

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.....JAMES S. WADSWORTH. For Lieutenant-Governor LYMAN TREMAIN. For Canal Commissioner OLIVER LADUE. State Prison Inspector ANDREAS WILLMANN. Clerk of Court of Appeals CHARLES HUGHES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Mississippi and Alabama.

A meeting will be held TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, at the Cooper Institute, at 7 1/2 o'clock, to hear from the loyal Unionists of Alabama and Mississippi. Col. A. J. HAMILTON of Texas, Col. R. H. SHANNON, Hon. W. C. NOYES, Gen. W. K. STRONG, Hon. D. D. FIELD, and others, will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend.

COMMITTEE.

- Hon. Geo. OGDEN, Hon. H. BARNY, Hon. R. T. HAYS, Hon. R. F. ANDREWS, Hon. S. DRAPER, Hon. W. R. BERRY, Hon. W. C. NOYES, Hon. Geo. W. BURT, Hon. W. D. STRONG, Hon. K. D. FIELD, Hon. C. H. MARSHALL, Hon. A. H. McCORDY, Rev. G. D. ABBOTT, Hon. F. P. COOPER, Hon. D. P. INGRAM, Hon. M. ULSHOEFFER, Hon. J. E. DUFFELL, Hon. C. L. MONTGOMERY, Hon. H. HILTON, Hon. E. PICKFORD, Hon. P. M. WETMORE, Hon. D. F. TERRY, Hon. J. B. HASKIN, Hon. A. R. LAWRENCE, Hon. J. J. CUSCO.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—We have a dispatch from Gen. McClellan's headquarters, dated yesterday, giving an account of a reconnaissance by cavalry and artillery under General Pleasanton. He crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown, found the Rebels not far away, drove them to Martinsburg, shelled them out of that place, and then left them. He had only two men wounded. A Rebel lieutenant and two men were taken. It is thought there are very few Rebel troops at Winchester. Gen. McClellan and Marcy visited Harper's Ferry yesterday.

—Gen. John Cochrane is of the opinion that when the Rebel army fled from Antietam they were quite demoralized, and had our Generals known their condition they might easily have routed them entirely; yet there were good and sufficient reasons for not hastily following them up. Gen. C. says he finds no dissatisfaction in the army at the Emancipation Proclamation, and his observations are up to the present time. The Rebels are enforcing the Conscription Act with rigid severity, not only in the entire Rebel States, but in Kentucky.

—The Adjutant-General of Maine assures us that the statement of our Washington Correspondent, that in some towns that State force was necessary to compel a draft, and that troops were called out, is incorrect. The only trouble was in a single town, and that from a personal altercation; but the town filled its quota immediately by volunteers. There were no troops called out in any instance.

—Our dates from New-Orleans are to the effect, Dr. Ed. Jenner Coxe, an eminent citizen, is dead. The report will be read with unusual interest, in view of the many rumors of disagreement—in opinion, at least—with other Generals in that campaign.

—Simon Draper of this city has been appointed Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, under the recent order of the War Department creating such an office. The office is one of great importance.

—A very interesting and complete report of the Battle of Ink, prepared expressly for THE TRIBUNE by one who witnessed the entire conflict, is printed on another page of this paper.

—Brig-Gen. Rodman, wounded in the battle of Antietam, died on Monday night, near Hagerstown, Md.

—Seven Rebel bomb-proof magazines at Shipping Point, on the Potomac, were blown up a few days ago by our troops.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, when the Mayor nominated Thos. E. Smith for Street Commissioner. The nomination was rejected by a vote of 8 to 6. A message was received from the Mayor, returning without his approval certain resolutions which originated in that body, and which were passed by the Councilmen, extending an invitation to all the General Committees of the political parties of this city to join in a grand Union demonstration, but which, at the same time, condemned a resolution passed in the Convention of Committees asking the President to adopt an Emancipation policy. The Mayor says "The Proclamation injures no one who is loyal; it is only treason and traitors that are to suffer from it; nor have the Rebels any right to complain of it." He objected to the Committee proposed by the resolutions because such a Committee would assume a partisan character, acting in sympathy with the views of the party with which a majority of its members would be identified, and would soon become a wrangling political club, rather than a patriotic Committee earnestly intent on aiding the Government in the prosecution of the war.

