TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Kearsarge in Search of the Florida—Rebel Vessels on the Brazilian Coast—New Hostilities of the Japanese Against English Vessels—Another Decline of the Confederate Loan.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Oct. 10, 1864.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 1st, via Queenstown on the 2d inst., passed this point, en route to Halifax and Boston, at 8 o'clock this (Monday) evening. Her dates are two days later than those already received, but her news is not of a very important character, her advices being mainly anticipated by the Jura at Quebec and the Hansa at New-York.

Great Britain.

The British Government had determined to reduce the militia establishment about thirty per cent.

The Brazilian mails had arrived in England.

The Federal steamer Onward was cruising on the Brazilian coast in search of Rebel vessels.

The crop of cotton in Brazil was much smaller than was expected.

Queen Christiana had arrived at Madrid, where she was well received.

Advices had been received from Japan via France. Two English vessels had been fired into by the batteries belonging to Prince Choiosh.

The Morning Post in an editorial on American affairs, remarks that it is certainly singular that the Peace Party in the North has not been enabled to put forward a candidate especially pledged to pursue a peaceful policy. The fact is known that it cannot do so, and circumstances tend to confirm the apprehension, now almost unanimously entertained, that some time must elapse before the Northern population will submit to the necessity of putting an end to the war.

The retirement of George Peabody from City life, took place on the 1st of October, in conformity with a long expressed intention.

The Times city article remarks that it is certain that no one has completed a business career which has commanded more universal respect from the commercial world. The business of the house, the prosperity of which has been uninterrupted, will be carried on henceforth by the two remaining partners, J. S. Morgan and C. Gorch.

The dissolution of the British Parliament will take place next Easter, and the general election about three months afterward.

The Manchester Guardian publishes evidence that employment is becoming more secure in the manufacturing districts, and there is continued depression and severiveness in financial and commercial circles. Numerous additional failures are reported in connection with the Leeds Banking Company and on the London Stock Exchange. The fortnightly settlement led to three suspensions among brokers. Included in the failures are A. Gee & Co., East India merchants, with liabilities of half a million sterling; Early & Smith, export clothiers of London, with liabilities of eighty thousand pounds sterling, and Hull & Jones, sugar brokers at Liverpool, with half a million sterling each. The demand for discount has been very heavy, but the bank rate of discount remains unchanged.

The Confederate Loan on the 30th fell to 57, but subsequently rallied, closing at 62@64.

France.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash on hand of over two and a quarter million francs.

The Bourse closed quiet on the 30th, at 65f. 75c.

Spain.

The clamor of the public urges the settlement of the St. Domingo question by Spain, preserving only the towns of Santo Domingo, Samersan, and Puerto plata, and abandoning the rest of the island.

Latest.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Oct. 1, 1864.

There is no change in monetary affairs.

No further failures are reported.

The U. S steamer Kearsarge was spoken Sept. 10, lat. 24.47 North, long. 35.43 West, under canvas, in search of the Rebel pirate Florida.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—Evening.

A terrific gunpowder explosion occurred this morning at the Dartford Powder Mills. Forty persons are reported killed and wounded.

The shock was felt in London for a distance of fifteen miles.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report: Flour quiet, and slightly easier. Wheat lower, with a partial advance of 1@2d per central. Red Western, 7@8s. Corn firm and advanced 1d per quarter—Mixed 27@28s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. Gordon, Bruce & Co. report: Beef heavy. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon firm, with an upward tendency. Butter steady. Tallow dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes steady, at 30@32s for Pots and Pearls. Sugar firmer at the opening, but closed dull. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice flat. Linseed firmer, and advanced 9d. Linseed Oil dull, at 34. Sperm Oil steady. Cod Oil 52. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 66.

Rosin, English and Brandon report: Petroleum easier; refined, 1/10@2/1.

