THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous commu nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts Woluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

WE HAVE a number of letters from friends, asking whether they shall telegraph us on the night of the election, giving us the returns of their respective counties. To these several inquiries we make this answerevery despatch sent by the friends of the cause in different parts of the Etate, and elsewhere, will be gladly and gratefully received. In every case let them give us the gains or losses over the October vote for Congressmen.

Voters! Whose Hearts will you Gladden by your Ballots on Tuesday Next? The result of next Tuesday's ballotings will be watched with intense interest throughout the civilized world. The eyes of millions are waiting to see it. A great cloud of witnesses is encompassing us. . It will be watched with straining and cager expectation on the other side the Atlantic. If the brave standard-bearers of the Union, Lincoln and Johnson, are elected, it will send a thrill of rejoicing to the hearts of hundreds of true-hearted Americans, who, on business or for pleasure, are temporarily sojourning in foreign lands. It will swell with delight the hearts of thousands of devoted European champions of freedom. But, if the result be otherwise, exceeding great will be the rejoicing of the monarchists and despots of the Old World. These view our rising greatness as a republic with seared eyeballs, such as Satan displayed when he men, this great party is invoked to proceed saw the felicity of our first parents in to violence because a citizen happened to Eden. And if the Chicago Peace party succeed they will gloat over the result with surpassing joy.

How intense, too, the anxiety on next Tuesday's account in the Army of the Republic, among the thousands of brave men fighting our country's battles under GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, and their heroic coadjutors! Shall their hands be strengthened and their hearts be encouraged, or the contrary? Or shall we by our suffrages thrill the hearts of the rebel leaders, DAVIS; LEE, BEAUREGARD, HOOD, MOSEBY, and McCausland? These questions address themselves to the heart and conscience of every voter. Let them be pondered wisely and well. The Vote of Philadelphia.

Whilst the city of New York, in this great conflict, has been swung from her moorings, and is lending her powerful influence to the cause of the rebels, the city of PENN, of FRANKLIN, and of GIRARD, happily remains true to her ancient renown. Here where the men of 1776 met in council to break the fetters of British tyranny-here where Liberty was first rung out, on the unchained winds, to the land and from the path of duty, and inveigle them into affiliation with slavery and rebellion. In October last (the soldiers' vote included), the city of Philadelphia signalized her devotion to the country's cause by giving nearly nine thousand majority for the candidates of the Union party. This noble majority, on Tuesday next, ought to be swelled to TEN THOUSAND, at least. And even that would not be more than half the majority which this great and patriotic city of ours ought to give for Lincoln and Johnson. Freemen of Philadelphia, of all classes, sects, and denominations! Let us prove, by our suffrages, on Tuesday next, that we are not unworthy the sacred memories that cluster around Independence Hall, and that we are true, as the magnet to the pole, to the great principles that constitute it a Mecca of Liberty!

WE HAVE just returned from a most interesting tour through the counties of Luzerne and ending at Tioga, and coming back through Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, and Dauphin. Called to these points in the fulfilment of certain political engagements, we had an opportunity to address and to converse with many thousands of our fellow-citizens, and we state with much pleasure that the friends of the Union are wide awake and hard at work. The gains in November in all the counties named, with probably a single exception, will be Union gains. It must not be forgotten that a very large per-centage of the men who volunteered, as well at the beginning as in the third and fourth years of the war, from the counties alluded to, was composed of Republicans and loyal Democrats. In some cases one-third the voting population of a township entered the ranks; and when we consider this fact it is not extraordinary that there should have been a slight falling off in the October contest. This circumstance, however, is explained heretofore voted against us in these town- ism is as decided as his courage and disships gave us their support on the 11th ultimo. We think we shall gain at least | and loyal sailor will not suffer his good three hundred in Susquehanna over the | name to rest under the imputation that he October vote, three hundred in Bradford, at least four hundred in Tioga, and some. of our friends mark higher figures. We should be insensible of the kindness and attention of the people of the counties through which we passed if we did not take this public method of referring to it.

Gov. Seymour has issued a proclamation calling upon county sheriffs to see that no military forces shall be allowed to show themselves near the polls, and authorizing the civil authorities to call out the power of their districts to drive United States soldiers away. Gen. Dix has information that thousands of refugees, rebels, and deserters have crossed from Canada to interfere with the elections, and has ordered the military to arrest all who are discovered. If the military are opposed in this duty by Governor SEYMOUR, he will be guilty of a crime against public order and the national safety.

WHAT will Delaware do? Having lost. Maryland by a fair vote of the people, the slaveholders, taking the oath and breaking it according to the advice of 'a distinguished publicist, the next and nearest State to Pennsylvania upon which they rely to go for McClellan is Delaware. What are you doing, "Blue Hen's Chickens?" Are you willing to be counted out in this fight? | the majority beyond that of October. Can you not accomplish as much as Maryland? There is not a rebel soldier in Fort Delaware who, if permitted to vote, would and we are happy to inform our readers not vote against you, and who, if permitted to fight, would not invade and rayage your fair fields. Let the patriots of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex be awake from this time to the day of the election.

A FEW days ago a wounded soldier entered one of the city passenger cars, and, shortly after taking his seat, was brutally insulted by one of the Copperhead bullies. Nothing but the appeals of the conductor prevented him from being thrown into the street. But had the soldier been expelled the cars we should probably have had

HON. DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford counreport of his last powerful argument before the citizens of Towarda.

THE Union men of York county are making zealous efforts for their cause, and promise to increase their vote one thousand at the coming election. This will prove a greater victory than majorities in other counties, and we hold it up in prospect as best he has ever made. His addresses in an incentive to all working Union men | Chester and Lebanon counties have been throughout the State.

It is beyond dispute that all the interests engaged in the attempt to depreciate the national securities, and to encourage the advance in gold, and hence upon all the necessaries of life, are the friends of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. There is no financial reason, and no military reason for this advance, but it is clear that the men who have been gambling in gold have seized the present moment in order to frighten the hundreds of thousands who have invested in national securities, so that these latter may be induced to throw their votes against Mr. Lincoln on Tuesday next. Strangely enough, the very men engaged in this bad business daily contend in newspapers that George B. McClel-LAN is sure to be the next President. Can it be, then, that General McClellan's newspapers in his interest, is the cause of this rise in gold?

THE ATTEMPT to excite a popular tumult on account of the accidental death of a citizen who was among the spectators of the Democratic procession on Saturday night, is fitly contrasted with the utter indifference of the men engaged in this monstrous proceeding, when they hear of the massacre of thousands of the brave soldiers of the Republic by the rebels in arms. We have no Democratic meetings of sympathy when we hear of Democrats butchered in cold blood by these same rebels. We have no Democratic meetings when the guerillas shoot down unoffending citizens in Eastern Vaginia, and strip and mutilate the dead bodies of the men they have murdered. We have no Democratic meetings to raise money to supply the families of the fighting men of the Republic. We have no Democratic meetings in denunciation of the rebels themselves. It now appears, in order further to excite frenzied and ignorant

-FRIENDS OF THE Republic in the heavy so-called Democratic counties, a word to you. Friends in Berks, Northampton, Montgomery, Lehigh, Schuylkill, York, Wayne, Pike; Westmoreland, Greene, Lycoming, Luzerne, Northumberland, and Centre, what are you doing? Are you aware that, notwithstanding you are in a minority, every vote thrown for ABRAHAM. LINCOLN counts as much as a vote thrown for him in Philadelphia, in Lancaster, or in other cities? Are you looking after the soldiers who are at home? Have you prepared your carriages to haul the wounded, the lame, and the sick to the polls?

meet his death by the hands of some un-

known ruffians.

In is announced in another column the RICHARD O'GORMAN, of New York, will make a speech to the "conservative citizens" at Musical Fund Hall this evening. As our readers may suppose, from the announcement in our advertising columns, that there is something in The O'Gorman, we will simply say that he is a New York Copperhead, and comes on to make a Copperhead speech. His last to all the inhabitants thereof—thank God, speech was a defence of Fernando Wood, the patriotic and intelligent masses have | which may be found in the New York resisted every appliance to seduce them | News of yesterday. The O'Gorman does not belong to the stud of speakers who have been kept in the stables of the circus where the "war-horses of Democracy" have been performing, and therefore he is brought out as a special show at the Musical Fund Hall. It is possible he will sing

MR. CHARLES BROWN, of Delaware, formerly of this city, addressed a Copperhead meeting at the Continental Theatre last night. He exclaimed, "You are to be cheated out of the election. There is no chance for our candidates. Can you bear this? I call upon you to arm yourselves now-don't wait till after the election-arm yourselves now and prepare to resist vour oppressors. Will you fight?" About one hundred and ninety voices answered "We will !" "That is metal of the true ring," cried Mr. Brown-"you must arm yourselves and fight!" For these bloody instructions Mr. Brown should be accounta-Northern Pennsylvania, beginning with | ble to the laws he has defied. We cannot afford to have defeated candidates from other States exciting our own citizens to riot. His call should have been answered

by the police. ONE of the most instructive lessons of the war is to see how the great men of the once Democratic party stand by the Government-men like Dickinson, Top, and Brougn. As an illustration of this, when Justice GRIER, of the Supreme Court of the United States—who always acted with the Democratic party before the rebellion-came up to vote in the Eighth ward, a Democratic challenger handed him, in 1863, the Democratic ticket, he asked for the Union ticket, and voted it openly. Justice Grier contemplates a similar crime

The story that the crew of the gunboat Galena voted for McClellan demands further comment, in justice to a very gallant officer. The commander of this vessel when we recollect that many who have is Captain Clark H. Wells, whose Uniontinction. Originally a Democrat, this able serves the rebellion while holding a com-

mand under the national flag. THE Opposition journals and leaders have laid much stress on the assertion that there will be another draft, and have thus made the worst appeal to the fears of the poor and ignorant. Hon. WM. WHITING, Solicitor for the War Department, gave the stamp of official denial to this unscrupulous story in his masterly and eloquent speech in Boston.

