as counsel for the accused. Circular from the Freedmen's Bureau. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1865. Major General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has directed the follow-ing circular to assistant commissioners: A DISCORDANT DEMOCRACY. State laws, with regard to apprenticeship As a shrewd comment upon the attempt will be recognized by this bureau, provided they make no distinction of color, or, in case create an impression that there is a wide divergence among the friends of Andrew they do so, the said laws applying to white children will be extended to the colored. Offi-JOHNSON as to his restoration policy, and cers of this bureau are regarded as guardians of orphan minors of freedmen within their rechronic differences of opinion between the prominent men of the National Union spective districts. The principle to be adparty, it may be mentioned that in New nered to with regard to paupers is that each York there is an open split in the Democounty, parish, township or city shall care for and provide for its own poor. Vagrant laws, made for free people, and now in force in the cratic ranks, because their State Convention has declared in favor of the President's statute-books of the States embraced in the reconstruction; in Ohio the same discordoperations of this bureau, will be recognized ant spectacle is presented; in New Jersey and extended to the freedmen. The assistant ners will draw up specific instructhere is only one Democratic platform. tions, applicable to their respective States, in which contains a resolution emphatically accordance with the foregoing principles. hostile to the present General Administra-The Conversion of Interest-Bearing Bonds into Five-Twenties. tion; and in Iowa, where an attempt was Applications are pouring into the Treasury Department from all parts of the country made to get up what was called a Demo-

cratic Soldiers' Convention, a large slice from holders of compound-interest notes, who has been cut from what was before a condesire the conversion of that circulation into siderable minority, which embodied itself five-twenty bonds. In consequence of the great demand the clerical force of the treain another ticket, placed upon a platform sury work extra hours.

The Freedmen in Arkansas. containing a resolution closing as follows: From a report received at the Freedmen's Bureau to-day from the assistant commissioner That they will not support General BENTON, who is the Democratic candidate at Little Rock, Arkansas, we find that the color for Governor, because "he is pledged to ed population in that State under the control of the bureau number 42,756—of which number the JOHNSON-SEWARD Administration so 40,777 are engaged on the different plantations long only as it tracks in the ruts made for it workshops, &c.; and 1,979 freedmen, aged or by his political saint, Mr. Lincoln." too young to work, are supported by Govern-Heaven help any public man, or any administration, State or national, that de-

why they should declare in favor of these

candidates; but I cannot see one why they

should oppose them. If they think they

would be aiding the Southern people by

such a course, they cannot too soon dismiss

that delusion. There is hardly one thing that the Southern people have done, since

the rebellion, that the record does not

show the Democratic leaders to have op-

posed. This is strikingly true of their ap-

proval of the Abolition amendment of

the National Constitution, of their repeal

of the black codes of their respec-

tive States, of their repudiation of the

their admission of the freedmen to the

rights accorded to the colored population

elsewhere. If you tell me that these vast

been vielded, and throw back into anarchy

and disaffection the communities who

have been so forward in the work of re-

habilitation and redemption? Millions of

the financial policy of the Government,

which their interest has been paid? Repu-

diation is delicate ground to touch; and yet,

under the policy of the Democratic leaders,

it would soon be classed among the proba-

bilities; for it will only need their restora-

tion to power to create and strengthen the

hope of the recent rebels, of ultimately pay-

ing the rebel war debt, or of prompting

them to oppose the payment of their share

vernment, and the interest on our national

President Johnson by voting with the party

that has never given him a substantial word

of encouragement, and nothing but scoffs

and blows since the outbreak of the rebellion

is best proved by his own course. All his

immediate friends are members of the Na-

tional Union party. He has never ap-

pointed a Copperhead to office. He retains

and reposes confidence in the men most

heads; and with rare exceptions, his whole

programme for the future, including those

radical measures by which he still restrain

and punishes the instruments of the trai

tors, is cordially supported by the leading

statesmen of the National Union organi-

zation. Think of these plain truths before

your coming election. Occasional.

WASHINGTON.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. BRISCOE COMMENCED

of the taxes to meet the expenses of the Go

pends for character or for strength upon The receipts from internal revenue, since July 18t, 1865, amounts to the enormous sum of the remains of the Democratic party! one hundred millions nine hundred thirtyfive thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars seventy-four cents. It is expected LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." that the receipts for this quarter ending January 1st, 1866, will be much larger. WASHINGTON, October 4, 1865. Before any of the people of Pennsylvania Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. During the month of September, the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department settled two thousand four hundred and fourteen ac-counts, involving eleven millions seven hunvote against the Union candidates on Tuesday next, they should ask themselves the plain question: what near or remote good they hope to accomplish by such a suffrage? dred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and three dollars and ninety-six cents. This office There are ten thousand righteous reasons

Internal Revenue Receipts.

employs eighty one clerks. The Southern Post Offices. Postmaster General Dennison is busily engaged in reopening the post offices in the South. To-day orders were issued for the reopening of twelve in Tennessee and Alabama seven in Arkansas, four in Virginia, four in North Carolina, three in Georgia and three in

lished.