—In pursuance of the programme agreed upon at their State Convention, the Democratic factions of this city are about to form a faction, or rather an alliance for the sake of spoil. After some dodging, Mozart has named Fernando Wood, James Lynch, and three other Commissioners, while Tammany puts forward Emanuel B. Hart, Richard Connolly, John E. Develin, and Wm. Miner as its representatives. The proposal of Mozart is to have half the city and county officers, Congressmen, and Assemblymen, but Tammany is not yet agreed. Several conferences have been held, and a few days will serve to conclude the treaty, when Mozart will very probably assume the scepter in the old Wigwam, and Fernando Wood will once more sit in the high seat, with Purdy & Co. under his foot-stool.

—The brig Conflict, Capt. Ruland, from St. Kitts, which reached port yesterday morning, brought the master and survivors of the crew of the bark Maxwell, of Philadelphia, wrecked while on her way to Lagayra. She was caught in a gale for nearly five days, carrying away her upper works, masts, and rigging, washing four men overboard, and finally making her a complete wreck. The crew were lashed in the rigging for five days without food or water, and were on the point of starvation, when

the gale abated, their signals of distress were seen from the Conflict, and they were taken aboard.

—The Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church commenced its session in St. Johns Church, in this city, yesterday. Dr. Balch read the psalm; Dr. Howe read the lessons for the day; Rev. Mr. Doane read the Epistle, and the Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey preached the sermon. There were present a large number of lay and clerical delegates from all the loyal States. The House of Bishops held a session during the afternoon.

—The German Republican Central Committee last night most heartily indorsed the nominees and platform of the Republican Union State Convention, and the recent great proclamation of the President. They gracefully acknowledged the recognition of the German element in the nomination of Andreas Willmann, and propose at an early day to hold a great ratification meeting.

—The Councilmen held a meeting yesterday, and voted, with the Aldermen, to continue the City Bounty from the time of its expiration by the Mayor's proclamation to the 9th inst. A resolution was adopted to investigate the expenses of street openings for three years past.

—By the arrival of the Columbia at this port, yesterday, we have news from Havana to Sept. 27. No important news had been received there from Mexico or South America. Two Rebel steamers, the Victoria from Sabine Pass, and the Cuba from Mobile, had come in.

—The Republican Central Committee met last night, to make arrangements for the primary elections, and for a mass meeting to ratify the nominations of the Syracuse Convention. Notice will be given of both when the arrangements are perfected.

—The Hon. Augustus Frank, present Member of Congress, is nominated for re-election by the Republican Union Convention of the XXIXth District of New-York, comprising Niagara, Genesee, and Wyoming Counties.

—The Hon. Jacob W. Miller, formerly United States Senator from New-Jersey, died at his residence, in Warrenton, on Tuesday night.

—George Middleton of Monmouth Co., N. J., has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of that District.