"Prior to October 1 the Government had obtained under the last call for troops over 120,000 volunteers. and the completion of the draft now going on, in the opinion of competent judges, will furnish all the men needed during the war. With the 155,000 colored soldiers now in the service, and the volunteers coming in, we shall be able not only to reinforce Grant, but to form a new army, and march through the South, cutting off the enemy's supplies, while they are shut up in their fortified towns.15 This disposes of the placarded falsehood with which the enemies of the Government have endeavored to seduce the people from honor and manhood.

LEBANON COUNTY promises to do better, and it ought to do better. It has the votes and the men to bring out the votes. There is no county in the State in which there are more active and conscientious Unionists than Lebanon, and we are pleased to hear that they have determined to swell

POTTER COUNTY fell far behind what was expected of her in the last election, that CLINTON LLOYD, of Lycoming, one of the thorough Democrats now supporting Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has undertaken to stump that interesting region. We set down Potter for at least seven hundred majority for Lincoln and JOHNSON.

A GREAT MEETING was held last night at Downingtown, Chester county. Chester should do better under the gallant lead of WILMER WORTHINGTON, P. FRAZER SMITH. JOHN MARSHALL, Judge HAINES, HENRY S. Evans, and Samuel Ringwalt. dred to her majority on Tuesday next. .

WE ARE not surprised to hear that our friends in Eric and Crawford are a little ashamed that they have allowed their vote to fall off in October, and that they are working with herculean zeal to send us glorious news on the 8th of November.

DAUPHIN COUNTY promises nobly, and one of our enthusiastic friends goes so far as to say that she will give us thirteen hundred majority in November. We will be satisfied with a thousand.

THE SPEECHES Of Governor CURTIN in favor of Lincoln and Johnson are the most effective and eloquent.

Gold.

to our knowledge. One of our most trust-worthy citizens relates the following: On day before yesterday (Tuesday) a soldier, who had just come from one of our hospi tals, hobbling on crutches, entered a Second street passenger car. The brave man had been wounded under SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley. Scarcely had he been seated when a blustering McClellanite without any provocation, began to assai him with a volley of abusive epithets, such as "Lincoln hireling," "nigger hunter," "loofer," &c. Even the brave man's wounds were made a subject of ridicule election, according to the horoscope of the and reproach. All this Billingsgate abuse, too, be it remembered, came from one who had scarcely been six months in the country, and in its defence had not sacrificed the value of a sixpence! Our informant states that so exasperated were the rest of the passengers that, except for the presence of several ladies and the earnest remonstrances of the conductor, the base calumniator would have been ejected, heels over head, from the car. And yet, hard to believe, this self-same party that tolerates these things is daily and hourly appealing to these same brave soldiers for their votes! Can insolence and infatuation go further?

Abuse of Our Brave Soldiers.

seated hatred of the Copperheads against

our gallant soldiers waxes stronger and

stronger. Within the last few days nume

rous displays of this character have come

As the decisive DAY approaches the deep-

WE RECORDED, a few days ago, the death of Lewis Ringwalt, a sergeant of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was mortally wounded by the guerillas near Winchester, while escorting the chief quartermaster and medical director of SHERIDAN'S army. This brave soldier had participated in forty-three engagements, and escaped injury to die at the hands of the guerillas. Before his death he stated that, although he had frequently read accounts of the rebels stripping and mutilating the bodies of our wounded patriots, he had never before personally witnessed this atrocity, but that he could now bear testimony that, as he was carried along in an ambulance. bleeding from several deadly wounds, he saw these miscreants robbing the corpses of our men, and, while doing this, uttering the most frightful expressions. Sergeant RINGWALT was one of fourteen brothers, twelve of whom are yet alive, and his veracity was as unquestioned during his lifetime as his unparalleled bravery. But we hear of no Democratic meetings called to sympathize over the loss of such a man, and to denounce the fiendish cruelty of the savages who pilfered the remains of his fallen compa-

YESTERDAY a grand Convention of War Democrats was held in New York. Read the resolutions adopted. Can any true Democrat object to them? Where, among the friends of McClellan and Pendle-TON, can be found as good Democrats as JAMES WORRALL, Generals DIX, SICKLES, WOOL, and WALBRIDGE, HENRY G. STEB-BINS. and Judge PIERREPONT? We are proud to see Pennsylvania so well represented in this great Convention.

"WE WILL have no more of Old Abe's jokes," was the inscription on one of the transparencies carried in the procession of Saturday night. The sober truth is, the Copperhead sympathizers care not so much for President Lincoln's jokes as they do for his eurnestness in the suppression of the suppression of the many shipmates offered the latter a month's pay to rebellion. They dislike this by far the

A GREAT effort will be made to secure a large vote for McCLELLAN in the oil region, and the Copperheads hereabouts are making their boasts that the majority will be against Mr. LINCOLN. What do the public-spirited, progressive, and determined men who have taken charge of the great enterprises in that quarter, think of this

THERE IS not a Union man in Philadelphia who should not give all his time, or as much of it as he can spare between now. and the election, to the good cause. Every patriotic citizen has a certain influence in his own circle, and he should exert it incessantly prior to the great contest of Tues-

To-night Mr. J. W. Forney will address the citizens of his own ward, the Fifth, at the hall in Third street, near

THE LOYAL merchants of Pittsburg have letermined to close their stores on the day when we are to elect a President of the United States. Why should not the patriotic merchants of Philadelphia follow the

THERE should be meetings in every ward in the city, every night before the election, to be addressed by the speakers

of the wards. Will our friends bear this in mind? IT MUST not be forgotten that nearly one nundred thousand McClellan men in Pennsylvania opposed the amendment to the Constitution allowing the soldiers to vote, while not a single friend of ABRAHAM LIN-

COLN voted the same way. WHEN THE corpse of Major General BIRNEY was borne to his grave, followed by such a concourse as has rarely been seen in Philadelphia, we had no Democratic meeting denouncing the men contending

WHAT is the reason that so many of General McClellan's friends attack and ridicule the soldiers of the Republic? Is it_

because they fight and vote for the Union? THE TRAIN OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is running through the State, to the great consternation of the Copperheads, and at every station he stops and takes on a new

load of Union passengers. In ALL the resolutions of the recen Democratic ward meetings we have yet to see a single resolution condemning the rebel assassins of our friends and brothers.

GREAT ARE the changes that twenty years have made in Northern Pennsylvania—changes not only in political sentiment, but changes of societychanges in the physical character of the countrychanges in the manner in which the people live, and in the hotel accommodations usands of acres of land cleared, which, in 1844, were covered with impenetrable forests; and what were then forests are now not only flourishing ture city-a gem situated in the midst of a fertile valley-inhabited by a refined, intelligent, and progressive people. Towarda has some private resilences of remarkable beauty. Troy, Bradford county, is a thriving, busy, go-ahead place, and reminds us f Scranton, in Luzerne, and New Castle, in Law rence. Wellsboro, three hundred miles from Phila delphia-without railroad connections, without a ca nal or river, without limestone, and deprived of many of the facilities that assist other localities is one of the most promising towns in the interior a the State. The hotels on our route that we had an opportunity of testing were deserving of all praise exhibiting an improvement of what we experienced twenty years ago as marked as it was gratifying. We would note among these the "Searle House,' managed by J. Chamberlin, at Montrose, th Waid House," at Towards, kept by Powell & Co., the "Troy House," at Troy, Bradford county, of which Judge Volney M. Long is the proprietor, one of the most loval and courteous gentle men in that section of the country, and the hotel at Northumberland, of which "Uncle Joe" is the respectable and patriotic chief. Halting at Harrisburg at night, the trains having missed, we stopped at the "Jones" House, now managed by Charles H. Mann, well known in Philadelphia and else where, a former Democrat, who, like thousands of others, broke from the Democratic trammels when he saw that that organization had surrendered

itself to treason. DR. REDMAN COXE'S LIBRARY. -On Tuesday, M. Thomas & Sons, South Fourth street, commenced the sale of a large and valuable library, collected by the late John Redman Coxe, M. D. It consists of nearly 9,000 lots, and the Catalogue forms an octavo volume of 154 pages. \ The works are classiled under the respective heads: Medical (including Dispensatories and Pharmacopolias, Journals, Re views, and Magazines), Theological, Bibles, Works on America, Periodicals, and Miscellaneous. The works, many of which are rare and old, are in various languages. Only the first 82 pages of this catalogue, however, are arranged in alphabetical order, which we hold to be a great mistake or omission. Intending purchasers, who want particular works, ought to be able to ascertain, at a glance, whether they are to be found in a collection, and to be continued all day, without intermission, by

An official record of court martial cases has been published. The list embraces one colonel, one major, twenty-two captains, twenty-five first lieutenants, twenty second lieutenants, two assistant surgeons, and one chaplain. They were convicted of various offences, including neglect of duty, embezalement, and twenty-five for drunkenness on duty. The larger number of these officers were THE TRIAL OF COL. NORTH POSTPONED. The trial of Colonel NORTH, New York State

in order to give the accused time for preparation and to enable the prosecution to send for witnesses ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED. The steamer State of Wains arrived here vester day with two hundred and eighty wounded from

GRANT'S army. GOVERNMENT FLOUR CONTRACTS. Contracts for 26,000 barrels of flour were awarded \$12.50 to \$12.85.

