TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Fighting with Indians—Desperate Conflict—Survey of Utah -More Revenue Appointments, [By Telegraph to the Pittaburgh Gazette.]

Washington, September 25, 1868. INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following telegrams were received at the War Department this morning: St. Louis, Scatember 24.—General Sheridan reports this day, in a further description of the fight between his Aid-de-Camp, Colonel Forsyth, and the Indians on the Upper Republican, that several other columns are moving to the same point. I trust the Indians will receive just punishment.

Fort Hays, September 23.—I have just heard from Col. Forsyth. The report sent here to-day is substantially correct. Lieut. Beecher is dead and Col. Forsyth is wounded, but the party is all right, although surrounded by Indians, and can hold out as they have plenty of ammunition and mule and horse flesh. They have given the Indians a salty dose. Col. Forsyth has lost Lieut. Beecher, Dr. Moore mortally wounded two killed and eighteen wounded. He

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General U. S. A.
To Wm. T. Sherman, Lieutenant General.

SURVEY OF UTAH. Commissioner Wilson has issued instructions to John A. Clark, newly appointed Surveyor General of Utah, directing that officer to proceed to Denver, Colorado, and obtain possession of the original evidence of the survey of Utah, now in the custody of the Surveyor General at Denyer, and repair to Salt Lake City, where the Secretary of the Interior has directed he shall established. lish his office.

The Commissioner has approved a con-

tract for the survey of eleven townships south of the Platte River, in Lincoln county,

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS. The following Internal revenue appointments were mide to-day:

Rorekeepers—Geo. H. Walker, Milwaukee; J. H. Kyle, Columbus, Ohio; James Corning, Richard Rowan, John Ruldi, St. Louis; F. C. Kendall and Wm. Hibbard,

Gaugers-Jacob Boon, Seventh District, CORLECTION.

It is not true, as stated, that Colonel Goodloe has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue in Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Conven-IOT Entertaining the "Boys in seed cakes dull. Blue."

Becial Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1868. At a meeting of citizens this afternoon is was determined that the Union Volunteer Committee have charge of the refreshments for the Soldiers and Sailors attending the Convention of Boys in Blue in this city on the 1st and 2d proximo. Five Halls have been tendered and eminent citizens will contribute largely to make all comfortable. and to furnish ten thousand meals a day if necessary. Both volunteer saloons during the rebellion are represented.

The citizens will illuminate and decorate their houses.

Committees are arriving and hiring quarters in advance. J. W. F. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—A large meeting of citizens was held to day to arrange for the entertainment of war veterans who are to arrive on the lat and 2d of October.

The Union volunteer refreshment saloon will be re-opened for the entertainment of delegates. Committees from other States are arriving here and are securing halls and empty houses for the accommodation of delegations. All Republican clubs in the United States are invited to participate in the torchlight procession on the evening

Robbery and Murder-The Guilty Parties

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa., September DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa., September 25.—The Brainard Honse at this place was robbed this morning. Thomas Brothead, proprietor, and his brother Theodoe, started in pursuit of the robbers and came upon them on a road about fifty yards south of this place. Thomas Brothead took hold of one of them and ordered him back and he appeared willing to go. The other stepped about ten feet away and drew a revolver, when the first said, "shoot them down." He immediately fired two shots, wounding Thomas Brothead in the face and left side, when Theodore Brothead came up, grappled with them and received a shot; through the b dy, which killed him instantly. Before leaving, the murderers pounded Thomas Brothead in the head with stones. The murderers are supposed to be Irish and to have hidden in a wood-shed. All the inhabitants were The Brainard House at this place was a wood-shed. All the inhabitants were aroused and surrounded the mountains tocapture them.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa., September 25.—The munderers were captured at one o clock this afternoon, about a mile west of o clock this atternoon, about a mile west of this place, and recognized as the guilty parties. The excitement is very great. The Sheriff had great difficulty to prevent their being lynched. At two o'clock, they started with the prisoners to lodge them in the Strondelmer is! the Strondsburg jall, accompanied by a large party of armed men. Thomas Brodhead will propably recover.

