THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
To City Subscribers, is TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance; or TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Press.

VOL. 8.—NO. 85. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864. FOUR CENTS.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
(S. E. cor. NINTH and ARCH-STREETS.)
DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
The place to buy
CHEAP MUSLINS.
ELEGANT BLANKETS.
BEST FLANNELS.
SPLENDID DRESS GOODS.
BEST PRINTS.
MAGNIFICENT SHAWLS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
LINEN GOODS.
FROSTED BEAVER AND WATER-PROOF CLOAKINGS, &c., &c.
YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.
oct-fmwide31

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF DRY GOODS.
JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
727 CHESTNUT STREET,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
MERINOES,
POPLINS AND REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS AND CLOAKING CLOTHS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.
We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer
RARE BARGAINS.
oct28-1m

NEW MOURNING STORE,
926 CHESTNUT STREET.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES
Of Merinoes, De Laines, Reps, Baratheas, Bombazines, Alpacas, Crape Cloth, Empresses and other fabrics and well known fabrics. Also, GREAT REDUCTION on all our immense stock of
SECOND MOURNING GOODS
Such as Mohairs, Poplins, Lustres, Valencias, &c., &c.
Also,
BALMORAL SKIRTS AND SHAWLS,
in great variety.
BLACK SILKS,
of the very best makes, and an elegant assortment of LIGHT SILKS.
MOURNING MILLINERY,
of the very latest New York and Paris styles, always on hand, and made to order.
We respectfully request an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
926 CHESTNUT Street.
se21-mwfr2m

CLOAK DISPLAY.
Our Cloak room contains a fine show of properly-made and elegant garments, for fall and winter wear.
RICH VELOUR CLOAKS,
HANDSOME BEAVER DO.
FINEST FROSTED BEAVER DO.
BLACK TRICOT AND BEAVER DO.
FINE BLACK GARMENTS.
WATER PROOF CLOAKS.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.
COOPER & CONARD,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.
se24-smw3m Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.

GREAT STOCK OF COATINGS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
FROSTEDS, VELOURS, CHINCHILLAS, TRICOTS,
SCOTCH PLAIDS, BASKETS, BEAVERS, MIXTURES, &c., &c.
Of every shade and quality in the country. For choice Goods, call at the
CLOTH STORE
of
WM. T. SNODGRASS,
34 South SECOND Street, and
33 STRAWBERRY Street.
oct17-1m

1034 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES
IS DAILY RECEIVING
NOVELTIES
IN
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
In every variety and at REDUCED PRICES. SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE.
1034 CHESTNUT STREET.
1034 CHESTNUT STREET. 1034 CHESTNUT STREET.

BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS.
JUST OPENED, several large lots, bought in New York at reduced prices for cash.
One lot single-width Plaid Poplins, 65c.
One lot double width heavy key Plaid Poplins, $1.25.
Two lots fine all-wool bright Plaids, cheap.
Three lots rich wool Plaid Poplins, $1.33, 62, and $2.25.
One lot fine wide French Merinoes, $1.50
One lot Shaded Broche Reps, $1.25.
One lot figured, striped, heavy Mohairs, $1.25.
One lot figured Merinoes, $1.25; a bargain.
One lot Black wool Delaines, 37½c; cheap.
220 pieces American Prints and Delaines
COOPER & CONARD,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.
oct29-1f

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS
for sale below the present gold prices.
Long Broche Shawls, open centres.
Long Broche Shawls, filled centres.
Square Broche Shawls, open centres.
Square Broche Shawls, filled centres.
Black Field and Stripe Blanket Shawls.
Square, Plaid, and Stripe Blanket Shawls.
Long and square Black Twilled Shawls.
4-4 Mantilla Velvets, pure silk.
Frosted and other Beaver Cloths.
Cloaks ready made.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
36 South SECOND Street.
oct7-tf

H. STEEL & SON, HAVE NOW open a large and choice assortment of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Plain Merinoes, $1.25 to $5. Plain Poplins.
Plaid Merinoes and Poplins.
Plain and Plaid Silk Poplins.
Plain and Figured Mohair Poplins, the best and great variety of new and choice Dress Goods, all at prices far below
THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
SILKS—Of all kinds, a great variety, from 75 cents to $3 per yard, below
THE IMPORTER'S PRICES.
SHAWLS—A large assortment, at a small advance over last season's prices.
oct-tf Nos. 712 and 714 North TENTH Street.