WASHINGTON.

COURTS MARTIAL RECORD.

agent, has been further postponed till to-morrow

dismissed the service.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 2.

THE NEW YORK COMMISSION. The New York Commissioners have not yet accomplished the main object of their visit to this THE CAPTURE OF THE RAM, ALBEMARLE.

Admiral PORTER communicates to the Secretary

of the Navy the following interesting particulars

from Licutenant Cushing regarding the capture of the rebel ram Albemarie: ALBEMARLE SOUND, N. C., Oct. 30.—SIR: 1 have the honor to report that the iron-clad Albemarle is at the bettom of the Roznoke river. On the night of the 27th, having prepared my steam launch, I proceeded up towards Plymouth with thirteen officers and men, partly volunteers from the squadron. The distance from the mouth of ALBEMARLE SOUND, N. C., Oct. 30 .- SIR : the squadron. The distance from the mouth of the river to the ram was about eight miles, the stream averaging in width some two hundred yards, and lined with the enemy's pickets. A mile below the town was the wreck of the Southfield, below the town was the wreck of the Southfield, surrounded by some schooners, and it was understood a gun was mounted there to command the bend. I therefore took one of the Shamrock's cutters in tow, with orders to cast off and board at that point if we were halled. Our boat succeeded in passing the pickets, and even the Southfield, within twenty yards, without discovery, and we were not halled until by the lookouts on the ram.

The cutter was then cast off and ordered below, while we made for our enemy under a full head of steam. The rebels sprung their rattle, rang the bell, and commenced firing, at the same time repeating their hall, and seeming much confused. bell, and commenced firing, at the same time repeating their hall, and seeming much confused. The light of a five ashore showed me that the fronclad was made fast to the wharf, with a pen of logs anchored about thirty feet from her side: "Passing her closely, we made a complete circle, so as to strike her fairly, and went into ker bows on. By this time the enemys five was very severe, but a dose of canister at short range served to moderate their zeal and disturb their aim:

Paymaster Swan, of the Otsego, was wounded near me, but how many more I know not. Three bullets struck my clothing, and the air seemed full of them. In a moment we had struck the logs just near me, but how many more I know not. Three bullets struck my clothing, and the air seemed full of them. In a moment we had struck the logs just abreast of the quarter port, breasting them in some feet and our bows cresting on them. The torpedo boom was then lowered, and by a vigorous pull I succeeded in diving the torpedo under the over-hang and exploding it; at the same time that the Albemarle's gun was fired a shot seemed to go grashing through my hoat, and a dense mass to go crashing through my boat, and a dense mass of water rushed in from the torpedo, filling the launch and completely disabling her. The enemy then continued his fire at fifteen feet range and demanded our surrender, which I twice refused, ordering the men to save themselves; and removing my own cost and shoes, and springing into ing my own coat and shoes, and springing into the river, I swam with the others into the middle

of the stream, the rebels failing to hit us. The most of our party were captured; some were drowned, and only one escaped besides myself, and he in another direction.

Actirg Master's Mate Woodman, of the Commodore Hull, I met in the water, half a mile below the town, and assisted him as best I could, but failed to get him ashore. Completely exhausted, I managed to reach the shore, but was too weak to crawl out of to reach the shore, but was too weak to crawl out of the water until just at daylight, when I managed to creep into the swamp close to the fort. While hiding a few feet from the path two of the Albemarle's officers passed, and I judged from their conversation that the ship was destroyed. Some hours' travelling in the swamp served to bring me out well below the town, when I sent a negro in to gain information, and found that the ram was truly sunk.

Proceeding through another swamp I came to a creek and captured a skiff belonging to a pleket of the enemy, and with this, by eleven o'clock the next night, had made my way out to the Valley, City. Acting Master's Mate Wm. I. Howorth, of the Montreal, showed, as usual, conspicuous bravery. He is the same officer who has been with me twice in Willimington harbor. I trust he may be promoted when exchanged, as well as Act-

be promoted when exchanged, as well as Acting Third Assistant Engineer Stotesbury, who, being for the first time under fire, handled his engine promptly and with coolness. All the officers The cutter of the Shamrock boarded the South field, but found no gun. Four prisoners were taken there. The ram is now completely submerged, and the enemy have sunk three schooners in the river to resign in their favor.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. B. Cushing, Lieut. U. S. N. Rear Admiral D. D. PORTER, commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

The name of the man who escaped is Wm. Hoftman, seamen on the Chickopee. He did his duty well, and deserves a medal of honor.

Respectfully, W. B. CUSHING, U. S. N.

Loss of a Mississippi Steamer. CAIRO, Nov. 2 .- The steamer Universal, bound up. struck a snag and sunk when fifty miles above demphis, on Sunday. Four or five of the passengers and the same number of rebel prisoners were drowned. Seventy-five rebel, prisoners from Vicks. burg were on board, twelve of whom, including a captain, escaped. The remainder were brought up on the steamer Belle from St. Louis and forwarded to Chicago. The steamer Universal was a total loss Two thousand barrels of pork, belonging to the Government, were among her cargo.

Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers a Alexandria. Enecial Despatch to the Bulletin.] ALEXANDRIA, VA., Nov. 2.- The following Penn sylvania soldiers died here during the week, and were buried in the Military Cemetery: Alex. Fagan, 202d; Richard Moore, 201st; Peter Lasse

204th; Lawrence O'Riley, 6th Heavy Artillery; S

S. Campbell, 2d Heavy Artillery; Alexander D

Row, 6th Heavy Artillery, and Michael Loyer, 6th

Heavy Artillery. EUROPE.

RRIVAL OF THE PERSIA-AMERICAN WAR VES SELS AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT-MULLER'S TRIAL-MORE HEAVY FAILURES IN ENGLAND. New York, Nov. 2.-The Cunard steamship Persia, which left Eiverpool on the afternoon of the 22d, and Queenstown on the 23d October, arrived here this morning.

The schooner Yorktown, from Claveland, Ohio, which arrived at Liverpool October 20th was chased by a supposed rebel privateer for twelve hours, off the banks of Newfoundland, but got safe-AMERICAN WAR VESSELS AND THE BRITISH GO-VERNMENT. The Lords of the Treasury recently sent-a com-The Lords of the Treasury recently sent-a communication to the Board of Customs, stating that an application had been made to her Majesty's Government requesting permission to ship forty tons of coal on board the United States steamer Sacramento, to enable her to proceed to Flusing, and that in reply Earl Russell had informed the United States minister that as it appeared that this vessel had been furnished with eighty-seven and a half tons of coal at Cork on the 9th of July, and with a further supply of twenty-five tons at Plymouth on the 17th of August, her Majesty's Government could not, consistently with the regulations on the subject, permit the Sacrament to be again coaled at any port in the United Kingdomuntil the expiration of three months from the last mentioned date. The Commissioners of Gustoms have issued a circular to the outposts calling attention to the case of a supply of coals calling attention to the care of a supply of coals having been obtained by a United States war steamer through an evasion of the law, and pointing out the penalties incurred by such an act. It appears that the coal in question was shipped on board a vessel at a British port without due clearance by the pro-per officers at the port of shipment, and that such coals had been laden at sea on board of a United

States war steamer.

MULLER'S TRIAL. It is stated that the trial of Franz Muller, the alleged murderer of Mr. Briggs, had been definitely fixed for the 27th October.

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

The strike among the colliers of South Staffordshire was becoming somewhat alarming. A serious collision had occurred between them and the police, near Bilston. There was a great disturbance, and many arrests were made. ance, and many arrests were made.

The Financial cansis—more Fallures.