—The Hon. Alex. H. Rice of Boston, declines a re-nomination for Congress.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The market is very irregular. Governments and railway mortgages being strong and better, while the shares, with some few exceptions, were weak. All stocks, however, offered at the reduction, and prices, in most cases, closed at a decided improvement. Governments were in more demand, the 1861 loan at an improvement of 1/4 cent—102 1/2. Demand notes were a fraction off from yesterday's rate. State securities were dull, and a shade firmer. Gold was about 2 1/2 cent down from yesterday's high point, with moderate business, closing steady at 122 1/2. The Railway Shares opened lower, being rather pressed for sale, at a reduction, but were eagerly taken, leaving off at stronger quotations. Bonds were in demand. Between the Bonds there was a strong rally in all descriptions. At the Second Board the excitement was great, and with a large business, the speculative wave swept on. Governments were firmer, and sold up to 104 1/2 for States of 1861. The foreign bill market has not been active, but strong. Sterling sold in the morning for 25 1/2. France at 45 1/2. Freight are fairly active, and rates are firmer, closing buoyantly. The business of the Treasury was Receipts, \$746,318—for Customs, \$730,509; Payments, \$1,140,522 1/2; Balance, \$12,291,759 5/8. There is rather more activity in money, the result of the great activity in the stock market, and the current rates of interest on demand loans are 4 1/2 per cent. Paper is 4 1/2 per cent. If of leading character. The market for demand notes was heavy in the morning, in sympathy with gold, but later in the day the market was stronger, and worked up to 115 1/2, gold having recovered to 125 1/2. There was a good demand for 7 1/2 per cent, which sold to a large extent at 104 1/2, which is about 1/4 per cent advance, the coupon payable in gold being of to-day. One-year certificates are steady at 94 1/2. There have been considerable sales of 5-20 six per cent at par and interest, the sales of 1861 having advanced to 103; these short sales have become desirable. Wheat is active, and is 1 1/2 cent 1/2 bush, lower, influenced by a decline in exchange, an advance in freight, and inclement weather. Barley and Rye are quiet, but very firm. Oats are dull and heavy. Rye is in better request, corn is 1/2 cent lower, but is in better request at the option. Pork is a shade firmer, especially Prime, which is in fair demand. Beef is dull and heavy, though the arrivals are insignificant, and the stock has become reduced one-third during the month. Beef Hams are steady and in limited request. Bacon is still scarce and wanted. Cut Meats are dull. Lard is less active and less buoyant. Butter is in good demand. Cheese is in good request. The market for Flour is better supplied and less active; the low grades of Western and State Flour are quiet but steady, while trade brands are in brisk demand, and 50 to 60 cent higher. Rye Flour is steady and in fair request. Corn Meal remains quiet, yet steady.

Col. A. J. HAMILTON of Texas (Member of the last Congress), Col. R. H. SHANNON of the loyal brigade now mustering in North Mississippi for the Union cause, with several of our own citizens, will speak to-morrow night at the Cooper Institute in behalf of the Unionists of the Slave States, now suffering from the most inhuman treatment at the hands of the blood-thirsty traitors. We feel warranted in saying that Cols. HAMILTON and SHANNON will be expected to speak very fully, and that our eloquent fellow-citizens will only take so much of the time as our Southern friends may choose to accord them. Let the loyal South speak, and let the loyal North be present to hear! Come, all!

We publish this morning Gen. Sigel's report of his share in the recent campaign in Virginia, a copy of which one of our correspondents at Washington has been permitted to take. It will command attention, not only from the interest which attaches to that unfortunate campaign, but from the attitude in which Gen. Sigel is compelled to stand before the country and the universal anxiety felt that there should be some authoritative explanation of the censure under which a brave soldier and able General seems to be permitted to rest.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, speaks to-night at the Academy of Music at Brooklyn. Let those who want to know what a Southerner and a slaveholder thinks of the Rebellion and how Slavery should be dealt with, go to hear him.

The Banner Republican Club of Brooklyn have invited Gen. Cassius M. Clay to deliver an address on the President's Proclamation of Freedom. He will speak on Tuesday evening next at the Academy of Music, and is sure to be greeted by an immense audience.

FRANCIS W. KELLOGG has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the IVth District of Michigan. The supporters of the Proclamation of Freedom will elect him by a

noble majority. He will be found right every time.

A CALL TO WORK.