WALL PAPERS.
PHILADELPHIA
WALL PAPERS,
HOWELL & BOURKE,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
LINEN SHADES AND HOLLANDS,
SOLID GREEN AND BUFF,
CHOCOLATE, GROUNDS, FIGURED, AND PLAIN SHADES,
To which we invite the attention of STOREKEEPERS.
se12-mws 2m

LOOKING GLASSES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.,
have now in store a very fine assortment of
LOOKING GLASSES,
of every character, of the VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES.
OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
aug1

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS.
FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 517 Chestnut and 514 Jayne Streets.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS, LINENS,
AND WHITE GOODS.
A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS.
FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BALMORALS,
INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.
au20-3m

COMMISSION HOUSES.
HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
[jy1-6m]

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
1864. FALL 1864.
GLENECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
509 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
se17-3m
1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
519 CHESTNUT STREET.
OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
612 CHESTNUT STREET,
Will from this date (October 24) sell at
REDUCED PRICES,
FOR
CASH.
oct-tf

MILLINERY.
LADIES'
SILK HATS,
FRENCH SHAPES.
BIRDS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
AND
ALL THE NOVELTIES IN THE MILLINERY LINE.
THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.,
No. 720 CHESTNUT Street.
oct12-wfm2m

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
$25 ARCH STREET. $25
REMOVAL.
G. A. HOFFMAN,
FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER
MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
REMOVED FROM 506 ARCH STREET
TO THE NEW STORE,
ARCH STREET. 525
525
jel1-fmw6m

FINANCIAL.
OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF
NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 South THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.
The subscribers, having been the successful bidders for a portion of the new 5-20 six per cent. Gold-Bearing Loan, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers. In large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of
50s, 100s, 500s, and 1,000s,
BOTH REGISTERED AND COUPON.
The interest commences on the 1st of November next, and is payable in Gold semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All other government securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. oct5 1m

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES.
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
WHITE CLOVER HONEY.
NEW PARED PEACHES.
CULTIVATED CRANBERRIES, &c.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
no1-tf Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS,
AND OTHERS.—Blank "Certificates for the Release of Contractors with the United States from the increased duties imposed by the Act of June 30, 1864," together with an assortment of BLANKS in general use, for sale by
MOSS & CO.,
432 CHESTNUT Street.
Stationery and Blank Book Manufactory.

LUCKNOW SAUCE.—THIS CELEBRATED Sauce on hand and for sale by
RHODES & WILLIAMS,
107 South WATER Street.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE FLORENCE
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
630 CHESTNUT STREET.
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630 CHESTNUT STREET.
630 CHESTNUT STREET.
630 CHESTNUT STREET.
630 CHESTNUT STREET.
se3-tf

CURTAIN GOODS.
CARD.
I WILL OFFER
MY ENTIRE STOCK
OF
LACE CURTAINS
AT
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
AND
FORTY PER CENT.
BELOW PRESENT PRICES.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
719 CHESTNUT STREET.
oct-tf
1026 CHESTNUT STREET. 1026.
CURTAIN STORE.
Constantly on hand a full line of
WINDOW CURTAINS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, BANDS,
TASSELS, GIMPS,
CORDS, &c., &c.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
For first-class goods. The workmanship of this establishment is second to no other in the United States.
C. M. STOUT & CO.,
oct31-2m No. 1026 CHESTNUT Street.