The other witnesses examined were Major N. M. Curtis, U. S. V., Col. C. N. Asmutte and John Odell. The evidence is unimportant, Ex-Governor Ford of Ohio and L. G. Hine act

Treasury Decision. The Second Comptroller has decided that the twenty-five dollars of the hundred-dollar bounty granted for two years' service by the act of July 22d, 1861, is in all cases to be deducted from the pay that may be condeserters after their return to duty. A Delegation from Louisiana.

A Louisiana delegation, at the head of which is Mayor Hugh Kennedr, of New Orleans, arrebel debts, State and General, and of rived in this city yesterday morning for the purpose of having an interview with President JOHNSON relative to affairs in Louisiana Dick Turner.

This individual, who has been confined in the Libby Prison, Castle Thunder, and Vir. results were accomplished by compulsion, or in fear of the strong arm of the Government, what effect, then, can Democratic sinks state Penitentiary eversince the evacuation of Richmond, has engaged the services of victories now produce but undo what has Marmaduke Johnson, Esq., as his counsel.

[By Associated Press.] The California Battalion The battalion raised in California and which was attached to the Massachusetts quota, is Americans, of all conditions, are directly now to be paid off in full, but the paymasters interested in the national securities. Will are required to keep a separate account of the the triumph of the men who have resisted travel, pay, and subsistence allowance, amounting to about \$300 for each man, in order that the same may be presented to Massachu-setts for reimbursement to the United States and who continue to do so-who are even

Treasury.

Pardons by the President. now demanding that these securities should Le taxed by the respective States-and The President to-day signed eighty-five pardon-warrants, principally for parties in Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carowho have steadily refused to invest in the Government bonds-be good news to the classes who have felt their little earnfor the signature of the Secretary. ings secure in the funds of the Government, Mrs. Suratt's Property. and have rejoiced at the punctuality with

The effects of the late Mrs. SURATT were sold at auction to-day. The house where the con-spirators met has also been disposed of. Gen. Howard. General Howard is making a report to the President of the condition of the freedmen's

affairs in Virginia.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

debt. That they can in any way gratify Testimony of a Clerk in the Prisoner's Office.

He Thinks Wirz Did a Great Deal to until he ascended to the seat of patronage, Alleviate the Misery of the Prison.

bitterly assailed by these same Copper-THE CHAIN-GANG FORMED BY WINDER.

Another Witness Gives a Description of

the Inside of the Camp.

FOOD IN ABUNDANCE FOR THOSE WHO COULD BUY IT.

THE CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS AGAINST HIM.

MORE SOUTHERN POST OPPICES TO BE REOPEXED.

(\*Special Despatches to The Press.)

(\*Special Despatches to The Press

sation he said when he (the witness) was arrested, he (the General) would be president of the court-martial, and have him acquitted. When he went into the room, in the morning, O. W. Lackey was there, and said to witness:

"The General is all right, as I told you;" and then the General asked the question about the money. On the evening of September 21st Lackey said to the witness it was a hard time for quartermasters going out of the service, and it the witness did not make himself rich out of it he was a fool. Witness asked him what he meant, when he replied: "You are handling Government funds, and can dispose of them as you please."

The remainder of the facts, including the arrest of General Briseoe and Lackey the



had been done, was he not in such a relation

that he would have known of the circum stance?
Colonel Chipman objected to the question

for the reason mainly that the acceptance of

the answer would be placing too much reliance on the negative testimony of the witness

which was simply an opinion.

Mr. Baker briefly argued that the question

The witness went on to speak about some

other matter, and had evidently commenced a

tunity to explain. If the gentleman did not

treat the witnesses fairly he would put no

treat the witnesses fairly ne would put no more on the stand.

Major General Geary thought Mr. Baker ought to have more sense. He was becoming tired of the course of the counsel, and would not stand it. At every turn the counsel threa-

tened the court. It was a little too much, and

he was disposed to stop it if nobody else

would. It was an outrage on the court. Mr. Baker said he had not threatened the

Gen. Geary replied. Counsel had repeatedly threatened not to do this or that unless the

court should accede to his wishes, and that he

Mr. Baker, in explanation, said he had asked

the Judge Advocate to stop, but the latter paid no attention to him. If he was thus to

be treated, there was but little use in putting

The President informed Mr. Baker that he

had been repeatedly told he must make his

objections to the court, and not to the Judge

NORTH CAROLINA.

Meeting of the State Convention.

RALEIGH, Oct. 3.—The convention organized yesterday. Hon. E. G. Reade, of Person

ounty, was unanimously elected president.

There was a full attendance, and perfect

harmony prevailed. There is no doubt but a

clause will be inserted in the constitution pro-

The Governor's message was read to-day. It

He says the duties of the convention are too

plain to need suggestions, and he believes they will be faithfully performed.