More Indian Outrages, [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] St. Louis, September 25.—Numerous indian depredations have been committed during the past three days in the settlements between Denver and Colorado City. The Indians are said to have been camped in a strong position on the east side of Scient Creek, near the mountains and Solum Creek, near the mountains, and make raids in all directions from that point. Several scouting parties of citizens are out, and there is a great deal of excite-

ment among the people. Arrest of an Allege | Murderer. rBy Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] NASHVILLE, Sept. 25—John Pooge warrested in Williamson county last nigh by order of the Governor, charged with the weeks ago by the Ku-Klux.

FROM EUROPE.

tionists Have the Upper Hand -American Minister in England—The Russian Minister to America to be Recalled.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Times and Telegraph have articles this morning on speechs of Minister Johnson at Leeds. They applaud the good sense and pacific tone of Mr. Johnson, and say if he who knows the whole case is certain of an adjustment of difficulties between England and America, the public may be sure of it.

PAIN.

London, September 25.—Advices received this afternoon from Spain indicate that the rebels are especially strong on the seaboard. On the northwest coast they hold possession of the fortified sea port towns of Corunna, Ponterada and Vigo and the mouth of Tambore, river, in the province of Corunna. Two regiments of Royal troops sent from Madrid to put down the insurrection at Cadiz are reported to have insurrection at Cadiz are reported to have revolted while on the road and gone over to the rebel ranks.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Official dispatches from

FRANCE

Paris, Sept. 25 .- The La France, the government organ, says: The rights gained by the United States in the treaty with Nicaragua are also gained by France and England by the stipulations of the treaty of 1860. The Moniteur publishes the following: General Parva, commanding the Royal troops, is massing his forces to attack Seville. The men are in good spirits. RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 25.—It is reported that the Czar will recall the Minister at Washington for instruction in regard to the new policy about to be pursued by the empire.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, September 25.—Cantelli has been appointed Minister of the Interior, and Passivi Minister of Public Works.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, September 25.—Evening—Consols, 94% for Amorican. Securities firm; Erie 32%; Illinois 93; 5-20's 73. FRANKFORT, September 25.—Bond 75%

LIVERPOOL, September 25-Evening. Cotton flat; sales to-day, 10,000 biles; sales for the week 67,000 bales; stock of American in port 126,000 bales. Uplands closed at 9½d. Breadstuffs dull. Corn casier but not quotably lower. Whent declining, at 12s. 8d. for California white and 11s for red western. Feas 46d. Oats and Barley easier. Lard quiet and steady at 72s. 3d. Pork firm at 90s. Beef 102s. 6d. Bacon States to obta na monopoly of the feetile. 56s. 6d. Cheese 57s. Tallow firm. Lin-

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Riot Between Friends of Rival Candidates for the Mayoralty—Many Shots Fired but Few Hurt.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) NASHVILLE, Sept. 25 .- The exciting canvass for Mayor, which has been in progress the past two weeks between the friends of Alden, the present Radical friends of Aldeu, the present Radical Mayor, and Thornberg, moderate Republican, culminated to-night in a riot. Both parties, chiefly negroes, had torchlight processions, and many of them were drunk. The evening had been appropriated by the Thornberg men, whilst the Alden men, having been prevented the night previous by rain from having the procession, determined to have it to-night, notwithstanding the danger of collision, and about nine o'clock as the Alden procession was moying into the public square from the street a difficulty occurred with a negro who was shouting for Thornberg, and who, being attacked down a vistal was a stocked. who was shouting for Thornberg, and who, being attacked, drew a pistol and shot into being attacked, drew a pistol and shot into the procession. A good many shots were fired at him in return. All along the line of the procession the armed negroes discharged their pieces, generally in the air, but at the torner of Deodrick and Cherry Wilson & Walsh's saloon was riddled with bullets. Some of the negroes stampeded through Deodrick street, thring hundreds of shots, and made an attack on Nolan's saloon, breaking the glass in the doors and windows. Another part of the procession made an attack on Holstein's saloon, Cherry street, but were unable to break in. an attack on moistern's saloon, Onerry street, but were unable to break in. Thousands of shots were fired, exclusively by negroes. For unately, but four were wounded, one of them seriously. None were killed. Whilst this was going on the Phornourg procession was in another part of the city, and took no part in the riot.

