The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 29, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW-JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

TO DEMOCRATS.

Bring the names of all Democrats who are in the army not assessed to the Executive Committee, that assessments may be procured and taxes be paid. The Executive Committee will be in session every day at their room, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, or at the office of the Secretary, No. 103 Fourth street.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

A QUESTION OF CONSISTENCY.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, yesterday, devoted one of its ample columns to the *Post*, in which it labored to show that upon 1861, we entertained opinions those we entertain question different from this were true, it would seem. Even if strange, because there is scarcely one in America whose mind has not changed with the rapidly changing scenes regarding the war surrounded. But as taken; we entertain no opinion that is misnow in relation to slavery and its connection with the rebellion, that we entertained when hostilities began. But let this pass for the present.

The article from which the *Commercial* quotes, to prove our inconstancy upon the slavery question, *was the production of an Abolitionist*, entitled "A DOOMED PEOPLE," and was published during the absence of the proprietor of this paper, and while it was in charge of a gentleman since deceased. And as soon as the proprietor returned home the article in question was disclaimed editorially. This, we presume, is sufficient explanation for one connected with a daily newspaper; articles often get into editorial columns not intended for them, and expressing sentiments at variance with the usual tone of the paper. But to come to the important point in the *Commercial's* article; alluding to the unanimity of the people in their support of the Administration at the breaking out of the rebellion, that paper remarks:

"It is almost to be regretted that many who sustained the President in the beginning have proved recreant to their duty, and are to-day engaged in the disloyal practices of embarrassing the Government. In this class stands the Pittsburgh *Post*, loyally right in the beginning, but madly wrong now."

The position of this paper is now what it was, and what it intends to be; it is for the restoration of the Union under the Constitution; and, because Mr. Lincoln has changed the purpose of the war into an avowed crusade for negro emancipation, it is no reason why we should change also.

The object of the war, as declared by the President, was the restoration of the Union, and as long as he adhered to that policy the most enthusiastic supporters he had were Democrats; but in an evil hour he gave way to the exactions of fanatics, and since then this war has been avowedly for Abolition purposes, and not for the restoration of the Union. This he and his party have announced, and this is why we oppose him. We are for the Union first last and always; Lincoln is for the destruction of slavery as the first condition of union, and will listen to no propositions of peace until the South utterly abandons slavery. And because we will not follow the President in his infamous course, a course calculated to entail war upon us for twenty years to come, we are considered by the phrenzy of Abolitionism as being derelict of duty to our government. All the inconsistency, the criminal inconsistency has been upon the part of the President and those who urged him to his present course. We and our noble candidate McClellan are for the Union; we are for it in any way it can be restored, and we care not what or who suffers that stands in the way of its restoration. If slavery is an obstacle let it go; if Abolitionism is a barrier, let it go too. But not so with Mr. Lincoln; the restoration of the Union he has rendered impossible if his present policy is to control the country. He is not now waging war for the Union but for Southern subjugation and negro emancipation. He is dragging the white millions of the North into a war not for the integrity of the Union, but to force his Abolition opinions upon an unwilling people. As well might he attempt to force his religious convictions—if he has any—upon the Jews of the country, as to force the people of the South to become Abolitionists. And yet they must do so, or he will not permit them to return to the Union. In this crusade we are not with Mr. Lincoln, but opposed to him. No one but an unreflecting fanatic would expect to restore the Union by the means he has adopted; means which he in the first days of his Administration, pronounced unconstitutional and mere "bulls against the comet." Years of experience have proven that he was right in the beginning, and hundreds of thousands of new made graves, and numberless widows and orphans attest that he is criminally and persistently wrong now. So believing our business is to not only not upport him, but to get rid of him as soon as possible.

Notice.

Will the person who furnished the charge of some of the First Ward School Teachers introducing politics into their Departments, favor us with an interview. We are anxious to see him.

Connecticut Soldiers Vote.