A committee was appointed to prepare business. Nothing of importance has yet been done. The convention will go zealously to

work, no doubt, by Thursday.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 4.—No more business of

importance has transpired in the convention. The Committee on Business made a report,

and other committees were appointed. The

that the State has never been out of the Union,

but that the ordinance of 1789 was still in force.

SAVANNAH.

A Union Club Started Reports About

A. H. Stephens.

Raleigh bring Savannah advices of Septem

New York, Oct. 4.—The steamers Zodiac and

The Herald says the Georgia Union Club, at

a meeting held on the 27th ult., cordially endorsed the nominations of L. S. Bennett, Dr.

F. G. Clark and A. W. Stone, delegates to the State Convention, as true and loyal to the Go-

vernment of the United States, and as opposed to secession under any pretext. The club also

announced itself opposed to universal suf-frage, and endorsed the policy of the Washing-

The Augusta Chronicle learns that a despatch has been received at Atlanta, stating

that A. A. Stephens had been paroled, and would return home.

The Savannah Herald quotes middling Cot-

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 3.-Col. A. P. Blunt.

assistant quartermaster at this post, has re-turned to duty, after a short absence in his

The 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, doing garrison duty at this post, will discharge some of their men this month, their term of service i having expired. There will be about twelve

CAIRO.

hundred men left to garrison this post.

ton at 37@42c. Stock on hand 4,634 bales. FORTRESS MONROE.

ing Administration.

A motion to meet this ordinance on secon

Committee on Secession offered an ordinance

ibiting slavery.

is short and to the point.

witnesses on the stand.

was a legitimate one, and in all crimis secutions could be asked.

The court sustained the objection

chain-gang.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1865.

What the Men in Blue Think of the Copperhead Baits Thrown Out to Them.

SOLDIERS IN COUNCIL.

The witness, among other things, testified that the hospital attendants serenaded Capt. that the hospital attendants serenaded Capt. Wirz and Surgeons Stevenson and White.

Cross-examined by Judge Advocate Chipman.—Witness came from Germany in 1862, and gave the particulars of his entering the United States service; he applied to Captain Wirz for clerical duty, stating in his letter that he was acquainted with about four languages; he also stated that he was a German from Frankfort-on-the-Main; the position of clerk was botter outside than confinement inside the stockade; if, while serving as a clerk, Capt. Wirz had asked him to do anything inconsistent with his oath to the United States, he would have refused it; he served Captain Wirz as far as that oath permitted; the witness received double rations, one of which he sold to Capt. Wirz for eighty cents confederate money; he did not know what Wirz did with it; Wirz had the power to both issue and stop the rations to the prisoners, and he exercised it; Wirz never signed or approved requisitions for hospitals, as he did not exercise control over rations for them.

Judgedflyvocate Chipman asked a question relative to General Winder's order about the chain-gang. Those who were not Friends in the Day of Trial not Friends now.

AN ADDRESS TO THE BANK AND FILE OF THE LATE ARMY.

THEY ARE ADVISED TO SUPPORT THE UNION CANDIDATES.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] HARRISDURG, October 4, 1865. Few conventions have ever been called in his State for a more honorable and praise this State for a more honorable and praise-worthy object than that which, at twelve o'clock to-day, assembled in the court-house, in this city. When political bodies gather at the State capital for the discussion and long story.

Colonel Chipman requested him to confine himself to the question.

Mr. Baker wanted his witness a full opporhave become renowned for their statesmanship and their eloquence: and when ecclesias tical organizations convene, in your own city the spectator is awed by the presence of venerable prelates, and attracted by younger, but very frequently, more learned priests and laynen; but in the gathering to-day a more impressive sight was witnessed.

Here were assembled those who, during a protracted and sanguinary struggle, had fought gallantly with sword and musket against the enemies of their country; and who now, that fictory had enabled them to lay down their arms, came hither to consult together, and by the public expression of their sentiments to convince the sympathizers with treason—those who through four years of civil war had maligned them, and endeavored by word and act to frustrate their honorable endeavorsthat they were as ready with their ballots, to contend against and defeat Northern Copper-heads, as they were with their bullets the traitors of the South. Unlike the soldiers of foreign countries, ou brave defenders are men of discernment and intelligence, and while recollecting the mis-

deeds of sympathizers, appreciate properly the animus which prompts the Democratic party to place in nomination in districts where Republican success is certain officers and privates whose political or social welfare they, under other circumstances, would never deem worthy of consideration. To show that these contemptible subterfuges were so ap-preciated, it was determined to call a State convention at Harrisburg, and among the re-presentatives of our veterans present were enerals, colonels, majors, captains and lieuenants, while scattered through the courthouse were numerous of the rank and file who attested by their presence and their cheers the interest they felt in the objects of

objections to the court, and not to the Judge Advocate.

The cross-examination was resumed. The witness testified positively that Wirz was not on duty from the 4th to the 20th of August.

