Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING:::SEPT. 17, 1863.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

MASS CONVENTION IN ALLEGHENY.

Imposing Demonstration—Speeches of Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and Gov. Curtin—Letter from General Sigel—Address from the Soldiers at Camp Copeland—Resolutions—Remarks of Colonel Roberts, R. S. Mathews, Esq, and others.

On Wednesday afternoon, pursuant to previous announcement, there was a grand demonstration of the loyal citizens of the county, held on the West Common, Alleghany. During the day, there were evidences of unusual stir and bustle through the streets; strangers flocked into the city by hundreds; flags were unfurled; many places of business were closed, and thousands of citizens turned out in holiday attire. The meeting was fixed for one o'clock, but it was nearly two when the procession of carriages, containing the distinguished speakers, officers of the meeting, members of the committees, and others, moved from the Monongahela House, preceded by an excellent brass band. The cortege passed slowly along Smithfield, down Fifth, along Market and St. Clair, over the Suspension bridge, and thence by way of Federal and Ohio streets to the West Common, where suitable stands, handsomely decorated with flags and bannars, were in readiness to receive them.

THE ORGANIZATION.

When the speakers had been conducted to the main stand, and order had been restored, the following officers were announced by A. M. Brown, Esq., and elected by acclamation

President—ROBERT WOODS, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Gen. Wm. Robinson, Jr; Thos. B Hamilton, Esq; James M. Cooper, Esq; Col. J. B. Clark; Hon. A. E. Renney; R. F. Jones, Esq; J. G Backofen, Wm. Bigsby, Samuel Walker, Jackson Duncan, J. J. Sebenick, Esq., Col. Jos. Kaye, (5th Ward,) Alex. McKee, John Y. McKee, J. Thompson, (Sewicklej), Thos. Fadden, Dr. Hartmeyer, Archibald Hamilton, Jno. King, Plum, G. B. Seely, Geo. A. Berry, Jno. Stelton, Jno. Porter, Thos. J Stevenson, Chas. L. Goehring, Henry P. Schwin, Dr. Geo. M'Cook, Sr, John Craig, Armstrong co, Anthony Marvin, Thos. Bakewell, Esq., Charles M'Knight, Col. Geo. Gerst, Hon. J. L. Graham, J. R. Reed, A. J. Morgantzern, John Scott, W. E. Nimick, John Grubbs, James Kelley, Joshua Rhodes, Nicholas Voeghtly, Benjamin Cornin, Christian Snively, Edward Weake, Chas. Hartman; John H. Sawyer, Anthony M'Tighe, Wm. Badger, Wm. Gilmore, Dr. Jas. Robinson, J. R. O'Neill, Jno. F. Herron, Richard Thompson, Jesse Plankinton, Isaac Neely, William Brickell, Henry Anshutz, and Samuel Nelson.

Secretaries—M. O'Neill, Dr. W. M. Herron, Capt. G. W. Gwynn, W. W. Ward, William Anderson, W. M. Hartzell, Frank Kelly, N. P. Sawyer, William Neeb, John A. Myler, W. O'N. Scully, Wm. Switzheim, Col. Thomas M. Bayne, E. G. Locke, George D. Ball.

Mr. Woods, on taking the Chair, thanked the large assemblage for the honor conferred upon him, and took occasion to express his cordial endorsement of the Administration in all its efforts for the suppression of the rebellion. He declared himself emphatically on the side of the Union, and opposed to treason, whether developed in the North or South.

Rev. John Douglas, D. D., was then introduced, and addressed the Throne of Grace, invoking the blessing of God upon our State and country.

LETTER FROM GEN. SIGEL.

The following letter was then read from Major General Sigel:

READING, Sept. 15, 1863.

A. M. BROWN, ESQ., *Chairman of Union Committee Pittsburgh.*—Dear Sir: Capts. Hardtmeyer and Gaug have handed me your letter of the 12th inst., inviting me to be present at the Union meeting of the 16th. Although I have already answered a letter of invitation from your Committee, I take this opportunity of thanking you especially for the honor you bestow upon me by your d legation. Under other circumstances I would be glad to obey your call, and do my best for the common cause, which we maintain and defend—but as this amusement I can only send you my warmest thanks and best wishes for success.

Very respectfully yours,

F. SIGEL, Maj. G n.

SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON.

Hon. O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, was then introduced, and was hailed with enthusiastic applause. He said:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens of Pennsylvania.—I regret that my health is such to-day that I am unable to speak to you as I desired to do. I am just returning home after an absence of some four weeks. I have just recovered from a sickness, in Washington, and if I did justice to myself, I should refuse to say one word to-day. But the deep interest I feel in the election in Pennsylvania induces me to come here to see you, and to speak to you one word at least of encouragement. Let me say to you that the importance of this election is not confined to Pennsylvania; it is of national importance. If Pennsylvania should cast her vote against the Union on the second Tuesday of October, it would be equivalent to the loss of many great battles. It would be an expression in this hitherto loyal State against our government, which would echo from one end of the Union to the other, and, not only that, but would cross the ocean and reverberate throughout all Europe.

