, created by JAMES I., on the institution of Commander Macomb writes, "that, from circumstances which have since occurred, I am able to the Order. The family, which (of course) inform you that the ram is sunk."

D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

estate between Blackburn and Preston, in THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. Lancashire, called Hoghton Tower, and its REBEL RUMOR THAT HOOD'S ARMY IS MOVING present representative, who has sent the TOWARD NASHVILLE-STRONG UNION FORCES OPPOSING HIM ON ALL SIDES-SHERMAN HOLD. peace-address to Governor SEYMOUR, and ING ATLANTA FIRMLY -- FORREST REPORTED is, literally, "the tenth transmitter of a THREATENING JOHNSONVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1 .- Since the repulse at Decatur, Hood has moved further west, along the south is justice of the quorum-exactly as Falside of the Tennessee, and he is believed to have staff's ancient friend Shallow was. Over crossed some of his infantry at or near Bainbridge, twenty years ago, he changed his name by twelve miles above Florence, but no part of his adding the maternal BOLD to the paternal force has he moved further north. A rebel rumor HOGHTON, and lately, without condescendhere reports that he is coming this way. His purpose it is difficult to ascertain, but with a strong ing to the usual legal method, still further Union force on his rear, front, and flank, no fears changed it by adding the Norman prefix, are entertained of his making any demonstration in and calling himself De HOGHTON. He has this quarter.

Gen. Thomas is in this city, and is prepared for not done this without precedent, for we reany movement Hocd may make.

collect that Lord VENTRY, an Irish Parlia-Heavy bodies of troops are moving in the proper mentary jobber, who obtained a peerage directions, and strong hopes are entertained that by selling his parliamentary vote at the Hood will place himself in a position from which it will be difficult for him to extricate himself. Shertime of the Union, getting ashamed of his man can neither be coaxed nor bullied out of Atlanrather vulgar patronymic, paid a heavy ta. but will continue to hold it at all hazards. sum for royal license to alter it, and, in Forrest, with a cavalry force, is reported as threat. bing Johnsonville, where are large quantities of due course the Hibernian MULLINS was Government stores. Three transports were burned changed into the Norman DE MOLEYNS, by his command, but ample preparations have been which the family hold to be much more made to hold Johnsonville. genteel-precisely as HOGHTON is con-DENIAL OF THE RUMORED EVACUATION OF

ATLANTA. NEW YORK, Nov. 1.- A special Washington de-

spatch to the Commercial Advertiser, says that the report from Louisville that General Sherman had evacuated Atlanta, is positively denied by the President, who says that Gen. Sherman, at the latest advices, stated that he would hold Atlanta under any circumstances. No movement that Hood is able to make will endanger the safety of this important point.

DONAHUE and FERRY, the agents in the recent DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. election frauds, bave been convicted by the military TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL RAM ALMEcommission, and sentenced to an imprisonment for

MARLE-A GALLANT EXPLOIT. life. The sentences have been approved, and will NEW YORK, Nov. 1.-The "Commercial" of this be immediately carried into execution. The mill-

evening publishes a special despatch stating that tary commission, of which General DOUBLEDAY is the rebel ram Albemarle had been blown, to pieces president, it was announced, would take up the case of Colonel SAMUEL NORTH, New York State on the 28th by Lieut. Cushing, who made a daring expedition up the Roanoke river to her anchorage. agent, who was arrested, some days ago, charged Lieut. Cushing's launch was subsequently sunk with fraud in regard to the votes of New York by a rebel shot, but the officer, with one of his men, soldiers. The court, however, adjourned until tomorrow, in order that a consultation might be had scaped.

The Albemarle was about to make a raid on our leet in Albemarle Sound. ANOTHER BLOCKADE-RUNNERSUNK-AN EXCHANGE

OF PRISONERS PROBABLE.

The official statement of the public debt, for the NEW YORE, Nov. 1.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal on the 19th ult., arrived at this port to-day. The Palmetto Heraid says the rebiel prisoners placed under fire on Morris Island have been re-moved to Fort Pulaski, our prisoners in Charleston having been removed from their exposed situation by the rebels. The blockade-runner Flamingo, from Nassau, N. P., was sunk on the 23d ult., near the mouth of Charleston harbor, by our Morris Island batterles. Gen. Foster brought with him from Flo-rida a hundred barrels of oranges for the soldiers. There seems to be a prospect of exchanging all the sick and wounded on both sides. The fund for the relief our prisoners, raised among the soldiers, amounts to \$1,800; and has been sent to Savannah to be placed in the hands of a clergyman. Quite a number of deserters have recently reached our lines from Savannah. YOBR, NOV. 1.-The steamer Fulton, from nonth of October, shows the amount outstanding to be \$2,017,009.515.75, or an increase since the last monthly statement of over \$61,000,000. The debt bearing interest in coin is about \$961,000,000; debt hearing interest in lawful money, \$584 000 000 . the debt on which interest has coased, \$357,000; and the debt bearing no interest, \$471 532. The interest has increased to \$56,646,000 in coin, and to \$28,667,000 in lawful money, or \$2,000,000 of the former, and \$1,500,000 of the latter, the entire amount of interest being \$85,313,608.63. The unpaid requisitions are \$37,500,000, and the amount in the Treasury The amount of six per cent. bonds exchanged for from Savannah. seven thirtles, under the acts of July and August, 1862, is nearly \$126,000,000, an increase since the