George W. Frennor testified he was taken prisoner as a spy, in Tennessee, made his escape, but was recaptured in Mississippi and sent to Richmond, and afterwards to Andersonville, where he arrived in June, 1884; he acted as a prison sutler, and also as a magistrate; before him men were brought for stealing, and who were punished by flogging, being set to work and washed; a number of men were banded together and took by force what was not their own, such as watches, money, clothing, food and tin cups; a police force was organized called the "regulators," to put down the raiders; on one occasion the raiders tried to put down the "regulators," when the latter called for and obtained assistance from Captain Wirz; eleven of the raiders were arrested, six of whom were hanged and five placed in the chain-gang. The witness, among other surprising statements, said there were five or six working shoemakers in the stockade, as many tailors, and two watchmakers; the streets of the camp were filled with soupjobbers, and at the roughly-constructed tables could be bought ham and eggs, tea, coffee, etc.; there were five hundred bakers in the stockade who baked and sold pies and cakes; there was plenty of flour, salaratus, etc.; the witness had an establishment called the "novelty" store; he had a greater variety than any other person in camp, and sold flour, hams. the meeting. The returned warriors who had suffered at Libby and Belle Isle here met with the escaped victim of Andersonville tyranny, while the soldier who had fought gallantly under Sherman's banner clasped hands with the patriot who had struggled through successive cam paigns in Virginia, until victory, decisive and was piency of nour, smilliturs, cuc.; the witness had an establishment called the "novelty" store; he had a greater variety than any other person in camp, and sold flour, hands, chickens, pepper, sorghum, beans, peas, etc., besides medicines. The witness further testified there was a half million of greenback currency in camp; there were also in camp barbers' shops, ciothiers, brokers, engaged in buying paper money, checks, and gold and silver; in one of the jeweler's shops he saw fitty watches, and breastplus and rings to be repaired; the owner of this shop kept a journey man. The witness testified that there were fuel and lumber merchants also at the prison at Andersonville, and that lots were purchased at reasonable rates within the stockade, on which shantles were erected; there were also gamblers there, who had runners out to hunt up victims. The witness testified to many other things showing extensive trade and thrift at the prison; men suffered from exposure, but he could not say men suffered from exposure, but he could not say men suffered from exposure, there were about a thousand dealers in various kinds of food and goods. complete, had rewarded the efforts of himself the convention with empty sleeves, the mem ber which once filled the dangling piece of cloth having been long since buried beneath the soil across which the contending armies marched to and fro during the bloody strug gle at Antietam, Gettysburg, and Atlanta, while others, leaning on their crutches, came slowly along the avenue which led to the chairman's desk, the single remaining limb

showing conclusively how gallantly its owner had fought for mastery. The convention met at noon, and on motion General T. A. Rowley was elected president. The following vice presidents and secreta ries were also chosen:

Vice Presidents.—Generals Joshua T. Owen C. H. T. Collis, and J. B. Kiddoo; Colonels R. Biddle Roberts, Milton Weidler, G. F. Smith H. A. Frink, Gideon Clark, Emlen Franklin, P. C. Ellmaker, and W. H. Boyd; Major R. W. Shenk, J. E. Montgomery, M. H. Locher, Cyrus Newlin, and Richard Ellis; and Captains Saml. Kilgore, W. W. Hopkins, A. K. Dunkle, B. G. Hiestand, J. McMillan; and H. B. Waltman. Secretaries.—Captains W. M. Whitesides, H.

. Swentzel, B. F. Baer, A. A. Gifford, R. R. Smith, and John Madden; and Lieutenants E. Smith, and John Madden; and Lieutenants E. Gundaker and F. Farrell.

On motion the following committee was appointed to draft a series of resolutions: Generals J. T. Owen and C. H. T. Collis; Colonels Gideon Clark, G. F. Smith and P. C. Ellmaker; Majors R. W. Shank, Thaddeus Stevens, Cyrus Newlin and Wm. B. Darlington, and Captain E. Beatty. Newlm and with B. Darlington, and Captain E. Beatty.

The following committee was subsequently appointed to prepare an address to the returned soldiers of Pennsylvania: General Collis, Major Shenk, Captain Wilberforce Nevin, Adjutant A. C. Reinoehl and Dr. P. D. Keiser:

Collis, Major Shenk, Captain Wilberforce Nevin, Adjutant A. C. Reinoehl and Dr. P. D. Keiser.

After the above appointments had been announced the convention adjourned until 2½ P. M., at which hour it again assembled.