About ten o'clock the crowd was dispersed by United States troops; and in a short time

all was quiet. The Riot at Camilla, Ga.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) New York, Sept. 25.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Evening Post gives a synopsis of the report of Major Howard, Sub Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, relative to the rece Bureau in Georgia, relative to the recent riot at Camilla. Major Howard remarks that the circumstances of the riot are as already published, and says he had much difficulty in restraining the freedmen, who were much excited and desired to go to Camilla to the rescue of the Republicans there. He counselled them to remain quiet provides that the restrain remain quiet, promising that the affair should be thoroughly investigated, and if any great wrong was done it should be remedied, and they departed apparently satisfied. Major Howard forwards a partial list of the killed and wounded, numbering thirty-four, all of whom were freedmen except these.

hurt.

A later report, dated at Albany, Ga., addressed to Col. J. R. Lewis, says the affair seems to have been a massacre. Statements of Murphy and freedmen are appended to the report, showing the nature of the attack and the manner in which the freedmen were pursued and hunted in swamps, &c. Major Howard telegraphed to General Sibley, on the 21st, that unless protection was immediately afforded to the freedmen he should earnestly request to be released from further duty in the bureau.

The Cricket Math to Congress, was not obecome the leading issue of the Presidential canvass. The result was soon to become the leading issue of the Presidential canvass. The result was soon to become the leading issue of the Presidential canvass. The result was soon to become the leading issue of the Presidential canvass. The result was soon to become the leading issue of the Presidential canvass. The result was the decision of twenty-one Ststes, two hundred and thirteen electoral votes, and over twenty millions of people supported their Great and thirteen electoral votes, and over twenty millions of people supported their Great and thirteen electoral votes, and over twenty millions of people supported their Great and thirteen electoral votes, and over twenty millions of people supported their Great and thirteen electoral votes, and over twenty millions of people supported their Great and thirteen electoral votes, and over twenty millions of people supported their Great and thirteen electoral votes, and over twenty millions of people supported their Great and thirteen electoral votes, and over twenty millions of people supported their Great and thirteen electoral votes, and over twenty millions of people supported their Great and thirteen electoral votes, and over twenty millions of people supported their Great and thirteen electoral votes, and over twenty millions of people supported their Great and thirteen electoral votes, and over twenty millions of people supported their dread and thirteen electoral votes, and over twenty m

The Cricket Match in Canada.

The Cricket Match in Canada.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—Owing to the rain it was impossible to continue the Crick t match this morning as intended. The match, therefore, is a draw. The Eleven leave this morning for Boston, where they will arrive Saturday morning.

lffairs in Spain—Insurrection-

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M. EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Speech at Steubenville, Ohio,

Last Night. [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] STEUBENVILLE, O, Sept. 25, 1868. FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The ime is rapidly approaching when you will be called upon to choose whom you will trust for the Chief Executive power of this LONDON, September 25.—Rev. Menry nation for the next four years, who shall exaged seventy-seven.

Identity nation for the next four years, who shall exaged seventy-seven. resentatives in Congress during the next Congressional term. You have never made a choice so important to yourselves, to your country, and to mankind; for upon it may country, and to mankind; for upon it may rest the issues of peace or of war, of domestic tranquility or of civil discord, of freedom or of slavery. In short, all the blessings that can follow good government, or that a bad government can inflict upon the human race. At the last Presidential election the country was in the midst of a bloody war and had for three years been structling for existence against treason and struggling for existence against treason and rebellior. The fortune of war was so varied ed, two killed and eighteen wounded. He royal authorities give an account of the wounded. Col. Forsyth says he can whip the party and come in, if it was not for his wounded men and his horses all being killed.

FRANCE

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Official dispatches from that some patriots began to feel doubtful as to the result, while on the other hand the rebels, strong in military power, and encouraged by sympathizing friends in the Northern and Western States, were bold in defiance and boasted that timeeded only to rebels, strong in military power, and encouraged by sympathizing friends in the Northern and Western States, were bold in defiance and boasted that tineeded only for their fine encourage that the first order in the states. defiance and boasted that it needed only for their final success that their friends in the Northern States should carry the Presidential election. These friends, who had resisted the war at every stige, were equally bold and confident in their expectation that their hour of triumph was at hand. But these bores and in their expectation that their hour of triumph was at hand. But these hopes and expectations were doomed to ignominous overthrow at the poils by the election of Abraham Lincoln, and on the field of battle by our army under the command of Gen. Grant. [Applause.] Overwheimed by this disaster, political and military, the rebels gave up in despair, declared their cause the "lost cause," and humbly sued for life, liberty and property, professing to be deeply grateful for the generous terms they were offered.