I passed through Pittsburgh some time ago, I believe in the month of June. At that time many of your citizens had cast aside their ordinary employment, and, with arms in hands, were preparing to resist the invader. Those fair cities, full of wealth and population, were then threatened by a hostile foe, whose footsteps polluted the soil of Pennsylvania. The invader has been driven out—he retreat has been signalized by a most disastrous, a most terrible defeat. And since that time, we that I have spoken of, the Mississippi river has been opened—many battles have been gained, and I am happy here to be able to say to you to-day that the rebellion is almost entirely crushed out throughout the great South west. If the people shall stand fast by the government for twelve months longer, as they have in the past, we shall see the end of this rebellion—our Union will be restored, and our government and our people will come out of this contest the proudest and the most powerful on the face of the earth.

My friends: In the few words that I shall speak to you, I shall simply exhort you to stand by your government. That is the imperative duty resting on us—all of us. Cast aside all party considerations—cast aside all temperary, trivial, pecuniary and selfish considerations. We are bound as loyal and patriotic, and honest men, to come forward and lay them all on the alter of a common country. That man who will to-day permit any selfish consideration—who will permit any prejudice—who will permit any personal feelings to stand between him and the government is not a true, loyal man, and a freeman should be placed upon him forever. [Cries of that's so.]

If there be a man in your midst—if there be men in your city who are anxious, in this hour, to strike down and paralyze the arm of government, I will tell them it would be better if a stone were hung around their necks, and that they be cast into the middle of the sea. [Applause.] I say to them, that they, nor their children will ever be delivered of the damning disgrace of their position. Mark the prophecy I make. You may think differently in the passion of the hour. You may yield all your neighbors an imaginary support—but in the end, nothing can deliver you of the disgrace of such a position. But I came not here to-day to speak words of alarm. I feel no alarm, my friends. I believe that the tide is setting which will sweep the Copperheads all over this country. [Applause.]

You have seen the result of the elections in Kentucky—you have seen the result of the election in California—you have seen the result of the election in Vermont, and only day before yesterday in Maine. And you find that this tide is rolling with increased power and volume as it goes from State to State. And let me tell you that the Copperheads were as confident in Maine, on Monday morning, as they are now in Pennsylvania. [Applause.] There was a latent vote which was placed in the ballot-box without public confession, in favor of the Union; so it will be in the cities of Pittsburgh and Alleghany, and throughout the whole of Pennsylvania when the election shall take place. I tell you, my friends, the great heart of the people is right; and just as far as they emancipate themselves from the wiles and efforts of the politicians, and speak the Union sentiments of their hearts, so far they will come forward, and by an overwhelming majority, I doubt not, sustain their Governor and the Government throughout. [Applause; a voice, "they will."

Allow me to speak for one moment of the Government of the United States. Some persons imagine they can thwart the Administration now; they wish to defeat it and yet be for their country and not on the side of the rebellion. That thing may sometimes, perhaps, be accomplished in times of peace; but if you shall succeed in paralyzing the Government now, while struggling hand to hand and foot to foot with an armed rebellion, you thereby crown the rebellion with victory, and bring ruin upon the country. There is no escape from the truth of that proposition. The President is bitterly assailed from the opposition party. What has he done that he should be assailed? I ask if there is a man in the State of Pennsylvania who can stand up before his country and say he does not believe Abraham Lincoln is not an honest man, a true patriot and a man who loves his country? ["Not a man."] All men must confess whether he be mistaken in policy or not.

[Gov. Morton then spoke in praise of Secretaries Seward, Stanton and Chase, and their successful policies.]

Let me appeal to you, my friends, in conclusion, to come forward to the election and cast your ballot in favor of the Union ticket. Let me appeal in behalf of your present Governor—Governor Curtin. Has he not performed his duty ably and faithfully? ["Yes, that's so."] It is so said with us—that is the rumor out West—that he has made an able and faithful Governor. Why should he not be re-elected? ["He will."] Why should you elect that man who has sought to dishonor the arms of your country? that man who has declared officially that because a man enters the service of the United States—who stakes his life in defance of the country—he thereby forfeits the right of suffrage, and any right in the management of our affairs! ["Never."] I ask, are you prepared to elevate that man to the Executive Office of this State? I believe you will not. My friends, you would not dishonor the gallant army by such an act. I can never speak of that gallant army without emotion—an army ever meritorious.—Never was there an army so tenderly loved as that army, and never was one so deserving.