There are not five counties in our State which cannot this Fall be carried for the Union Ticket by proper and reasonable exertion. To this end, we urge that an organization be at once effected in every county, city and township, and that a Union War Democrat be nominated for Congress in every district that gave an anti-Lincoln majority in 1860. In the island and city districts, the Albany, Westchester, &c., let us have for candidates Democrats who believe in democracy and stand by their country, and there can be no doubt as to the result. So with regard to Assemblymen, &c. We believe a ticket composed mainly of Union Democrats could be elected even in Rockland, where no argument can be even required to convince the candid and observing that the Seymourites are hostile to the War. Let us make a square issue on Seymour's unpatriotic speeches, call men of different parties but of a common devotion to their country to expose them before the people, and we may just as well carry every County as two-thirds of them. We are confident no County, if the facts shall be pressed home on the public mind, but this will vote the ticket whose success will gratify and encourage the Rebels. If we lose them Congressmen, it will be by the votes of those who "always vote the Democratic ticket," and do so this year in deference to inveterate habit, not to living conviction. If the whole case were to be presented afresh, and each man to vote in disregard of use and wont, WADSWORTH and TREMAIN would have nearly all the votes.

We need an uprising that will break the trammels of custom. We must kindle a fire that will melt the shackles of partisanship. The more meetings we hold, the more speeches we have, the more the people are made to feel the imminence of the public peril, the more overwhelming will be the Union majority. Place before every voter the proofs that this Rebellion is the natural fruit of the Southern Usurpation—that it has been long plotted, concocted, prepared, using the Democratic party machinery to control the Government and the Government to disarm and plunder the Nation. Read the letters and speeches of the Rebel aristocrats, showing their contempt for Labor and laborers and their assumptions that Republicanism is a failure and must give place to political institutions in harmony with their social system. Show that the election of Lincoln was but a pretext—that the division of the Democratic party was predetermined on the order to secure that pretext—and that concessions were never desired nor accepted by the traitors. The Union ticket ought to triumph in every county, township, election and school district, and will triumph in nearly every one if the right sort of exertions shall be made. Seymour's speech, opening the canvass in terms cheering to every Rebel heart, is the right foundation for a glorious campaign if it be seasonably met and vigorously answered. Let the Unionists of such counties as Kings, Queens, Richmond, Albany and Schoharie, resolve that they will deserve success and they can hardly fail to achieve it. Reader! resolve now that your District shall not send a Rebel sympathiser or apologist to Congress, and urge your neighbors to unite in making good your resolution!

PEACE IMPOSSIBLE.

If the Democratic journals of the Free States were truly loyal—nay, if they were tolerably honest—they would let their readers know that a peace with the Rebels is impossible, because no peace can be had which does not involve the absolute ruin of the Republic. Henry May, M. C. from Baltimore, a dubious Unionist, elected in good part by the Secession vote, went to Richmond more than a year ago expressly to ascertain on what terms the Confederates would make peace. They promptly assured him that no terms that involve a restoration of the Union were admissible—that, if they were offered a blank sheet of paper, with authority to write on it their own conditions of remission, they would reject it. This has for many months been matter of notoriety; but how many of the Pro-Slavery journals of the Free States have given it circulation? Has it ever been alluded to in any speech of Gov. Seymour or any one of his supporters?

Lieut. Maury wrote last Spring from Richmond a letter to a French friend intended to serve as a Rebel manifesto. In this letter, he distinctly declared that the terms of peace which would be insisted on by his fellow Rebels were such as the Unionists would not and could not accede to until they should be in the last stages of exhaustion. They would have West Virginia, which never adhered to but has always opposed them, and they would require a popular vote to be taken in Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware, to decide whether those States respectively should belong to the Union or the Confederacy. And the Lieutenant, though he crammed his letter with atrocious falsehoods, was frank enough to admit that he did not expect the Unionists to submit to such terms until after they shall have been very badly whipped.

To the same effect is the manifesto of The Richmond Examiner quoted in our last. That paper, while speaking of the existing war as one of "defense against a wicked aggression," on the part of the Confederates, proceeds to say:

"For ourselves, too, we look with much interest, not only for peace, but for such a decision of the great Northern Republic as shall secure peace in the future. This decision will surely come, and the sooner the better. Its territory presents a vast disproportion between its length and breadth. Its extremities front on two great oceans that look to different parts of the world, and they are separated from each other by 45° of longitude, and an air-line of 2,000 miles. This vast belt of territory is almost cut in two by Lake Erie and the Ohio, the connecting neck being only about 100 miles wide. It is nearly surrounded again by the vast desert plains that lie midway between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. It is again intersected by the great Rocky Mountain range, which allows but a few degrees of communication between its eastern and western bases."