The following resolutions were then presented by General Owen and unanimously adopted amid great and enthusiastic cheering; Resolued, That in the name of the solders of Pennsylvania we tender to Almighty God our thanks for having crowned our efforts with success, enabling us to defeat armed treason, restore the National autifority over every inch of our republic, forever abolish the crime of slavery and secure for our great nation a prouder position before the world than she has ever occupied heretofore. That, next to Almighty God, we ove our thanks to those patriotic citizens whose untiring efforts so greatly anteliorated the privations and sufferings incident to a state of war.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the pariotism and statesmanship of the President of the United States, and believe that in his plan of reconstruction, he is governed by the desire to restore perfect amity between the States as the surest means of securing peace and Union. His life-long antagonism to the leaders of the Rebellion and to the heresy of secession is a guarantee of his honesty of purpose, and his thorough knowledge of the people of the South eminently it him to judge of what will best secure their loyalty to the Government and the promotion of their prosperity for the future.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this convention, the kindness and leniency shown by President Johnson, in his treatment of many leading rebels, has not been received by them nor the people whom they represent in such temper as to entitle them to its continuance, and the people of the States lately in rebellion should not be permitted to resume the exercise of their political rights, forfeited by their treason, until they have proved their acceptance of the results of the war by incorporating them in constitutional amendme

treason, until they have proved their acceptance of the results of the war by incorporating them in constitutional amendments.

Resolved, That the mistaken policy of the first two years of the war, in trying to win back the traitors of the South by kindness and conciliation, cost the country a hundred thousand lives, prolonged the war at least one year, and added a thousond millions to the national debt, and that while the effort was creditable to us as a people, its lessons should not be forgotten in determining the character of their present treatment.

Resolved, That we charge the leaders of the so-called Democratic party in Pennsylvania with having incited the war, by representing to leading rebels that secession would not be resisted; with having opposed its prosecution even after our ag had been fired upon, and the forts, arsenals and dock yards of the Government actually selzed; by declaring that the Government had no constitutions; with having discouraged chilstiments, opposed the draft and any and every measure to fall the ranks of our armies; with having depreciated the national securities, chaken the national debt; with having opposed every measure intended for the relief of the wilows and orphans of our dead; with having been guilty of a constant, shameless abuse of every measure of the Government intended to bring to justice the traitors and assassins upon whose heads rests the blood of our martyred President and heroes, and with having sympathized.

Resolved, That in our efforts to maintain the Union, enforce the laws, crush out the rebellion, and with it all those influences that made it practi-

Resolved, That we heartly endorse the action of the Union State Convention, which met in this city

the Union State Convention, which met in this city on the 17th day of August, 1885.

\*\*Resolved, That in its nominees, Major: General John F, Airstranft and Colonel Lacob M. Campbell, we recognize gentlemen of ability, integrity; and patriotism—both as soldiers and civilians—entinently qualified for the duties of the offices for which they are to be choson, and we hereby tender them an assurance of our earnest support.

The following patriotic address was then reported by General Collis, chairman of the

ported by General Collis, chairman of the committee, and unanimously adopted:

SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA: The exciting scenes through which you have passed, during the year which is now drawing to a close, and the sudden transition from the soul-stirring scenes of the same hand the field to the quiet of domestic peace and the sudden of the sweets of human research in the sudden strength of the sweets of human research thoughts, and left you but Ittle legistre to contemplate the political events of the day. You will herefore, pardon us for calling your attention, it

3500 Bales of Cotton Burned in Memphis.

CAIRO, Oct. 4.—Nearly 1,000 bales of cotton passed to-day, mostly for New Albany, Ind.

The amount of cotton burned at Memphis on culpuble than those with whom they so warmly sympathized.

Resolved, That in our efforts to maintain the Union, enforce the laws, crush out the rebellion, and with it all those influences that made it practicable, we have had from the first the constant, unswerving support of the Union party, and we recognize it as our natural friend and ally. Resolved, That Jefferson Davis and the principal instigators and leaders of the late rebellion should be tried, and if found guilty, executed according to law, not only as a punishment for their fetal crimes, but as an example to ambitious and disaffected men in the future.

Resolved, That in determining the eligibility of the complaince with the provision for some complaince with the provision of Pennsylvania owe adebit of gratitude to his Excellence Governor Curtin for his uniform devotion to their interests, and we hall limit to-day as complatically "The Soldiers' Friend." Sunday was much greater than first reported. It is now estimated that 3,500 bales were burned. The De Soto, Etna, and New York Insurance Companies are the principal losers.

BOSTON. Boston, Oct. 4.—An equestrian statue in memory of the late Colonel Shaw, of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, is talked of. A meeting to aid the movement will be held on Satur. day, in the Governor's rooms, at the State An easterly rain storm commenced this after-

Western Railroad Presidents. St. Louis, Oct. 3.—The railroad presidents, representing the Ohio and Mississippi, Little Miami, Ohio Central, Pennsylvania Central, and other roads, who went on an excursion to Lawrence, Kansas, a few days ago, and who will meet the commission appointed to inspect the Union Pacific road, have engaged to con-struct sixty miles of the Union Pacific road west of Lawrence, by the first of May next. The iron for this road has already been purchased and shipped by J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., president of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Seven miles of the track have al-

Railroad. Seven miles of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Seven miles of the track have all ready been laid, and it will be completed to Topeko by November. Arrangements have also been made to build a railroad between Leavenworth and Kansas City at once.

