THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT LOCK HAVEN.

A VILLAINOUS STATEMENT.

President Lincoln Denounced.

Special to the Evening Telegraph.

Lock Haven, November 4.—A large Democratic procession took place here, in Lock Haven, on Thursday, 3d inst. The line was composed principally of women. It was announced that George Northrop, Charles Inverso11, W. H. Miller, and —— Wright would address the meeting here in the evening; but none of these gentlemen appeared. G. O. Dixon, Chairman of the County Democratic Committee, announced to the audience assembled at the Court House, that "these gentlemen, who were expected from abroad, had been prevented from being present by an arrest made by that old villain Lincoln, merely because they were speaking for the Democratic ticket."

The effect upon the citizens of Clinton county was tremendous, and caused much excitement.

THE RAID ON BUFFALO.

A DIABOLICAL PLOT REVEALED.

Its Failure Through the Promptitude of our Authorities.

THE PLAN NOT YET ABANDONED.

CREEK FIRE TO BE USED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Buffalo, November 5.—A letter received this morning from a friendly Canadian, dated at Drummondville, near Niagara, gives the particulars of the designed raid on Buffalo, which only failed, he says, through the promptitude of our authorities. Two Confederate officers, named Mock and Dimic, had charge of the affair. All the arrangements were completed, and they had a hundred men here who had been coming in for a week previous, and were scattered about the city in different boarding-houses. At a signal, these men were to fire the city by means of Greek fire.

Though the plan has failed it is not entirely abandoned, and they swear they will yet destroy Buffalo.

Captain Ottenoth, of the 179th New York Volunteers, has been arrested here and sent to Washington on a charge of being implicated in the soldiers' voting frauds.

The *Express* this morning editorially states that frauds in the soldiers' votes have been discovered in this city.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

SONS OF LIBERTY.

Confessions of a Deputy-Grand Commander.

PROPOSED ASSASSINATION OF GOVERNOR MORTON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Indianapolis, November 4.—Horace Heffern, Deputy Grand Commander of the Order of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, who for some weeks has been on trial here for a participation in a treasonable conspiracy, to-day turned State's evidence, and made a startling revelation of the schemes of the Order. He said that not only but Democrats had been admitted into the order, or would be if they applied.

He confirmed the previous evidence of the military organization of the Order, and of the appointment of a Major-General to command it. Dr. Bowles, one of the accused, was sworn in lieu-in-chief, with a staff, of which Dr. James B. Wilson, recently arrested, was Adjutant-General.

He said that a Committee of Thirteen was appointed to prepare for an insurrection, and that the insurrection was intended to release 30,000 Rebel prisoners in the Northwest, arm them from the Government arsenals, overthrow the State Government, kill Governor Morton, or hold him as a hostage for captured insurrectionists, and then form the Northwest into a separate Confederacy.

He said he was told by Adjutant-General Wilson, of Bowles' staff, that $300,000 had been sent by the Rebel agents in Canada into the Northwest, to purchase arms for the Order, and that $200,000 had been left in Indiana in the hands of Dodd, and John C. Walker, State agent. Wilson showed Heffern $1000 he received from Bowles to buy arms in Washington county.

Heffern further swore that the Committee of Thirteen had appointed ten men to kill Governor Morton, and a few days since the Governor received a letter, signed by one of the men, declaring that the writer and his associates were sworn to kill him, and would do it. Heffern's revelations astonished the Court, though prepared by the previous evidence for part of it. If Governor Morton was killed, Dr. Athon, Secretary of State and a member of the Order, was to take his place, as provided by law, in case of the death or disability of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, November 5.—Political excitement is running very high at present. Extensive preparations are making for the election to-morrow. Prominent lawyers are publishing their opinions regarding the authority and duty of Judges under the new Constitution, all differing, and city, but the judges, of whom your correspondent is one, will exercise their own judgment, regardless of outside opinions.

The Copperheads are sore to-day, in consequence of their meeting being interrupted last night. There are many who think that men who are unwilling to take the oath of allegiance, and who openly sympathize with armed rebels, who encourage secession, who vilify the administration, and indicate a want of respect for the American flag, have no right to hold such a meeting in a loyal city.

This may have had something to do with breaking up the meeting last night.

Immense numbers of soldiers are going through here home to vote. They are all for Lincoln. You may put Maryland for Old Abe by fifteen thousand majority certain.