The depression in financial and commercial circles in England showed little or no improvement. Failures are daily announced, and it is well known that the announcements would be far more numerous than they are but for the circumstance that in a large number of cases private arrangements were being made between struggiling firms and their creditives. The new failures multicly announced include. being made between struggling firms and their crediters. The new failues publicly announced include Galbratth, Bigland, & Co., merchants, London, for about £150,000; Manning & Collyer, hrmp brokers, &c., London for £100,000; Simpson & Co., of London, in the Brazilian trade, &c.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England showed a decrease in the bullion of only £3.806, and in the reserve of notes of £51,835. These figures were so much more favorable than had been anticipated, as also were the returns of the Bank of France, that they produced a very favorable effect on the Stock Exchange, and a more favorable tone prevailed than had been the case for meny days. Consols advanced an ½, closing at \$85,088% for money; and miscellaneous securities participated in the improvement. articipated in the improvement.
In the discount market there was a more healthy one, but there was an increased demand bank at previous rates. Nine per cent, continued the pominal minimen. THE ITALIAN NAVY—GARIBALDI.

The Italian Naval Gazette states that from motives of economy the Italian fleet is to be reduced to a single division, composed of the iron-plated frigates. Garibaldi had declared himself opposed to the Franco-Italian convention

DENMARK. DENMARK.
The peace negotiations at Vienna had not terminated, the financial question remaining unadjusted.
A Madrid telegram says: "The Bank of Spain has concluded a loan of twenty million reals with Salamanca. The Spanish Ministry is busily occu-pied with the Peruvian question."

Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverroot. October 22—Evening.—Corron—Sales today 5,000 bales, including 3,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The naiket is quiet at unchanged quotations, the demand being batter at the low prices. The Brokers' Circular says: "The Cotton market at the beginning of the week was firmer, holders showing less anxiety to offer their stocks, and at the same time the demand improved. particularly from exporters. Since Tuesday, under the influence of unfavorable accounts, both commercial and financial, the demand has fallen off, great depression has again prevailed, and the week closes with a further decline. In American the business has been limited, and paces are reduced 1/201d.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is tractive. @ld. Breadstuffs.—The market is inactive. Provisions.—The market is quiet and steady. Lard. firm.
PRODUCE: —The market is quiet.
LONDON, 22—Evening.—The commercial depression, both in this city and Liverpool, continues unabated today, but the funds are firmer.
Consols close at 88%@89 for money.
AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad, to@51.
discount; Krie Railroad, 40@41.
PARIS, 22.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes closed at 65 francs.

francs.

HAVER, 22.—The sales of Cotton for the week were
6,000 bales. Orleans tres ordinaire 223 francs, bas 208
francs. The marke is dull and irregular, and quotations are barely maintained. Stock in port, 62,000 bales. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, FURS. CLOTHING, &c., &c.-The particular attention of dealers is requested to the extensive and valuable. assortment of American, British, French, and German dry goods, &c , embracing about eight hundred and seventy-five packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in cottons, linens, worsteds, woolens, and silks, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash, commencing this (Thuisday) morning, at ten o'clock precisely, the alphabetical arrangement enables them to dis- John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 231 Market street.

AFFAIRS IN GEN. GRANT'S ARMY. ALL RIGHT ON SHERMAN'S WHOLE LINE. FORREST ROUTED BY COLONEL HATCH

IMPORTANT FROM RALEIGH, N.C. North Carolina and Georgia Filled with Bands of Deserters and Runaway Slaves.

CONSULTATION OF REBEL GENERALS AT

PARIS. TENN.

Extensive Conspiracy Discovered at Raleigh. PEACE WITH THE NORTH INSISTED ON.

Jeff Davis Reported in Favor of Evacu-

ating Virginia.

RAVAGES OF THE TALLAHASSEE OFF BHODE ISLAND

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. THE REBEL ATTACK ON OUR PICKETS ON SATUR DAY NIGHT-THE MEN ON THAT PART OF THE LINE RAW RECRUITS-NOT ONE MUSKET CAP-TURED BY THE ENEMY. Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

.-The surprise and capture of a part of our picket line on Saturday night occurred in front of Fort Davis, and the men taken belonged to the 69th and 111th New York. They were for the greater part new men, and somewhat ignorant of their duties. and hence were not so watchful as the older troops who have been on duty at this part of the line. This is the same place where our men some time ago played the rebels a similar trick, and the itmost vigilance has ever since been exercised on both sides to prevent a repetition of the occurrence but when the late movement commenced every man in the ranks left behind had to take his turn on picket, and some of these men, it is said, had never loaded a gun. It seems the rebels did not carry off a single musket belonging to our soldiers, as they were all found and brought in by General Pierce's brigade, which went out to re-establish the line.

The only way to account for this is that their orce was too small to carry so many extra arms, and that they did not have time to return for them. Although the firing was kept up by both sides of the line here, no casualties are reported. Last night it was kept up during most of the night, but the line emains the same as it was previous to the affair. All is quiet this morning. We are having Indian summer here. The mornings and evenings are cold mough to render fires very agreeable, while the days are just warm enough to make out-door life the most pleasant imaginable. W. D. McG. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

FORREST ROUTED LAST WEER BY COLONEL HATCH -CONSULTATION OF REBEL GENERALS AT PARIS, TENN. - ARRIVAL OF DELAYED STEAMERS-HEAVY UNION REINFORCEMENTS AT PADUCAH. CAIRO, Nov. 1.—Squads of Forrest's men, who passed through Dresden, state that, in an engagement which occurred last week between a portion of Forrest's force and Col. Hatch, Forrest was routed, with a loss of arms, ammunition, baggage, and many horses. The locality of the fight was not stated. Buford, Chalmers, and Lyon had a consultation at Paris, Tennessee, on Friday last. All of Forrest's men who are furloughed or straggling through the country are ordered to rendezvous a Jackson, Tennessee. The steamers Odier and Naughack, reported captured in the Tennessee iver, have arrived in safety at Paducah. Strong reinforcements of mounted infantry have arrived at Paducah, which, it is believed, have changed Forrest's plan of operations. It is now thought that Jacksonville will be the point of attack. ALL BIGHT ALONG SHERMAN'S LINE.

ceived at an early hour this morning, indicate that everything was "all right" along the whole line of General Sherman's army. MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS FIRED ON AT BRANDY WINE PCINT-OUR GUNBOATS ON THE ALERT-RUMOR-ED MOVE OF HOOD'S ARMY NORTHWARD-COM.

LANTA. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 1.—The New Albany (Ind.) afternoon Ledger says a rebel battery is reported on the Mississippi, at Brandywine Point, above Island No. 37. The steamers Chearago and Platte Valley were attacked while going up, and two persons were killed. Our gunboats are now sta-The Henderson (Ky.) News says the great bulk of

the drafted men in Kentucky are going into the Con-It is reported that the rebel Gen. Lyon has his headquarters at Paris, Tenn., with 700 men and aight pieces of artillery. R. A. Alexander's celebrated horse, Asteroid, va-

lued at \$8,000, was recaptured at Bloomfield, Ky. vesterday. Rumor says that Hood, with 30,000 men, crossed the Tennessee, going northward to-day. The particulars and locality are not stated nor attainable at present. The railroad and telegraph from Louisville to Atlanta are in good order. REBEL PRISONERS SENT TO CHICAGO-DESTRUC TION OF A NEW STEAMER BY REBELS ON TEN TESSEE RIVER-THE REBEL FORT HERMAN

SHELLED BY OUR GUNBOATS WITHOUT REPLY. CAIRO, Nov. 1 .- A party of forty four rebel prisoners, including a number of officers, arrived from below to day, and were sent to Chicago. The steamer captured and burned by the rehels at Fort Herman, on the Tennessee river, on Saturday, was the Mazeppa, a new steamer, on her first trip with a barge owned by R. C. M. Lovell, of Cincinnati The steamer was valued at \$90,000. Her cargo consisted of Government stores, valued at \$200,000 with considerable other freight. Most of the cloth ing and blankets were taken to Fort Herman before the boat was burned. The fire from our gunboat prevented the rebels from removing all the forage and stores from the river bank. It was shelled by the gunboat for two hours, eliciting no. reply, when, her ammunition becoming exhausted, the gunboat withdrew and sent a party ashore and burned the forage left by the rebels on the bank of

The rebel force belonging to Buford's command estimated at 400 strong, had taken possession o Fort Herman the night previous. They masked their battery of three guns, 12 and 18 pounders, on direction. The officers and crew of the Mazeppa escaped to Pine Bluff, except Captain Petti. hours after the capture of the Mazeppa, was fired on by a masked battery three miles above Fort Herman, but passed with slight damage. On passing the fort she was again fired upon with shot and shell, completely riddling her upper works, and shells penetrated her hull, but she passed out of range and was taken in tow by the gunboat. GUERILLA WARFARE IN THE SOUTHWEST—DEFEAT OF A REBEL FORCE.