The Norwich (Connecticut) *Aurora* says: "The votes of the Connecticut soldiers have been taken. The 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, and 21st regiments, and 1st Light Battery, together with the officers of the 29th (colored) regiment, polled only 491 ballots, which were distributed among 128 towns. These votes were secretly enveloped, and no one can possibly know how they stand until election day. Mr. Wattles, the Democratic Commissioner for this county, reports that he was treated with perfect courtesy and fairness by officers and men, and, so far as he says, there was no attempt to influence any man in the selection of his vote. He found, however, what is notoriously true, that all the camps had been flooded with the most villanous libels against McClellan, which there was no possibility of counteracting. In fact, the soldiers are not permitted to see any other reading than this disgraceful trash, and it is a matter of wonder that McClellan gets any votes at all, except from those who personally served under him, and knows the falsity of all the charges against him. Connecticut will not get more than from 2,000 to 3,000 votes out of the camps."

Democratic Meeting in Allegheny.

A grand rally of the Democracy was held last evening in the Diamond, Allegheny City. An immense crowd gathered on the spot at an early hour, as it had been announced that Hon. John L. Dawson was about to address the audience. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and when the speaker appeared on the platform he was hailed with several hearty cheers. His speech was received with the most flattering approbation, and he was frequently interrupted by the most enthusiastic outbursts of applause.

He entertained the audience for upwards of an hour, discussing the political topics of the day, and giving the imbecility of the Lincoln corruption and tion. He looked on General McClellan as the great standard bearer of the Democratic party, and the man in whom the hopes of the entire country are concentrated. On resuming his seat he was enthusiastically cheered by the audience. After him W. J. Kountz and several other distinguished speakers entertained the audience till a late hour.

☞ Lincoln's Tennessee plan, says the *World*, which Andy Johnson is carrying into execution, is the one outrage which honest Republicans will not bear. It is a gross, avowed, and insolent attempt to accomplish his re-election, by usurpations. It was exposed and denounced as such by Wade and Davis. The exposure did not prevent Lincoln from putting it in the way of execution. Republicans would have borne anything but that. That they will not bear, and the November polls will teach Mr. Lincoln the fact. The Republican journals are muzzled and dumb, but men of all parties denounce it as the boldest and most shameless crime, and it is making votes for McClellan by the hundreds daily.

☞ There was a very cheering display of Democratic strength in Versailles, our banner township, last evening, the 26th. The meeting was organized by the selection of Chas. B. Kenby of this city President; John McCloskey of Port Perry, Vice President, and Wm. Bluff, Secretary. Mr. Kenny on taking the chair briefly addressed the meeting, and afterwards introduced Mr. Fritz of Pittsburg, and Wm. McGinn, Esq., who, in a mingled vein of sarcasm and argument, entertained the audience till a late hour. If all the townships were as thoroughly alive as Versailles, Lincoln would not have 4,000 majority in the county.

☞ We are indebted to a Democratic friend for a copy of a speech delivered by A. J. Baker Esq., on the 30th of September at the Central Club Room, in this city. The address is an able one, and worthy one of far more pretensions than is its author. It shows an intimate knowledge of the questions it discusses, and they are disposed in a sound logical manner.

☞ Lincoln grows greater as a joker every day. Just now he is playing the part of the "little joker." "You pays your money and you takes your choice," he says to the Tennessee loyalists. "You can vote for me or you can stay at home. My man Andy has bayonets enough to make you do one thing or the other."

☞ Col. Max Langenschwartz, this distinguished champion of the people's rights on the old Continent, has arrived in this city, and this evening will address the Germans of Allegheny city. We wish all of our German friends to turn out this evening and hear this distinguished patriot and fearless advocate of Democracy.

HOW THEY LOVE HIM.—The official report from New Orleans says that *ten thousand* freed negroes have starved to death in the past two years. It is one of the peculiar beauties of Abolition philanthropy that it enables slaves to exchange the comforts of servitude for the miseries of freedom. All the Abolitionists desire is to get free negroes to work the plantations of the South when they come into the possession of Government favorites under the confiscation law.

AN order has been issued by the Provost Marshal General forbidding the crediting of officers on the last call for troops, and accepting such as may be orignally mustered in with new organizations since the call of July 18th. Officers who allow themselves to be thus credited expose themselves to the penalty of summary dismissal.

THE monster cannon, the largest in the world, will be tested at Fort Hamilton this morning, the arrangements for its trial on Monday last, as at first intended not having been completed at that time. It is designed to fire ten shots, commencing about eleven o'clock. The ball used in this gun weighs about half a ton.—*N. Y. Herald.*

COST OF HOPE.—The people of Brooklyn, N. Y., are beginning to understand the cost of Hope. In July of last year some of the grain elevators at the Atlantic docks were burned by the draft rioters. The Supreme Court has just affirmed the original judgment for about $50,000, which the tax-payers of Brooklyn must pay.