MOSEBY'S GUERILLAS. REPULSE OF MOSEBY'S GUERILLAS AT SALEM, VIR-

former monthly statement of \$11,000,000. The Reference of australia of the original the analysis of the original original of the original original of the original oris original original origin amount of five-twenties six per cent. bonds, under the act of June, 1864, is \$37,781.000. The seventhirties three year notes, authorized by the act of July 17th, 1861, have been reduced from \$25,000,000 to \$14.000.000. The amount of certificates of indebt. edness has been increased \$6,333,333. The two years five per cent. notes have been reduced \$4,676,090 since the September statement, and the three years Treasury notes, under the act of June 30, 1864, have een increased nearly \$21,000,000. nothing of the fifteen or twenty prisoners captured. The fractional currency has been reduced from

FREE MARYLAND

GRAND CELEBRATION YESTERDAY IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, NOV. 1.-Emandination was cale.

duct of the War, to show that in this grave charge he contradicts his own statement, made under the solemnity of an oath. The record is worth repeat-

"Question. Could not the advance on Richmond from Williamsburg have been made with better prespect of success by the James river than by the route pursued, and what were the reasons for taking the route adopted? "Answer. I do not think that the navy at that time way a condition to make the view of the James

"Answer. I do not think that the navy at that time was in a condition to make the line of the James river perfectly sure for our supplies. The line of the Pamunkey offered greater advantages in that re-spect. The place was in a better position to effect a junction with any troops that might move from Washington on the Fredericksburg line. I remem-ber that the idea of moving on the James river was scricusly discussed at that time. But the condu-sion was arrived at that, under the circumstances' then existing, the route actually followed was the best. I think the Merrimac was destroyed while we were at Williamsburg."

we were at Williamsburg." My comment is, "The stamp of disingenuous after-thought, so palpable on every page of the report to those who are familiar with the march of ovents of this campaign, is here made palpable to the general reader." Had I been as "fluent in crimination," reader." Had I been as "fluent in crimination," as copicus in my vecabulary of literary "garbage," as my defamer, I should have found another term than "disingenuous afterthought" for this charge upon the Administration, not only baseless, but proved so by its author. If any reader thinks that the remaining phrase specified, "stulitiying his own conclusions," is an extravagant and calumnious expression, I will only refer him to the page from which it is could each

refer him to the page from which it is quoted and the context.

the context. Having referred to the cited instances of my viola-tion of the "amenities" of discussion, the *Intelligen-cer* proceeds to exhibit its own respect for them : "Fiuent in crimination," "reeking with personal villification ;" "such a farrago of calumnious in-sinuation atd vituperation," &c.; while the "Re-publican Executive Congressional Committee" come in for a share of its amenities, since, "In spite of its garbage," they are presumed to be "attract-ed by its noisome odor."

ed by its noisoms odor.' Having nearly exhausted its "amenities," the Intelligencer preceeds to "expose the palpable con-tradictions which exist between the 'professional ballotions which exist between the professional ophichnes' of General Barnard, as compared with his 'official report' made in January, 1862," first stating that "it was partly by his [my] advice, given in his professional character as an engineer, that the at-tempt to dislodge the enemy from his positions on the Potemac was not made." He quotes from an official letter of mine: "Should we, then, consider-ing all the consequences which may be involved, enter into an operation matchy to canture the enter into an operation match my to involved, enter into an operation match to capture the Potomac batteries? I think not." This letter was written at the end of February, 1882, after the blockade of the Potomac had been permitted for five months, and at a season when the commencement of active field operations was daily expected. I state that the active the betteries expected. I state that to capture the batteries "we would have all to do if we were really opening a campaign against them there;" and it was in the sense of making, the batteries the objective of a campaign, after they had been permitted to exist for five months, and when they must fall as the result of successful operations against the enemy in our immediate front, that I objected to the opera-tion. The matter was subsequently discussed by the council of war of March 2d, and my conclusions substantially arrived at substantially arrived at.

The Intelligencer quotes from my report on the slege of Yorktown to General Totten, chief engier, U. S. A., to convict me of inconsistency, I say If we could have broken the enemy's lines acros the isthmus, we could have invested Yorktown," &c., and add, "it was not deemed practicable, con-sidering the strength of that line, and the difficulty of handling our forces (owing to the impracticable character of the country), to do so. If we could take Yorktown, or drive the enemy out of Yorktown, the enemy's lines were no longer tenable. This we could do by slege operations, and the result was, in my mind, a certainty." Let it be borne in mind that I was writing a report from the field, and while the army wes in active campaign. It was my duty to army was in active campaign. It was my duty to set forth the reasons which controlled, or were sup-need to control. the course taken not to criticise it. posed to centrol, the course taken, not to criticise it. I state that the result of a siege was, in my mind, a certainty. I do not profess to have controlled the course taken (a siege), but state that "it was deemed too hazardous to attempt the reduction of the place by assault." This is the committal, and the only

by assault." This is the committal, and the only committal to which I refer in my report to General McOlellan. I do not profess to have urged on an assault, or to have objected to a siege. I suggested to General McOlellan an atsault, and I indicated the places. He did not think proper to make it, and I deferred to his judgment. General McOlellan was, by profes-sion. a military engineer. He had had experience in that branch of the profession which concerns the practical duties of field engineering. He had, moreover, visited the scene of the most instructive operations of this kind on record (where he had been sent expressly to study them), Sebastopol. To him, not to me, was entrusted the cestinies of the nation, and his, not mine, was the campaign. I did my and his, not mine, was the campaign. I did my duty, as a subordinate, in giving him all the data I had as to the works, and in leaving the course to be taken to his judgment. If, with the light of his Fubsequent operations, and from other sources, I now pronounce that, "if there ever was a case, in which each of the course to be a case in the set of the set of

which such a step (an assault) was not merely jus-tifiable and advisable, it was surely this," I have