FANCY FURS.
1864. FURS. 1864.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
(SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE GEO. F. WOMRATH.)
No. 415 Arch Street,
HAVE NOW OPEN
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
To which they invite the attention of buyers.
oct20-3m

HENRY RASKE,
NEW FUR STORE,
517 ARCH STREET.
The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
which for variety and quality
CANNOT BE SURPASSED
by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported this stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.
All FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.
HENRY RASKE,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
517 ARCH Street.

MILITARY GOODS.
FLAGS! FLAGS!!
CAMPAIGN FLAGS,
BUNTING AND SILK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS,
Together with a full assortment of
MILITARY GOODS.
EVANS & HASSALL,
418 ARCH Street.
oct14-1m fp

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS.
OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.
We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.
STEEL PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
LITHOGRAPHED " "
TRANSFER BOOK,
ORDERS OF TRANSFER,
STOCK LEDGER,
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES,
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK,
BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER,
ACCOUNT OF SALES,
DIVIDEND BOOK.
MOSS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS,
se15-tf 432 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
ASHMEAD & EVANS
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A FROG HE WOULD A-WOOING GO; and LIFE AND DEATH OF COCK ROBIN, from original designs by H. L. Stephens. Two Beautiful Books, full of humor and amusement.
ROBT. BAGSHAW'S PAPERS. Paper covers.
BAZIQUE. Rules for playing this new game.
TWICE-TOLD TALES. By Hawthorne. New edition, in two volumes, 16mo.
THE GYPSIES OF THE DANE'S DIKE; A Story of Hedge-side Life in England in 1855. By George S. Phillips.
FAMILIAR LETTERS FROM EUROPE. By Cornelius Conway Felton.
WAR LYRICS. With illustrations on wood. By F. O. C. Darley. Author's edition, heavy tinted paper.
NEW JUVENILES AND NEW NOVELS, too numerous to specify.
STANDARD WORKS and books of all kinds in every variety of binding, now receiving from the late TRADE SALES, and will be sold at *very low prices*.
ASHMEAD & EVANS,
Successors to W. P. Hazard,
oc31-tf No. 724 CHESTNUT Street.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY'S PAMPHLET—THE NASBY'S PAPERS. Letters and Sermons, containing the views on the topics of the day. An amusing and interesting pamphlet.
OCEAN WAIFS. A story of adventure on land and sea. By Captain Lynne Reid. Illustrated.
POEMS OF THE WAR. By H. H. Boker.
PICTURES AND LESSONS FOR LITTLE READERS. A collection of Anecdotes and beautiful stories for children.
Also, A NEW EDITION of
PERSEINE'S NEW WAR MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, combining a Chronology of the Great Rebellion to November, 1863. Price 50 cents.
For sale by WM. S. & ALFRED MARTIEN,
oc29-tf 606 CHESTNUT Street.

WEBSTER'S NEW UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY. 3,000 ILLUSTRATIONS.
This edition of Webster has been thoroughly revised, and has many valuable additions, including a list of royal quarter pages, with the illustrations distributed throughout the work.
ALSO,
WORCESTER'S NEW QUARTO DICTIONARY, and all the Greek, French, Spanish, German, and Latin Standard Lexicons and Dictionaries, for sale by
LINDSAY & BLAKISTON,
Publishers and Booksellers,
oc26 No. 25 South SIXTH St., above Chestnut.

ASHCROFT'S LOW-WATER DETECTORS.
Ashcroft's Steam Gauges.
Junius & Shaw's Patent Imperial Steam and Blast Gauges.
Clark's Damper Regulator.
Water Gauges, Scotch Tubes, &c.
AUGS. R. BATTLES, Agent,
se2-3m 22 North SIXTH Street, Phila.

J. F. FRUEAUFF, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa. Collections promptly attended to in Blair, Huntingdon, and Cambria counties. Refers to CLARKSON & CO., No. 1213 Third Street; P. R. STARR, President Enterprise Insurance Co.; CHAMBERS & REGISTER, Washington Life Insurance Co., WETHERILL & BRO., Second Street; T. A. BIDDLE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia. oc10-1m*

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING REMOVED HIS REAL ESTATE OFFICE TO No. 53 TENTH Street, corner of Arch, has there opened his REGISTER, in which the public may enter their PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
And is prepared to collect INTERESTS, Ground and House RENTS, in every part of the city.
oct17-3m* WILLIAM G. BEDFORD.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands.
Raven's Duck, Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings, Trunk and Wagon Covers.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Felts, Felts, from 1 to 5 feet wide. Tarpaulin, Bolting, Sail Twine, &c.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
my9-tf 102 JONES' Alley.

CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, at KINGSLAND, BROWN'S, 111 & FOURTH St.

The Press.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

THE PRESIDENCY.

UNION MEETING IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

AN IMMENSE ATTENDANCE.

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS.

Speeches by Hon. Charles O'Neill, David Paul Brown, John P. Verree, Carl Schurz, Col. Thomas Fitzgerald, Wm. White Williams, Capt. Currey, and others.

On Saturday evening the closing demonstration of the campaign by our Union citizens was made in Independence Square. Like the last, it was a perfect success in numbers and spirit. Each of the three platforms from which speeches were made were crowded round with listeners, who, despite the excessively raw and cold air, which made even overcoats feel none too comfortable, were attentive and full of ready appreciation of the remarks addressed to them. These throngs extended their concentric circles of men and women, soldiers, lanterns and transparencies far out into the square, until the outermost circles merged in each other, and seemed to fill the whole area. The streets bounding the square—Chestnut, Walnut, Fifth and Sixth, were also crowded with people moving to and fro; people in knots listening to some wise debate; men and boys marching to their own vocal music, with torchlights and banners amusing themselves and diverting the spectators; all orderly gatherings. There were no considerable breaches of the peace—not even an approach to what many croakers have been prophesying and hoping to come to pass.

MAIN STAND.

The meeting at the main stand was organized about 8 o'clock, by the election of Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., as president, who took his seat after briefly stating the objects of the meeting. He then introduced Chas. Gibbons, who read the following resolutions, prefacing them with a short and well-received speech:

Resolved, That the maintenance of the Government of the Union, which acts immediately upon the people demanding their rights and securing them in all their rights reserved from legislative powers, is the highest and most sacred duty of the American citizen.

Resolved, That we cannot recognize in the resolutions of the Chicago Convention the sentiments or policy of any political party that has ever existed in the United States. They contemplate nothing in the present crisis of our affairs but what would bring dishonor upon our country, and nothing in the future but what would produce ceaseless war.

Resolved, That inasmuch as Abraham Lincoln is the only candidate before the people for the Presidency who represents the principle of the party under which has been tried by the people and proved faithful in his great office, he is the only one who is now deserving of their confidence and their votes.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the country is due to the army and navy of the United States for their honorable services, which have saved the Government, and strengthened the cause of justice, liberty, and Union.

Resolved, That the recent disclosures of a wide-spread conspiracy on the part of the adherents of McClellan and Pendleton to secure for them the electoral votes of New York and Pennsylvania by means of forgery, perjury, and fraud, should admonish the friends of the Government everywhere to be vigilant and diligent in detecting and punishing such outrages upon the dearest rights of the people.

SPEECH OF DAVID PAUL BROWN, ESQ.