There is no war news. Persons just from Grant's and Sheridan's armies say all is well.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

Arrival of Wounded Officers.

RETURN OF THE REBEL MAJOR HUTCHINSON.

The New York Election Frauds.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, November 5.—The United States steamer *Connecticut* arrived here last evening from City Point, with a large army mail and a number of passengers.

The usual picket firing continues at the front, but there is no news of importance. About fifty wounded officers from the hospitals at City Point came up on the *Connecticut*.

The majority of them were wounded in the late reconnoissance, and they are going home to vote.

Some two hundred enlisted men, who are sick and unable for field duty at present, also came up on the *Connecticut*, on short leaves of absence, en route to their homes in the North.

The *Connecticut* brought up the body of Captain D. H. Gonder, of the 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be forwarded to the friends of the deceased.

Major Hutchinson, Assistant Adjutant-General to the late Rebel General Ransome, who was specially paroled to convey Ransome's body south, has returned and surrendered himself to Colonel Ingraham.

Colonel M. J. Lightburn, late of the Army of the Potomac, has been appointed Chief Quartermaster, in place of Colonel J. Elkins, mustered out of the service.

It has been discovered that the parties engaged in the New York election frauds used the names of Ohio, Massachusetts, and other soldiers, taken from rolls of hospitals and camps in this vicinity; and in filling up the blanks, credited them to New York State regiments. Several thousands of these votes have gone on to New York.

It has been ascertained that in the skirmish on Friday of last week, near Salem, Va., between 150 men of the 8th Illinois Cavalry and 200 of Moseby's men, the Rebels lost six killed, seven wounded, and nine prisoners. The loss on our side was four wounded.

The guerillas were completely routed and scattered in all directions.

THE THREATENED RAID INTO NEW YORK.

The Authorities Prepared to Receive the Raiders.

THE RIVER BANKS PICKETED BY MILITARY.

Meeting of Common Council of Oswego.

New York, November 5.—Major-General Peck left to-day for the frontier of Canada.

Oswego, N. Y., November 5.—Precautionary measures are being taken by the military and civic authorities for the reception of the Rebel raiders, should they attempt to visit this city. A special meeting of the Common Council was held this morning, and a police force appointed to patrol the streets at night.

A detachment of the 48th New York State National Guard were on duty last night. A detachment from this regiment are also picketing the docks of the harbor and river, and guards have been placed at various places in this city.

GUERILLA OUTRAGES IN KENTUCKY.

Sue Munday's Gang of Cut-Throats.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A UNION MAN.

Shooting of Guerillas in Retaliation.

RAID ON RAILROADS.

A Large Amount of Property Stolen.

A NEGRO SHOT AND CARS FIRED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Louisville, November 4.—On Tuesday night Sue Munday's gang of guerillas surrounded the house of Mr. Harper, two miles south of Midway, made the old gentleman a prisoner, and, without the slightest provocation, murdered their victim in the most cowardly and brutal manner. Mr. Harper was a Union man. This was the only excuse the outlaws had for the perpetration of the inhuman outrage. It does seem that this Sue Munday is lost to every womanly instinct, her heart wholly corrupted, and her nature fiendish, for she rejoices in acts of cold blood and every species of crime.

On Wednesday four guerillas, captured in Kentucky, were sent, by order of General Burbridge, from the prison at Wilmington, under guard of a file of soldiers, to Mr. Harpers' residence, near Midway, and there shot to death in retaliation for the murder committed on Tuesday.

We have not been furnished with the names of the men who were shot.

On the night of October 31 another raid was made on the little village of Alnsville, on the Memphis Branch railroad, between Russellville and Clarksville. The guerilla band numbered fifty men, and the several stores of the place were robbed of goods valued at $12,000.

On Wednesday afternoon twenty-five guerillas made a dash into Rocky Hill station on the Nashville railroad. There were two sleeping cars on the track, in one of which was an old negro, who had both legs broken.

They ordered him to get out; but as he could not move quick enough for them, they shot him, set fire to the cars, and burned them, with the old negro. They met William Fox, a private of the 6th Kentucky Regiment, and after robbing him, shot him.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond has been appointed a Brigadier-General.

Counterfeits on the Bank of North America, of Boston.

Boston, November 5.—Well-executed counterfeit $10 notes on the Bank of North America, of Boston, are being circulated over the country.