I ask, in conclusion, when you come to vote, that you will stand fast by those men who have ever stood fast by the army. I have no doubt about the election in Pennsylvania or Ohio. I believe that you will crush out this Copperhead party by an overwhelming majority. [That we will.] I believe the same thing will be done in Ohio. I believe the Copperhead party is making its last struggle. That in 1864, when we come to make a election of President of the United States, we will not have that party to contend with, as we have to-day. If it shall be defeated in all these great States—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, as it has in those where the election has taken place, it will be the end of it forever. We cannot tamper with allegiance in an hour like this.

Let me speak one word to you from the West. I came from Indiana. [Three cheers.] I thank you for those cheers for my gallant State; she is entitled to them. [That she is.] She has done her duty in this war. She will stand side by side with Pennsylvania and with all the other loyal States. I believe that if the election was to take place in Indiana to-morrow, we could overwhelm the Copperheads by twenty-five or thirty thousand majority. And you know we have difficulties to contend with there that you have not here. We have had a majority to contend with there. But there has been a great reaction in the public mind—with the thinking men of the Democratic party. The calm thinking, country-loving men of that party, seeing and hearing their duty, have sacrificed party feeling and now stand by the country under all circumstances.

My friends, I ask that you cast all selfish considerations aside, and come up to the election with a single resolve that you will support your country. To do this, you must support the men who publicly pledge themselves to stand by the Government—to stand by the army and the vigorous prosecution of the war, and to the final suppression of the rebellion. [Three cheers.]

SPEECH OF GOV. CURTIN.

[Gov. Curtin came forward, greeted with three hearty cheers] He said:

Fellow-Citizens: I remember well the time I stood in the presence of a multitude of people in this place—it was in July, 1862. Our army had suffered disaster; it was the darkest hour in the history of our country, if you please. I visited Allegheny county then to see the patriotic people living here in the valley of the Ohio to stand by their country. I remember well that on that occasion eloquent speeches were made, full of patriotic fire. And I remember equally well that the proceedings of that day were hailed with appeals to God. I asked for soldiers then, fellow-citizens, and soldiers came by the thousands. Soldiers from Alleghany county who were at Bull Run and Antietam; soldiers that have bitten the dust in Virginia; thousands who still stand in the ranks of the army fast by Constitutional authority. I remember equally well that three years ago I had the honor to speak here on this plain. I was then a candidate, soliciting votes for an office which the generous people were pleased to confer upon me. I was anxious then, my friends, to be elected. I had an ambition to be Governor of this great State. That ambition has been fully gratified. I have given to my office all that I had in my heart or in my head. I have suffered much, my fellow-citizens, in health, and the premature appearance of grey hairs on my head, admonish me to lay aside any attempt for the dangerous heights of ambition.

I am anxious to be elected now, for other, higher reasons. Neither the distinguished gentleman placed in nomination by the Democratic party nor myself have any special claims to this high honor. I trust there are hundreds of men this day as well qualified and of greater merit. He and I will soon die and the little record we make will die with us. ["Never."] But the paragraph in the page which George W. Woodward or myself may make, as Governor, must never die. ["Never.'] No! I am ambitious to be elected because I stand by the right—the truth. ["You do."] Whatever faithfulness I may have, my fellow-citizens—and I am moral, I know I have them—I have one virtue at least: I am for my country and my Government. [Applause.] I am for my Government, and I cannot understand, neither do I favor, but I look with unutterable contempt upon that loyalty which separates itself from a constant and active support of the President—the visible head of our Government. [Applause.]

I cannot understand the principles of the man, who, in the hour of its peril—when bleeding at every pore—when thousands of our people have taken arms and gone forth in defense of the country—when they stand to defend us, afar off on the battle-field—aye, when the good man prays for the soldiers' safety and success—when at the family altar in the morning and evening all over our beautiful State, go up to God, prayers for the stability of the Government and safety and success of our soldiers, I cannot understand that loyalty which would be faithful to the Government and unfaithful to the President and his soldiers.

I have read the written Constitution of my country; and I read there that for the time, the President of the United States is commander in chief of the army and navy; that ours is a national Government, containing within it all the powers of a great and independant nationality, and that the first power of nationality is to repel invasion and suppress domestic insurrection. And for that purpose, the President has power to select patriotic, honest men. Two hundred thousand Pennsylvanians have born arms for its protection. [Three cheers.] The rich free blood of Pennsylvania has been shed and poured deep into the rebel soil of every State in rebellion. Ten bones of thousands of our people lay in the ground. And let all Pennsylvanians, with one united voice, swear by that red covenant, that we will stand by our Government, and that the bodies of our people shall not rest in a foreign soil. [Applause.]