TO BISHOP SIMPSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST: As a member of the Church of Christ, anxious for the spiritual welfare of the same and as an American citizen deeply solicitous for the welfare of our country, I address you. After due reflection, I have reached the conclusion that your recent advent in this community, as a political speaker, has been as predjudicial to the best interests of the Church as it has been fruitless in its operation upon the public mind. Your position as a Bishop of one of the largest Christian church in the world, your reputation as a thinker, a scholar, a man of letters, and your commanding influence as a Christian orator, enable you to wield the vast moral power religious machinery of this continent as perhaps no other contemporary divine can. You enjoy the reputation of being a thinking man. The responsibilities of the ministerial office must have forced themselves upon your attention. I know of the titles and dignities with which ecclesiastic formula has invested your name, what are you? A minister of Christ. What the charter of your divine appointment? The commission of our Lord—"Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Mark the text. Not go ye disciples and preach the Gospel—go Bishops, politics. Not preach here a little Gospel, and there a little politics. No, but preach my *Gospel*; and a wise commentator writing in the light of the present time would have added that when Christ *said* Gospel he *meant* Gospel and not *negrophobia*. The sole object for which the Church of Christ in this world exists is the conversion of sinners. The Church militant is preparatory to the Church triumphant. In his ministrations, the ambassador of Christ must be careful that his teaching and example are fashioned after those of his Divine Master. In him must be manifested a like spirit to that which suggested the reply, "Render unto Cesar the things which are Cesar's." A spirit which acts in harmony with the provisions of the 10th command—that the language of which is so explicit—the subject of covetousness, "nor anything that is his." Think of it, Bishop, and say now it as the best.

Directly a minister loses Abolitionism, the grand distinctive feature of the ministerial office, by introducing subjects foreign to the religious questions at issue, he greatly impairs his influence as a religious teacher.

If a minister, on Sabbath morning, announces that we are all sinners and proposes the Gospel remedy, such a man will deserve and receive my earnest support. But if on Tuesday night that same minister steps aside from the Christian platform, mounts the political rostrum, and tells me by being a Democrat I am false to myself and country I should consider him a bad politician and a knavish shepherd. So would every Democrat. Will such a course pour oil upon the troubled waters? Are such the effective means for building the walls of Zion? Perhaps ministerial Abolitionism considers that Abolitionism is rapidly becoming shoddy, that shoddy cares little for moral or religious obligation, that shoddy is a child of the devil, and that to reach shoddy's depraved heart Ministerial Abolitionism must stump for Lincoln. Very well, Mr. Bishop, but bear in mind that when shoddy's voice is heard chanting your hymns of praise, when shoddy's emphatic "amens" endorse your appeals to a throne of grace, when shoddy's reverend face is bared at your altars, when portions of shoddy's *honest* gains are poured into the treasury of the Lord, the Church, in its various departments home and foreign, will rest upon shoddy contracts and that when the contracts end so will the church. In vain will you call upon Democratic Methodism. The principles which have been hooted from the temples of God by Abolitionism as a pestilence—to strife which your priestly officers have waved their African incense, those principles shall form the grand work of church which, rising from the ashes of the former system, shall regard with a sacred reverence the principles of our most holy Faith. I need not dwell, Mr. Bishop, on the second point the failure of your effort to produce any lasting conviction. The meeting as a whole may be characterized as a convivial gathering of Abolitionism full blown with pride. It was a strange compound of speculators, contractors, exterminators, linch jurists, substitute brokers, ministers who had stolen the livery of Heaven in which to serve the Devil valiant home guards, men of large word, but who, having brought action to the birth, have not strength to deliver. Before such an audience did you stand. Announced to advocate the cause of Sabbath schools on the previous evening, you declined on the plea of having to address your fellow citizens. What, Bishop, sabbath schools superceded by politics? Your fellow-citizens? Yes, Bishop,—the men who vote the last man, and the last dollar to prosecute this war *themselves excepted*. But perhaps you like some of your friends urge that your address was not a partizan effort.

Let us see. It was partizan for the following reasons.

1st. You consented to deliver your address in compliance with the request of an Abolition Petition.

2nd. You spoke in a Hall under rental by the Abolition politicians.