Specie for Europe.

New York, November 5.—The steamers which sailed to-day for Europe took out over $2,000,000 in specie.

CHASE OF A PIRATE.

United States Gunboat Gaining Rapidly when Last Seen.

PIRATE BURNS SOFT COAL.

New York, November 5.—The steamer McClellan, from New Orleans on the 31st ult., has arrived. She reports that on November 2, near Flying Fan Shoals, saw a United States gunboat chasing and firing at a large steamer with two smoke stacks, and burning soft coal. The gunboat was gaining on the Rebel very rapidly.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, November 4.—There is no news of particular interest to-day. Parties are engrossing the whole public attention throughout the State, and both parties are marshalling their forces, and holding large meetings in every place of importance.

Major-General Reynolds, who lately arrived here, is writing and speaking in favor of McClellan.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY.

THE CONFESSION OF HORACE HEFFERN.

Overthrow of the Government Determined Upon.

GOV. MORTON TO BE MURDERED.

Rebel Prisoners to be Armed and Released.

NONE BUT DEMOCRATS IN THE PLOT.

In addition to our telegram of this morning, we publish the following in relation to the Indianapolis Democratic conspiracy:—

Indianapolis, Friday, November 4.—The Military Commission now trying Bowles, Milligan, and others, finished the examination of H. L. Zumra to-day, and also the direct examination of Horace Heffern, one of the accused, who took the stand as a witness. Mr. Heffern did not know until he was called on by the Judge Advocate that he would be a witness, and had not consulted with his counsel. His testimony is startling and direct in regard to the conspiracy.

He joined the Order of American Knights in November, 1863, at his office in Salem, Indiana; was elected Grand Senior; attended the State Council February 17, 1864; Dr. Bowles and Mr. Milligan were present; Humphreys and Harvey were not; a committee was appointed on newspapers, and also to find out whether any person initiated had conspired to expose the secrets of the order; Grand Commander Dodd had preferred charges against M. Malott, of Sullivan county, as chairman of the committee, Heffern reported, after a full investigation, that there was not evidence to sustain the charge; the penalty for revelation was death, as he understood from the obligation; officers were elected; Dodd being made Grand Commander; witnesses, Deputy Grand Commander; Milligan, Walker, Humphreys, and Major McGrain of Harrison county, were elected Major-Generals; the districts were altered, and Bowles was elected in McGrain's place; never attended the meeting of the State Council of June 14; the Order was composed entirely of Democrats; he never knew a member who was not a Democrat, and no one of another party could have got in unless he professed to be a Democrat—but was a mixed one; there were two organizations in the Order—the civil and the military—one within the other.

The civil organization, which comprised the mass of the members, he considered purely political, to bring out a full Democratic vote and insure a party success. It was understood that the Administration party would not allow true Democrats a fair vote, and they had determined to have a "free vote or a free fight." The military organization was confided to a committee of the Order unknown to him. The purpose of that organization was to separate the Northwest—Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky—from the Eastern States, and form a Northwestern Confederacy, or join the South; this was not communicated to the members of the civil organization; he would not have known it out for his official position as Deputy Grand Commander; the military plan was probably known to the leaders, and to the Committee of Thirteen, who were known only by the Grand Commander and themselves; expecting to control the civil organization by their influence Dodd was a military leader, but Dr. Bowles was above him; the military officers were above the civil, and controlled and directed the arming of the Order and its military movements; he learned this from James B. Wilson, Adjutant-General on Dr. Bowles' staff; from him he got all information about the Order; was with Wilson after his return from French Springs, where Bowles lived; he never understood that the rank and file of the Order were to be armed at its expense, but at their own; those under control of the military officers were to be armed at the expense of the Order, the military chiefs detailed men to go into the various townships and pick out a certain number of men to be armed; reports of amount of arms and ammunition on hand were taken by these men and reported to the Brinton Bangley, and thence in secret cipher to the county temples and State Council; Dr. Wilson once, on his return from Bowles's, where several members of the Order were resisting the draft, pulled out a roll of money of one thousand dollars, which he had just got from Dr. Bowles to purchase arms, and said there was plenty more where that came from; he said half a million of dollars had been sent to Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, and other States, by Rebel agents in Canada, to procure arms for the Order in those Western States. Dodd and Walker had received $100,000 each; Bowles had received the money for his part of the State; it was to be expended for arms and ammunition for the military part of the Order of American Knights or Sons of Liberty; he learned this from Wilson in June, 1864, about the time of the Grand Council at Indianapolis; never heard how or to whom they were to be distributed, but supposed they were for the Order; was expected to be used by the leaders for a revolution to establish a Northwestern Confederacy, and, that failing, to join the South; in the February meeting of the Council, arming the Order was taken over by the members conversationally, and by Dr. Bowles and others; on the 16th of August he learned there was to be an uprising, and Rebel prisoners to be released in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; the arsenals in these States to be seized, and the prisoners armed with the arms taken from them; Governor Morton was to be taken and held as a hostage for such conspirators as might be taken prisoners; in this uprising Dr. Athon was to be Governor by virtue of the State law, which provided that the Secretary of State shall be Governor in the case of a vacancy caused by death or other removal of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor; Athon was to call out the militia, and the Order would have things their own way; in case they failed to secure Morton as a prisoner, he was to be made away with, but witness never understood how; the State Government was to govern as usual; this revolution was to be accomplished by the military part of the order, and as many others as they could bring into it under the excitement of the movement; this scheme was not imparted to any but members of this Order, and to the leaders of the Democratic party only so far as they were members; think Dr. Wilson said, when he was at Chicago, that the Committee of Ten would take care of Governor Morton; ten members of the Order were selected for that.