Of the causes that led to the rebellion and

they were offered.
Of the causes that led to the rebellion and the justification of a nation in prosecuting the war, it is needless here to dwell. They are fresh in your recollection. The graves of 300,000 patriot soldiers slain in battle by the rabels are still green, the tears by the rebels are still green, the tears of orphans and widows and bereaved parents still flow, and the maimed and wounded soldiers around us are living memorials of the cruelty of the rebels in their war against the government of the United

You will bear in mind, however, that the States to obtain a monopoly of the fertile land and rich minerals of those States, and ultimatel to obtain control of the Government ernment,

Experience has shown that the system of free labor and slave labor are hostile and cannot exist together, so that a foothold of slavery is an impassible barrier to free em-igration and would give to the slave holders not only a monopoly of lands, products and minerals, but command of the great chan-nel of commerce to the Pacific and to the nations of the East, and would make them the richest people on the face of the globe.
This ambitious aim was sternly resisted in the Northern States. Mindfal of the fortunes of war and fearful of delay, the first election of Mr. Lincoln was deemed by the alays holders a fitting organism the out. election of Mr. Lincoln was deemed by the slave holders a fitting occasion for the out-break of rebellion. On the day after the Presidential election the flag of the United States was hauled down and the Palmetto flag ran up in Charleston. Convontions flag ran up in Charleston. Conventions for secession were asked in all the slaveholding States, and very soon ten States organized at Montgomery the so-called Confederate Government, hostile for the Government of the United States, and transferred its capital to Richmond. Im-mediately afterwards forts, arsenals, mag-

azines, arms, ammunition, ship-yards, ships of war, and the public money, were scized and converted to the purp ses of the rebel-lion. The navigation of the Ohio and Poomac rivers was closed. The Northern tomac rivers was closed. The Northern men and Northern women were imprisoned or banished from the slaveholding States. Armies were levied, the forts and troops of the United States were besieged, bombarded and captured, and the capital of the nation at Washington was beleaguered and threatened by hostile forces.

In this condition of things the first troops were called out in defense of this nation, and the first war loan negotiated, and for every life that has been lost, every drop of blood that has been expended.

drop of blood that has been expended, every dollar that has been laid out, every bond or note that has been laid out, every bond or note that has been issued, every tax that has been collected, the slave-hold-ing aristocracy are responsible—they and their sympathisers in the North and West-ern States who urged them to hold on, to carry on the war until they could obtain control of the Government at the next Presidential election.

The measures of Mr. Lincoln to defend

the government received the highest aanction. The government and leg slatures of the loyal States vied with each other in the loyal States vied with each other in urging enlistments. Congress at its first session voted thousands of men and billions of dollars to support him. The people flocked by thousands and thousands to join the army. The soldjers in every comp from the Mississippi to the Rapidan, from every corps, brigade, regiment and company shouted to their brothren at home to stand by the Government and raily round the flag, Government and rally round the flag. in dulet, promising that the attair should be thoroughly investigated, and if any great wrong was done it should be emedied, and they departed apparently satisfied. Major Howard forwards a partial list of the killed and wounded, numbering thirty-four, all of whom were freedmen except three.

Pierce, candidate for Congress, was not burt.

A later report, dated at Albany, Ga., addensed to complete the leading issue of the Presidential canvass. The result was

> "A City Point, November 10, 1884, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War—Enough now seems to be known to say who is to hold the reins of government for the next four years. I congratulate the President for his double victory. The election having passed off quietly with no blood shed or riot throughout the land is a victory worth more to the Government than a battle won. Rehledom and Europe will one tle won. Rebladom and Europe will construe it so.
> "U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General."

(Applause.) Encouraged by the p ople and by the army, on the list of 181/c.