As to the not opening the batteries as they ware reasons for the opinion, and give them. As to the not opening the batteries as they ware ready, I nowhere call it a "great blunder." I say they ought to have been opened, and when called to testify why they were not opened, I take the blame to myself. I really do not see the point the *Intelligencer* strings to make of it unless it preserves Intelligencer strives to make of it, unless, to presume to criticise General McClellan, I must prove my own infallibility. My letter to Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert, which the *Mellingner* has also at least

Intelligencer has given at length, as a proof of incon-sistency, was prompted by cortain remarks of his, in his translation of the Prince de Joinville's pamphlet, concerning the graduates of the military academy, to affirm that, while they (the Southern graduates) have maintained their own at the Academy and in the service, and in the various fields of warfare, to which our little army has been called there more

thlacon sons.

Scme Madrid journals urge the Government to keep the Chincha Islands as a pledge till Feru shall have given cnire satisfaction to Spain. The conrideration of some minor questions still delays the final conclusion of a meane SPAIN.

The conicies rational as a proper this Forth shall have a THE DANISH QUESTION. THE DANISH QUESTION. The consideration of some minor questions still delays the final conclusion of a peace. It is semi-officially amounced that Austria and Prus-sia will conduct the preliminary administration of the Duchies until the ass mbly of legal advisers can final-ly determine the question of the succession. AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Mesers. Satterthwait & Co.'s circular reports a dull and declining in market for American securities. United States five-twenties, ex-coupons, show a fall of one and a half per cent. during the week, taking the value of the econoons into consideration. Brie and Illinois Contral Rairoad shares have given Way one dollar on erch. members of Demooratic administrations. But what was now proposed to be done by the Democratic party of the North? In illustration of their posi-tion, the speaker narrated the anecdote of an Irlsh-man, who, in telling his, dream, said: "I thought I saw the Pope" and he axed me if I would take a drink, and I axed him, 'would a duck swim? and then he axed me 'would I take my punch hot or cowld? and I towid him 'hot,' and then he went down into the kitchen to get the warm water, and—I woke up; so now I am sorry I didn't take it cowld." So the framers of the Ohiesgo platform would think, aiter the election, that they ought to have taken the other tack on the war question. In regard to the question of slavery, the speaker said that as it had made war on the Union, it should die the death of a traitor. The language of the Opmembers of Democratic administrations. But what way one doilar on each. Commercial Intelligence. Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21. -COTTON. -The Brokers' Circular reports: The sales of Cotion for the week in the Liver-pool market foot up 29,500 bales, including 7,000 bales to spreud firmer, but subsequently fell off and became very dull and irregular, American descriptions de-clining 2,001 B b, white other descriptions receded 2/@ 20 B form last weeks quotations: The sales to day (Friday) were 3,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and experters. The market closed dull, with little inquiry and prices weak. The following are the authorized quotations: Laborations: the death of a traitor. The language of the Op. position was: "I sustain the Government as faily as you do; I am as pairiotic as you are; I have sustained the Government down to the date of the tained the Government down to the date of the President's proclamation's and this in view of the fact that slavery had outlawed itself, and had drenched the land in fraternal blood. But the re-presentative of the Ohicago platform was a Major General of the United States, whose record was that of inconsistency. He claimed to embody two opposite policies, while pledged to neither. He was undoubtedly a man of unblemished private charac-ter, but that fact was of no weight in the considerions: Fair. ...26d251/2d25d Middling. 25d 22%d 23%d

Jplande..... The total stock of cotton in port is estimated at 425,500 ales, including 14,500 bales of American. TRADD kEFORT. -- The Manchester market is dull, and Goods and Yarns are still declining. BEBADSTUFFS.—The market is very dull, with a deiving tendency. PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet and steady. Lard

is firm. LONDON, Oct. 12. — Consols closed at 85% @SSM for mo-ney. The weekly return of the Bauk of England shows a decrease in bullion of £3,750. AMERICAN STOCKS. — Diluois Central Railroad 50@ 51 discount; Erie Railroad 40@41.

The Rebel Vice President's Plan of Se-construction Impracticable.

From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 6.1 In order, we presume, that he might not be mis-understood in his policy of reconstruction, the Vice President refers to the Convention of 1787 as the model of the convention he proposes for the assem-bling of the Confederate and the United States toether. Let us see, then, what was the Conventio of 1787 :

1. The Convention of 1787 arose from the supposed 1. The Convention of 1787 arose from the supposed deficiencies of the articles of confederation to carry on the affairs of the United States. It was called by States already in confederation, after their inde-pendence was achieved, and the war with Great Britain was ended; to alter or amend their articles of confederation. Is this now the condition of the Confederate and of the United States towards each other? In 1587 the States which assembled theorem other? In 1787, the States which ascembled together in convention were at that very time united together under one Government, and upon the most inti-mate relations of amity, having fought together through a seven years' way for their common inde-pendence and liberty. In 1864 Mr. Stephens advo-cates a convention of the Confederate States with the United States, from whom they have separated, because of their faithlessness and oppressions, and who, are now waging against them a fierce and barbarous war for their subjugation. The circum-stances, then, in which the States which formed the Convention of 1757 were placed, are very different from these in which the Conference with the from those in which the Confederate and the United States now stand toward each other. The