Mr. Dunham, counsel for the accused, purged himself of any knowledge that Heffern was to turn State's evidence.

Mr. Heffern has been one of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party in this State. His testimony shows up some of the hideous features of this conspiracy, which Mr. Bingham failed to disclose.

The cross-examination of Heffern will be made at two o'clock, Thursday, November 10, to which time the Commission adjourned.

James B. Wilson, of Washington county, Bowles's Adjutant-General, has been placed under arrest.

THE ELECTION IN THE ARMY.

The Votes of the Pennsylvania and New York Soldiers.

THE CHARGE OF THEIR DETENTION REFUTED.

Card of Postmaster Bowen, of Washington.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, November 5.—The New York *Express* having charged that New York and Pennsylvania soldiers' votes for McClellan are detained in the Post Office here, Postmaster Bowen denies the allegation most emphatically, and publishes the card of his chief clerk and superintendent of the mails, who also denies the charge.

Both these gentlemen have been connected with the post office for forty years, and are McClellan men. Inspector Hale established some time ago by Postmaster Bowen, to sift the home letters forwarding to Rebel lines to all the soldiers. A thousand per day have been sent to New York for some time.

THE REBEL TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

The Mobile "Register" Congratulates Itself Upon Encouraging News.

THE EXPLOITS OF SHELBY.

New York, November 5.—The New Orleans *Times* of the 26th contains extracts from the Mobile papers of the 19th and 20th, which say:—"Concerning the trans-Mississippi Department, a Government messenger has just arrived from Shreveport with the most important dispatches ever brought from that quarter.

"Although," says the *Register*, "we cannot give particulars, still we may assert that the news is of the most important and encouraging nature. Shelby was near the Arkansas line, capturing forts and destroying Steele's reinforcements.

"Magruder was in Arkansas, operating in the most vigorous manner, and he swears that Steele and himself cannot live long in the same State."

CAPTURE OF THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "LADY STERLING."

Washington, November 5.—A dispatch from Admiral Porter, dated this morning, communicates the intelligence of the capture of the blockade-runner *Lady Sterling* on Friday night, October 28, by the United States steamers *Eolus*, *Calypso*, and *Fort Jackson*.

She had 980 bales of cotton aboard, and is of a thousand tons burthen. She is now at Beaufort with her engines disabled. The steamer is described as a beautiful paddle-wheel vessel, built by Ash, of London, for U. S. Bigne.

Her engines are of three hundred horse power, and she is reported to be very fast, making seventeen knots an hour.

She sailed from London in August last, and succeeded in entering Wilmington, but was captured while endeavoring to run out. The vessel and cargo are estimated to be worth at least $800,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, November 5.—Flour has advanced [illegible] Wheat has advanced [illegible] Corn [illegible] Pork [illegible] Whisky [illegible]

New York, November 5.—Stocks are heavy; Chicago and Rock Island, [illegible] Cumberland, 50; New York Central, 156; Illinois Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 101; New York Central, 156; Reading, 131; Hudson River, 124; Canton, 74; Erie, 109; Illinois Central, [illegible] Cotton [illegible] 1,000 bales.