3rd. From one of the windows of the Hall hung a Lincoln and Johnson transparency.

4. The meeting was under control of a President, several Vice Presidents and Secretaries which fact stamped it political.

5. *All* the officers of the meeting were Abolitionists.

6. An intimate acquaintance with the character of loyal leagues justifies the supposition that such a demonstration as the one in question would opperate to their advantage.

7. You stated that God had *at last Granted* us a General thereby seeking with a very stale joke, probably one from Abraham's bosom, to fasten incompetency upon the Democratic standard bearer Geo. B. McClellan.

Now, Bishop, are not such reasons almost tantamount to proof. A word or two on your speech and we are done. The harmony of the meeting was destroyed at the commencement. Dr. Page stated that he was assured by the Committee that Party politics would not be touched. You stated that having given no pledge you were free from all restraint. Evidently a lie with the committee or perhaps they intended it for "Sarkasum."

You assumed that various scientific discoveries and inventions which preceded this rebellion were appliances instituted by Divine Providence for improving the conduct of this bloody war. Do you, Bishop, honestly believe in such preparative agency? Do you believe in man's free agency or in the Presbyterian decree? Do you believe that an all merciful Providence by direct interference overrules resolutions of peace by the counsels of war? Do you believe that God delights in bloodshed, devastation, famine, in the throes and convulsions of freedom? Or do you think that the inestimable blessings of which you spoke were designed by our wise and beneficent Creator to show us the advantages of peace. You pointedly ask the question "Do we want a monarchy?" As honest Democrats, zealous for the welfare of our country, we want to get rid of the one we have. We see a floodtide of Abolition usurpation, obliterating all trace of the landmarks of our former liberties as a free and prosperous people. The great bulwarks of our Constitutional fredom where are they? Nearly all gone. And if these results have not been fought about by the worst form of monarchial rule, under the plea of military necessity, we say in the language of Episcopal liturgy, from all monarchy, "Good lord deliver us!" Like your party you indulged in all the customary hallucinations concerning an approaching termination of the war, the starvation of the poth, despondency in Rebeldom, the rocking of the cradle and the grave, and other entertaining pictures manufacture by "Loyal leaguers" as a cloak for gross, hospitals, financial ruin and the dri. We thought that a Bishop would have risen to the gravity of the issue. At all events the community might've been spared the pain which a succeding remark occasioned. As you viewed that army of contractors and home guards with smiling faces and heavy rockets, you reminded them that those who were gone were scarcely *missed*. Scarcely missed, Bishop? Not by Shoy. Put a similar question to our wives and orphans. Ask the widows Generals Hays and Jackson, Cols. Bk and Rippey, and the thousands others of their departed husbands who sacrificed themselves upon the altar of their country are not accounted lost?

A world unchristian remark for a christian bishop to make. Better had you mantled the spirit of your Divine Master o wept at "the grave" of Lazarus. We should dearly like to follow you though all the succeeding remarks of your long address. But space forbids. We are reluctantly compelled to leave it. In conclusion we would respectfully urge that if the Church of Christ is shine with the splendor of her noon glory, her officers must remember assertion of Christ, "I came not to dey but to fullfill." As it is the old Adam has crept into the Church, defiled the tanctity of the Temple, laid unclean lips upon the altar, crept into a Bishop's art and turned a Bishop's head.

To Bish SIMPSON.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, Oct. 17, 1864.

To the Officers of the Election and Citizens of Kentucky:

On Mon the 8th day of November next, the voters of Kentucky will have the rito select, in accordance with the ru and regulations of law, Electors to; the vote of this State for President Vice President of the United Stat Every legal voter should cast his vote cording to his own free and unconsted choice, with an honest and patri judgment, and without fear of hinder.

The appresions of many have been startled to fear the military authorities will intere and attempt to control the election. These fears have been awakened by declaration of martial law over Kucky just preceding the August electi, and by the incidents connected with, and by the continuance of martial, without any occasion or reason, preference therefor.

The practi common sense of the loyal and law-abiding people of Kentucky can see reason for being singled out for militarlic, at a time when the civil authorities fully established, and competent to the emergencies of government.

As martial li operates only upon those within the es of military operations, and not on adverse forces, and is only warrant where active hostilities exist, it is a satisfactory answer to those fears to sabel raids and guerrilla depredations make martial law necessary.