CAIRO, Nov. 2.-Two hundred United States cavalry, who were recently sent across the river from Memphis to hunt the guerillas, came upon a small force near Marion, and captured thirty stand of arms. When two miles beyond Marion, they came upon 600 or 800 rebels, and, after some skirmishing, our forces fell back to the river, followed by the enemy. The rebels were driven back in confusion by one of our gunboats, and a number of prisoners and horses were captured by our forces.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. YELLOW FEVER RAGING IN TEXAS-REPORTED ARRIVAL OF CAPT. SEMMES AT HAVANA. NEW YORK, Nov. 2.- The captured blockaderom New Orleans. The yellow fever is still raging at Galveston and Hawes. Dr. Tims, just from Mobile, and Rev. J. M. Gorshoon. It is reported that the pirate Semmes ient, under the name of Smith.

WHOLE OF NORTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA ALIVE WITH ORGANIZED BANDS OF REBEL DESERTERS AND RUNAWAY SLAVES-THE WESTERN PART OF BERS ON THE INCREASE—EXTENSIVE CONSPIRA CY AGAINST THE REBELS DISCOVERED AT RA-PEACE INSISTED ON—THE REBELS FEARPUL THAT LEE WILL HAVE TO CAPITULATE-JEFF DAVIS SAID TO BE IN FAVOR OF EVACUATING VIRGINIA. NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Business letters received from Beaufort, N. C., dated October 28th, state that the recent warm spell of weather had developed eight new cases of yellow faver on that day. The severe frost which must soon come, would, it was believed, eradicate the disease. Dr. J. W. Ross, who stands high as a clergyman in North Carolina, arrived to-day, direct from Raleigh, with important intelligence. He says that the entire State of North Carolina, as well as Georgia, is alive with rebel deserters, who in most cases are armed and organized, and abundantly able to protect themselves. In the western part of the State they reign supreme, making repeated raids on wealthy planters and rebel depots for supplies. and giving protection to runaway slaves, who are also armed and accompany these bands of deserters in raiding expeditions. Dr. Ross says the rebel authorities have given up all hopes of forcing these

men back into the rebel ranks, having been repulsed

in all efforts to this end. Every expedition fitted

up the last gap, and oblige Lee to capitulate. This, Governor Vance says, is Grant's plan, and it has

given Jeff Davis much concern. The latter is said

n' he in favor of evacuating Virginia altogether.

and to have repeatedly implored Lee to do so, and

not incur a risk of the capitulation of his army.

This was told Ross just before his leaving Raleigh

by an aid on Governor Vance's staff.

Confederate soldiers in the field.

His Excellency Governor Curtin will visit Hadout for this purpose has proved a failure, for those who were not killed in battle deserted to the insurdonfield, New Jersey, on Friday evening next, and address the people of West Jersey, among gents, whose numbers were continually increasing. whom he has many warm friends. It will be re-Jeff Davis said, when in Raleigh, that the desertmembered that on the 19th January last, upon his. as from the Confederate army outnumbered the inauguration for his second term of office, a number of Jerseyman visited Harrisburg, and presented to An extensive conspiracy, recently brought to light the Governor the great works of Audubon as an earnest of their appreciation of his valuable ser at Raleigh, implicates many prominent officers of the Conservative party, who now "openly threaten to head these deserters and their friends, and take vices. A train of cars will leave Cooper's Point at seven c'olock, and Hammonton and intermediate possession of the State, the government of North points, for the purpose of conveying persons to and Carolina, and all the railroads, in the event of rom the meeting. Governor Vance falling to Instigate at once a separate State action for peace with President Lincoln." AUTOGRAPHS.—A number of autograph letters to The Doctor also says that it is now apparent to the Dr. Coxe, on the subject of Vaccination, from Dr. rebel authorities that Grant has been affording facilities to Lee to receive reinforcements, when Grant, by a sudden spring of his troops, will close

Jenner and other distinguished physicians of England and America, and two letters on the same sub ject from Thomas Jefferson, while President, will be sold at Thomas' auetlon store on Friday morning at 12 o'clock. RE-ELECTION OF THE JUDGES OF THE SU-PREME COURT IN VERMONT. PREME COURT IN VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, NOV. I. 1864.—The Legislature to day re-elected the present board of Judges. of the Supreme Court, for the ensuing year: chief justice, Luke P. Poland; areastant justices, Asa A. Aldies, John Pierport, James Barrett, L. C. Kellogg and Ashael Peck.

The Rebel Vice President's Plan, of Re-construction Impracticable. UNION PRISONERS AT SAVANNAH TO BE EX-(From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 6.1 [From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 5.]
In order, we presume, that he might not be misunderstood in his policy of reconstruction, the Vice President refers to the Convention of 1787 as the model of the convention he proposes for the assembling of the Confederate and the United States together. Let us see, then, what was the Convention of 1787: CHANGED-ARBIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS-FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1 .- The flag-of-truce steamer New York, Captain Chisholm, left this morning for Aiken's Landing, on James river, in charge of Colonel J. E. Mulford, with the intention . The Convention of 1787 arose from the supposed of completing arrangements for the exchange About eight hundred soldiers, wounded in Thursday's fight, have arrived at Hampton and Ports-

FORTRESS MONROE.

9th Vt.; J. C. Shaw, 8tth N. Y.; James Vangerder, 58th Pa.; F. W. Carr, 16th N. Y. Bat; A. J. Walker, 68th N. Y.; O. Osborne, 13th N. H.; E. Parmater, 96th N. Y.; J. W. Edwards, 3d N. H.; M. M.

Hill. regiment unknown; George E. Peters, 295

FUERILLAS ROUTED BY COLORED TROOPS NEAR

CAPTURE OF SOME OF MOSEBY'S GANG

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 2 .- Colonel Callup,

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2.—The schooner Good

ANOTHER FRONTIER ATTACK.

surprise the water battery at Clasting b

posed to have been wounded. None of the garrison

were hurt, but the bullets came very near some of

them. Castine is defended by two new earthworks,

BRLFAST, Me., Nov. 2.—A despatch to the Mayor

of this city from Castine gives the particulars of

the attack on the batteries at that town. On Mon-

day, at midnight, a small party of men approached

from the rear, and when challenged immediately

fired upon the centinel, who returned the fire. Ser-

geant Ramsdell was shot as he came out of his

quarters, and four balls lodged within two feet of

him. The garrison was promptly mustered, and

pursued the raiders about half a mile, firing upon

This city has been put into a state of defence by

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS ON THE WAY HOME

THEM FROM VOTING-SLAVES DISCHARGED ON

HABEAS CORPUS UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.-About one thousand sick

and wounded soldiers, mostly from the 10th Corps

(Birney's), and furloughed to go home for a short

proceeded to the quartermaster's office, asking

transportation. They were told they would have

to stay over till to day, and it is probable they will

not leave here until this evening. The soldiers

themselves charge the delay as a Copperhead

expedient to deprive them of voting, as some

of them live a long distance. They were twelve

hours longer on the route here from Fortress Mon-

roe than there was any necessity for. No accom-

modations were provided for them, and those with-

railroad depot and wherever a shelter was afforded.

Three slaves were discharged yesterday on a writ

of habeas corpus under the new Constitution. They

were held in confinement as being slaves. A num-

ber of Philadelphians are in this city, on their way

to the Army of the Potomac, provided with every

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE—INDIAN TREATY IN OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The steamer Brother

Jonathan has arrived from the Northern Coast.

with \$340,000 in treasure from Oregon, and \$270,000 from British Columbia. The Oregon Legislature

has authorized the issuing of \$200,000 in State bonds

for bounties to help to recruit 1,000 men for service

on the borders of that State. Indian Superin-

tendent Houghton has concluded a treaty with

the Klamath and Medoc Indians of Southern and

Middle Oregon, by which twenty-five square miles

of land are added to the United States, in con-

to be expended for teams and farming implements

MEJIA'S OCCUPATION OF MATAMOROS AND COR

TINAS' ADHESION TO THE EMPIRE CONFIRMED-

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AND WATER-SPOUT-AR-

REST OF CONSPIRATORS-REPORTED MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The steamer Eagle has ar-

rived with dates from Havana of Oct. 29th, Mexico

of Oct. 15th, and Vera Oruz of Oct. 23d. The new

s of little interest. The reported occupation o

Matamoros by Mejia and the adhesion of Cortinas

A severe earthquake occurred on the 3d, destroy-

ing the church and the ecclesiastical court-room a

Tlaxacula and damaging other buildings. Damages

A water spout fell on the city of Monte Alto,

flooding the streets and surrounding country; and

It is reported that Diego Alvarez, of the State o

Guerrero, is about to submit to Maximilian, and

LEBANON COUNTY.

SPEERES BY GOV. CURTIN, HONS. JOHN CESSNA

GALUSHA A. GROW, AND OTHERS.

Nothing approaching it in numbers or enthusiasm

ever before took place in the county. The process

THE CANVASS AT ALTOONA.

Shannon will make addresses, and in the evening

On Monday night last a Union meeting took place

men of Lehigh county are working hard, and, on

FRIDAY.

the 5th of November, will make a good account.

LEBANON, Pa. Nov. 2.

OF JUAREZ.

other places.

doing much damage.

los into Chihuahua.

Correspondence of The Press.]

tlemen, delivered powerful speeches.