LONDON MARKETS (Baring's)—Wheat very dull, and declined 1@2 per quarter. Iron quiet and steady. Sugar flat and declined 6@1. Coffee quiet. Tea quiet; common Congo 1. Rice inactive. Tallow quiet. Linseed Cakes declining. Linseed Oil heavy at 34 10. Spirits Turpentine flat at 66. Petroleum quiet; Crude, £17 10@£18. Sperm Oil nominal. Cod Oil, £53.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The market closed inactive on Friday evening. Illinois Central paid up Shares, 63; Erie Railroad Shares, 42; United States 6s, 82@83.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1, p. m.—COTTON—The sales to-day foot up 4,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is irregular and easier, closing with little inquiry, and prices weak.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet. Lard is dull, and quotations are barely maintained.

LONDON, Saturday evening, Oct. 1—Consols closed at 89@89¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Erie Railroad Shares, 41@42; Illinois Central Shares, 63@64 discount.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Union Central Committee have appointed Col. Charles W. Darling, from the VIth Congressional District, to receive the army vote for the City and County of New-York.

SPEAKING AT HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND.

George F. Noyes, esq., of New-York, will address the citizens of Huntington, Long Island, on Wednesday (this) evening.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.

There was a most cheering evidence of the hourly strengthening power of the Republican cause in this city displayed in the numbers, enthusiasm and intelligence of the audience which crammed the Headquarters of the Young Men's Republican Union on Monday evening, to listen to the distinguished citizens and soldiers who had been advertised as the orators of the occasion. The hall was literally packed.

Mr. MARK HOYT, President of the Association, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, and opened the proceedings with a vigorous speech—reviewing the origin and history of the Club from the stormy Presidential campaign of 1856 to the still more momentous issue of the present time. He held up, in a vivid light, the grand which had tended to compass the defeat of the first Republican nominee, thank God that we now had a clearer field to fight upon, and still manlier, still nobler impulses to nerve us to the endeavors which necessitate victory, and introduced Mr. David Dudley Field, who was received with a most demonstrative welcome.

Mr. FIELD said that the audience before him reminded him of the scenes of long ago, when 'Fremont and our Rights' was the slogan of the youthful Republican party, which was then struggling for the maintenance of the principles for which so many of our brethren have, in the last three years, laid down their lives. Four years passed away and we were engaged in another contest, and in this, the second struggle, we were successful. We are once more called to battle at the polls, and Mr. Field complied with the request to assist with great pleasure. He thought that this was the time to review the position of the political parties, which now oppose one another, and spoke strongly and pointedly of the difference between Mr. Lincoln's stand-point before the people and that of Gen. McClellan. He did not think that there was anything of a personal nature in the present political contest. The issue was not between men, but between the great principles of which they were the mere exponents. The present canvass does not signify that Mr. Lincoln is the best man in the country to manage it, nor, on the other hand, that Gen. McClellan is the worst. But it does signify that, in order to express our individual opinions of the great questions at issue, we must vote for one or the other of these men. And the speaker could not see how any loyal American could hesitate to do anything in his power to defeat McClellan and his followers, and to elect Abraham Lincoln and his. The main reason in favor of Lincoln is that his supporters have made him the exponent of the principles of Union and Government. We maintain that the Rebellion shall be put down by force of arms. The supporters of McClellan maintain, on the other hand, that the attempt to put down the Rebellion by force of arms is a failure, and that we must let the Union go. You might split hairs, construe the Chicago Platform in any light, or raise McClellan's letter to show to the contrary, but the proof was positive and sufficient to thinking minds that this, and this only, is the question at issue. The speaker then took a rapid survey of the events of the last three years, and thought that, as our victorious armies had already conquered from the Rebels two-thirds of their original territory, the attempt to put down the Rebellion by force of arms was not such a failure as the Chicago Platform would have us believe. Does McClellan's letter make the platform any better? There is in that letter this little paragraph: "*I think—I doubt not—that these are the views of the Convention which nominated me.*" McClellan either meant that his letter was to be interpreted by the Chicago Platform, or that the Chicago Platform was to be interpreted by his letter, and the choice was left the country to take either interpretation it pleased. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that McClellan cannot, if he would, escape from the position of being on that Platform, which provides for a cessation of hostilities, with the view of a Convention of the States; and whoever votes for him votes for that, and nothing else. Mr. Field concluded his eloquent remarks with representing that the issue of the canvass was to decide, for all time, whether we have a Constitution or a mere League, and with an eulogium upon the probity of the Republican nominee. He could not agree with Mr. Lincoln in some of his views, but believed him to be actuated solely by what he considered would result in good to the country he presided over.