Rebels and grillas must be met with *martial force* not *martial law*. No guerrilla was evesarted from his bush, or rebel soldier fatened iron his purpose, or law-brer intimidated into obedience of law by a declaration of martial law. Mail law in Kentucky must expend its fo upon the loyal citizen, as it cannot brought to bear upon the rebels or guerras. Nor is martial law required to empower our soldiers to give battle to rebe or hunt down guerrillas.

From this comm sense view, which is apparent to the tuition of all, martial law declared or Kentucky assumes to many the aspect of a menace; and, therefore, they appl to me, from all directions, to know if we are to have a free election." The Constitution declares that "all ections shall be free and equal." If the ections of election will do their duty, and the citizens will manfully support them in the discharge of duty, we will have "a free election."

The offices of election are civil officers—derive their powers from, and have all their duties prescribed by, civil authority. They can only look to the rules prescribed y law as their exclusive and only rule of duty. They cannot regard or obey any order, in relation to electon, from any military source whatever, without violating their oath. An oder from any military source, directd to the officers of election, and assuming to direct their duties, or to control or restrict the right of suffrage, is not only an outrage upon civil liberty, but an insult to the honor of the officers of election, and should be so resented.

The military uhorities have nothing to do with electons, and have no authority or right, as *officers or soldiers*, to interfere therewith. At elections all are *citizens—none are soldiers*. Citizenship *is the highest status of the man*. The soldier is but citizen employed in the military service—not in the civil. The duty of the soldiers is to support—not to overthrow control the civil authority. He is to re-establish the civil authority where it has been overborne by revolt—not to verrule or usurp civil authority.

If, therefore, any military officer shall show himself a regardless of duty as to assume to direct or control the officers of election, you should treat such orders with indignant contempt and scorn obedience which implies perjury and cowardice in you.

If military force is brought to menace the officers of election or voters, your duty is clearly marked out by law. The law is as binding upon the soldiers as upon any other citizen. He has no more right to violate it, and is as amendable to its penalties. As no officer of any rank, from the President down, has any right or authority to interfere with elections, no order to do so can legalize the act. If there is sufficient power in the citizens present at any place where such interference may be attempted to arrest the offenders, and hold them over to answer to the violated laws, it will be the duty of the sheriff to make the arrest in such case. He has authority to require the aid of every citizen, and it should be readily and promptly given, in defense of a common right—of a blood-bought franchise. If the force employed to interfere with the election be too great, at any place of voting, to be arrested, the officers of election, in such case should adjourn, and not proceed with the election. If you are unable to hold a free election, your duty is to hold none at all, but adjourn, and report the offenders to the next grand jury of your county, for indictment and punishment. This is the lawful mode of meeting unlawful attempts to disturb the freedom of elections.

The laws regulating elections prescribe all the duties of the officers, and all the qualifications and tests of the voter. Observe those rules, and none other. None other are of authority or binding.

The only differences made in the rules governing this election and other elections is in the privilege given to the Kentucky soldier at this election, whether in the State or Federal service, of voting, if he be a legal voter of the State, at any precinct he may be at in the State, and if out of the State, of voting at his camp. Poll-books and instructions have been prepared and sent to all the regiments outside of the State.

The portions of the act approved February 22, 1864, which relates to the soldiers voting in the State, is in the following words, viz:

"That all qualified voters of the State who shall be in the military service of the United States or of this State, either within this State or without the same, on the day of the next Presidential election, shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage at the election to be held pursuant to law on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States at any voting precinct in this State, whether resident therein or not."

The act "approved March 11th, 1862, amending the law of expatriation, embodied in my proclamation to the officers, &c., of election, of July 22d, 1864, should be strictly and faithfully enforced according to its own provisions.

To protect the elective franchise, and preserve a free election, the officers must look to the laws regulating elections, adopt the rules and apply the tests therein prescribed, and permit none others to be impressed.

There being no power or authority in the Federal or State Governments to authorize military interference with elections, it follows, as a consequence, that any such interference, under any pretence whatever, must be a wanton violation of law, and places the perpetrators in rebellious contumacy to the Government. To support and vindicate the laws, and maintain and defend the rights sacred to free Government, is the duty of every good citizen. Should your fears of unlawful interference of military forces be realized in any county, or at any precinct, pursue the legal mode of meeting it—but do not blame your *Government* for lawless acts of our soldiery. Let the blame rest on those who have power but who fail to control and prevent it.