My friends, in a neighboring State they have placed in nomination as candidate for Governor, a member of Congress who boasts that during his entire Congressional term, he never voted for one dollar of supplies for the army. ["Away with him."] My friends, the platform upon which Geo. W. Woodward stands, endorses Mr. Vallandigham. ["Copperhead." Hisses.] I understand that in some parts of Pennsylvania free people, at a public meeting, called for cheers for Vallandigham. Now, my friends, I have nothing to say of his arrest—I have nothing to say of his character—I have nothing to say of the reasons which led to his arrest; let it all pass by. But in Pennsylvania, with her people in the field, I cannot understand the insanity of bold men who exert themselves to throw obstacles in the way of the Government. My friends, whether right or wrong we armed our people and called them to the rescue of the Government. They went. And I tell you that the man who boasts that in his official capacity he never voted one dollar of supplies to those gallant men, cannot be right, [never.] And I pity him. I pity from the bottom of my heart, the man in Pennsylvania who will, as a public servant, refuse supplies to the soldiers of the Republic. ["So do I."]

Now, my friends, the soldier in the field cannot vote. While we stand by legitimate power—by the authority settled in a written Constitution—we must bow to the decrees of power. A Democratic judge in Northern Pennsylvania decided on a question before him, that the Pennsylvania citizens in the field, bearing arms, retained the right of suffrage. The soldiers voted in 1814. They voted in Mexico, in the war with that nation, and their vote was taken to the Supreme Court, and to the surprise of all lawyers—to the mortification of all true people, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that under our Constitution the citizens of Pennsylvania bearing arms had no right to vote. ["He was a Copperhead judge." "Let us have Agnew to reverse it."] Two of the judges who made that decision are now before the people for their suffrages.

Now, my fellow citizens, it is said in some public journals that in connection with my friends, I desire to bring the soldiers home—and they object to that. Now I have no concealment. I would bring every Pennsylvania man bearing arms for his country—openly, in the light of day, to vote at the fall election. And I will do all I can to get them home. [Applause; cheers.] I touched the right chord in the human heart. They can get the vote of the soldier if they can, for the soldier will vote for whom he pleases.

I hope, as Lee has retreated, that a large part of the Army of the Potomac can be spared; and I think, myself, that a fair scattering of the blouse and buttons from Pennsylvania may have the happy effect of keeping the peace at the polls. [Three cheers.]

[The Governor was here called by the people to get on a table; but no table being at hand, he got upon a chair to speak.]

Now, my friends, there are three ways of settling this bloody war. First, by compromise ["Never, never, never."] But the President of the United States has declared, in a recent letter, and no man will doubt his truth, that no terms of compromise has been offered by the rebel States. Will you surrender? ["Never will."] My friends, will you give back Tennessee and Kentucky? ["Never."] Will you surrender Mississippi? West Virginia? ["never"] or Louisiana? ["Never."] Missouri? ["never,"] Maryland? ["never,"] Arkansas? ["never."] the protection of Texas, will you surrender now when the end of that nest of vipers, the city of Charleston is so near? ["Never."] Will we yield this great highway of trade, by way of the Mississippi; the golden gate to you people of Alleghenny? Will we surrender the blood at Island No. 10, Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Port Hudson? ["Never."] Will we surrender the achievements of our armies in Tennessee, with Chattanooga and Cumberland Gap in our hands? ["Never."] No, my fellow citizens.

Now, my fellow citizens, what next. What is left for us? We cannot compromise—we cannot divide! What is left? Conquer by force of arms. Wage war, my fellow citizens, while there is a dollar and a drop of blood left. Wage it for your whole country. We have shed much blood. Let us be consistent. There is nothing that can obstruct our government. Its course is upward and onward. If slavery stand in the way it must fall beneath the majesty of the government. [Applause.] And as the rebels have placed to set up slavery as bigger than our government, the armies of a free people will crush it out. The war is all their own making, my friends. They made it themselves. They were the ones to bring on all this trouble—this bloody war. They assailed the national life of this great people. But this great people, with prayers to God, have declared that our government shall not fail. ["Never."] Never, my friends.

My friends, I cannot speak longer here today. ["Go on."] I would like to speak longer if I could. I speak much, my friends, and will speak more. I intend to give the gentleman in nomination against me, for the office of the truth and the right, an active and vigorous contest. ["That's right."] I will strike him in the day and night. I beat a gentleman of high character and unimpeachable integrity in 1860, and I will treat Geo. W. Woodward in the same way. I would not succeed by defaming him. But in his principles or my principles rest the great issues—the life or death of a free government itself. I tremble, my friends, when I reflect upon the responsibility resting upon me. For myself, the office has no charms, but for my country, I desire to be elected; and my fellow citizens of Alleghany county, if you please, *I will be.* [Applause.] We are all of one mind. [Renewed applause.]

My friends, I do not understand that species of loyalty which, while thousands of our people are now lying before the enemy, would strike at the National Government in its attempt to fill the diminished ranks of our army. I am in favor of every law which the Government must have to get men until the gallant Army of the Potomac is strong enough to strike a death blow at the rebel army. Read its history. What has it not done for you? Look at these veterans here! Think of the battles they have been engaged in. Think of the carnage and blood they have been through. Think of that diminished army and ask yourself whether you will not give more men to that army.