Trial of Emerson Etheridge.
Cano, Oct. 3.—The trial of Emerson Etheridge.
The Bucks County Fair.
Doylberton their way home.

The Bucks County Fair.
Doylberton their way home.
The Bucks County Fair.

Doylberton their way home.
The Bucks County Fair.

Doylberton their way home.
The Bucks County Fair.

Marriage of General Hooker.

Marriage of General Hooker.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—Major General Hooker.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—Major General Hooker.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—Major General Hooker.

This is the third the polis with thoughts as high and how the control of the satellation and may continue to stand, as it now does, the mightlest power on earth—and that it may descend to his children and his children's children, the richest legacy that can be equesthed from sire to some the read of the control of the satellation of the control of the

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—Major General Hooker the Union party?
was married last night to Miss Olivia Groesbeck, of this city.

the Union party, with a sagasity coextensive with the beck, of this city.

them during the past eventful four years, have placed in nomination two gentiemen who have, we freely corcede, gailanty served their country (and whose present position we can only deplore), and they will ask you, with at least some degree of plausibility, why you cannot vote for the gentlemen they have named, as also your friends and fellow-soldiers. The answer to this is a simple, a brief, but a most conclusive one. These-called Democratic party, when the amendment to the State constitution was before the people, granting to you the right of suffrage in the field, resisted and opposed, with determined hostility and untring industry the passage of the amendment. Their the party of their solution and House voted against it, their man but the State, without a single exception, terminally to the State, without a single it, their passage of the amendment. Their their man but the state, without a single it, their passage of the amendment. Their their man but the state, without a single it, their passage of the single exception, terminally of the state in opposition to it is several counties, hears painful extending the sincertry of their exertions in opposition to it is everal counties, hears painful extending the hardships and private and in a substitution had large majorities, a majority, disgreeful and shameful as it was, will be found against an amendment which permitted those who were enduring the hardships and privations of field, and camp, and battle plain—who were periling health and life, and all that makes life dear—who had sacrificed home and all its comforts and blandishments—who had severed the ties of affection and sundered the endearments of douncitic peace, all, all, that they might join the grand armies of the country as they advanced to crush out tresson, to extend the area of freedom and to sustain, in the face of the country and the world, the grand armies of the country as they advanced to crush out tresson, to extend the area of freedom and to sustain, in the face of free government which desc

"To prevailin the cause that is dearer than life, Or, crush'd in its ruins, to die-"

ment under which we live, should stand now and forever; having no motto save "victory and success," and determined

"To prevail in the cause that is dearer than life, Or, crush'd in its ruins, to die—"

It was of such a class of men as this that the opposition dared to say, they were unfit to exercise the right of sufrage in the field. We will not repeat their so-called arguments against the measure. Their main one, however, was that the "men in the ranks," would vote as their ofheers directed them, and you were sneeringly called "the hire-lings of the Administration." You are now at home, fellow-soldiers, you are in the "ranks of the real population of the stands of the real population of the stands of the real upon you as free, independent, thinking particle electors, to rebuke those who have east calumines upon you, when absent, and to sustain the party who voted for and with you. To teach the opposition that the flagrant abuse of yesterday cannot be glossed over by placing the names of soldiers at the head of their column to-day, with the hope of misleading those whom, a few short months ago, they would have distrumented.

The importance of your decision at the present election is greater than would at first appear. While neither a national nor State Executive is to be chosen, nor members of Congress selected, State officers are to be chosen and the past policy of like National Administration is thus to receive a popular ruinteation and endorsement; and low navel as the country at large, to sook at the formation and preservation of that policy and to the maintenance of the Government fixelf; and how frequently will the question be asked, both at home and abroad, How did the returned soldier vote?

In this view of the subject, it becomes doubt himportant that those who wielded the sword in the arbitrament of this great quarrel, with such grand results, should continue their moral and political force in support of the same great doctrines. If you tarrict the soldier of the southern of the soldier vote?

In th

which has to parathe in many in the assory of governments.

Foldiers of Pennsylvania, rally to the polls on Tuesday next with your weapons bright and your colors fiying, and set an example to your fellow-citizens of lofty particitism in the discharge of your civil duties, as you have done amid the warlike circles of the vest. The president was authorized to appoint a committee of five from each Congressional district, to carry out the objects of the meeting, and the convention adjourned, each delegate to hasten to his home with the view of ising his military and civil influence towards tion of the Union State ticket . J. R. D,

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Ceneral Humpkreys, the Ineligible Candidate, Elected Governor.

New York, Oct. 4.—The Herald has received the following special despatch:

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 3.—The election in
the State passed off very quietly yesterday. The vote for Governor will be close between Judge Fisher and General Humphreys, though the returns from the southern portion of the State will probably secure the election of the former. Humphreys is not eligible, not having been pardoned by the President, and it will be unfortunate for the State if he proves to be elected.