Baltimore, November 5.—Flour has declined 25c. Wheat has a buoyant tendency, sales of red [illegible] at $2.60@2.70 for Kentucky and Ohio. Corn steady. Whisky dull at $1.36. Cotton steady.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Recent Defeat of Price.

ARREST OF GENERAL BROWN.

Some fifty additional prisoners arrived in town this morning, captured by our forces from Price's retreating columns. Those were taken about forty miles out. Price's retreat is reported to be most precipitate. The road is lined with his ease of plunder. Wagons, buggies, even three-ply carpet wheels of his batteries, are thrown aside to lighten their loads.

We learn that General Pleasonton put General Brown under arrest last week, and turned his command over to the rocking Colonel. Brown, it is said, was disobeying, and disregard orders in not attacking the enemy, as directed, and Pleasonton promptly relieved him.—*Kansas City Journal, October 26.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Over and Terminer and Quarter Sessions—Judge Thompson.—The assault on the Sons of Campaign Club.—William McCracken was put on trial yesterday, charged with committing an assault and battery on Reserve Officer Lavalette, with intent to kill, and also charged with carrying concealed deadly weapons. The affair grew out of the disturbance in front of the Keystone Club headquarters on Chestnut street, on last Monday evening. The soldiers' Union Campaign Club were returning from a parade, and it is alleged, were attacked at the headquarters.

An officer having a prisoner in custody who was endeavoring to effect his escape, called for assistance, and Officer Lavalette responded to his call. He was then struck with a black-jack over the eye and badly wounded. Several witnesses positively identified the defendant as the man who dealt the blow. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty on both bills of indictment, and this morning Judge Thompson sentenced him to two months' imprisonment on the bill charging the assault and battery with intent to kill, and one months' imprisonment on the bill charging him with carrying concealed deadly weapons.

The New York Jewelers' Association.—Mr. Theln, the actuary of the New York Jewelers' Association, had a hearing this morning on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on charges of setting up and maintaining a lottery, and giving concerts without a license. The defendant contended that the entertainment given at the Academy of Music was covered by the license of that establishment, and that the distribution of prizes thereat was not a lottery within the meaning of the Act of Assembly.

Judge Thompson held that the license of the Academy of Music did not extend to or embrace every specific entertainment given thereat, and that the drawing of prizes by chance was a lottery. The defendant was remanded for trial.

Nothing of importance transpired in the other Courts.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(*For additional City Intelligence see third page.*)

State of Thermometer To-day.—Six A. M., 44. Noon, 48. One P. M., 42½. Wind, N. N. W.

Dishonest Domestic.—This morning, Elvira Bush, a domestic employed at the residence of Dr. Behring, Ninth and Arch streets, was arrested upon the charge of stealing a diamond ring, valued at $500. She will have a hearing this afternoon.

Decision.—This morning Judge Allison decided that the officers of new election precincts elected in October shall conduct the election in November.

The Great Union Meeting To-night.—The grand mass meeting of the National Union party, to take place in Independence Square, will, without doubt, be an immense outpouring of the people. The display of fireworks, for grandeur, will greatly exceed anything of the kind heretofore produced. A *carte blanche* has been given by the Union League to Professor Jackson, the celebrated Philadelphia pyrotechnist, to put on a display. He promises to exhibit the following pieces:—

1. Star of Columbia—A beautiful figure with revolving centre, changing to a bright star, embellished with the national colors of red, white, and blue.

2. Liberty Tree—Commencing with a revolving centre of carmine, purple, and pea-green, gradually expanding into a magnificent Liberty Tree, with gold and silver foliage.

3. Revolving Star of Washington—This superb representation with a hexagon wheel of colored fires, which, after many pleasing changes, finally unfolds into a most brilliant revolving Star, decorated with jewels of every hue.

4. Pillar of Justice—Changing from a [illegible] ruby, amethyst, and gold into the glorious orb of day.

5. Gem of America—This most gorgeous piece has a beautiful revolving centre of pea-green, Maltese, and amaranth, changing suddenly into a fountain of most dazzling brilliancy.

6. Bouquet—A beautiful figure, unfolding from a rosette, tipped with scintillations of pea-green, Maltese, and Persian fires, unfolding into a bouquet, trolling in splendor Flora's choicest treasures.