—This is simple and peripatetic. It is not enough for the traitors that the Union shall be forever divided—it must be utterly exploded and ruined. The Valley of the Upper Missis-

sippi and Missouri must be severed from the East—as it can hardly fail to be if we surrender West Virginia to a hostile power—and then the Pacific States must be cut away even from the West, in order to secure the safety of the Slave Empire. The Free West will thus be left without an outlet—the lower Mississippi being held by Jeff. Davis and the St. Lawrence by Great Britain. The result is inevitable—the whole Valley of the Mississippi will gravitate to the Southern Confederacy, and must soon break off from the East and be absorbed by it. The obliteration and ruin of our country is the end of the Rebel programme, as was foreshadowed by Vallandigham in his proposition of four separate Confederacies at the first outbreak of the Rebellion.

Let the people understand that this Rebellion wars at once upon our National existence and upon republican liberty, and we do not fear that all the party machinery on earth, backed by all the venomous sophistry of all the Seymours and Vallandighams in the country, can possibly shake their steadfast resolve to live and die citizens of the American Republic founded by their fathers. 'The Continentals' was the fond designation under which those fathers went through the seven years' struggle of the Revolution, though their numbers were but Three Millions and their territory a mere strip of clearing along the Atlantic coast. Now that we are Twenty Millions, with a country stretching from ocean to ocean, is it possible that their sons can pusillanimously submit to National disintegration and destruction?

OUTLAWED UNION OFFICERS.

Our authorities appear as yet to have taken no notice of the Rebel "General Order, No. 60," declaring that, in consequence of the refusal of our Government to say whether the action of Maj.-Gen. Hunter in arming a Negro Regiment received the sanction of the War Department, Gen. Hunter and all commissioned officers employed in drilling the Negro Brigade should, if captured, be considered, not as prisoners of war, but as outlaws, and be executed as felons.

That Government did sanction this experiment there can be no doubt, inasmuch as it furnished the original Negro Brigade with arms and a peculiar uniform, and has allowed all the expenses attendant thereon to be met out of the national exchequer, through the Quartermaster's Department; and it has since, according to uncontradicted report, authorized by direct and positive order the enrollment in companies, battalions, and regiments of Fifty Thousand Negroes in the Department of the South, of whom (for the present) only five thousand are to be armed as soldiers, though all are to be held in readiness to receive arms at any moment.

Under these circumstances, it is just—as is manifest—that our Government should still allow Gen. Hunter and the officers directly employed in drilling the Negro Brigade to rest under the imputation of felons, thus causing them to enter every subsequent contest for the Union subject to all the penalties of outlawry in case of capture? Clearly not; and we call upon the Government at once to assume its just responsibility in the premises, and relieve these officers from their present false position. This is the more important now, when, according to trustworthy report, the whole North-West and West are clamorously demanding that Hunter may be assigned to the consolidated command of their forces, to relieve the incapacity of Gen. Buell, and give concert and a plan to the many fragmentary and conflicting divisions and districts into which our forces in that region have been broken up since the withdrawal of Major-Gen. Halleck from the West.

While on this subject, too, our Government should take measures to relieve the officers of Gen. Pope's command from the penalties denounced against them in the brutal order of the Rebel War Department. The *lex talionis* is an admirably self-adjusting machine; and if our War Authorities will place in felon cells a number of Rebel officers equal to those of Pope's command so treated in Secession, the affair can readily be adjusted. Until some such measures are adopted, and Government takes its just care that no risks other than those of the battle-field are to be incurred by them in case of capture, it clearly should not expose any of those gallant men to the brutal outrages likely to be suffered by them should they fall into Rebel hands.

TRAIN'S TROUBLES.