In places where local candidates have sprung the admission of negro testimony in civil courts, the non-admission candidates are suc-cessful, thus repudiating the proclamation of Governor Sharkey on the subject. The returns come in slowly, there being but few mail routes established. The Legislature will meet on next Monday week, and many of the mem-bers will bring the election tickets with their redentials. The general repudiation of everyhing looking towards the civilization of the negroes may be expected.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Returns of the election in Mississippi, indicate the certain elec-tion of General Humphreys as Governor by a

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.-The steamers George romwell and Atlantic have arrived from "Duke" Gwyn and ex Gov. Clark have been ent up the river under guard, bound to Washngton. Advices from Texas say that large quantities of land have been purchased by a Polishagent for the purpose of introducing a colony of Polish emigrants. The first colonization is expected in December. The Houston (Texas) Telegraph says that burglaries and robberies continue in that place. SHREVEPORT, Sept. 20.—Cotton still comes in and brings better prices. The sales of the week are heavier than they have been before since the commencement of trade. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—The steamship North star, from New York, has arrived. The Times says Brevet Major General Brent

ucceeds Conway as superintendent of the reedmen's bureau. General Gregory, superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas made a speech to the negroes at Houston, assuring them of their right to hold property and be governed by the same laws as the whites. He informed them that the military would compel them to abide by their contracts, and assured them

that they should not be a burden on the Government.
Louisiana State Democratic Convention.

The Democratic State NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—The Democratic State Convention was permanently organized to-day and adopted a platform.

and adopted a platform.

The resolutions emphatically approve of President Johnson's reorganization policy; exclude from the field of politics all religious and sectional controversies; hold that this Government was made to be perpetual for the exclusive political benefit of the white race; ecommend the calling of a convention to adopt a constitution expressive of the will of the people; recommend a memorial to Con-gress for compensation for the losses sus-tained by the emancipation policy; advert to the repeal act law as in conflict with e Constitution and law of the General Government; earnestly appeal for a general amnesty and the prompt restoration of the roperty of citizens; and invite all citizens, lithout distinction of nationality, to join hem in opposition to the Radical Republican

The convention nominated J M Wells for vernor and H. A. P. Perkins for Lieutenant lovernor, and then adjourned sine die. NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1865.

THE COAL SALE. At the coal sale to-day the prices obtained were as follows: lump, \$10.70; steam coal, \$11.40@11.50; grate coal, \$11.15; egg coal, \$11.50; stove coal, \$11.80@12; chestnnt coal, \$10.12\\@ 10.37%. Higher prices could have been obtained for some of the varieties. When lump coal reached \$10.75 it was knocked down without waiting for other bids. A similar course was pursued in regard to one or two other kinds. The price of \$12 for stove coal was not sustained. The buyers were not generally prominent and experienced coal dealers, and it is considered certain that the rates of to-day will not be long maintained. DELEGATION FROM TUNIS.

An embassy from the Bey of Tunis has arrived in this city on its way to Washington. It consists of General Othman Hassem, an aide-camp, an interpreter and suite. The party is under the charge of Mr. Perry, the United States consul at Tunis. General Hassem is the bearer of a letter of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln on the death of the late President, and also of a letter of felicitation to President Johnson on the happy restoration of peace in this country. The party will proceed to Washington on Thursday. SAILING OF STEAMSHIPS. The steamers Australasian, City of Cork, and Bavaria for Europe; Northern Light, for New Orleans; Granada, for Charleston, and Adrian, for Savannah, sailed to-day, all with full pas-

senger lists. The specie shipment for Europe

pletely illustrates their career. I admit that he behaved well white in the service, for I trust I may never be compelled to question the courage of any man who has borne the uniform of my country, because I am not of his polities; but it is a melancholy fact the tought, he allowed his name to be used as the endorser of the most foul and pestilent falsehoods against the republic, in his own newspaper. UNION MEETING IN THE

predd.

Speeches by Col. J. W. Forney and Hon. Galusha A. Grow.

What Colonel W. H. H. Dayis Says in his own Paper of Oct. 3, 1865.

The War Denounced as a War to Continue the Abolition Party.

It Could have been Closed Two Years

Sooner than it Was." He Demands that Deserters and

Bounty-Jumpers Should Vote

on Tuesday Next.

He Copies a Cruel Assault upon the Memory of Abraham Lincoln.

Last evening a large and respectable meets eld at Washington Hall, South Third street, bove Spruce, the following gentlemen being hosen officers: President-Horace Binney, Jr.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Edmund A. Souder,
Washington Kieth,
Joseph H. Campion,
William S. Smith,
John B. Kenney, SECRETARIES. La Fayette Markle, R. Rundle Smith, Nathan K. Hall, Mr. Binney, on assuming the chair, paid a graceful tribute to our candidate for Mayor,

Mr. McMichael. He had known him well while he was sheriff, and a more energetic and purer public servant never held that post. He was in able and conscientious journalist, a finished scholar, and an exemplary citizen, and he believed that his administration would be wise, firm and honest. J. D. Watson, chairman of the Fifth-ward Executive City Committee, then introduced

THREE CENTS.

during the three years of the war in which he fought, he allowed his name to be used as the endorser of the most foul and pestilent faisehoods against the republic, in his own newspaper.