My friends, I am in favor of this war as there is no other way of restoring a speedy peace. Then, use all the means God has given us to suppress this wicked and causeless rebellion.

Why, my friends, you suffered once in Western Pennsylvania. The people of Pennsylvania long ago, when Washington was at the head of the nation, from some imaginary or real injury, took it into their heads that the laws of Congress should not be executed. It was a rebellion in Western Pennsylvania on the great staple of whisky. [Laughter] It was then, my friends, ingeniously declared by Gen. Mifflin, that the President had not power to call for the militia, except the militia of Pennsylvania. Gen. Washington said to Gen. Mifflin, "Very well, sir, if you can suppress insurrection, do it." He did not do it, and General Washington called for militia from Pennsylvania and Maryland and then marched his army to Carlisle. There a commission went him to treat. Washington said, "I have nobody to treat with. The destination of my army is Bedford. I will there receive an unconditional surrender of the people." So the people had to submit to the law because they were compelled.

Now, my friends, we are loyal, and I would have all these people of Pennsylvania loyal and true to Abraham Lincoln. Let us suppress this insurrection and compel the obedience of those in rebellion. Let us go on with this war, and, my fellow citizens, the misguided, deluded people return to their allegiance and fidelity, until the leaders of the rebellion have suffered their just punishment from the sword and the halter. Then our good Government will be restored—then we will have a permanent and fast peace—then this, the freest nation in the world, will become the strongest.

Now, I notice the presence of many ladies. I cannot refrain from saying one word to them. While the hearts of men have faltered, the women of Pennsylvania have been true in their loyalty. ["That's so."] I know more than you can, fellow citizens. I have seen more of their benevolence. I have seen more of their good works that they have done in the army. I know how they have bound up wounds. I know how they have sat praying—how they spoke words of Christian consolation into the ear of the dying hero. God bless the women of Pennsylvania. ["Amen."] My friends, let us imitate their example.

We should all be of one mind. Aye, should the gentleman opposed to me be in favor of prosecuting the war, then it makes no difference who is elected—soon another takes his place. But with our party it is not so. The issue is forced upon us. Let us meet it like men, and take courage from the constancy and fidelity of woman. Let us stand by this flag—the Stars and Stripes—the emblem of power and liberty throughout the world. Let us stand by our nationality. Let us protect and defend the President. More than this, let us fill the ranks of the army, and go on until it is proclaimed throughout the world that this great American people have settled a government for all time to come. Then we can lay down our arms in safety.

I am obliged for the patient hearing. I thank you for it. Whether I have said anything to instruct you, I desired to say nothing to offend. Whether it be your wish to vote for George W. Woodward—settle it in your own consciences. I will be satisfied with your verdict, if it be that the Union-loving people of Pennsylvania elect to their highest tribunal one whose loyalty is not questioned. Whatever may be the result—whoever may be your Governor, whether I shall be elected or not, during the remainder of my present term, I shall stand by the Government, and all the power of the Executive office shall be given to sustain the President in the prosecution of the war. I believe it is soon to close.

Now, with the best understanding that every man—every American citizen shall do as he pleases, I bid you farewell. [Cheering.]

ADDRESS OF THE SOLDIERS.

Capt. J. T. Gleber then read the following address from the officers at Camp Copeland:

At a meeting of the officers now stationed at Camp Copeland, to interchange views in relation to the coming election in their native State upon the present National troubles, on motion G. Schleiter, Major 74th regiment, P. V., was appointed President; G. McDonald, Captain 10th regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Vice President, and A. J. Marshall, Adjutant 76th regiment, P. V., Army South Carolina, and J. G. Atchison, Lieutenant 85th regiment, P. V. A. G., Secretaries.

On motion, the following named officers were appointed a committee to draw up an address expressive of the views of the meeting which, upon being submitted, was unanimously adopted, and signed by all present:

James T. Glebner, Captain 140th regiment, Army of Potomac.

John J. Baird, Captain 76th regiment, Army of South Carolina.

J. Harry Woodward, Captain 98th regiment, Army of Potomac.

R. D. Elliwood, Captain 78th regiment, Army of Cumberland.

Charles T. Grimey, Captain 51st regiment, Army of Potomac.

James T. Peale, Captain 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, Army of Potomac.

John Snodgrass, Lieutenant 139th regiment, Army of Potomac.

Address to the Citizens of Pennsylvania—We the undersigned commissioned officers of Pennsylvania regiments detailed to the Western Department of Pennsylvania to forward drafted men to our respective regiments, feeling the deepest interest in all that relates to a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of this unholy rebellion, solicitous that this, our not we State, should maintain her honor and vindicate to the world, by the result of the approaching Gubernatorial election, her undying attachment and devotion to the country, and the country's friends; representing the feelings of the soldiers of our respective commands, as far as we are able to know them, desire in this manner to lay before the public, on behalf of our fellow-soldiers, our opinions, without reference to party, in regard to the great issues of the day, and so contribute our mite, disfranchised as we are, by a tribunal which has but little sympathy for us, and we fear much less for the country.