September, 1863, Abraham Lincoln struck a blow at the root of the rebellion by the emancipation proclamation, liberating four millions of slaves, strengthening our armies and carrying di-may to the heart of the rebels. The full effect of this great measure was not appeared to the measure was not appeared to the service of the service the rebels. The full effect of this great measure was not apparent until near the close of the war; but now, when the restoration of slavery is a cherished hope of those most hostile to the general government, it cannot be too well considered. The wealth and power of the rebels were main-

a system of enforced and unpaid labor the rebel master was able to sow his lands,gather his crop, and even clothe his family, and furnish supplies to the army, while the whole white population could engage in war. It was thus that slavery was found to be a mighty engine of war, more powerful than belonged to any other people. But it was quite different in the Northern States. Every Union soldier who left his home to join the army went from the farm, the workshop or the manufactory, and diminished the productive industry of the State. In his absence the crops were ungathered and rotted upon the ground, the

gathered and rotted upon the ground, the hammer was silent, the manufactory stood still. He had no slave to do his labor and support his family for nothing. But the emancipation of the slaves changed the position of parties. The slaves left the plantations and flocked within our lines. housands upon thousands joined armies and performed military work. The ondition of the war was, therefore, in some degree equa ized, and this great act of Mr. Lincoln's carried dismay into the hearts of the rebels and strengthened the hearts of loyal people. Besides, a large and power-ful party, who regarded slavery as God-forbidden and a crime, and had been labor-ing for years to abolish or limit it, gathered new hope and joined to help to bring the war to a close. The eminent speaker then explained how

essential was credit and good faith to a

government, and that no government can exist without debt in time of war, comparexist without debt in time of war, comparing France, Russia, Austria, Great Britain, Spain, Italy and the Papal States—all the powers of the world rely on their credit, the same in the United States; how in the commencement of the war the country had no arms or ammunition, accountry had no arms of war or money the result. try had no arms or ammunition, accounterments, ships of war, or money; the people sustained the government by having good faith, and thus the country was sustained and conducted in safety. He said, then on the meeting of Congress loans were issued and moneys were received; the several acts of Congress were also executed, as the civil rights bill; the measures adouted for the cast off of the rebellion: cuted, as the civil rights bill; the measures adopted for the cast off of the rebellion; the measures taken for the widows, the orphans and the wounded. Then eulogizing Grant as the greatest commander in the world, asking why he should not be elected; and Coliex, who filled one of the highest offices in the land-occurving the Speakest offices in the land, occupying the Speaker's chair three times in succession. He said if a man would hide from the boy, the gun which his father carried through our battles, and on his death bed, with bleed-

army and our navy, narrating in superb language the different marches, describing vividly our battles and our naval combats,

our victories and trophies of war.

Mr. Stanton concluded his brilliant peech with an eloquent appeal to all loyal people, to all who have their country at heart, to work assiduously, to work with ardor, and by the election of Grant give liberty, contentment and happiness for you and the party forever.

NEW ORLEANS.

Legislative Matters-Registration Com-menced-Excitement Occasioned-Shooting Affray.

ly, Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) NEW ORLEANS, September 25 .- The negro contestant of Reuben White, Senator elect from the Caddo District, was admitted yesterday, White being declared in-

Registration was opened to-day. Intense excitoment was occasioned in the city by the refusal of registration to foreigners naturalized in the Fifth and Sixth District Courts, on the grounds that the naturalization was illegal. The decide was the resulting the court of the court tion was illegal. The decision was sustained by the Chairman of the State Board of Registration. Three armed negroes had an affray with

white man in the French market this morning. One of the negroes was killed. The white man escaped, but will probably be arrested to night.

G.v. Warmouth has issued a proclamation this events and the state of t tion this evening calling upon ci izens to remain at home and refrain from exciting acts of violence or commotion, asserting the ability of the civil authorities to suppress ability of the civil authorities to suppress all difficulties that may arise and arrest of fenders, and that if necessary will be prompt-ly supported by the military. He also calls upon all political clubs to abstain

from any demonstration at present.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day amending the registration act so as to require only the oath prescribed by the State Constitution, and further delining the powers of Registers and Supervisors. It passed two readings and was made the special order for Monday next. It is stated the Senate registers had arro-

gated the right to supplement the registra-tion law, adding provisions which the Sen-ate had rejected. An investigation was ordered and a committee appointed.

Mr, Fosdyck, member of the State Regisration Board, has entered a second protes against the action of the majority in adopting rules against the Constitution and law of the State.

Aileged Incendiaries H. Id In Jail. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] Augusta, ME., September 25.-The a AUGUSTA, ME., September 20.—The alleged incendiaries accused of the fire at the United States arsenal, in this city, who were examined on the 17th inst., before Commissioner J. H. Manley, had their case reopened by consent of the Government and after an elaborate examination, to-day

they were again held under heavy bond

to appear before a higher court for trial.