George Francis Train will speak.

MEETING AT TAMAQUA.

her majority several hundred.

sideration of the usual annuities, and a certain sum

requisite to accommodate the soldiers.

increased and armed the police.

Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

Island in a boat and reached Newport.

AS A GUERILLA SAFEGUARD.

of the guerillas.

gainst guerilla attacks.

BLEHEAD IN-PURSUIT.

within the past few days.

THE ASSAILANTS.

mounting five guns each.

the pirate this evening.

Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

prisoners of war via Savannah. Ga.

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 independence 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 1787, the States which assembled together mouth Hospitals, which includes the following officers:

Lieut. P. H. Haggerty, 158th New York; Captain J. C. Sweetland; 29th Vermont; Capt. J. M. Hicks, 3d N. Y.; Lieut. J. H. Herrington, 96th N. Y.; Lt. Col. S. Moffat, 96th N. Y.; Capt. W. D. Parlin, 1st U. S. C.; Capt. P. H. Davis, General Foster's staff; Capt. Thos. Doyle, 10th N. H.; Capt. Chas. M. Coyt. 8th Conn.; Lieut. S. S. Thompson, 5th Md.; Col. W. M. Lewis, 89th N. Y.; Capt. H. E. Whitefield, 37th U. S. C.; Lieut. W. H. Ryder, 5th U. S. C.; Lieut. Fred. Pyne, 1st U. S. C.; Lieut. M. P. B. Stetson, 118th N. Y.; Capt. Wm. Wheeler, 142d N. Y.; Col. J. B. Kiddo, 22d U. S. C.; Col. John H. Holman, 1st U. S. C.; Lieut. H. D. W. C. Hill, 142d N. Y.; Lieut. Thos. Corgriff, 97th Penna.; Lieut. L. F. Laher, 16th N. H.; Lieut. S. F. Mitchell, 10th N. H.; Lieut. Heber Davis, A. D. C.; Lieut. G. H. Stovets, A. D. C.; Lieut. Jos. Miller, 6th Conn.; Lieut. A. F. Kies, 8th Me.; Lieut. P. G. Engrams, 8th Me.; Capt. P. B. Crowley, 10th N. H.; Lieut. W. Speegleburg, 19th Wis.

The following list of names are of those having dicd in Hampton Hospitals, or brought there dead since last report: content in 1787, the States which assembled together in convention were at that very time united together under one Government, and upon the most intimate relations of amity, having fought together through a seven years war, for their common independence and liberty. In 1864 Mr. Stephens advocates 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 circumstances, then, in which the States which formed the Convention of 1787 were placed, are very different from those in which the Confederate and the United States now stand toward each other. The former was a convention of friends, the latter must be a convention of enemies.

2. Mr. Stephens proposes that the delegates appointed to the Convention of 1864 shall be elethed be a convention of enemies.

2. Mr. Stephens proposes that the delegates appointed 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 dicd in Hampton Hospitals, or brought there dead since last report:
Lieut. C. C. Cone, 8th U. S. C. T.; Capt. Thomas Ward, 67th Ohio; Lieut. L. Landon, 6th U. S. Cavalry; Capt. J. M. Wicks, 3d N. Y. Vols.; George W. Harding, 127th U. S. C. T.; S. S. Fairbanks, 9th Vt.; Iraac Benson, 10th N. Y. Battery; J. W. Hayward, 9th U. S. C. T.; J. W. Mikesell, 206th Pa.; Thomas Caples, 9th Vt.; William L. Mall, 117th N. Y.; William J. Perkins, 16th N. Y.; Elisha Parker, 142d N. Y.; William L. Haskett, 62d Ohio; Daniel Snyder, 67th Ohio; John Recec, 2d Pa. Art. George Rose, 5th Md; J. S. Campbell, 48th N. Y.; Charles Evans, 22d U. S. C. T.; W. Corbett, 2d Pa. Art. William Law, 6th U. S. C. T.; John Riley, 9th Vt.; J. C. Shaw, 89th N. Y.; James Vangerder, 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 is like the Convention of 1787; but there is a most striking 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 figo into a convention withthose who deny us all rights, and who have been for three years striving by the sword to root out of our land.

3. The Convention of 1787 was assembled to "form" out 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 ratification places.this as the very first reason which governed 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 perfect Union" between the Confederate and the United States; in other words, a reconstruction of the defunct Union.

4. The Convention of 1787 was limited in its powers. The resolution of the Congress on the Confederation recommended "that a convention should meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May ensuing, for the purpose of revising the articles of 3. The Convention of 1787 was assembled to "form

ALEXANDRIA, VA.-THE ALEXANDRIA "GA-ZETTE" SUSPENDED. AND THE PROPRIETOR USED WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 .- A party of guerillas made in attack on Monday night on the colored company recently raised by Judge Underwood, of Alexandria 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-Va., at their station, near Acotink, Va. Quite a spirited fight occurred, which resulted in the rout 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. They are to be "clothed with powers The Alexandria Gazette has been suspended owing to Mr. Snowden, the proprietor, being among the Southern sympathizers detailed as a safety their powers. They are to be "clothed with powers to consult and agree, upon some plan of adjustment." Our liberties, rights, and independence are all to be liable to the "plan of adjustment." Why the jealousy which actuated our fathers in entering into the Convention of 1787, formed only with friends, should be repudiated on entering a proposed convention with our unprincipled Yankee enemies, is a matter, we presume; quite beyond our humble appreciation. guard on the Orange and Alexandria railroad trains the 202d Pennsylvania, continues to prove a thorn

n Moseby's side. He has sent to Provost Marshal Welch another batch of Moseby's gang. The Recent Speeches at Fanenil Hall. THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE. The Boston correspondent of the Springfield Re THE PIRATE OPERATING OFF THE RHODE ISLAND

publican savs :

COAST-A PHILADELPHIA SCHOONER AND AN-The people have an intense appetite for public speaking, this fall. I have never known so many faneuti Hall meetings, and there is a great demand OTHER VESSEL SCUTTLED-THRRE OTHER VES-Fancuit Hall meetings, and there is agreat demand for "orationists" in almost every town in the eastern and central parts of the State. Boston has had its fair share of the great speeches of the campaign. Mr. Everett's speechg! I did not hear, but it seemed to me, on the reading, to be very strong, and I know that it has done, and is doing, great good. On the question of slavery it was particularly satisfactory, going almost, if not quite as far as Mr. Sumner, who, in his celebrated resolutions, or in one of his speeches, held that the man who, in this crisis, deals tenderly towards slavery, is, in fact, "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." I did not hear Colonel Bullock at Fancuil Hall, but the ground-work of his speech was laid out in my hearing in the Town Hall in Malden, and I am, therefore, well prepared to acquiesce in the judgment of a gentleman well versed in literature as well as politics—moreover not specially an admirer of Colonel B.—who says it was a very brilliant and effective speech indeed. There is no denying the speaker's oratorical powers. Dougherty, the Philadelphia Irish lawyer, is said to have been "immense." Last night we had General Banks, and his speech SELS DESTROYED RECENTLY—THE GUNBOAT MARpeed, Captain Baxter, of and from Boston, via Newport, for Philadelphia, was boarded by the Tallabassee when seven miles south of Block Island and scuttled. The captain and crew escaped to Block The captain reports that the Tallahassee had scuttled another vessel within a short distance of Riock-The crew of the privateer said they had the crews f three other vessels, which they had destroyed

The gunboat Marblehead left Newport in pursuit MIDNIGHT ATTACK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS AT Last night we had General Banks, and his speech was no less a success, judging by the applause of his great audience, than those of the speakers whose fame had filled Fanguil Hall before him. So, CASTINE, MAINE-THE MARAUDERS BEATEN OFF AND PURSUED BY THE GARRISON-RSCAPE OF Boston, Nov. 2.-A despatch from Augusta, Me., on the whole, we may safely say that we have had speeches which compare well with, if they do not excel, those of Carl Schurz, Charles D. Drake, and Henry Winter Davis, which have been, as far as I states that an attempt was made on Monday night ing party from the land side. The sentinel was fired have observed, the best of those delivered abroad. I am not so familiar with the Copperhead speeches, but I think Reverdy Johnson and Robert C. Winupon, but the garrison rallied and drove the attacking party off. They escaped by boats after exchang. but I think Reverdy Johnson and Robert C. Win-throp have the bad pre-eminence of making the ablest speeches yet delivered on that side. Win-throp's speech at New London is very cunning, and crammed with falsehood from beginning to end. I don't see how such respectable men as John C. Tucker can stay in a party which tolerates such a fellow as Winthrop. ing a number of shots. One of the raiders is sup-

> The Demoralizing Influence of Slavery -European Opinion.