7. Columbia's Cross of Honor—A rich and elegant figure, representing in a beautiful combination the American Cross of Honor, and respectfully dedicated to our brave volunteers.

8. Arms of the American Union—This very beautiful piece commences with an illuminated wheel of crimson, purple, and pea-green fires, after which will appear the national shield, surrounded by the words "Union League," in letters of silver fire.

9. Tribute to Beauty, and respectfully dedicated to the Union ladies of our country, commencing with a revolving centre of Crimson, Maltese, and jessamine, illuminated with crimson, purple, and gold, changing suddenly into a most splendid figure, glittering with every color known in the pyric art.

10. Sun of Freedom—This most superb figure opens with a centre of ruby, purple, and gold; after many pleasing variations it will expand into a most brilliant sun, interspersed with rubies, amethysts, emeralds, and fixed silver stars; the whole surmounted with coronations of exceeding great lustre, terminating with reports.

The whole to end with a magnificent piece arranged expressly for this occasion. The figure represents a grand triumphal arch, in which will appear in letters of silver fire, Lincoln and Johnson, surmounted by the American eagle, bearing aloft our flag in triumph, flanked on right and left by figures of corruscating brilliancy; the whole interspersed with myriads of stars of every hue, forming one of those thrilling spectacles alone produced by the pyric art.

The exhibition to be interspersed with fountains of variegated stars and colored fires.

Distinguished speakers from abroad will be present. Let the people turn out in their strength, and administer a just rebuke to treason and traitors.

Funeral of the Late James Campbell.—This morning the funeral of James Campbell, who was killed during the rioting at Sixth and Chestnut streets, on last Saturday night, took place from his late residence, at No. 1131 S. Tenth street, above Federal. Several hundred persons gathered in front of the house to witness the departure of the funeral. It was attended by the Keystone Club, Democratic Central Club, and the Eighth Ward Democratic Club, all of whom turned out in strong numbers. A band of music was in attendance, and followed in line, playing a funeral dirge. The funeral services took place in St. Paul's Church, and the interment at the Cathedral Cemetery.

At Tenth and Wharton streets a disturbance occurred, which at first threatened to take a serious turn. One of the club made an attack on an individual standing on the sidewalk viewing the procession. The cause of the assault we could not learn. Some said it was on account of a Lincoln badge which he exhibited on his breast; while others alleged that he made some disrespectful remark in reference to the funeral. Fortunately, the police interfered and the disturbance was soon quelled.

Parade of Bounty Jumpers.—This morning nearly a whole battalion of bounty jumpers made a grand street parade down Broad street to the Baltimore depot. They were under a heavy guard, and were on their way to the front. The battalion made an imposing display. First came a herculean negro, then about twenty agents, handcuffed and tied two and two to a long chain. Then followed the same rank and file men of the battalion, in two ranks, each in sellers "bounty jumper." On each side marched a row of guards with fixed bayonets, the band playing the Rogue's March, brought up the rear.

Such another collection of villainous "mugs" we have not seen for a long time. Large crowds thronged the sidewalks while the scoundrelly outfaces was passing, and seemed to enjoy the procession amazingly, while the jumpers and their agents did not seem to appreciate the joke. Some of them looked defiant, while others wore a hang-dog, sheepish look. The ponderous Ethiopian in front was in some way identified with the association as a clothing broker—furnishing the jumpers with citizen's clothing. They cheered lustily for McClellan as they marched away.

The Substitute Business.—Since the passage of the ordinance by City Councils providing that recruiting shall go on, and that all enrolled citizens who furnish a substitute shall receive a certain sum from the city, the substitute business is again becoming active.

The men who offer themselves for substitutes hail principally from New York and Boston, though some are brought from the Canadian fastnesses. Some of the substitutes pass through the hands of three classes of substitute agents before they receive their pecuniary for enlisting.

The first hand agents are the men who collect squads of the men in large cities, and bring them on to the smaller cities and towns, where they are transferred into the hands of other agents for a liberal margin of profit.

The second class agents then transfer the men, by twos and twos, wherever there is a demand for them, into the hands of the substitutes' men, who attend to the preliminaries of the enlistment of the substitute and receive the amount from the hands of the person desiring exemption. Generally, however, the substitute goes through the manipulation of but two sets of agents; the first hand agent receiving about $100 per man, and the second hand agent receiving $50 per man, the substitutes generally receiving a sum not less than $300. Some of the actors derive a very lucrative income from the business, though, coupled with it are many liabilities to losses, and to heavy expenses in procuring the sound men who are willing to go as substitutes.