Memphis Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] (By Telegraph to the Pittaburgh Gazetie.)

MEMPHIS, Sept. \$5.—Cotton in good demand for good grades; middlings 22% a23c; receipts 218 bales; exports 44 bales; stock 609 bales. Flour dull with super at \$6,50. Corn \$1. Oats 61a65c. Hay \$23. Bran 22c. Corn meal \$4,50. Pork \$29,50. Lard 19a 20c. Bacon; shoulders 12%c; clear sides 181/c.

ADDRESS RY GEN. JAMES R. HAWLEY.

Last night the crowds who were so disappointed the day before in being prevented by the rain from meeting on the Commons to hear the speeches which the same cause prevented, assembled at City Hallat least as many of them as could be gotten into that vast auditorium. Numbers grew into the innumerable, hundreds into thousands, and the cry was "still they come." The fame of some of the best public speakers in the nation drew many there, but the majority went out of pure patriotism, intending to show that nothing could deter Republicans from turning out, and | proud. that the precautions of the Committee on Thursday in deferring the speaking, however wise, was by no means necessary. All who were there last night, however, were glad they were, and had enough enthusiasm left in them after the washing out they got on Thursday to scare the Democrats as Maine or the procession did the Post and its editors.

The meeting was called to order by Capt. W. B. Cook, who announced the following

W. B. Cook, who announced the following officers:

President—Dr. George McCook.

Vice Presidents—George Wilson, James Montooth, Dr. W. A. Halleck, John A. Sargent, John Wilson, John Wallace, Isaiah Dickey, Z. Wainwright, John Gangwish, David Holmes, Robert Gumbert, George H. Anderson, Hon. Alfred Slack, Col. John D. Bailey, A. A. Sampson, Henry F. Eggers, H. Anderson, Hou. Alfred Slack, Col. John D. Bailey, A. A. Sampson, Henry F. Eggers, Captain John Miller, Richard Straw, Jacob Covode, S. Walker, Jr., John Vance, Capt. W. M. Hartzell, Henry Moorhead, Martin Meyers, Thes. Hershberger, John Pau, Capt. W. A. Tomlinson, Colonel Joseph French, Charles Beck, James Robb, Wm. R. Ford, Thomas J. Craig, Colonel Andrew Scott, James McAuley, Thomas Aiken, Goo. A. Berry, Samuel H. Hartman, Col. George Gerst, W. H. Phelps, George Hetzel, Jr., M. Irgan Evans, John J. Williams, D. N. White, James Dickey, Alex. Miller, Ed. M. ye, August Ammon, David Edwards, Mye, August Ammon, David Edwards, John Wilbert, Wm. Redman. Secretaries—Members of the Republican

press.
Prof. Pope was introduced, and entertained the meeting with a new campaign

Dr. McCook was then introduced to the meeting. He announced that Gen. Fisher, who was to have addressed the meeting, was on account of sickness in his family compelled to leave the city, and conse-

er's chair three times in succession. Be said if a man would hide from the boy the gun which his father carried through our battles, and on his death bed, with bleeding wounds, bequeathed it to the boy, that man would not vote for Grant. The speak er gave a touching narrative of Gen. Grant's life, all his career from a loy until a Goyern appointed him as a Colonel to a refractory regiment, narrating all the nattles won until the great capture of Richmond. He beautifully described the parties that would not vote for Grant—rebels and rebel sympathizers.

He allinded to the New York Convention, the convention, demonstrating the danger, in thrilling eloquence, that ing the danger, in thrilling eloquence, that sympathizers.

He alinded to the New York Convention, to the revolutionary letter of F. P.
Blair before the Convention, demonstrating the danger, in thrilling eloquence, that this form of government would be forever lost. The financial question was also ably discussed, proving that it was not the issue of the Southern rebels but left to the Northment repudiation.

The meant repudiation.

The meant repudiation.

The meant repudiation.