Mr. HOYT alluded to the fact of the "Young Napoleon" having passed the day of the battle of Malvern Hill upon a gunboat. The chairman had been told by a young man who was on board the Galena at the time, that "McClellan was one of the most demoralized-looking individuals he ever saw." But, after a few bottles of champagne and some cigars, the General had mustered up courage to go ashore and inquire into the state of the conflict. The difficulty with McClellan was that he thought *he* was the army; and that when he got demoralized, of course the whole army was in an exceedingly demoralized condition. The Chairman then introduced Mr. Osborne E. Bright, who made a most telling speech.

Mr. BRIGHT reviewed the history and growth of the Republican party; threw a retrospective glance over the progress of the Rebellion.—or rather, the progress of its overthrow.—and picked Gen. McClellan's letter, as well as the General himself, to pieces, in the neatest and most logical manner.

Capt. GEORGE F. NOYES, of Gen. Doubleday's staff, next addressed the meeting in a style at once vigorous and philosophical, and was more than once interrupted by the hearty applause of the audience. He commenced by laying stress upon the pleasure it gave him to be present in a *Republican* Union Club; because, when the war was over, he wanted to think that there was a *Republican* Union of the States, without a single slave. He said that he wondered how even good men could talk coolly, when McClellan was their subject; for his own part, it was somewhat trying to have to talk of the young Napoleon at all. He spoke of the battle of Williamsburg, where the General was twelve miles away, and the Prince de Joinville, Governor Sprague and other aids were sent to the rear, (to use McClellan's own words in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War), "to hurry him up to the front." The speaker did not believe that McClellan was present at any of the Peninsular battles. He also alluded to the Congress's study of gunboats, on the occasion of Malvern Hill, and thought that the President had committed one error at least. He should have appointed Little Mac a Rear-Admiral in the American Navy. This was a joke on a large scale, and the audience expressed their appreciation thereof by hearty cheers. Another of the Captain's objections to McClellan was that the latter had too poor a memory to fill the Executive chair with dignity. McClellan forgot, when questioned by the Committee, whether the Rebels were demoralized after the battle of Malvern Hill, and was likewise totally oblivious as to whether or not he was on board a gunboat during that affair. In a word, the General had entirely too poor a memory for a President of these United States; he might sometime, the inference was, even forget that there were any United States. The Captain charged McClellan with having unpatriotically, jealously withheld reinforcements to the army of Gen. Pope, when the latter was opposed by Gen. Lee's entire army. McClellan had wilfully kept back Sumner's and Franklin's Corps, when the assistance, which those Corps might easily have rendered, would have averted the bloody disaster of the second battle of Bull Run.

When Capt. Noyes concluded his remarks, the Chairman introduced Maj.-Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY to the audience. The General had set apart, frequently cheered as allusions were made by one or another of the speakers to the bombardment of Fort Sumter, wherein he had borne so conspicuous a part, but now, when the noble and soldierly form of the General advanced upon the rostrum, the building fairly quivered with the cheers wherewith he was welcomed.