The Constitution and laws, the genius and spirit of our free Government, alike oppose and condemn such acts. Because the law of our Government condemns and punishes unlawful interference with the freedom of elections, we should the more firmly stand by and maintain it. Our laws do not condemn robbery more than they condemn an unlawful interference with elections. No one would think of turning against the Government because he had been assailed and plundered by the robber. Upon the contrary, he would resist the robber to the utmost of his power—overcome him if able, and appeal him to the laws for punishment. The right to have a free election has the highest sanctions of our Government; and authority cannot be given to disturb its freedom. The assumption of such power, therefore, by any person, whether in civil or military authority, State or Federal, will be but the assumption of the bandit and robber—that might is right—and should be met by a brave and manly opposition, and a loyal enforcement of the laws of our Government.

By observing the rules prescribed by law as your only rule of duty, we will have—what we have a right to have—"a free election."

To the citizens I will add, it is your duty, each and all, to stand together in maintaining and defending this right, sacred to free government, whenever and wheresoever and by whomsoever assailed. No matter how widely you may differ in views of policy or choice of candidates, you have a common and individual interest in maintaining and defending for all and for each the freedom of elections. Divide as you please in your choice of candidates—this is your right—but stand together to the utmost extremity in maintaining and defending this right, common to all, the security of all and the privilege of each. I trust there may not be any such efforts to interfere with the elections as many apprehend; but I know that the people have the power to have a free election if they have the will, and will stand together in defence of their right. The people of Kentucky are a law abiding, loyal, and much-enduring people, and will ever be found struggling "to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired;" but will not accept a military despotism as a substitute for Constitutional Government.

To the people whose right is to have—is intrusted the defence and protection of the purity and freedom of the election. My faith does not falter nor mind doubt as to the issue. "All elections shall be free and equal," is the mandate of the Constitution, and the fiat of the people.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

The Rights of the Press.

Judge Grier, in the U. S. Court, very forcibly vindicated the right of free discussion and private property, in condemning the seizure of the *Jeffersonian* Office by Marshal Millward, at the instance of District Attorney Coffee. The seizure was made in August, 1861, at a time when public feeling was very high, and everything which reflected in the least upon the Administration was denounced as treasonable. Without any authority from the President, the District Attorney issued an order to seize the property of the *Jeffersonian* a Democratic paper published at West Chester. The Judge charged the jury that there was no justification for the seizure, that the District Attorney had no right to issue such an order and the Marshal none to execute it. The right to issue writs belongs to the Courts alone, whichever way the jury may decide, this dictum from the bench in defence of private rights and popular liberty will have a good effect in restraining public officers within the bounds of their authority, as regulated by law, a departure from which, if tolerated, must lead to the most odious kind of oppression where the people have a right to look for protection and security. Public officers should remember that they are not partisans in office, and are only called to vindicate violated law, when the proceedings under which they act are clearly regular and from sufficient authority. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $500 33.

WE have some important intelligence from Bermuda, via Halifax, brought to the latter port by the steamship Margorardatos, in regard to the rebel pirates and blockade runners. The Tallahassee and Edith left Wilmington, N. C., one night recently for a piratical raid. The blockade runner Little Hattie, which left the same night, laden with six hundred bales of cotton, had arrived at Bermuda. The Hope, with fifteen hundred bales, and the Falcon, with seven hundred, also from Wilmington, had arrived at Nassau. The new steel plated steamer Colonel Lamb, fresh from a British shipyard, and designed for blockade running, sailed from Halifax last evening for some Southern port.

A PHILIPPIC FROM PHILLIPS.

Scathing Expose of Abraham Lincoln from a Radical Point of View.

FAITHLESS, IMBECILE, DESPOTIC.

Whole Despotism for the North—Half Despotism for the South—Liberty for None.

HIS RE-ELECTION THE GREATEST DANGER TO THE COUNTRY.

Lincoln and Seward More Despotic Than Napoleon.

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From the N. Y. World of Monday.