The meant repudiation.

necessary to him that there should be any more speaking in P.tt. burgh, from the majorities Allegheny county had given in times gone by, when the country was in danger, and from the demonstration he had seen on Thursday, the people were evidently well posted on all the issues of the day and the importance of these issues. But he supposed that the majority could be increased here as well as anywhere else. He said the Republicans throughout the land were looking to Pennsylvania with intense were tooking to Pennsylvania with intense interest, and if Pennsylvania will give interest, and if Pennsylvania will give thirty or forty thousand majority in October, the election of Grant would be certain. He had been over a considerable portion of the State and he never saw so much earnestness of purpose in any contest. The people were full of enthusiasm and full of hope. He held that practically, the war we snot ended, literally it was he knew, for the rebels had laid down their arms, or rather General Grant got them in a corner and took their arms from them, and if he had not done so, they would still have been fighting us. He then reviewed at length the cause of the war, would still have been fighting us. He then reviewed at length the cause of the war, and the record of the two parties relative to the same, and the condition of the country at the time of Lincoln's election. Attorney General Black said that we had no power to coerce the South. Floyd had stolen the arms and munitions of war from the Government and shipped them. South the Government and shipped them South, and Cobb had destroyed the credit of the and Cobb had destroyed the credit of the Government, while Toucey had scattered the navy to the four winds of the earth. The crowned heads of Europe had said that our Government could not withstand the shock of a revolution; but the past had proven that it could. The speaker then referred to the patriotism of the people during the war, and the promptness with which they respond do the calls of the Government for men and money? The Democracy

they responded to the calls of the Government for men and money. The Democracy, he said were complaining and lamonting the amout of blood and treasure expended to conquer the rebels. This was to be expected of them. They had objected to the war sind to any measure of the government to suppress the ebellion. They objected to the employment of the negro in the army, and also opposed granting to the seldier the right to vote. He knew there were many Democrats in the army; but he willed it to Democrats in the army; but he wi-hed it to be remembered that they had entered it in opposition to the advice of every democratic paper and platform in the nation, and he could not see how they could now associate with those menipolitically who had ne could not see how they could now associate with those men, politically who had called them "Lincoln hirelings."

In speaking of the manner in which the war had been prosecuted, he read the resolutions presented in Congress in 1862.

hat now been prosecuted, no read the resolutions presented in Congress in 1862, by Winter Davis, of Maryland, a Demograt, which he said had been followed to the letter, yet his Democratic friends complain of it

Never had a war been conducted in a more Christian manner by a y nation in the world. Christianity followed the sword from the Potomac to the Gulf. As the army progressed churches we e pened, schools were opened, and that most charitable and Christian-like of all institutions, the Freedmen's Buffeau, was organized, and the hungry were fed. no matter what the the hungry were fed, no matter what their color or condition. In the little district which he commanded fifteen thousand had

ernment, while just across the line were the sons, husbands and brothers, with their rifles in their hands ready to take the life of Union men, yet the Democrats were opposed to the Freedmen's Bureau.

In such a christian spirit had the war been prosecuted that notwithstanding thirteen thousand of the nation's loyal sons were starved to death, and lay in their graves at Andersonville, not a single one of their murderers had been hung. The government had not been uncharitable in any respect, but on the other hand had shown not until it became a matter of

respect, but on the other hand had shown too much leniency, yet the Democrats grumble. Slavery was emancipated, but not until it became a matter of necessity. For two long years the war had been prosecuted without success, and during all that time the cry was descending from above as to the Egyptians of ancient days, "let my people go," and not until they were liberated were our armies successful. They ask us what we gained by the war, and pronounce it a failure in the face of the fact that the shackies have been broken from four millions of slaves, an achievement of four millions of slaves, an achievement of which any nation in the world should be

The Constitutional amendments were then taken up and discussed in an able and forcible manner. The XIVth amendment, he said, contained six points, the second of which, the correction of the basis of reprewhich, the correction of the basis of representation, was the great cause of the present trouble. The Democracy opposed it both North and South, not on account of its illegality or unjustness, but because it would wrest from them the probability of getting control of the Goyernment. It is well known that under the old method the eght million of whites in the South had a representation in the National Congress representation in the National Congress equal to that of twelve million of white m-n in the North, and that in South Caro-lina the vote of one white man was equal to that of two men in Pennsylvania, and it was to correct this that the amendment was framed. The Democracy opposed it because under the old order of things the South, instead of loosing by the war, gained even more than they had asked for. Had the amendment not been adopted the South would have sent a delegation to Congress of the contract of the c gress of ninety members, most of them officers and members of the late Confederate government, and it would only require nineteen Democratic votes from the North to give them a majority, and who could not fortell the result. They would then have the control of the entire Government, when they only originally asked for the control of eleven States, and it would be run in the interests of slavery and secession. The millions of money expended and the hundreds of thousands of lives sacrificed would have all been in vain. Still the Democracy object to the award most.