Admitting that he did not write these articles, it stands to his shame that he allowed them to be printed over his own name unrebuked for more than threelyears. At the end of three years, or rather, when he became a candidate for civil office, he came out in an editorial card and announced that he was not responsible for what had been written while he was in the army. But see how this gentleman is put to shame from his own columns now.

To-day I came across the Doylestown Democrat. In looking over its columns I saw that the paper is now conducted by the gallant Colonel himself. There is no concealment here-no disayowal-but rank, offankive Copperheadism. In it is an article which calls upon the elective officers to allow the deserters and bounty-jumpers to vote, and threatens them with prosecution unless they permit them to do so. I read as follows from Colonel Davis' own columns of the 2d of October, 1856 (only yesterday):

"At the last session of Congress an act was passed disenfranchising all persons who left the country to avoid the draft. The law was notoriously unconstitutional, and this was the general view taken of it during its discussion.

In the same connection, bear witness that country to who know of any persons in this country to who have a country to whom the act of Congress in question applies; but y there to any such, let them demand at the polts all the rights that belong to them. The Federal Government has no right to digranchise them. The law is a multing-mal should be treated as such."

In the same connection, bear witness that Senator Buckalew has written an opinion, which has been published in the Democratic organ in this city, in which he calls upon the election officers to allow the men who ran out of the State—the deserters and bounty-jumpersto avoid the draft—and who are themselves disenfranchised by

I now come to a leading editorial, also in yesterday's Doylestown Democrat, clearly from the pen of Col. Davis himself:
"WHY THE WAR WAS COMMENCED.—The law payers of Bucks county must remember that the

the pen of Col, Davis himself:
"WHY THE WAR WAS COMMENCED.—The laze payers of Bucks county must remember that the war could have been brought to an honorable close two years sooner than it was, had not the Abolitionists wanted it continued to seat themselves in power for another term of four years. This is pretty clearly shown from the fact that within one month after the reinauguration of Mr. Lincoln the rebellion came to an end. It had really been crushed before, but the Administration did not want to realize the fact until after the election. The war was continued to give perpetuity to the Abolition party, and they now have the impudence to ask the people to support them again. They will not do it. The blood shed unnecessable, for the present contest, if he were here, would general Grant be found in choosing between Hartranit and Davis if he were here, would general Grant be found in choosing between Hartranit and Davis Would he not choose the soldier who, on the memorable 25th of March, broke the chain of the rebel lines and achieved the first victory of those glorious five days, and opened the way to national deliverance and glory! And what would Hancock and Meade say of this

See the second and th

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subst The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. AP Posimasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty and extra copy of the paper will be given.

THE WAR PRESS.

resume business as the Farmers' National bank of Richmond, with a capital stock of two hundred thougand dollars. The subscription list is now open, and is Being rapidly filled in by the names of our principal merchants. The bank will resume operations under its old-and well known officers. operations under its out-and well known Drexel & Co quote: New United States bonds, 1831... New United States certificates of indebt. Old United States certificates of indebt... New United States 7 3-10 notes. Sales of Stocks, October 4.

THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IN COL

SECOND CALL,

Reported by Hewes, Emigle Co., No. 50 S. Third st. BEFORE BOARD. 

100 Sch Nav pref., b30 364/200 Winslow Oil...... 24/200 O Sch Nav pref., b30 364/200 Winslow Oil...... 24/2000 Phila 6s, old, lots 38/400 Sch Nav pref., b30 364/2000 Phila 6s, old, lots 38/400 Phila 6s, old, lots 38 The N. Y. Post of last evening says; The loan market is active at 5@6 B cent. Commercial paper passes at 7@9.
The stock market is dull on Governments, and strong on railroad shares.

"The stock market is dull on Governments, and strong on railroad shares.
Of Eric, 6,200 sold, at 83@89%; of Reading 7,700, at 182,001%; of Michigan Southern 6,400, at 78,009; of Pittsburg 5,200, at 78,009%; and of Northwestern preferred 4,700, at 644,0095.
Before the first board there was much activity in Eric at 83%, in Michigan Southern at 78, and in Northwestern preferred at 65.
After the board Michigan Southern closed at 79%, Northwestern preferred at 66%, Illinois Central at 122, Reading av 1174, Hadesh at 111, Eric at 89%.
At the 10 clock board the highest prices were not sustained. Eric closed at 89%, Reading at 1174. Pittsburg at 78, Northwestern preferred at 68, Michigan Southern at 80, Later, Eric sold at 65%, Philadelphia Markets.

The Flour market is more active and prices have agulu advanced 25c B bb), Sales reach about 5,000 bbls, at \$9.75@\$10 for Northwestern extra family, the latter for choice; \$10.50@11.50 for Pennsylvania