We hold that the paramount duty of every man is to stand by the integrity of the Government, to support both the State and General Administration, in their every effort to crush out this wicked rebellion—not only by their talents and means, but if need be, in offering their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of their country's salvation, believing that this is the only way that an honorable and permanent peace can be secured. There can be no compromise with treason, which would not only be a disgrace to the memory of the heroic dead, who have fallen in defence of their country's integrity, but a burning shame to those who have left the comforts of home and are now in the field to vindicate the honor and integrity of the Government and restore law and rights authority to the country. Compromise is a word that belongs only to the dialect of sneaking, cowardly traitors of the North, who have not the manliness to clothe themselves in the uniform of their friends and strike for the cause of Jeff Davis, where they properly belong, but prefer standing at the corners of streets crying, "Unconstitutional, Unconstitutional" at every act and effort that the Administration puts forth for the suppression of this rebellion; they can see nothing but a broken, fragmental Constitution, and everything that is done by the President, Congress or our Armies in the field is the subject of constant, unfriendly criticism, and not one word condemnatory against the men who brought this trouble upon us; not a whisper against Jefferson Davis or his Confederacy. But such men, no matter what may be their rank or condition in society, or to what party they may belong, no matter what they profess, *they are enemies* to their country, "traitors"—they should have no right s that white men should respect," except the right to die.

The line of demarcation between the loyal and disloyal is very distinct. There is no half way sound. We do not consider it a crime, talks, and acts to support the Administration in their efforts to destroy this rebellion, is pursuing the only course that will lead to a speedy, honorable and lasting peace, the *soldier's friend.* To us who murmur and complain—find fault, can see no good but *all evil; their* course only tends to longitude and protract the war and bring about a feeble, short lived and dishonorable peace, the *soldier's enemy.*

Fellow Citizens: You should all stand united like men in a good cause; to secure order, and peace to our country, is the only way that peace can be permanent, by forcing every rebel and traitor to throw down their arms and acknowledge the authority of the government. When you think, you should think of this kind of a peace; when you pray, you should pray for it; when you talk, you should talk for it; but above all, when you vote, *be careful that you vote for it,* and prove that you are the soldier's and your country's friend. ANDREW G. CURTIN, who has done so much to save the government from disgrace, and whose devotion to his country, and his care for the soldiers from Pennsylvania, whether they be in camp or in hospital, sick or well, dead or alive, is second to that of no living man and has secured for him the respect and admiration of the soldiers from the rank. He who votes for Andrew G. Curtin supports unquestioned loyalty, and supports the devoted friend of his son or brother, if he should have such in the army. He will vote for a man who has proven himself equal to the time above, and willing to deal the death-blow against treason and traitors, whether they be found in the tented fields of the South, or skulking through the grass in the North.

We hope that every man that loves his country—who loves a speedy and permanent peace—who would rejoice to see the soldiers returning to their homes and fireides to enjoy the comforts of peace and civil life, while the one starry flag may float in every city, town, and village, and the authority of the government be re-established throughout the length and breadth of the United States will vote for Andrew G. Curtin, which will inspire the soldiers equal to an assurance of victory. But defeat him and it will do more to demoralize and dishearten the soldiers and more particularly to bless from this State—than has a dozen defeats by the enemy. The surest way to destroy an army is a rear attack—just such an one as is now being made by men who are swayed more by party prejudice than by love of country.