ormer was a convention of friends, the latter must be a convention of enemies. 2. Mr. Stephens proposes that the delegates ap-opinted to the Convention of 1864 shall be clothed pointed to the Convention of 1864 shall be clothed with powers to consult and agree upon some plan of adjustment of our present difficulties and strife, to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected. So far as the submission of its labors to the States for ratifica-tion is concerned, the proposed Convention of 1864 is like the Convention of 1787; but there is a most utriking difference between them as is the mattern a triking difference between them as to the matters to be adjusted. There were no "difficulties" as to rights; there was no "strife" displayed or furious war to be adjusted in the Convention of 1787. But now we are to go into a convention withthose who deny us all rights, and who have

which use who deny us all rights, and who have been for three years striving by the sword to root ont of our land.
3. The Convention of 1787 was assembled to "form a more perfect Union." The preamble of the Constitution submitted to the States for their ratificastitution submitted to the States for their ratifica-tion places this as the very first reason which go-verned, their labors. General Washington, the President of the Convention of 1787, assigns this as the one great object of the Convention. Now, no Union exists at all between the Confederate and the United States. But if the Convention Mr. Stephens proposes is to be like the Convention of 1787, its grand object must be "to form a more per-fect Union" between the Confederate and the Uni-ted States - in other words a reconstruction of the

ted States; in other words, a reconstruction of the defunct Union. 4. The Convention of 1787 was limited in its pow-ers. The resolution of the Congress on the Confede-ration recommended "that a convention should meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May plause.1 meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May ensuing, for the purpose of revising the articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, be con-firmed by the States." Mr. Stephens supports a convention of the Confederate and the United States, in which the delegates shall be limitless in their powers. "Down as the initial powers of their powers. They are to be "dothed with powers to consult and agree upon some plan of adjust-ment." Our liberties, rights, and independence are all to be liable to the "plan of adjustment." Why the jealousy which actuated our fathers in en-tering into the Convention of 1787, formed only with friands chould be rawidisted on entering with friends, should be repudiated on entering a proposed convention with our unprincipled Yankee emies, is a matter, we presume, quite beyond ou umble appreciation. The Recent Sneeches at Fanenil Hall

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield Re-

ntervals. The parade was the largest ever seen in Berdentown. It was more than a mile in length, and

wrate proved with anthreads and about the Wood's line and prance. Alter the parade had marched through the principal streets, it assembled with a large number of citizens in a low where stand for the purpose had been erded, and a meeting was begun. If yran Korwick was chosen preaded. Upon taking the chair, he thanked the andience for the honor con-forted, and stated that he catoritance the same semi-ments expressed by him at a meeting held in that places at the fail of Sampicr. He still was determined to demonstration was a great success. The question that been asked, were there any Union men in New Yerser ? and he answered it by saying that we had them by the gene. There were sares below this atternoom. He verser ? and he answered it by saying that we had them by the gene. There were sares below this atternoom. He verser ? and he answered it by saying that we had them by the gene. There were sares below this atternoom. He verser ? and he answered it by saying that we had them by the gene. There were sares below this atternoom. He verser ? and he snew red attern on Prance of the privite be the there the state would do its during the time. The the state would do its during the time is a great historic State. It farmes more conspinaton by the pown feelings if I did not than you had is a great historic State. It farmes more conspinaton by the pown feelings of the great battle for freedom its at our fathers forght against. The question at whether man shall govern himself or by an outside power. The forise of the genetic of the great hat preat day. There are many who are the down. They we can the state forght against. The question at the nice of the genetic party against our Governments the preat day. There are many who are the down. They we can the destruction of our nation, and out is the preat day. There are many who are the down. And the next upper day wore the whole conner, who are chored batter your state the day. The there is a state of the whole your state day, and the next upper day wore the whole yo ter, but that fact was of no weight in the considerater, but that fact was of no weight in the considera-tion of the issue; the question was not that of men, but of ideas and principles. Abraham Lincoin was not the representative of great statesmam-ship, but in him and through him the re-bels aimed a blow at the life of the Govern-ment, and his re-election would prove a more dead-ly blow to their cause than was the capture of Atlanta, or would be the fall of Richmond. His re-election was demanded for the reason that the rebels attempted to substitute, the law of violence for the law of the land, and endeavored to overthrow our law of the land, and endeavored to overthrow our law of the fand, and endeavored to overenrow our liberties and free institutions. He was an extra-ordinary man, and in many respects a statesman of great ability. He owed his position to the adgreat ability. He owed his position to the ad-vantages of free labor and free institutions, and, in his own person, eminently represented the beauty and glory of these institutions. The speaker drew a glowing picture of the devotion of the Union peeple of the South to the old flag and the old Go-vernment. Should they be turned over to the tender mercles of the rebels? This contest was a part of that great contest between tyrannical op-pression and the spirit of liberty which had been waged throughout all the world's history. It be-came the men of this day to discharge their whole duty, and all would be well. REMARKS OF REV. EDWARD HAWES, OF MAINE. Rev. Edward Hawes, of Maine, was then intro-duced. The speaker announced that his remarks would be brief. The question was, shall the spirit of slavery become dominant in all our land? In another week the crisis in the history of our country would be passed, and, he hoped, safely passed. To denounce the war as a failure was to helte the grandest military achievaments. The passed. To denounce the war as a failure was to belie the grandest military achievements. The letter of Gen. McClellan had been called a war letter, but it meant war only in a Pickwicklan sense. Even supposing that in case of his election Gen. McClellan endeavored to carry on the war for the suppression of treason, was it not manifest that those by whose influence he was controlled would prevent him from doing that? To ask for a cessa-tion of hostilities when the armad power of the na-tion had its hand upon the throat of its would be as-sassin was to insult the nation. Peace' Short-dan, Sherman, and Farragut were seeking for peace :[Applause.] A general who is now near Richmond is persistent in the belief that peace lies somewhere within the walls or that city, and he is endeavoring to find it. In advo-cacy of a more thorough prosecution of the war the suppression of treason, was it not manifest that