Last evening Cooper Institute was crowded, on the occasion of an oration from Wendell Phillips on the presidential election. Rev. Dr. Cheever opened the meeting and proceeded, before introducing Mr. Phillips, to read a long speech which he had written for the occasion. As usual, with that gentleman's efforts, it was very prosy and tedious, and the audience, after listening for about three quarters of an hour, concluded they had enough, and called from all parts of the house, for "Phillips." "Phillips," Dr. Cheever was unable to proceed for some moments, and when comparative silence was restored, said he had but one more sentence to speak, and they might rest assured he would not leave the stage until he had said it. This he did, and then introduced the orator of the evening.

Mr. Phillips proceeded in his usual graceful and eloquent manner to expound the principles of his abolition faith. For thirty years, he said, he had labored to break up the Union in the interest of justice, and now he labored to save it in the same interest. The same curse he invoked on the old Union he would invoke on a new Union if it is not founded on justice to the negro. Science must either demonstrate that the negro is not a man; or politics must accord to him equality at the ballot-box and in offices of trust. We are not fighting for Union. As Lincoln proclaimed to Niagara's thunder, we are fighting for Union and liberty. [Applause.] He judged Mr. Lincoln by his words and deeds, and so judging he was not willing, so far as he could prevent it, to trust Abraham Lincoln with the future of this country. [Hisses and applause, long continued.] Suppose they should let him assign the reason for that. ["Go on," and hisses.] He was going to look over the record of Mr. Lincoln. Not from any wish to criminate him for the past. There is an old phrase of "indemnity for the past and security for the future." He was willing to forgive the past and ask only, security for the future. Let it be granted that Mr. Lincoln is honest, if they would, and that he only made mistakes. They would remind him that Mr. Lincoln is pledged to liberty and Union. He would not say what he thought, that that pledge was wrung out of him by the Cleveland movement, and was a mere electioneering pledge itself. Mr. Lincoln is a politician. Politicians are like the bones of a horse's fore-shoulder, not a straight one in it. A reformer is like a Doric column of iron, straight, strong, and immovable. It is a momentous responsibility to trust Mr. Lincoln, where we want a Doric column, to stand stern and strong for the nation. Mr. Phillips then proceeded to review the early history of the war, saying that never before did a people so lavishly pour out their strength and treasure, and never did rulers prove so incompetent to use and direct it. He thought the President done right in imprisoning discontented men in military forts, suppressing newspapers, and the like. That was not the despotism he complained of. But he complained that, on the 11th of May, Arguelles, the Cuban, was arrested in his room, so much by stealth, that his wife did not know for three days, what had become of him, and by the order of Mr. Lincoln consigned to a Spanish dungeon. It was a well-settled principle that a criminal should not be surrendered to another nation unless through the provisions of treaty, and no treaty exists with Spain. Muller was accused on examination before a great nation surrendered that bloody right hand to England, with whom we have a treaty. Mr. Seward had not a little evidence to show against Arguelles, but seized him by stealth in the dusky morning, and hurried him away, gagged and unaccused. Nopoleon did nothing worse, constitutionally speaking, when he kidnapped the deputies. Kidnapper is the only word for the man who ordered Arguelles caught, and sent to Cuba. (Hisses and applause.) (A voice—"Who do you want elected President?" Other voices—"Speak right out." "Who's your man for President, that's what I want to know?" "Don't you want Old Abe elected?" Cheers for "Old Abe." Hisses and confusion.) Mr. Phillips continuing: Suppose next 8th of November George B. McClellan was elected President. Suppose he was to assert the right, without law, judge or jury, to arrest whom he pleased and send them where he pleased, and when you find fault with him, turned round and said, "gentlemen I am only treading in the footsteps of my christian predecessor whose footsteps you cheered in Cooper Institute in this particular instance. ("Oh," "Ah," Hisses laughter, applause and great confusion.) You have sealed your eyes tighter in confidence in Abraham Lincoln but suppose a Democratic successor follows him, where is our liberty then? (Hisses, applause and confusion.) Frank Blair commands a corps of the United States army without a commission. There was not a greater act of despotism committed in the *coup d' etat* of Paris than the sending of Frank Blair to the army. Third, there's one Hahn acting as governor of Louisiana. What is his authority? A piece of paper signed, Abraham Lincoln. A reconstruction cannot begin until the war ends. The moment war ends, the authority of Congress intervenes. The President, therefore, when he stretched forth his fore finger in this direction, broke the Constitution. He calls in certain sham boards in Louisiana and Tennessee and dubs them states, and they are to vote for Abraham Lincoln. I am, said Mr. Phillips, an abolitionist, but