David Paul Brown, Esq., was next introduced. He was received with applause, and in a paternal way proceeded to impress upon his hearers the duties, as good citizens, they had to perform next Tuesday. His remarks were received in the same pleasant spirit in which they were offered. He desired them to remember that it was not enough to elect they might hear. He did not like the platform on which he stood. It was true it was not very rickety, and answered all its purposes, but it was like the Democratic platform. It had held few, and kept all the patriotic masses out. [Laughter and applause.] Now, he intended to make a very short speech, only one-fourth of one, and to it he asked their attention, for, as he had said time after time, words were not wanted at the present time. They had already made promises, but he would say at the very outset that they had not kept them, and how that was they would soon learn. They had faithfully promised, no doubt, to stand by the Republic, by the weal of this vast community, to stand by them in their extreme peril. They promised, and he had had the right to expect, that they would secure to themselves more than twenty thousand majority in the State of Pennsylvania. Why, they had not, after a terrible struggle has freed herself from its binding chains. Yes, my country's Maryland stands this day, in the presence of an admiring world, loyal, true, and free, by her own act, with a fresh, hyper-oxygenated enjoyment of their homes! If so, they should be ashamed of themselves. They should put their own shoulders to the wheel, and not be implioring Heaven to do what it had already blessed them. If they expected their brethren to aid them at the time that they were around them a living wall, fighting and dying for their protection, they were doing wrong, they should have thought well; and as they fought, voted well, it was no reason why the people should rely on them for a double support, or they might bring ruin and desolation on the country. Every man should be influenced by real patriotism, not professions of it; the Union had need for deeds, not words. [Applause.] If they did not attend to their duties now, their country would soon become subjected to the reproaches and contumely of the whole civilized world. Never, since the creation, never, in the history of the world, was there a contest so fraught with important results. It was not only important to the men of to-day in its effects on the permanence of our country—in the blasting of our hopes—but it was important to our progeny to the latest moment of time. Public happiness was involved in it. The meeting which was attended by so many thousands was not a mere pageant or a mimic display of patriotism, but a recognition of the important facts he had mentioned, of the momentous question which was in process of solution. The oppressed of all the world, the people of all the new republics that were just emerging above the horizon of life, were calling upon the people of the United States to vindicate themselves and the great truth of self-government we have sought to give reality, not to plunge our grand fabric into anarchy and ruin by our own act. Gentlemen of the jury [laughter], the party on trial is countrymen, said Mr. Brown, you are to bring in your verdict on Tuesday next, settling the fate of the country. By your decision the existence of the Union, whether it should live or die; whether a confederacy which had reared itself within our confines, organized and headed by Jeff Davis, a Knight of the Golden Circle, one of the Sons of Liberty [laughter], should perish. George B. McClellan was one of the opposing elements in their deliberations. He had, however, nothing against him, for he never did anything. [Laughter.] There there was Horatio Seymour, the prince of ballot-box stuffers [laughter]; then there was Fernando Wood, who would if he could [renewed laughter]; next Clement Vallandigham, who is doomed to an eternal infamy deeper and darker than that of Benedict Arnold himself, who had been travelling downwards for the last three-quarters of a century. These were the men, these the leaders. Then came Tom, Dick, and Harry, the rag, tag, and bobtail, [laughter] and the dogs, too, barking and yelping at everything the Administration did and said. These were all that were arraigned against the Union. It was just the Democratic party. If the present party deserved such a name, it would be found that it was doing precisely what the rebels and traitors were doing. There was scarcely one of the men who acted with it who was an honorable party who were with it now. It was made up of the remnants, of the fragments, of the excrement of all the parties of the last thirty years, and of all the disappointed men of the last thirteen. It had suited itself to the whims of a rebel and ribald crew, and had departed long ago from the teachings of Andrew Jackson and James Madison, and Thomas Jefferson, and the other great lights of the Democracy. The good and the great men had long ago left it. General Dix was a Democrat; General Butler was a Democrat. Such men as these were the repositories of Democracy in its purity. Who were those in the Democratic ranks who set themselves up as repositories? There was a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. He (Mr. Brown) had decided the present trouble. It was Jeremiah S. Black. Who was he? He had held an office for more than a quarter of a century—more than half of his life—and he was a Democrat to the backbone. He was Secretary of State in James Buchanan's Cabinet, but, of course, "nothing good could come out of Nazareth." He was a leader for his peculiar party. He was the *animus* of the Lecompton Constitution, and was instrumental in the present war. He believed in secession when it was tempted; but in the same breath assured us that there was no law to punish it. He had latterly grown rusty, and had certainly forgotten his books when he praised old military heroes. He (Mr. Brown) showed that Jefferson himself had made arbitrary arrests, and had been borne out in them by Chief Justice Marshall. The speaker discussed this subject at some length. Concluding his remarks, he said that there was but one issue, and that was our country. [Applause.] Every other consideration was secondary to the preservation of this Union. The Government had spoken in thunders, and its rights were to be vindicated, but preserved, and its integrity defended. This duty was to be performed on Tuesday—let none neglect it. He concluded by picturing the Ancients in the Elysian Fields, the next President of the United States, for the *Constitution* and the laws, and the flag of the country.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am much obliged to you for your kind greeting, and will commence my remarks by calling your attention to two very noticeable points which have been observed by me, at the public meetings of the Union-loving people of this ever-loyal city, during this fall's campaign. One, the most observable and the most encouraging for our country, is the presence among us of those in great numbers who heretofore, at least before the breaking out of this rebellion, have acted with the old Democratic party, and who are now presiding officers at the gatherings of patriotic men; and among the most effective, impressive, and eloquent orators to whom we have ever listened, in this great struggle for our country. You have heard often for the last few months pleading for our cause, such old Democrats as Richard Vaux, John W. Forney, Daniel Dougherty, Judge Knox, John Cessna, and hosts of others, who, until the administration of James Buchanan, that unfaithful son of Pennsylvania, had looked to have lived and died the advocates of true democratic principles, within that old organization, but who have now left it for their country, and are nobly standing up for its honor, perpetuity, and unbroken glory. All praise and credit to such patriots, who, when rebels in arms and sympathizers with rebels at home, are daring to pull down our flag of freedom and nationality, come boldly forth and labor and toil with us to save our land, and to crush to the earth the traitors in the South and the instigators of rebellion and destruction who have the effrontery and