G. SCHLEITER, Major 74th P. V., President.
G. McDonald, Cap ain 10th Pa. Reserve Corps, V.P.
A. J. Marshall, Adjutant 76th P. V.
J. G. Atchison, Lieutenant 85th P. V. } Sec'ys.
John Baird, Captain 76th reg't, P. V.
J. Harry Woodward, Captain 98th P. V.
R. D. Elwood, Captain 78th P. V.
Chas. T. Grimey, Captain 51st P. V.
James T. Peale, Captain 4th Penn'a cavalry.
George Weaver, Captain 10th R. C.
A. Howard Hiller, Lieutenant 133 P. V.
Samuel Forster, Lieutenant 102d P. V.
Thomas W. Bogh, Lieutenant 63d P. V.
A. F. Eggleton, Lieutenant 8th R. C.
H. W. Bole, Lieutenant 102d P. V.
F. P. White, Lieutenant and Aide de Camp.
A. G. Harper, Lieutenant 11th R. C.
B. H. Byron, Lieutenant 102d P. V.
G. W. Stokes, Lieutenant 102d P. V.
John Steel, Lieutenant 8th R. C.
Geo T. Power, Lieutenant 16th P. V.
Samuel Kilgore Captain 153th P. V.
W. W. Irwin, 9th Reserve Corps.
Wm S McCann, Lieutenant 101st P. V.
David Farrell, Lieutenant, 10th Reserve Corps.
A. H. Mitchell, Lieutenant, 105th P. V.
Wm. Kimple, Lieutenant, 105th P. V.
W. J. Glenn, Captain, 61st P. V.
Chas. W. Oneton, Captain, 9th Reserve Corps.
Wm. Stockton, Captain, 110th P. V.
John Purdy, Lieutenant, 6th P. V.
Wm. Fielding, Captain, 103d P. V.
Robert Anderson, Lieutenant, 11th R. C.
H. G. Dawson, Captain, 8th R. C.
Geo W. Wilson, Adjutant, 61st P. V.
A. P. Galbridge, Captain, 46th P. V.
John Cary, Captain, 4th P. V.
J. G. Paul, Lieutenant, 4th Pa. Caval y.
J. W. Phillips, Captain, 11th Pa. Cavalry.
Martin McCann, Captain, 78th P. V.
J. N. Hover, Captain, 78 h P. V.
Hall J. Davis, Lieutenant, 46th P. V.
William Phillips, Lieutenant, 62d P. V.
J. C. Campbell, Lieutenant, 139th P. V.
D. W. Shields, Lieutenant, 85th P. V.
R. Sellers, Lieutenant, 12th Pa. Cavalry.
J. W. Brown, Lieutenant, 85th P. V.
Joseph Andrews, Lieutenant, 4th Pa. Cavalry.

Capt. Giebner followed the reading of this address by a very vigorous and patriotic speech, which was well received and loudly applauded.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

S. P. Von Bonnhorst, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the present alarming crisis of our National affairs, there are, and can be but two parties in the country, the loyal and disloyal; and, WHEREAS, the success of the loyal Union men in the coming election in Pennsylvania will be hailed with patriotic delight by our brave brethren in the field—greatly strengthen the Federal arm, and everywhere encourage the friends of liberty and the Union to new and more hopeful efforts; therefore,

Resolved, That in this contest it is the solemn duty of every patriot having at heart the welfare of our beloved country, to cast his vote for those men only who stand pledged to an unfaltering support of the National Government, and who are recognized as the opponents of treason and traitors, whether North or South—domestic or foreign.

Resolved, That in Andrew G. Curtin we recognize the faithful Executive, who has nobly stood by the cause of the Union, and who, by his patriotic zeal, has attained for Pennsylvania in the great struggle in which we are engaged a just pre-eminence over her sister Commonwealths; and we, the Union-loving people, will see to it that he is triumphantly re-elected in October next.

Resolved, That in the election of the Hon. Daniel Agnew, the able jurist, the true patriot, and the incorruptible judge, to the Supreme Bench of the State, a stinging rebuke will be administered to those who have disfranchised the soldiers in the field, and who thus seek to prostitute the very temple of justice to the basest purposes of party.

Resolved, That we have unshaken confidence in the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and that we this day renew our vows to stand by him in all his efforts to crush out this most wicked rebellion, and to restore the unity of the States.

Resolved, That we are not to be confidence in patriotic devotion to the National cause, by our loyal brethren of Kentucky, Delaware, Vermont and Maine, and we now proclaim with every confidence that Pennsylvania will be found in the coming election on the side of liberty and the Union.

OTHER ADDRESSES

Were delivered by Col. R. Biddle Roberts, (an old and well known Democrat of this city,) R. S. Matthews, Esq., of Baltimore, and Gen. Orth, of Indiana. We regret that the large space occupied by the speeches of Gov. Morton and Gov. Curtin, prevents us from giving even a synopsis of these addresses, which were at once eloquent, patriotic and argumentative.

THE GERMAN STAND.

While the proceedings above reported were in progress, a large concourse of German citizens were being entertained on another part of the common, at a stand erected for their especial benefit.

The meeting organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—August Ammon, Esq.; Vice Presidents—Hubert Kleinman, Philip Lang, August Miller and Capt. Faith; Secretaries—George Siegrist and Charles Sautther.

The Chairman briefly thanked the audience for the honor conferred, and read a German translation of Gen. Sigel's letter, which we publish

J. J. Siebeneck, Esq, was then introduced and spoke for more than half an hour. His address was well received, and he was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause.

He was followed by the Rev. Herman Heisel, of Birmingham, and H. P. Mueller, Esq., of this city, both of whom made excellent speeches.

While Mr. Mueller was yet speaking, Gov. Curtin, who had left the main stand, was conducted to the platform, and was hailed with uproarious applause by his German fellow citizens. He made a neat address to them, at the conclusion of which he was honored with three cheers, and retired to his carriage.

STAND SUMMON THERE.