One of the most painful delusions of the day is that of Mr. George Francis Train, who imagines that the restoration of the American Union depends upon his eloquence. He isn't the first man who has mistaken volubility for value, and a flux of words for cogency of argument. A mountebank may prattle in a fair from morn till dewy eve, but it is only to fools that he sells his corn-plasters and cough-drops. He may, no doubt, be overheard by many wise men, but that does not make his medicines infallible, as he would have you believe; nor does the fact that Mr. Train writes to the newspapers prove that he is a statesman, for men who are forever writing to the newspapers are always in danger of bringing up in a mad-house. If Mr. Train could only for a moment comprehend how infinitely ally his productions appear to sensible men, he would, we think, be mortified into something like reason, and would write no more letters like this absurd one now before us, which is addressed to Charles Sumner and others, and which begins fiercely: "Conspirators!" As a general rule, we suspect that a man who writes confirmed slip-slop, and is never easy unless he is gyrating absurdly through all the gymnastics of rhetoric, is hardly a safe person to call to the rescue of an empire. It may be prudently presumed that a Senator of the United States is in no need of Mr. George Francis Train's instruction, and is quite above his reprehension—and, for that matter, of his comprehension also. Mr. Train's only resort must be: "Well, neither does the Honorable Senator comprehend me"—and, for Mr. Train, the reply would be uncommonly just and sensible.

Mr. Train charges the gentlemen to whom

he addresses this lurid letter with "a damnable conspiracy against three races of men"—against the Irish "by placing an inferior race alongside of them in the cornfield," and against the Negroes who will all be murdered by their masters, according to G. F. T., unless the Abolitionists cease their provocations. But one of Train's vaticinations fortunately knocks the other in the head. If the Negroes are all to be murdered, by their desperate masters, may not the fastidious George spare himself all painful apprehensions of anybody being compelled to work alongside the Black in any cornfield or other field in this hemisphere? Massacred Negroes don't dig, to the best of our knowledge, Mr. Train!

There is a race of men—it is that to which Mr. Train belongs—who make a living not by hoeing and digging, but by gabbling about the infinite superiority of being white—by denouncing those who cannot see the exquisite equity of Human Servitude—by lecturing on Politics as other men lecture on Memorism and Table-Tipping—who convert their country's agony into a raree-show and go about entertaining people with the public misfortunes—who achieve notoriety by rebasing stale platitudes and rejuvenating venerable lies—who were unknown yesterday, are only notorious to-day, and will be forgotten to-morrow—and to this race Negro Emancipation will prove fatal, for it will ruin their business, which is that of frightening honest folk and manufacturing bugbears. Mr. George Francis Train must not think that we mean to be disrespectful. On the contrary, when we put him in this race we are paying him the greatest compliment of all he ever received in his life, if we except those which he has paid to himself. We are ranking him with Doctors of Divinity and Members of Congress and Ethnologists and Politicians of the most venerable variety, who, when Emancipation has finished them, will hail him as a humble brother in misfortune, and will go hand in hand with him to oblivion!

It may be a satisfaction to the Cabinet to know that Mr. Train, in this very letter, announces his generous intention of standing by it to the end. He professes the most unbounded affection for Mr. Seward; but if that gentleman be as shrewd as he has the reputation of being, he will hasten to beseech Mr. Train to write no more letters. It isn't every Administration that can stand Mr. Train's administration. And so much for George Francis!

LOUIS NAPOLEON THE FRENCH INVASION OF MEXICO.