city, and he is endeavoring to find it. In advo-cacy of a more thorough prosecution of the war, the speaker contended that there was a divineness in human government, and it had been truly said that when the rebels struck as high as the stars of the American flag, they struck as high as the stars of heaven, and proved themselves not revolutionists, but traitors. [Great applause.] The speaker re-ferred to the strong sense of duty which accuated the soldler in the field. He had mingled with them very frequently, and had never heard one of them say that he was sorry he had gone to the very frequently, and had never heard one of them-say that he was sorry he had gone to the war. Presicent Lincoln proposed, in the event of his re-election, to carry out this policy of fighting it out. The speaker read from the recent speech of Mr. Lincoln to a party of loyal Maryland-ers with reference to the report that in case of the election of his competitor he would use every effort, before the day of his inanguration, to destroy the Government. The people had resolved to again en-trust the ship of state to him who had guided the helm during the last three years of war. [Applause.] The speaker said that the cause of liberty was marching on. Maryland was free; and before the assurance that never again would at least have the assurance that never again would the slave till the land made red by the blood of patriots. [Great ap-plause.] The speaker having concluded, the band struck The speaker having concluded, the band struck up the air of "John Brown," which called forth rounds of applause. Mr. Henry Torbett, of Maryland, was the next speaker. His remarks wore mainly explanatory of the many endeavore of its friends and supporters to retain life in the sickly institution of slavery in Ma-ryland. Among the most persistent of the doctors who had prescribed for its relief was Dr. John-son; but even the prescription of that skilful physician had proven unavailing. By the proclamation of freedom in Maryland, the sectors line of Mason and Dixon had been wiped out. The speaker described a sile of neurops at

sectional line of Musich and Dixon had been wiped out. The speaker described a sale of negroes at Elkten, Md., which took place previous to the elec-tion in that State on the new Constitution. Not-withstanding that a large number of Democrats mere present on the occupient the bids for the nurwere present on the occasion, the bids for the pur-chase of the negroes did not exceed six dollars. This was but one instance illustrative of the want of was out one instance indicative of the warf of confidence of the Opposition in that State in the suc-cess of their own cause. Upon the conclusion of the speaker's remarks, the meeting adjourned with en-theorem