Route of the Union Passenger Railway.—Many of our citizens are at a loss to know the route contemplated by the Union Passenger Railway Company, the track of which was recently laid. The Fairmount and Navy Yard route commences at Fairmount Park, at Brown street and Pennsylvania avenue—down Brown to Twenty-third, down Twenty-third to Wallace, down Wallace to Franklin, down Franklin to Race and Seventh, down Seventh to Federal, down Federal to Front and Navy Yard gate, down Front to Wharton, up Wharton to Ninth, up Ninth to Spring Garden, up Spring Garden to Twenty-third, up Twenty-third to Brown, up Brown to the Park.

The Richmond route commences at York and Thompson streets, West on York to Emerald, down Emerald to Susquehanna avenue, out Susquehanna avenue to Fourth street, down Fourth to Oxford, out Oxford to Franklin, down Franklin to Race, thence into Seventh, down Seventh to Locust, up Locust to Ninth, up Ninth to Spring Garden, down Spring Garden to Seventh, up Seventh to Master, down Master to Frankford road, up Frankford road to Belgrade, up Belgrade to Marlborough, up Marlborough to Thompson, up Thompson to place of beginning.

Arrival of a Fighting Brigade.—This morning the following Philadelphia regiments—the 82d, 114th, 119th, and 138th, composing one of the fighting brigades of the old 6th Corps, and just from Sheridan's army, arrived here, where they are ordered to report. The brigade is under the command of Colonel Isaac C. Bassett, and the boys are delighted at their good luck in being ordered home. The veterans attracted the attention of hundreds of spectators. The appearance of so many of them at one time in our city is a rare occurrence. They all appeared in the best spirits, and showed signs of having passed through a severe campaign.

Off to Fort Delaware.—The Union League Regiment (100 days' men), Colonel H. Neff commanding, which arrived here this week, left the city this morning for Fort Delaware.

Change of Tactics—

By the Sand of Town Hall.

What different measures we pursue,
Now that cold weather is in view.
From those we planned
A few weeks ago, for summer days,
Alternate bringing sultry rays
And copious hail!

The doors, which then stood open wide,
We now with strips of list provide,
Closing each crack;
And soft, thick carpets on the floor
Replace the matting which it wore
A short time back.

Blankets and stoves again are brought,
Instead, and lay all the solacing
To have a fire;
Lest in of fuel that shall raise
A ruddy, cheerful, beaming blaze,
The cost to stock.

While jakes and coats and fancy goods,
On which the profits in summer doubt,
Are laid aside
And on each one of a West swarm,
New Tower Hall must Lemonade warm
Daily provide.

Select your clothing from our Ready-made stock, and therefore secure goods equal in style, fit, material and workmanship to any made to order, at 25 to 50 per cent. lower prices. We have a full and complete assortment of the newest choicest, and most desirable styles of goods, purchased at the lowest prices of the season, for cash exclusively, and sold for cash exclusively, there can at the lowest prices possible. All can be fitted at once from our stock, without delay or trouble.

Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.
Bennett & Co.

Conway & Brother have a full assortment of toys for the Holidays, Second street, below Poplar.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

Another Benefit from that talented lecturer and complete letter writer, Mr. Ward:—

Shaft of South Amboy, November forth, 1864

Wile I am waitin hear for the emungrant trane to start, that holds bak 10 the male trane sits shed, sowe not to run into it or Jonny Maxwell's, I thot I would rite about the velvet weskit you sent me and how it shone off, until a disgustin feller with a vishishtid taste threw an egg at it and hit it, konsiderable soilinge the shape of sed egg (I mite air it wez spiled in either particulars but he thru it) and kum nere soilin the weskit, it only leaves me this alwantage, I can now say, "I am never without a seat in my weskit pockes" (Goak). Tell yure printer 2 put this in yure advertizements, and I will stop and git the price of it out in one prine cloak.