There is one fact essential to International Statesmanship in this country—one that the President, and Secretary of State, should always, in season and out of season, bear in mind, namely: that this country has but one substantive enemy in Europe, and that is Louis Napoleon. We say Louis Napoleon and not the French nation; in the same way that the Emperor Alexander said he had but one enemy in France: the First Napoleon. And we do not include England as one of our enemies to be particularly guarded against; for although the commercial classes there are purely selfish, and Lord Palmerston goes narrowly for his "order" though the heavens fall, and Lord Russell is a sheer "finality" bigot for the oligarchy and expressed himself as practically hostile to the North, in his original allocution on the subject—yet England as a whole is cautious and not desirous of going into the expenses of a great war. She cannot afford it, and that is the whole story. France, on the contrary, all the liberal men being silenced or exiled, now speaks and acts with the voice of one man, and that man has never done anything all his life but plot against liberty. He was protected in this country when he was driven out of Europe and had not a place to put his head in. But never, nearly or remotely, by word or sign, has he ever recognized the hospitality shown him. Elected to the Presidency through the insane divisions of the Republicans and Orleansists, who should, on the retreat of Louis Philippe, have made common Republican cause, he began from that instant to seek the overthrow of the French Constitution he had sworn to uphold. He stabbed Italian Liberty by keeping his legions at Rome. He stabbed French Liberty, by destroying the freedom of the press, and never failed in all his little written addresses—for he is incapable of making any other—to insult the Republic, by not even mentioning its name; invariably, too, did he do homage to the military spirit. By wearing the soldier's dress on civil occasions, and flattering the troops in every way possible, and bringing the choicest Franco-Algerine spirits to Paris, and weeding out those commanders who were supposed to have imbibed more liberal notions in the Capital, he attempted two years after he had taken the Presidential oath for four years' service, to be chosen Emperor by his legions. The first essay at this was on the plains of Satory, near Versailles. The plan miscarried, some regiments acting under orders—which were of a general character, not to make any demonstrations; though certain cavalry regiments did cheer him as Emperor. The commander-in-chief, however, hastily returned to the Tuileries and issued a reproof to the troops who had made the demonstration.

A year after the *coup d'etat* was achieved. The Deputies who were invited as they thought in friendliness and good faith to the Presidential mansion, the Elysée Palace, to a ball in the evening, were, the next morning, seized in their beds, and carted like felons to jail. Then began a reign of terror; and it was estimated that one hundred thousand persons, who opposed, or were suspected of opposing the usurper, were thrown into prison or sent into exile. There was next the farce of an election of President for ten years—as a warning-pan for the Imperial honors. Tickets were printed and distributed at the polls bearing the word "Yes"—that is, in favor of Louis Napoleon being elected President for ten years. But no tickets with the reverse decision "No" were allowed to be printed. We state this on the authority of gentlemen of the highest respectability and credit, who visited the polls in question in Paris. No discus-

sion in print or speech was allowed previous to this so-called election. It took place on the 20th of December, 1851, eighteen days after the *coup d'etat*. Of course this ten years farce was set aside, Imperialism declared, and "a dynasty" formed. From that moment to this, with words of peace on his lips, Louis Napoleon has been plotting against the liberties of the world. Two huge wars were undertaken, besides smaller ones in the East. These wars were so much practice for his armies; so much "glory" for the fighting man. That against Russia had for its object to break the Anglo-Russian alliance, and to prevent the civilized growth for the time of the Russian empire, and to avenge the memories of the defeats of the first Napoleon. That with Austria was also the humiliation to the required extent of Austria, and the control of Italy—as Garibaldi truly said there was a Napoleonic Prince ready—one for Rome and another for Naples. Not the first sign is yet made of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome; and the latest news from Italy—shows that Garibaldi avoided all contacts with the Italian soldiers, with his "brothers"—his sole desire being "Rome or death"—the expulsion of the French thither. He, by the way, has not got Rome, unhappily, but he may have got a mortal stab, for the same latest accounts show that the neglect of the grave wound in his foot may end in a necessity for amputation. So stands the Italian account of oppression and liberation. Meanwhile there is loud talking at working men's meetings in England, and speakers show up the "lies or lies" of the usurper—but the English Government will not act. The usurper with his men of might dictates terms to Europe.

The discomfiture of Garibaldi now complicates and darkens the Franco-Mexican invasion, and renders it a subject of the gravest and most pressing importance to our Government.