	Union, in a peaceful and constitutional way; that	an armistice based upon the failure of the	The New York Commission to-day obtained the	brated here to-day with spirit. At sunrise a grand	"not afforded by their career or reputation the	The people have an intense appetite for public	Inasiastic cheers.	At the time Mr. Lincolo took his seat he could not sum-
	we believe it has sufficient power to redress every		seven or eight hundred soldiers' votes which were.	salute of five hundred guns was commenced, accom-	slightest ground for attributing to them military	speaking, this fall. I have never known so many	THE DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.	mon to his aid a single regiment of bayonets. The
	wrong and enforce every right growing out of its	war. Upon this platform Gen. McCLEL-	detained when Col. NORTH, the State agent, was	panied by the ringing of church bells and signal	or scientific superiority;" and in illustrating	Fancuil Hall meetings, and there is a great domand		navy, which was not stolen or burned, was sent to dis-
	organization or pertaining to its proper functions.	LAN stands.	arrested, and have forwarded them to the proper	bells. Flags were displayed from the public build.	this, the advantages of the defence, and the	for "orationists" in almost every town in the east-	SPEECH OF HON. SAMUEL S. CON, OF OHIO.	tant seas, where it was entirely unavailable. There were not 25 officers in the Departments who were not
	and that it is a patriotic duty to stand by it as our		localities in that State. The commission have not	ings and many private dwellings. At noon the	disadvantages of our own part (offensive war-		Last evening Hon S. S. Cox, otherwise known a "Sunset" Cox, spoke at the Continental Theatre. His	traitors. The population of Washington was sull more
		II Motherson and a second second	as yet succeeded in having agents recognized and	ings and many private uweinings. At noon the	fare) were pointed out. The faults of the Adminis- tration in the management of the war were	its fair share of the great speeches of the campaign. Mr. Everett's speecher did not hear, but it seemed	andionce filled the house, and had its comprement of	hostile. Richmond itself did not contain more traitors.
an an an an An an an An	hope in peace and our defence in war."	"MCCLELLAN's election is the only hope	empowered to administer oaths and receive Demo-	firing of salutes was resumed, from Forts Federal	indicated without charging what is charged	to me, on the reading, to be very strong, and I know	lady listoners, who seemed quite as entbusiastic and as	There is n. t one man in a thonsand, surrounded by the difficulties which surrounds Mr. Lincoln, who would
	Mr. MORRIS could not have chosen a	of Southern independence," says the	cratic votes in Washington, Alexandria, and Balti-	Hill and Marshall, and the Christ Church bells	against it by the friends of General McClellan.	that it has done, and is doing, great good. On the	ready to applaud as the gentlemen. Mr. Gox is a small	not have fled for his personal safety. Thank God that
	better model, no patriot could ask a better	Charleston Mercury. "McCLELLAN is no-	more, and in the camps and hospitals. This delay	joining in the merry peals, performed at intervals	that "to the blunders and incapacity of the Ad-	question of slavery it was particularly satis-	man, his appearance preposessing, and his voice power- ful and well modulated. He was introduced by Thos.	lie gave us a man for President wto could look trea-
	-1.4C		is not, however, attributed to any superior officer of	various national and patriotic airs, including " Hail	ministration all our disasters are due." It had	factory, going almost, if not quite as far as	McDenough, Esq., the president of the meeting, and	son and traitors in the face. Look at the results. We were, at the beginning of his Administra-
	platform, than the Farewell Address of the	minated; don't oppose," are the words of	the Government. The commission are to have	Columbia," " Land of the Free," and "Star Span.	no iarther special reference to General McOlellan or his campaign than to the division of commands	Mr. Sumner, who, in his celebrated resolu- tions, or in some of his speeches, held that	Recommed with 9 defenses of the start	tion, utterly homeless. He has gathered together,
	"Father of his Country." But Mr. PEN-	GEORGE N. SANDERS' telegram to the	further interviews with the Secretary of War.	gled Banner."	and the general difficulties of the campaign. My	the man who, in this crisis, deals tenderly		which stands second to none, a navy that has made us respected as the first naval power of the earth. In na-
	DLETON treated this resolution with the	Anglo-rebel journalists in London.	Their business is far from being finished. The ques-	CALIFOBNIA.	opinion as to General McClellan's generalship and	towards slavery, is, in fact, "giving ald and com-	and been perpetrated in indiana and particularly in his	tional affairs power is the only thing that is respected
			tion of power and jurisdiction, relative to the recent	IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES	agency in producing the disasters of the campaign	fort to the enemy." I did not hear Colonel Bul-		or honored. Powerful nations are respected, weak
	same favor he bestowed on the motion to		arrest of Col. North and other citizens of New	- CIRCUIT COURT.	were then precisely what they are now, as I can	lock at Fancuil Hall, but the ground-work of his		ones are despised. Remember that And I believe that Mr. Lincoln is the ablest man in his Cabinet. Here-
	"aid and comfort" the soldiers of the	WHAT shall we think of the journals		SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1Judge Field, in the	readily prove by the evidence of others, among whom I might name the venerable Governor Kem-	speech was laid out in my hearing in the Town Hall in Malden, and I am, therefore, well prepared	State-an insult deliberately simed the people of that	after mere will be but two towering statesmen. All
	Union. Not knowing, or not caring to	which avail themselves of the passions of	York, is still pending.	U.S. Circuit Court, to-day, confirmed the claim of	hle, of New York, and General Meirs.	to acquiesce in the judgment of a gentleman		the others will be out of sight in comparison with the
	have that the find of not calling to	outlaws and scoundrels to make capital for	DETECTION OF COUNTERFEITERS.	the city of San Francisco to four square leagues of	This letter to Wm. Henry Hurlbut was written	well versed in literature as well as politics-		first great Washington, and the last great Statesman. The speaker continued at some length, but owing to
	know, that the friends of the Union took		Congress at the last session placed a considerable	land, embracing the site of the city and the imme-	but a few weeks before writing my official report.	moreover not specially an admirer of Colonel B	ceptance, czamioing the planks of the former and the paragraphs of the latter one by one, defending them.	the darkness, and the want of lanterns, we were un-