impudence to show their mouths to give aid and comfort to Jefferson Davis and his co-workers in destruction! Yes, I say, all honor and praise to these patriotic and noble-hearted men! [Great applause.] The other point we have observed is the continued crowding of all our places of meeting, whether under the shadow of this sacred Hall of Independence, or in halls devoted to patriotic purposes, by men from all parts of our city. Yes, nightly have we witnessed thousands upon thousands of men and women collected to hear the burning and eloquent words of gifted orators such words as you have heard this night from the lips of Charles Gibbons and David Paul Brown—who come at the call of their country to encourage us in our holy work—who, in language such as patriots only can command, implore us to save our country, to uphold our Government, and never to desert, while rebellion hold up its head, that noble man, that well-tried patriot, Abm. Lincoln. And why, my fellow-citizens, this sundering of old party ties? And why these crowds of attentive listeners? And why these heartfelt and unbidden cheers, and this irrepressible enthusiasm? I will tell you why. A country has to be saved. A Government, such as earth has never seen, must be preserved, and we, its citizens, whatever may have been our views before, however we may have differed as partisans, whatever admiration we may have had for men in days gone by, must rally once more for our country, must move together a firm, united band of brothers, determined that all else may crumble and fall, but that it shall stand forever more glorious in the future, more the admiration of the world. [Cheers.] I need not ask you whether you are for the country. My fellow citizens of this loyal city of Philadelphia, I need not wait to question you, whether your votes and your influence are for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson in this terrible crisis of our history. Abraham Lincoln you have tried for the past four years, and have you not found him true to your interests, to the Government, true to everything that patriotism can demand? Yes, you have, and by your ballots on Tuesday next you will make glad his heart and the hearts of your fellow-countrymen by an overwhelming majority, such as Philadelphia I know can give, and that, with the majorities of loyal Pennsylvanians in other portions of our dear old Commonwealth, you will show once more that through the trials and tribulations born of this accursed rebellion, you will sustain our noble President, and give to the country for Vice President that patriotic citizen of Tennessee, Andrew Johnson. Where is the man in this vast audience who, having voted four years ago for Abraham Lincoln, will now cast a vote for George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton? My fellow-citizens, this country has rarely seen such patriotism, such devotion to sound principles, such true greatness in any man, as have always been conspicuous in the Presidential career of Abraham Lincoln. You have never placed in office a man who combines more of the elements of statesmanship. I ask you to review the past three years of his history. You may criticise it as you please, you may examine his acts, you may call to history every exercise of his executive power, and you cannot but see in that republican simplicity of manners, that steadiness of purpose in the performance of patriotic duty, that increasing, never-ending labor for the good of the country, the real and sterling greatness of the man. [Great cheers.] And now, my fellow-citizens, what would this Democratic party have you do? It met at Chicago and made a platform, just as it had done years before, for party and nothing but party, for spoils of office, but not one plank in that platform for country. Geo. B. McClellan was put on it under a pretence that he is for war and Geo. H. Pendleton was put there avowedly for peace; not one word for country, even to balance that miserable structure; not one word of joy for victory gained by patriotic soldiers in our armies. (Shame, shame upon the men who made it, covered all over, as it is, with offers of armistice and cessation of hostilities to rebels and traitors! This Democratic party would have you vote for these candidates, would have you give up Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, and glorious victories by sea and by land, would have you surrender the flag of your fathers, and have you sustain General George B. McClellan for President of the United States. Oh, my fellow-citizens, you cannot aid in holding up such a candidate. You cannot forget gallant old Farragut, who stood exposed upon his ship, while the storm of battle was raging, aye, who stood there watching that rebels in arms should not strike down the flag of the Union, and at the same time fail to remember that this great McClellan, this candidate on the war end of this Democratic platform, at one period of his life was simply and comfortably fixed on a gunboat. Why, my fellow-citizens, he was nearly as safe there as he would have been the other night on the Galena as she slowly steamed up the Delaware to our navy yard for repairs. My fellow-citizens, the Chicago Convention met for party purposes only, and would have you join with it to keep alive mere party organization; party first, and afterwards country. But we call upon you to save your country. We let party go in times of trial; we have no platform but our country, and we support Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson because they are the candidates of loyal men all over the land, and will labor only to save us from disgrace and dishonor. [Applause.] Let us do our duty on Tuesday next, and the rebellion cannot live. Let us not stop now to consider or discuss the causes which brought on us this dreadful strife. We will not wait to argue how it came upon us. We are in the midst of it, and whether rebels tell us it was caused by the election of Abraham Lincoln, or by the agitation of the slavery question, we will not tarry while they are in arms to argue it, but will suggest to them that they, in dread of losing power in the Government, thrust on us the calamities of civil war. They dreaded the growing greatness of the North, the West, and the Northwest. They feared the power of industry, enterprise, and education among us. They could not withstand the energy of freemen prospering by free labor, and knowing the rapid growth of power where the intelligence of our increasing population prevails, they would divide our country and destroy our Union. If we stand by the country in the coming election, if we elect Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and thus sustain the present patriotic administration of the Government, what will these leaders in the rebellion have gained by their perfidy? Even now, the limits of seceded territory are rapidly diminishing. The Administration, by the aid of the army and navy, has narrowed those limits until the flag is firmly planted in almost every State. While the South, with its accursed institution, is falling into decay, the sturdy adventurers of the North are adding new States to our glorious brotherhood. Within a few days, Nevada has come into our Union, a republican commonwealth, a population of freemen, her soil never to be stained or polluted by the foul blot of slavery, and Colorado, Montana, and Idaho will soon follow. The rebellion is fast crushing out this blot of slavery from our land. My friends, after a terrible struggle has freed herself from its binding chains. Yes, my country's Maryland stands this day, in the presence of an admiring world, loyal, true, and free, by her own act, with a fresh, hyper-oxygenated enjoyment of their homes, proclaiming her territory devoted to freemen and free labor. [Cheers for Maryland and freedom.] My fellow-citizens, let us keep on in the good work. Let us toil on in the holy cause of freedom. Let me exhort you to leave nothing undone for your country. Let me pray you, for one day, to give up business and pleasure and aid to save the flag. Let every man here determine to do his duty, to pray for his country on the 8th day of November, and to feel that, by his individual exertion, the election of Lincoln and Johnson has been secured.