No one who knows anything of Louis Napoleon—though the blind who admire him here are many, deciding, too, that France is unfit for liberty—need suppose that he is going to carry on the Mexican war on a small scale; or any other war so. He has as regards his interferences on this continent simply bided his time. He has studied the errors and failings of the First Napoleon—and is determined to do one thing at a time, and never to anticipate growing events. The stockjobbing pretensions given as excuses for this raid on, or conquest of, Mexico excite simply laughter and derision from the civilized world. The old, jaunty, Palmerston recoiled from the dishonest alliance; Gen. Prim, Commander of the Spanish forces, was not ready for the arch-aggressive business, and withdrew from the firm, denouncing the transaction. But Louis Napoleon is nothing daunted. The theory of the cohesion required for the Latin Race, not only in Europe but in this country—has been put forth. All men of letters, all readers and thinkers, can only smile as they see the arguments to order on that Latin question by Michel Chevalier and his fellow imperial scribbles. The Latinity of the Indians, blacks, and mezzotints of Mexico! But there is no sanguinary farce that French Imperialism is not capable of playing. Mexico is now, according to the last advices, not to be invaded by 30,000, but by 80,000 Frenchmen! Directed at Mexico! Not primarily; but at the power, the liberalism, the Democracy of the North; and for the aid of the Southern slave-drivers. But, then, there are the war materials in Mexico, the mines; and there are our mines in California, and there is much booty. This is the way to strike at the Northern Democracy. This is the safe way, so considered, that Dynastic Imperialism seeks to hem in liberty in this hemisphere. Of a surety, the Emancipation act came not a day too soon.

"THE QUEEN OF WEAPONS."

The subjoined letter from a worthy and intelligent Irish citizen of Minnesota, addressed to Major-Gen. Hunter, is deserving of consideration from the practicability and clearness of its suggestions. It certainly offers the readiest means of arming such negroes as it may, after the 1st of next January, be considered advisable to enroll in the service of the United States, or to assist with the means of asserting their own freedom. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, Md., Sept. 3, 1862. MAJ.-GEN. HUNTER—Dear General: Knowing the esteem in which you are held by all my countrymen in the United States, and how gallantly you led the old 89th Irish blood first dedicated the turf in our presence, I take the liberty of giving you an Irishman's opinion as to the kind of implements that ought to be used in the present time by the negroes, should they ever be armed, in place of work. In Ireland, we have had some experience in the work of arming, and with a different population, not unaccustomed to arms, and with nothing but contrabands for their defence. For such troops, the best weapon—the "queen of weapons," as John Mitchell and Thomas Davis used to say—the pike, and I am sure Col. Corcoran will give a like opinion. Let the pike handle be of hickory or oak, at least six feet long—a little stronger than a bow-handle (and the negroes are pretty well drilled in handling the bow handle). These pikes should advance immediately in the rear of a line of use with muskets, or with muskets flanking them on right and left. The moment the muskets are within charging distance, they fire and slip to the rear between the ranks of the pikemen, who then rush forward with a yell to the "Charge!" No troops on earth, least of all those of such doubtful fidelity, "could resist or even stand a charge of such doubtful implements in the hands of bodemen striking for freedom, and well supported by other troops. When I was a boy in Ireland, I heard from the mouth of men who fought at King's Mountain in the revolutionary war of '76, that they always had to fly for their lives because the pikemen came to near them, for that neither horses nor footmen could stand before a bristling line of pikes at least five feet long, carried in the hands of desperate men, rushing forward with a determination that only death should stop them. They tried grape on the pikemen—the musketry, but these falling, they always broke and ran. And now, General, may the good God bless you for your kindness to Irishmen and your courage in the cause. His kindness accompany you and be around you in the day of battle—waking and sleeping, wherever you go, wherever you may be doing. May God give you wisdom and knowledge, and may you have life and prosperity after every rebel has been swept out of existence. This is the prayer of your humble servant, HENRY LYNCH

The New-Haven Register copies an abusive attack on the President for his Proclamation of Freedom, which it thus prefaces: "The following article is from The Louisville Journal, one of the strongest Republican papers in the Western country."—That he is hard to beat.

ASSEMBLY.—The Democrats of the First District of Albany County have nominated Wm. J. Snyder, of Bethlehem, for Member of Assembly.