	their guide from the maxims of WASHING-	their party?	sum of money at the disposal of the Secretary of	diately adjacent territory.	It was written some time after General McClellan's	who says it was a very brilliant and effective	GAGINER LDH. ODIPETIONS Bread accinct than and rat	able to make any further report. He was followed by
	TON, and that the great father of the Re-		the Treasury, to be employed in the prosecution of	As every land owner derives a title from the city, and this decision renders them secure in their own-	removal from command, as was the official report. Any one whose inward corruption did not make the	speech indeed. There is no denying the speaker's oratorical powers. Dougherty, the Philadelphia.	WWCU WILL & CODSIDERATION of the Wade havin Dwa-	Hou. W. Newell, formerly Governor of the State of New Jersey, Low candidate for Congress in the district
		COL. R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, of Mary-	measures for the detection and punishment of per-	ership, this decision is quite an important one. The	air of heaven seem but "noisome oder," and whose	Irish lawyer, is said to have been "immense,"	test, and the charges preferred in it against the President. He argued from the acts of the	New Jersey, 1 ow candidate for Congress in the district in which Bordentown is. Hon, J. M. Stratton sleo ad-
	public was as much opposed to rebellion as		sons engaged in counterfeiting the National Cur.	case is appealable to the United States Supreme	natural food was aught but "garbage," would have	Last night we had General Banks, and his speech	President, as cited in this protest, from the	dressed the meeting.
	any Unionist of the present day, Mr. PEN-	land, will deliver an address at the Aca-	rency and other securities. Liberal rewards have	Court, but all our local and State courts have de-	found in this letter the proof of my readiness to	was no less a success, judging by the annianse of	rendiments expressed in the proclamation antitled "Th.	GEORGE FEANCIS TRAIN IN THE INTE-
	DLETON dodged ! He refused to endorse	demy of Music, on Thursday (to-morrow)		cided in the same way as Judge Field.	speak my convictions without regard to the good	his great audience, than those of the speakers	whom it may concern. ?? and from the tone and margar of the friends of Mr. Lincoln, that neither his Adminis-	DIOD
		evening. The Hon. JEREMIAH CLEMENS,	already been paid to several parties, who have aided	Capture of the Reanoke.	graces of either Stanton or McClellan, rather than	whose fame had filled Faneuil Hall before him. So,	tration nor its friends could ever restore peace to the	[Special Despatch to The Press]
	even WASHINGTON'S words, and of his own		in the apprehension of counterfeiters. The admi-	NEW YORK, NOV. 1Mr. Hawley, of the captured	of the vile imputations the Intelligencer has brought	on the whole, we may safely say that we have had speeches which compare well with, if they do not	country, and at the same time bring all the States back	LOCK HAVEN, Nov. 1The court-house was filled
	accord fell into a trap. Those who read-	late Senator from Alabama, will address	nistration and conduct of the necessary measures to	steamer Roanoke, in a statement of the affair, says	The "Intelligencer" sees fit, by "legal presump-	excel, those of Carl Schurz, Charles D. Drake, and	into the old Union. The war was waged for the ex- tinction of slavery-nothing more, nothing less-and	to its nemost expecity to hear Mr. Train, and as the
Ч	the resolution carefully will find that in	the people at Union League Hall on the	this end are by order of the Secretary placed under	the steamer was boarded in Hayana harbor by	tion." by attempted witticisms and sundry quota-	Henry Winter Davis, which have been, as far as T	the supporters of the Administration had grown so bold	mass of voters outside had no chance of hearing,
		same evening.	the immediate supervision of the Hon. EDWARD	three boats, containing passengers, who in the	tions from Shakspeare, to discredit my assertion	have observed, the best of those delivered abroad,	that they now made no secret of that fact. Every where	the meeting adjourned to the open air. The Cop-
	order to have any objection, Mr. PENDLE-	with o of child.	JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, to whom all per-	evening proved themselves to be rebels in disguise,	that I was "unconscious that such a committee	I am not so familiar with the Copperhead speeches,	they informed the people that the war was solely and entirely for the abolition of slavery, and that until	are posted against Train on every fence, and they
	TON must have objected to it all, the sum		sons having a knowledge of facts important to be	led by Lieut. Braine. The officers and crew were; overpowered, and made prisoners, and the vossel	[i. c. the Committee on the Conduct of the War] yet existed when I wrote my report." If	but I think Reverdy Johnson and Robert C. Win- throp have the bad pre-eminence of making the	that and was reached no peace would smile	follow him up with incetings at every town, at which
	and substance being that the rebellion was	TO-NIGHT ANNA E. DICKINSON will speak	known by the Department concerning such offence	headed for Bermuda, where a pllot was called on	I had said "I was unconscious that such a paper	ablest speeches yst delivered on that side. Win-	on us, no Union again point us onward in the way of greatness and prosperity." His points	they read extracts from his late speeches, but every
		at the Hall of the Invincibles. The reap-	should make their communication.	board.	as the "National Intelligencer' was published	I throp's speech at New London is very employ and	in this discussion were received almost constantly	one of these he turned against themselves with great
	wrong. Yet the man who could not sub-	pearance of this lady in the Presidential can-	- AIDING SOLDIERS TO' DESERT.	Lieutenant Braine went ashore and brought on	in Washington when I wrote that report," my	crammed with falsehood from beginning to end. T	with alternate laughter and applause. He charged	skill. He keeps ap his war on the Chicago Sanhed- rim and independent leagues, and hammersaway as
	scribe to the words of WASHINGTON found	man should attract	Three persons found guilty, by a military com-	board a party of rebels, and the vessel put to sea,	defamer would have triumphantly affirmed, as a	don't see how such respectable men as John C.	the President and his supporters with infamous acts of oppression and periory, consisting in outrages on per-	if his life depended on his carrying the State by