ct to the amendment. In speaking of the state of affairs in the outh he said that they had civil way there at the present time, just as much as powder is fire—it only wants the spark to set it blaze, and the only way to prevent it was to elect Grant. The policy of these South-ern Democrats is portrayed in the letter of Blair, which secured him the nomination The speaker here read extracts from the Blair-Broadhead letter, and said that no matter what side issues might be forced into the canvass the reconstruction ques-

tion was the main issue. Bolding up a greenback he said it was something that the Democratic party had got in the habit of calling money, and they got in the habit of calling money, and they wanted us to legislate accordingly and make it money. The Republicans had adopted it as money when it was necessary, but it was only tempor-ry. It did not present to be money, it was simply a promise to pay money. The Republicans had taken it as a shipwrecked man would to a raft. It had brought them to the harbor and the Democrats now wanted to stick to Democrats now wanted to stick to testimony that he was opposed to repudiation of every kind. He had been engaged in politics for many years, and he had never in all his life seen victory so plainly portrayed in any contest as in the present one. After a short review of the Démocracy in his usual atyle, Dr. McCook closed his remarks and introduced to the meeting GEN. JOS. R. HAWLEY, OF CONNECTICUT.

Gen. Hawley sait—It hardly seemed necessary to him that there should be any more speaking in Ptt-burgh, from the majorities Allegheny county had given in times gone by, when the country was in dauger, and from the demonstration he had market during the past year than in any previous year. It was not confined to this Government but circulated in every nation of the globe. It would be more correct to say that greenbacks were only worth sevensay that greenbacks were only worth seventy cents on the dollar. And if they were so depreciated now what would they be worth in three years if Mr. Pendleton's theory was adopted? According to Mr. Pendleton's doctrine it only required a printing press to woke all paper mill and a printing press to make all the money a nation wanted. How would it be in the end? Greenbacks would be depreciated until they were not worth five cents on the dollar, and they would be repudiated, which was the intent and meening of the plan no matter how they attempted to conceal it. He held that we should gradually return to specie payment, and that would make the greenback as

good as gold.

The speaker then referred to the question of taxation and denied the right to tax the bonds. He said that no State could tax them and it would be a breach of the public faith for the national G. vernment to do so. The credit of a nation ment to do so. The credit of a nation was based upon its honor, and not upon its was based upon its nonor, and not upon its ability to pay. No nation in the World was more able to pay than the United States, yet our bonds bearing six per cent. interest in gold, were only wor h seventy-nine cents on the dollar in England, while English consule at these payers. English consuls at three per cent: were worth ninety-six cents. This he said was because they lacked faith in our honesty, and it was all on the account of the howlings of the Democracy. He then reviewed the course of the Democracy during the war, and held that it had been a dishon-

orable one from the beginning. The speaker then briefly reviewed the records of the candidates for the Presidency, referring to Grant as the greatest soldier of the times, and con rasting his conduct on the Fourth of July, 1863, with that of Seymour, who upon that day addressed a meeting of Democrats in Tammany Hall, New York. He concluded by proposing nine chers for Grant and Coltax, which was responded to by the entire audience.

Prof. Pope being loudly called for, sang "The Two Copperheads."

The Ghairman then introduced to the meeting Gen. Lewis Barker, of Maine, who declined making an extended address as he had an appointment to fill in Allegheny this evening. He however, found time to "go through" the Post, a copy of which he had p cked up on the cars, and in which it was stated that the Republican majority in Maine was only 18,000.

The meeting then adjourned with three chers for Maine.

Mr. Barker, at the opening of his remarks, reflected upon our reporter unde-

marks, refl cted upon our reporter unde-servedly. We made no report of his speech at the ratification meeting referred to, further than to speak of it in the most flattering terms and regr. tour inabil ty to pub-lish it in full. He must have been "butchered" in some other journal.

-Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, one of the which he commanded fifteen thousand had been carred for, and among that number and aresident of St. Louis twenty-eight years, the wives, mothers and daughters of rebels, who received the bounty of the government of the stry-third year of his age.