To the Editor of The Press: Sim: Many an article and many a book has been written on this subject, and, no matter how convincing the proofs were, there are still people, yes, even people who claim to be Christians, who not only deny this fact, but try to prove the opposite. I will not enter upon the absurdity of this endeavor, but I will try to point out a new fact to substantiate the old truth that a nation burdened with the curse of slavery must become corrupted and demoralized, in . pite of the beneficent influence of literature, science, and Christian religion. When we read them and they replying, when they took to a boat and escaped. Their object, it is supposed, was to in spite of the beneacent influence of literature, science, and Obistian religion. When we read histery, and turn to the pages of the cruel treatment of prisoners of war, to the martyrdom of the early Christians, and to the infamous working of the liquisition of the dark ages, we often congretulate ourselves that literature, science, and Ohristianity have made mankind better, milder, and less bestial. If the reader will take the trouble to peruse the lately published report of the Sanitary Commission on the treatment of our men in the hands of the Southern Confederacy as prisoners of war, he will find that there is a Government, that there is a people, who call themselves Christians, who claim the point of intellect and education on this continent, and who have invented a new treatment of prisocapture a United States cutter lying in the harbor. orders from Governor Cony, and the Home Guards are in readiness for duty. The city government has -ALLEGED COPPERHEAD TRICKS TO PREVENT

and who have invented a new treatment of prisoners; more cruel than if they would enslave them, or use them to fight wild animals to amuse the masses—they have invented the horrible procedure of gradual starvation. They manage it well, to thoroughly annihilate those brave men, whom they dread to meet in fair contest.

Starvation and neglect make living skeletons, food for the grave, and candidates for lunatic asplums, out of our patriotic soldiers who get disabled and captured in battle, or by that warfaring peculiar to the Southern chivalry, called bushwhacking. I hear that the Sanitary Commission will send thousands of this book to Europe, to give those nations, on the other side of the Atlantic a masses—they have invented the horrible procedure time, arrived here about 4 o'clock yesterday, and those nations on the other side of the Atlantic a picture of Southern chivairy. I wonder what the pious English, and the chivairie French nations will say to this verdict.

The blockade-running trader and secesh friendly poblished French and the chivairie french will save but it the resolutions. out private means went supperless to sleep in the

nobility of England will pass by it, the one calculating his profits, and the other gratifying his hatred to democratic America in the continuance of our civil war. But the democratic masses of England and France will pender over it, and will learn the old truth anew, that slavery is the greatest curse a nation can be burdened with; that it demoralizes nations more than even wars. They will perceive that this treatment of our prisoners at the South was not done by the soum of the Southern populace, but was deliberately conceived, concluded, and cruelly executed by the rulers of the rebellion, by that proud class of slave-owners and planters who call themselves the creme of seciety, and who claim to be made of better material than the laboringclasses. Europe will come to the conclusion thatour regeneration cannot be profound nor lasting without the abolition of slavery. The efforts of proslavery agitators in Europe and the countenance lent the rebellion by mercenary traders and unprincipled Jewish bankers abroad and here, will receive their true stemp of villary by this dearment.

cipled Jewish bankers abroad and here, will receive their true stamp of villainy by this document, anyhow, with the large masses of educated and liberty-loving Christians all over the world.

We know that Germany not only frowned down the rebel loan of Erlanger, but its large and numerous banking and mercantile houses were the first and almost only ones who sold their English stocks and invested in our Government loans. They did so in spite of the ridicule of the Thunderer, and they will do so in spite of Secretary Benjamin's warnings. Germany not only sends her money, but warnings. Germany not only sends her money, but also her children to this country; and if the Sanitary Commission could be induced to send its work, in a good German translation, in ten or twenty thousand copies, to the great readers and thinkers of the German nation, it would do more good than to send it to our enemies along the Atlantic coast of Eurone.

rope.

This book should be read by all reading nations; and as the English and the German languages are the two languages which are most read and widest spread, the Sanitary Commission would only extend its influence and the truth of our cause in war. At the same time, we wish that every thinking man in this country would read this most excellent work, got up by the only desire for truth, and written in a manner to be of interest, as much to the man of letters, the man of science, as to the reader

Public Entertainments.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE. -The sensation play. the first time in Philadelphia, at Walnut-stree Theatre, on Monday, belongs to a peculiar class.

The Estafette says that some forty persons have cault's "Heart of Midlothian," it was written with the view of presenting on the stage a scenic tableau in which the grouping of a well-known picture is also that Juntez has crossed the desert of San Carreproduced. Like "Jonathan Bradford" and some similar pieces, the unreliability of circumstantial evidence is the moral point dramatically worked out. The playwright has not done his part very well, yet some of the characters are fairly conceived and developed, and the situations are effective The story is English, and therefore a hit or two at the game-laws may not be out of place. A man is A great Union meeting was held here yesterday. tried for murder, under circumstances of grave suspicion. The trial scene is all but a failure, for the evidence, though well delivered by all the witnesses, sion was miles in length, and was a great display. does not bring out the facts, and the speeches of counsel are feeble in the extreme. The mise-en-A. Grow, Lin Barthelomew, Esq., and other genscene of this act, and, indeed, of the whole play, is good, but we beg leave to say that the Lebanon county is aroused. She will increase two heroes, Jonathan and Jasper Roseblade, blunder in appearing as moustached English yeamen, and ought to sacrifice their hirsute honors On Saturday next, the 6th inst., a meeting of the to the reality of the costume. Neither, in any Union citizens of Altoona and vicinity will be held. legal court in England, are the usher and crier Hons. J. C. Knox, Edw. McPherson, and Judge fantastically attired in the scarlet and ermined robes worn by the Venetian nobility (of the stage) in "The Merchant of Venice" trial scene. Mr. McKean Buchanan played the part of Jonathan Roseblade, an aged man, with a subdued energy which in Tamaqua, which was attended by throngs of en-thusiastic voters. It was addressed by Brigadier was at once true and touching. In no one point did he overstep reality, and we must say that we General Kiernan and C. S. Minor, Esq. The Union prefer his domestic to his legitimate tragedy. Miss Buchanan had a part which any walking lady could have played as well-except, perhaps, in the last MASS MEETING AT HADDONFIELD, ON act. Mr. J. A. Herne, as the younger Roseblade acted with spirit and effect. The best-sustained character in the play, however, was that of Jonas. Hundle, the real villain of the plot, which was played in a truly artistical, and, therefore, natural, manner, by Mr. B. Young, a gentleman who evidently studies the meaning in order to catch the spirit of every character he personates. Mrs. Charles Henri, who is a decided acquisition to the stock company here, played the part of a village lass, and Mr. S. Hemple was extremely droll, as usual, in the character of Blinkey Brown. There is a good deal of fun in this play, notwishstanding its serious character. It may be added that the audience in the second tier and gallery appeared as if. to them, the whole play, but especially the trial scene, the domestic tragedy in the condemned call, the detection of the true culprit, and the happy denouement, were real circumstances, passing b

fore their eyes. They audibly expressed their feel-

ings, from time to time, as these circumstances

were developed-and surely, this is the best proof

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Flour buoyant; Howard-street superfine, \$11.37%; Western extra, \$11.75. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull; new white, \$1.35,

Coffee firm; Rio, 42@480. Whisky dull, at \$1.78.

that the play was effectively performed.

Unionists, to be held in Independence next Saturday evening, will be found i column of this day's paper. On the constant of this day's paper. On the constant of this day's paper. On the constant of the same of most brilliant revolving Star, decorated with laevery hue.

4. Pride of Aurora—Changing from a center
amethyst, and gold into the glorious orb of dist.

5. Gem of America—This most gorgeous inbeautiful revolving centre of jessamine, blate
amaranth, charging suddenly into a figure of my
cling brightness.

6. Eouque—A beautiful figure, unfolding
rosst, fringed with scintillations of jessamine, y
and Persian fires, unfolding into a bouquet, i
in splendor Flore's choicest treasures.

7. Columbia's Cross of Honor—A rich and
figure, representing in its beautiful combina
American Cross of Honor, and respectfully de-American Cross of Honor, and respectfully ded cur brave volunteers.

8. Arms of the American Union—This versus price of the American Union—This versus price of the American Union—This versus pear the national shield, surrounded by the Union League, in letters of silver fire which pear the national shield, surrounded by the Union league, in letters of silver five of the Union laries of our country, common revolving centre of Chinese, Maltere, and illuminated with crimson purde, and gold; silven dealing the a most splendid figure, gilter every color known in the pyricart.

10. Sun of Freedom—This most supero fix with a centre of ruby, purple, and gold; silver stars; the whole surmounted with silver stars; the whole surmounted with cations of exceeding great lustre, terminat reports.

THE CITY

GREAT UNION MASS MEETIN

The advertisement for the grand I

POLITICAL.

A STATE OF STATE OF STATE OF

reports.

The whole to end with a magnificent pices an expressly for this occasion. The figure representation of the figure representation of the figure representation of the Lincoln and Johnson, surmounted American Eagle, bearing aloft our Flag is inflanted on right and left by figures of coruscath liancy; the whole interspersed with myriads of every hue, forming one of those thrilling spealone produced by the pyric art.