I see in the papers last nite, that yure city is now exsempt from the draft to the heated redd, if they send git a few more men. I know not what others may do, but as for me, I can't go. Upon a right examination on my flexible man, I find it wood be was ner wastin for me 2 undertake a campaine, to wit:—

1. I'm baldheddid, and hev bin obliged to ware a whig fhese 22 yeres.

2. I hev dandruff in wat scanty hair still hangs round my venerable temples.

3. I hev a konic katarr, besides in my brest a mark that looks like tarr on the outside of sed weskit.

4. I lev lost, since Stanton's order in draft, the use av wun I entirely, and hev kronic inflamashun to the other.

5. My teeth is all unsound, my palit aint especially rite, and I hev bad bronkeytis 21 yeres last Jood. At present I hev a kold, the persistens av which is tritorial 2 behold.

6. I'm boiler-chested, and short-winded, the wurds of my landlord 2 the kontrary notwithstandin'.

7. I'm afflicted with kronic diarrear and nostvelgia. The money I hev paid for Jayneses Korrigyng av balsam and pills would astonish almost enybody.

8. I am rupchered in 6 places, and am entirely enveloped with trusses—so much so that with my close on I'm subject 2 bad it a (mother goak) I don't spose my politikle pinions wich air arin the grosekuchen av this uncomfortable war wood hev any wate with a draftin officer, but the abuv reasons, I shood think wood be sufficient. I will soon be in Philly delvery, 2 make arrangements about my neekst place, and if I hev a good house not 2 many det bels, I will git at yure house an infinity new rent. Yures in E pluribus vonusim

A. Ward showman.

To Charles Stokes & Company.
Wun price taylors, inside the Kontinental hotel.

The Varying Temperature of the Season is rapidly producing colds, coughs, and pulmonary affections of all kinds. Persons with weak lungs should now be especially careful; and what may seem trifling coughs and colds ought to have immediate attention. The careless indifference which waits for "a cold to go as it came" in many cases results in laying the seeds of consumption. For such neglect of one's health there is no excuse, as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily procured, and is the standard remedy for all coughs, colds, and pulmonary affections, its long established reputation being a guarantee of its efficacy. Prepared only at No. 212 Chesnut street.

Call on Conway & Brother for your Toys and things for Christmas Holidays.

Ladies' Furs.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The Nineteenth Century—The Age of Progress and Invention.—We are lost in amazement when we look around us and contemplate the numerous inventions and improvements that have been made in labor saving machinery within the last few years. To comment the wonders that have been accomplished in this direction would, indeed, be a herculean task. Could our forefathers leave their peaceful graves, and revisit the scenes of this "mundane sphere," they would certainly think they had made a mistake, and had gotten into the wrong world, so changed is the aspect of things since they made it a home. Imagine their surprise at seeing the earth moaned with iron bands, and thousands of mighty, never-tiring iron horses, with long trains of human freight, roaring in every direction, at what would seem to them a break-neck speed! And what would be their astonishment at learning that their descendants are doing business by lightning, and are holding conversse with each other a thousand miles away, between the rising and the setting of the sun! Think, too, of the delight of those who were "drifters of the soil," on beholding the work of the farm rendered easy and expeditious by machinery, while their children are performing the larger portion of their home-hand duties by the same mighty agent!

Honor and thanks, then, to the noble men who have devoted to us and posterity such inestimable blessings, and recorded their pleasure rather than a drudgery.

Let "Stephenson and his steam engine," "Fulton and his steamboat," "Morse and his telegraph," "McCormick and his reaper," "Howe and his sewing machine," "Colt and his pistol," and all the inventors and inventions that have contributed so much to the comfort and prosperity of the nations of the earth, ever be held in grateful remembrance. To them we do, universal thanks! And let the "greater lies—the right daughters of America, especially—unite in expressing their gratitude to those who, amidst so many difficulties from constituted, and adverse, opportunity for beneficial profession and intellectual improvement, have, through poverty, through many weary months in the pursuit of his cherished object, let them ever remember Elias Howe, Jr., and his wonderfully sewing Machine.

Of all modern inventions none have proved more important than the Sewing Machine, and none, we believe, have been more successful in its improvement. For years after its introduction, though, it was only adapted to heavy work in factories or shoe shops, and it remained restricted, therefore, to persons that required it for general education. But time and talent have triumphed, and to the "Florence Sewing Machine Company," of Florence, Massachusetts, is due the honor of producing the first perfect family machine—a machine that as the years roll onward, will be to a thousand wives and mothers, what the celebrated Singer