There being hundreds of persons who could not approach near enough to the main stand to hear distinctly, a third stand was improvised by the Committee of Arrangements, in order to entertain them. Capt. Batchelor obtained permission of the "Vigilant boys" to use their wagon, and without going through the formality of an organization, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., took the lead in an able and effective speech. He was followed by Thos. Howard, Esq., in a happy and humorous address. Able and patriotic speeches were also delivered by Thomas J. Bigham and H. Brady Wilkins, Esqs., but we have already occupied so much space with our report that we cannot give even a synopsis of them.

AN INCIDENT.

When Gov. Curtin left the German stand, he was escorted by several gentlemen of the Committee of Arrangements, in company with other distinguished strangers, to the residence of Hon. James L. Graham, where a short time was spent in very agreeable conversation. While here, a humorous gentleman, a resident of Harrisburg, was called upon to sing a song, composed by himself, and arranged to suit the tune of "Villikens and Dinah." The song was sung in characteristic style, and was most heartily applauded, several of the more enthusiastic and musical gentlemen joining in the chorus, "Ri to ral lo ral," etc. The Governor and his company then took their carriages and drove to the Monongahela House.

THE CLOSE.

The meeting closed at five o'clock, and the vast assemblage began slowly to disperse. It was one of the most orderly, as well as one of the largest political gatherings ever assembled in this county. The number of ladies in attendance was very large, and hundreds of vehicles were stationed on the ground, and around the outskirts of the meeting. The whole number of people present could not have been less than twelve thousand.

A NIGHT MEETING.

Between seven and eight o'clock, a large assemblage convened in front of the Monongahela House, and was presided over by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq.

Able and patriotic speeches were delivered by Gen. Orth, of Indiana, R. S. Mathews, Esq., of Baltimore, Col. R. Biddle Roberts, Capt. J. T. Glebner, of Mercer, and others.

Gov. Curtin was loudly called for, and was introduced to the audience, but declined to make a speech, being very much exausted. He was loudly applauded, and retired while three hearty cheers were being given.

This meeting was unusually large—the entire square between the wharf and First street being densely packed with people.

The balcony of the Monongahela House, which was occupied by the speakers, was handsomely illuminated by jets of gas, forming the word UNION, on either side of which was a large letter U, similarly illuminated—the whole presenting a very neat and brilliant appearance, and reflecting great credit upon the proprietor, Mr. Grosser.

The meeting dispersed at a late hour, and the people retired to their homes.

Railroad Earnings.

The approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, during the month of August ult., compared with the same period of last year, were as follows:

	1863.	1862.
Freights	$246,062 27	$168,458 97
Passengers	129,017 27	93,646 84
Exp. matter	3,308 75	2,600 00
Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00
Rent Railway	7,083 33	7,083 33
Rents		
Miscellaneous	981 19	767 57
Total	404,898 11	277,380 41
Earnings f'm Jan 1 to Au 30	3,207,069 66	2,201,287 84
Increase for Aug., 46 per cent.; increase to Aug. 31, 45¾ per cent.		

	$127,517 70 inc	
	995,801 82 inc	

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST.—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public in general, to their Fall and Winter stock of Goods. They consist of all the very latest styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, English Esquimo Beavers, Trico and Pilot Cloth and Overcoatings. Also, a large assortment of French Chinchilla Overcoatings of the very finest quality, all of which is selected from the latest importations, and will be made in the most fashionable manner, and at a price lower than any other merchant tailoring establishment in the city. Give us an early call.

SAMUEL GRAHAM & Co,
Merchant Tailors, No. 54 Market st.
SAMUEL GRAHAM, GEO MCCANDLESS.

WRAPPING PAPER MILL DESTROYED.—The wrapping paper mill, belonging to Messrs. S. B. & C. P. Markle, at West Newton, was entirely consumed by fire on Tuesday morning. We are informed that the mill was partially insured. We are requested to state that this accident will not interfere with the supply of printing paper to their numerous customers—the mill now being put up with quite different establishment.

THEATRE.—Either Miss Susan Denin or the Colleen Bawn, or both, are drawing finely at the theatre. The house last night was one of the largest of the season. In consequence of the fact, the play will be repeated again tonight, being the last representation, most positively; as also the last night but two of Miss Denin.

TEACHER WANTED.—See advertisement of the Central Board of Education, published in another column.

Navigation Interrupted.

ST. CATHARINES, CANADA, Sept. 16.—Four gates of lock 23, of the Welland canal was carried away to-day by a propellor. Navigation is interrupted for a number of days.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—noon.—Flour in fair demand at $4 90@$5 for extra State, $5 30@$5 00 for R H O. Wheat receipts 66,000; the market is 1@2c better; Chicago Spring 88c@$1 10. Milwaukee Club $1 18@1 23. Corn receipts, 207,721; the market is less active, and 1c higher at 79@76c. Oats quiet and very firm