	no difficulty in endorsing the Chicago	vass should attract an immense audience.	mission, of aiding soldiers to desert have been sent	soon overhauling a brig with coal and provisions for the pirates;	proof of the contrary, that I was a subscriber to that paper, and that it was daily delivered at my	Tucker can stay in a party which tolerates such a fellow as Winthrop.	sonal liberty and iree speech and fice press; accused	1 50.000 IE alority. 228 IE the Hebrews The following
	no amounty in chaorsing the Onicago		from Washington to the Albany Penitentiary.	On the next day a vessel was met which was to	house. And yet the assertion would have been		it bim of proleaging the war for his own selfish porposes; of	1 16 an extract itom his speech to night
	platform, and wrote a letter to join his	United States Vessels of War at Halifax.		take off the passengers. The transfer was made, to	strictly true. I wrote that report in complete un-	Terrible Railroad Accident in Indiana.	desiring to reconstruct the States in a way without any precedent but one in law or history (and that of Charles	"With Union cannon to the right of them, with
	views to those of General McCLELLAN,	HALIFAN, NOV. 1 The United States steamer	CHANGES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.	gether with a quantity of cotton, and the steamer	consciousness of the publication of that journal, as	I TWDTAWADOT IS NOT 7 A LOUDT	I., who lost his head) for the purpose of incuring his	Union cannon to the left of them, with Union cannon to the front of them, under a Grant, a Sherman, and
	after most of the peace leaders had repudi-	Tullahoma, Lieut. Commanding De Haven, ar-	E. S. ELLS has entered upon his duty as State	was set on fire. The passengers and crew were taken into Five-	I also did in complete unconsciousness of the con- tinued existence of the Committee on the Conduct	L CHITTCH ON THE LISIBVELLA Shd Indianonalia malia	re-election to the exercise for four years more of exe- cuive incapacity and tyranny. In these a merited	a Sheridan, [cheers,] the Democratic leaders have
1997 - 1994 <u>-</u>	alter most of the peace leaders had reputi-	rived to day from Hampton Roads and exchanged	auditor, and JOHN WILSON, formerly of Chicago,	Fathom Hole, and the purser and first officer went	of the War.		Inhistment was awaiting him, for the Democracy,	just discovered that the Gentiles will be ahead of
	ated the latter. It will not take long to	salutes with the Citadel and the flag-ship Duncan.	as third auditor of the Treasury Department.	ashore to have the pirates arrested. They were ar.	The language of gross insult which the Intelli-	here at lociock and a cattle train which left Twenty-sight dead bodies have been taken out of	on the Sth of November, would cut off his po-	the Jews in November. Forty years in the wilder-
	discover whether PENDLETON, the Chicago	Another United States vessel is signalled to the		rested, but after a mock trial by the British autho-	gencer has used in connection with my name has		litical head. To support this war for the aboli-	Dess, and four years away from the flesh-pots! No
	candidate for the Vice Presidency, is a			rities were discharged.	been chosen in order to discredit what it cannot		tion of slavery, men by the million almost were called into the field, and bundreds of thousands of	Wonder the Democratic children of Israel are suit
	Contraction 101 and 1 and 1 a contraction of the	westward. HALIBAX, Nov. 1.—The steamer signalled has ar-	THE GOLD MARKET.	The Roanoke had on board \$17,000 in greenbacks	deny. The statements of my review are made upon the evidence of others, among whom is General Mc-	I UCHLUCCUTTED BIX INHAS SOULD OF T APARALLA	them are now resting in unknown graves. A	selling old clothes! [Laughter.]
	patriot after WASHINGTON, or the puppet of	rived, and proves to be the Arctic, from Fortress	NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1864.	and \$4,000 in gold. The report that Captain Drew had received no-	the evidence of others, among whom is General Mc- Clellan himself. In a report prepared with all de-		debt of four thousand millions had been piled up, and	The Democratic party had its first attack of apo- plexy at Charleston, and the second at Chicago.
	VALLANDIGHAM.	MODIOS	Gold opened at 242 this evening and closed at 250. Market steady.	tice of a plot to capture his vessel is upfounded.	Uteration, General McOlelian has charged the Pro-	soldiers. Among the killed is Rev. B. F. Winans,	taxes were levied on everything within mortal reach, and almost beyond that. In this connection he recited.	The third offeel will and in name lycis and dasta in
			I want we a mental A.	I was and have an and a concern why and the	liberation, General McOlellan has charged the Pre-	I of the Sanitary Commission.	anid uproarious laughter, a rhyme with the refrain,	November. [Ories of "That's so," and laughter.]
	사람이 있는 것 같아. 이는 것 같은 것은 것은 것이 가지 않는 것이 가지 않는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 같이 있다. 같이 같이 같이 같이 있는 것이 같이 같이 있는 것이 같이 같이 같이 같이 같이 같이 같이 있는 것이 같이 있는 것이 같이 있다. 것이 같이	2011年1月17日時期1月1日時期時間1月1日時間1月1日			이는 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같아. 한 것 같아.	이 없는 것이 있는 것은 바람은 것은 것을 것을 것을 것을 수 있다. 가장		
					있는 지지 않는 것 같은 영화가 같은 것 같아요.	그는 것 같은 것은 것 같은 물건을 몰랐다. 물건을 가 수 없다.	가지 않는 것이 있는 것이 있다. 같은 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 같은 것이 있는 것 같은 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 있는 것이 같은 것이 있는 것이 같은 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 같은 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것	곳한 친구, 영영상 위에서 한 것은 한 관람이 있는 것이다. 이 것은 것은 것은 것은 것이다. 이 것이다. 이 것이다. 이 것이 있는 것이다. 이 것이 있는 것이다. 이 것이 있는 것이다. 이 것이 가 이 있는 것이다. 이 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이다. 이 것이 있는 것이 없다. 이 있는 것이 있는 것이 없는 것이 없다. 이 있는 것이 없는 것이 있 않는 것이 없는 것이 없 것이 않아, 것이 없는 것 것이 없는 것이 없 것이 없는 것이 없 않이
	이렇는 것 가지 않는 것 같아. 말을 가지 않는 것 같아.		이는 아님, 영화, 영문, 풍력, 영화, 영화, 영화, 영화, 영화, 영화, 영화, 영화, 영화, 영화	그는 것이 가려서 옷을 즐근한 것이 가면 가장 한 것이 들어 올랐다. 것이	성장에 가장 것이 많다. 지수는 것이 가지 않는 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다. 것이 없는 것이 없 않는 것이 없는 것이 없 않는 것이 없는 것이 않는 것이 않이 않이 않이 않는 것이 않이 않이 않는 것이 않이	지는 사람은 바람은 방송을 수 있다. 나는 것이라 수 없는	승규는 사람이 그 것을 많은 것을 알았다. 그는 것을 하는 것을 가지 않는 것을 가지 않는 것을 다 가지 않는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 가지 않는 것을 하는 것을 수가 있다. 이렇게 하는 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 있다. 이렇게 귀에서 있는 것을 수가 있 않았다. 이 같이 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 않았다. 이 같이 않았는 것을 수가 않았다. 이 것을 것을 수가 않았다. 이 같이 않았는 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 있는 것을 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 않았다. 이 같이 것을 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 같이 않았다. 이 같이 같이 것을 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 않았다. 이 같이 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 있는 것을 수가 있다. 이 같이 것 같이 것 같이 않았다. 이 같이 것 같이 같이 않았다. 이 것 것 같이 같이 않았다. 것 같이 않았다. 아니 것 않았다. 아니 것 않았다. 아니 것 않았다. 아니 것 같이 않았다. 아니 것 않았다. 아니 아니 않았다. 아니 아니 것 않았다. 아니 것 않았다. 아니 아니 아니 않았다. 아니 아니 것 않았다. 아니 아니 아니 것 않았다. 아니 아니 아니 않았다. 아니 아니 아니 아니 않았다. 아니 아니 아니 아니	이 방법 정말 것 같아요. 그는 말 감독하는 것 같아요. 나는 것