SPEECH OF REV. WM. WHITE WILLIAMS.

Rev. Wm. White Williams was the next speaker. He said that he was a Presbyterian minister, and a no politician. The times required of all classes of people that they should avow their devotion to their country. He did not consider the present political campaign as a purely political one. He looked at it from the higher stand-point of Christian morality. A ruthless foe was assailing our Government, and it was no time for even the minister of the Gospel to hold himself aloof from the contest on the ground that it has assumed a political bearing. He did not intend to discuss the question, but merely to add his condemnation of the treason that would sunder the Union. Ever since the days of Calhoun the Southern leaders have been plotting this rebellion. And why? Because they saw their power waning, and were anxious for a slave empire. This was really an infernal rebellion. He thanked God that the ministry of Christ were so unanimous against the rebellion, and when Judge Black abused the clergy the other night, because they were for Mr. Lincoln, he paid them a very high compliment. [Applause.] This is no time for party—all denominations should rally about the country. The old line Democrats are doing good service. Generals Meagher and Butler, Democrats of pure stamp, are now fighting for the Union. The rally of all loyal men about the flag of the country is the best sign of the times. What are the charges against the Administration? There is not one of them that cannot be refuted by every Democrat present who chose to be honest. Copperheads may coil around the side of the national ensign, but their day of destruction is drawing near. The best men of all parties are with us. Cardinal Purcell, of the Catholic Church, is with us; Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, is as ardent a friend of the Government that he has no equal for loyalty. Who are our opponents? Such men as Vallandigham, Wood, Pendleton, and others of that stamp. There is no truly loyal man with the McClellan party. Gov. Seymour and Benedict Arnold stand side by side in political principles. They both proclaim that the freedom of speech is suppressed; they both complain of illegal arrests, and confiscations, and so on. Should McClellan be elected, his Secretary of State would be Horatio Seymour, and this is the man who spoke to the New York traitors as his "friends." McClellan was willing to surrender his army when he might have taken Richmond. We call him a traitor would be uncharitable, but he certainly is a coward. McClellan never had a mind of his own, and cannot stand in comparison with Mr. Lincoln. Our honest Chief Magistrate has taken from the people; a man who, though he may be slow, is always sure. He is really the noblest of Americans, and he should receive the heartiest endorsement of the loyal North.