I am also a citizen, watchful of constitutional liberty, and I say if President Lincoln is inaugurated for the next term on the votes of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas, every citizen is bound to resist him. (Great confusion, hisses, and applause. Cries of "Good.") Are you willing to sacrifice the constitutional rights of seventy years for your fondness for an individual? I say these are great acts of despotism. If George B. McClellan or any other Democrat, enters the presidential chair and follows in these footsteps, woe be to the American Union, and you know it. And this, in the President, is an example that every true lover of liberty should resist. Mr. Phillips then went on to say how much quicker Messrs Lincoln and Seward were to stop northern newspapers and to "ring the little bell" for a hundred more men to go to Fort Lafayette than they were to touch the southern slave. They could only see that slavery is more sacred than the northern right to free speech, or that they dreaded southern slavery opinion. Again, in 1831, that horrible wretch Lamon, who kept slaves confined in his brutal den in Washington, and even had the impudence to refuse admission into it, to senators of the United States, though the country has shaken with indignation at the horrible illegalities he practised on the negro, yet President Lincoln refused to remove that man, and he believed has not yet removed him. In January, 1863 Mr. Lincoln summoned the negro to his aid. The first lawyers in the land begged him to pay the negro soldier the same as the white man. Mr. Lincoln answered them with jeers. The attorney-general says there is not, and never has been any law making a distinction between the white and black, and yet the President refuses to pay the negro his legal wages. ("Shame shame.") Is that the man to be trusted with the rights of the negro in this critical hour? ("Yes No.") The speaker next alluded to Fort Pillow and Lincoln's unkept promise to examine and redress the massacre of the negro troops. And so with the recapture of slaves in Virginia. Lincoln says: "There has been some blacks taken and sold into slavery, and Horace Greeley will make a fuss about it and what can I do?" And an outraged nation protested in indignation—and "what could he do?" (Hisses and applause.) Missouri would be a free state but for Frank Blair, whom the President made. Maryland answers, "you would not have to doubt the adoption of any constitution if Montgomery Blair had not played the devil with the State." Judge Durant, of New Orleans, says "our public men and editors have two sets of opinions, one for the public and the other for their friends. They do not let the last be known for fear of dividing the Republican party, but liberty is in danger." He would quote also some opinions from prominent men in the Republican party, all expressed since last May, in the deepest sincerity. Last June one man in the field, said, "the re-election of Abraham Lincoln will be a disaster." Another said, "the re-election of Abraham Lincoln will be a national destruction." Another would rather see McClellan elected. Said another, "there is no government at Washington, nothing there." Winter Davis, of Maryland, testified to his inability. Said another, "that Proclamation won't stand a week before the Supreme Court, but I had rather trust it there than Abraham Lincoln to make the judges." If they have made Abraham Lincoln so strong to-day that they cannot resist him though unfit and incapable, should they repeat indiscriminate eulogy now that next February he will be so strong that he demands compromise, that they cannot oppose him. Mr. Lincoln has success just as the same used to secure its success. He says to the radicals of the Republican party "I am going to nominate myself at Baltimore; risk a division of the party if you dare," and the radicals faulted. Political Massachusetts submitted, and is silent, but anti-slavery Massachusetts calls to the people to save their own cause. (Who are you in favor of? Will you let us know, right out?" The speaker said he was not in favor of McClellan, and concluded with more savage comments on Mr. Lincoln. He wanted by free speech to let Abraham Lincoln know that we are stronger than Abraham Lincoln and that he is a servant to obey us. He distrusted that man who uses whole despotism in Massachusetts and half despotism in South Carolina, and that man is Abraham Lincoln. (Applause, hisses, and confusion, during which the Speaker retired.)

DIED.

CUTHBERT.—On Friday, Oct. 28th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., MARTIN DAVID, adopted daughter of William and Martha Cuthbert, aged seven years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Oct. 31st, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of Mr. Cuthbert, No. 453 Penn street. The friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DIVINE—October 27th, 1864, after a short illness, JOHN DIVINE, in the 57th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 12 Irwin street, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McGEE—On Thursday morning, 27th inst., 11½ o'clock, LETITIA, daughter of W. H. & Margaret R. McGee, aged eleven years and nine months.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 183 North Common, near Beaver street, Allegheny city, to proceed to St. Peter's Church, thence to St. Mary's Cemetery.

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