The Exhibition to be interspersed with found variegated stars and colored fires. ADDRESS ON THE CRISIS. Rev. Dr. Haffield, one of the most eloquest effective speakers in the country, will addre-public at the Hall of the Republican Invites Market street, below Thirteenth, this ever

The following soldiers have arrived with past two days, and have been entertained at it reshment Saloon: 42d Massachusetts, 93d York, 3d Coal Regiment, and 1st Maine Co A GALLANT SOLDIER GONE. History does not contain the name of a moreb oldier than that of Captain George W. Haz of this city. While in command of the 97th ment P. V., and leading his men in a terrible a week since before Richmond, he fell amid a f rebel balls. His remains are expected to

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

THE SOLDIERS' READING ROOM THE SOLDIERS' READING ROOM.

The following communication is worthy of rel attention: "I send you the second annual port of the Soldiers' Reading Room. It was one October, 1862. The building was formerly a Me dist church. Hoping to add to the comfort of brave suffering men while in our city, we obtain the loan of it from Mr. Wm. E. Tenbrook for months; it was in a dilapidated condition, but put in good order by the voluntary work of var mechanics during the evenings. It was a favoresort for the men from the day we opened. Our cond report speaks for itself. We have found far this year, that its advantages are as fully applicated as ever. We opened by inviting the var ciated as ever. We opened by inviting the hospitals in rotation, day after day, providing as entertainment for them, and having some of make an address. Will you oblige us by a noti your paper, and say that, as our funds are lo donations will be thankfully received by our

THE CELEBRATION OF EMANCIPATION

The Cleberation of the bursting of the shackies slavery in the State of Maryland, which was comenced at the Supervisory Committee's headquers on Tuesday evening, was resumed last even The great painting was illuminated, and a ban nusicians, composed of Americans of African cent, was stationed in front of the quascept, was stationed in front of the quar During the evening many patriotic tunes were formed in a creditable manner. A large numb gentlemen visited the establishment during day, and were cordially received by Mr. Tho Webster. Among them Webster. Among them were respectable South erners, who seem to be even more joyous the Northerners to feel and appreciate even the gent warmth of the gleam of the sunshine of freedom the now illuminates the hitherto dark spots upon the soil of Maryland. Thousands of passers by lingers on the street side to take a good look at the train parency, which contains more upon its surface this is recorded in the history of many centuries.

The salute that was fired under the supervision of Waior Berry at Broad and Christian treets. The salute that was fired under the super-ising of Major Berry, at Broad and Christian streets, honor of the victory of liberty over slavery, gar great satisfaction. With one or two exceptions, the guns used on this occasion belonged to Star's Buttery, Company L. Capt. Shattuck, and had just returned from more effective service in tamin down the rebel horde that dared to politate in sacred soil of Pennsylvania with their foul footsters. steps.
In addition to the mottoes at the headquarter the Supervisory Committee, we noticed the folloging last evening:

"There is an eternal antagonism between Freeda and Slavery."—John Hickman. "Maryland leads the van." "Maryland says to all her erring sisters, "Foll "Slavery is a stale so improper, to degrading, and ruinons to the feelings of human nature, that it onto not to be suffered to exist"—Edmund Burke "It is a debt we owe to the purity of our religion to show that it is at variance with laws which warrs slavery."—Patrick Henry. "Maryland a free State by the votes of her people Her illustrious founder's best hopes realized."

"Slavery is the sum of all villainies."-John Wa "God, who gave iron, purposed ne'er That man should be a slave: Therefore, the sabre, sword, and spear Ia his right hand He gave; Therefore He gave him fiery mood, Fierce speech, and free-born breath, That he might fearlessly the fend Maintain through blood and death." "I would not have a slave to till my ground,

DONATIONS.

H. Gaizmer
Mercer.
in W. Lewis.
F. Sharpless.
Howell
Patterson
E. G. K. Latimer
W. Lynn
R. Henson
L. Bradford
Husbton
Sherman
Bell Wm. R. Barcon... 10 00 Geo. A. Morse, fruit
Vin L. Bradford... 600 cake.
Wm. 1 ushton. Jr... 500 Mrs. Davids, fancy
F. D. Sherman... 600 articles, valued... 10 00
Carl... 10 00 Carl... 810 Carl... 10 00
Carl... 10 00 Com. Stewart, valued... 10 00
E. H. Werne... 500 minerals.
Mrs. C. Hayes... 500 minerals.
The committee particularly request those having donations for the Fair, in articles for the table or money, to send them without delay.

In answer to nearly a hundred correspondents, who mostly reside on the streets upon which the track of the Union Railroad Company is laid, we present to-day the way of travel. Persons will readily ascertain by this in which direction the cars are to pass their respective dwellings, stores, crother places of business:

- FAIRMOUNE AND NAVY-YARD ROUTE FAIRMOUNT AND NAVE-TARD ROUTE commences at Fairmount Pare, at Brown sirest and Penesylvaria avenue. Down Brown to Twetty-third, down Twenty-third to Wallace, down Wallace to Franklin, down Franklin to Race and Seventh, down Seventh to Federal, down Federal to Front and navy-sard gate, down Front to Wharton, up Wharton to Ninth, up Ninth to Spring Darden, up Spring Garden to Twenty-third, up Twenty-third to Brown, up Brown to the Fark.

RICHMOND ROUTE
commences at York and Thompson streets. West on York to Emerald; down Emerald to Susquehanna avenue, out Susquehanna avenue to Fourth Street, down Fourth to Oxford, out Oxford to Franklin, down Franklin to Race, thence into Seventh, down Seventh to Locust to Hoth, up Ninth to Spring Garden, down Spring Garden to Seventh, up Seventh to Master, down Master to Frankford road, up Frankford road to Belgrade, up Belgrade to Marlborough, up Martborough to Thompson, up Thompson to place of beginning. PHILADELPHIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The stated meeting of this society was held yeserday, Craig Biddle, Esq., president, in the chair.

The John Potter was elected a member of the society.

The Executive Committee reported that on the 19th ult. the first fall sale of stock, under the auspices of the society, was held. The contributions were not so large as had been expected, although the animals exhibited were of a very choice chamber of the society.

racter. The prices realized were very good. Three pairs of golder-spangled, Seabright bantam chickens, sold for \$10 50; two Southdown owes, for \$52; two do. lambs, for \$56; one buck, for \$20; one boar, for \$22; one sow, for \$16; and four pairs Chester-county pigs. for \$66 Chester-county pigs, for \$66.

The committee on room reported that a scond-stery room had been secured at No. 702 Walnut street, and the next meeting of the society will be held there. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Union: members of City Councils held a caucus resterday afternoon, and nominated the following named gentlemen as directors of the Pennsylvania Railread Company: John Ride, John M. Kennedy, and John M. Derbyshire. THE DEATH OF JAMES CAMPBELL. oner's investigation into the cause death of Mr. Campbell will be resumed at his office, Chestnut street, below Sixth, this afternoon. The evidence is overwhelming that Mr. Campbell; while standing on the sidewalk, was murdered by a man who was a participant in the Democratic torchligh

The Executive Committee of the National Union party offer a reward of \$500 for the apprehension and conviction of the party in the procession, last Satunday avening, who were in a furniture car loaded with missiles, which were used in the attack on the Committee City Headers the City Headers the Committee City Headers the Committee City Headers the Ci on the Campaign Club Headquarters. VALUABLE TROTTING MARE.

REWARD OFFERED.

Attention is requested to the advertisement of the sale of a trotting mare. The animal will be sold at the Bazaar. COAL AT \$7.50 PER TON. COAL AT \$7.50 PER TON.

The Mutual Coal Company, as will be seen by an advertisement, are selling coal at \$7.50 per ton. The directors have made arrangements for an excursion to the colliery to-morrow. A few tickets will be issued to non-subscribers to go on the excursion. This trip to the coal fields will be very interesting.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. Mrs. Mary Wilhelm, of Bethlehem, Pa., was thrown from the platform of a passenger car, at Eighth and Callowhill, streets, yesterday afternoon. While stepping from the platform the conductor started the car before she had fully alighted, hence her being thrown with violence to the ground. Her hip was dislocated, and she was otherwise lajured. She was taken into a neighboring house, where she was attended by Dr. Paist, who pronounced her seriously injured.

teresting.

SAMUEL B. DAY. SAMUEL B. DAY.

This gentlaman, who had several of his ribs broken, besides receiving other injuries, on Saturday night last, was somewhat bettergresterday. He says that he was standing among the spectators on the silewalk, when bricks and brickbats were thrown from a wogen in the procession. One of the bricks stuck him. Mr. Day facetiously observed, yesterday, that he want as a Democrat to look at the procession, but that blow knocked the Democracy out of him.

CORONER'S VERDICT. The jury in the case of John Williams, who died from being stabbed, rendered the following verdict last evening: "That deceased came to his death from a stab inflicted by Joseph Beg or Begon, at the house of Antoine Chericino, at Eighth and Christian streets, on the night of October 17.

a Democratic meeting rejoicing over the Old Chester should add at least five hun-act. ty, whose health has been such as to prevent him from public speaking, is now addressing his friends and neighbors. His speeches before the Congressional election were characterized by all the fire of his youth. We hope to be able to print a full