The following letter from James M. Scovel, of Camden, was read:

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 4, 1864.

Cadwalader Biddle, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Speakers, &c.:

DEAR SIR: An engagement to speak at Bethlehem, made two weeks ago, will prevent my accepting your invitation to address "a mass meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, in Independence Square, on Saturday evening, November 5th."

I need not tell you how gladly I would meet my fellow-citizens on the last night of the glorious fight, for a last word of welcome and warning. Duty elsewhere bids it.

I hold in times like these that every good citizen should be actuated by the sentiment which inspired the soldiers of a noble Roman, who, when dissuaded from battle, answered, "It is needful that I should go. It is not necessary that I should live." The issue is made up. It is a capital case we are trying. Our advocates are liberty and justice and humanity. All the world is our audience, and twenty million freemen are the jurors, who are breathless with suspense and hope; but in the same breath assured us that there was no law to punish it. He had latterly grown rusty, and had certainly forgotten his books when he praised old military heroes. Mr. Brown showed that Jefferson himself had made arbitrary arrests, and had been borne out in them by Chief Justice Marshall. The speaker discussed this subject at some length. Concluding his remarks, he said that there was but one issue, and that was our country. [Applause.] Every other consideration was secondary to the preservation of this Union. The Government had spoken in thunders, and its rights were to be vindicated, but preserved, and its integrity defended. This duty was to be performed on Tuesday—let none neglect it. He concluded by picturing the Ancients in the Elysian Fields, the next President of the United States, for the *Constitution* and the laws, and the flag of the country.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am much obliged to you for your kind greeting, and will commence my remarks by calling your attention to two very noticeable points which have been observed by me, at the public meetings of the Union-loving people of this ever-loyal city, during this fall's campaign. One, the most observable and the most encouraging for our country, is the presence among us of those in great