The General commenced his remarks with reverting, in a simple, candid manner, to the objects for which the present war was being waged, and gave his opinion of the political questions at issue, as meaning simply Union or Disunion. He knew the sentiments of the soldiers, at least. They would wholly renounce anything in the shape of a Northwestern Confederacy, etc., as a substitute for the Government of the United States. He dwelt especially upon the unmitigated misery which would result from a separation of the North from the South. Continual war would blaze along the border. It would be but a step to enable the Rebels to reach our great cities on or near the border; we should require a vast standing army to afford us even a partial security against invasion, and general doubt and gloom would pervade the country, which would probably become a prey to those periodical revolutions which distinguish the feebly framed South American Republics and Mexico. The General ridiculed the absurdity of the Government contemplated by the Peace Platform. It was an illusion to suppose that any Government could be firmly and enduringly established, save through the overthrow of the Rebellion, which was already toppling to its fall. Where was the money to come from to support a Peace Government? The little revenue that could be collected would be frittered away upon expensive wars, and National bankruptcy would be the inevitable result. The Rebels, with a Peace Administration in power at the North, would claim what they call their natural boundaries; and we would have to satisfy their rapacious demands, and thus be humiliated before the world. No peace or prosperity was possible through Disunion. There was but one course. We must persevere until the Rebellion is actually, totally overthrown—till the glorious flag shall wave again from the Groves of Maine to the green savannas of Texas. "I would like," said the General, "to speak in adequate terms of the heroic troops of the Union, more especially of the Army of the Potomac." That glorious army is intact still, and stronger, nobler than ever before. No retreat can discourage the Army of the Potomac. And it cannot be long before they attain the final reward of all their efforts, which will, in good time, give us peace, though not the peace of the Chicago Platform. We will reach that glorious peace at last, which will reveal our glorious Union as forever established, WITHOUT A REBEL OR A SLAVE IN ITS BROAD DOMAIN—such a peace as was procurable through a thorough indorsement, for reflection, of the honest Executive, who has stood by his country so long and faithfully in her hour of need.

This concluding sentiment of the General's remarks struck a key-note in the audience, who responded with enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. George B. Lincoln, Postmaster of Brooklyn, was next introduced to the audience, and gave assurances that the seven thousand majority, which Seymour had obtained in Kings County, would be wiped out by the rallying Republicans in the approaching contest. Mr. Dennison, the Postmaster-General at Washington, had recently assured him that the result in Ohio would surprise us. Similar representations came from Pennsylvania and Indiana.

Mr. Briggs wound up the meeting with a telling speech, exposing among other things, the calumny of Gov. Seymour's assertion in Pennsylvania, that the Confederate Bonds were brought at a higher premium in Europe than those of the United States.

We would like to be able to give the remarks of Mr. Briggs in full but want of space forbids. He concluded by paying a noble tribute to our soldiers, alive and dead, and predicted an overwhelming majority for Lincoln and Johnson in November; when the meeting broke up with repeated cheers for Gen. Doubleday and Fort Sumter.

TWENTIETH WARD LINCOLN AND JOHNSON GERMAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A large meeting was held on Monday evening at headquarters, Krauss's New Hall, No. 189 West 23d-street. Mr. Adolphus Long in the chair, and Mr. M. Ellinger, Secretary. A large number signed their names to the roll, and it is one of the best signs of the times that the weekly meetings of this very prosperous organization bring always forward new members who formerly were quite indifferent in politics. Messrs. Richard H. Chittenden, Fred. Schutz, M. C. Handsebug and A. J. Dutenhoeter were the principal speakers. Mr. Chittenden spoke in German, and pronounced the same excellently, so that some of the audience were quite unaware of being addressed by an American. Mr. Schutz delivered a telling speech, and gave some of his experiences while in Pennsylvania. He was confident of a glorious success there. All the speakers were highly applauded, and the meeting ended at a late hour, fully confident of the great success on the 8th of November.

UNION RALLY IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Thirteenth Ward Union Association, Hon. Epes E. Ellery, President, in the chair, held an enthusiastic meeting last evening at the hall, corner of Broome and Pitt-streets. The meeting was ably addressed by H. C. Page, esq., and Dr. Snodgrass, of the Seventh Ward. During the proceedings a committee from the Union (Draper) Congressional Convention entered the room, and informed Mr. Ellery that he had been unanimously nominated as their candidate to represent the Fifth District. Mr. Ellery, in a brief but eloquent response, accepted the nomination. The Union party of the District is now a unit in favor of Mr. Ellery, who will also have the support of many War Democrats.

MEETING OF THE WAR EAGLES.

The Executive Committee of the above body met last evening at the Republican Headquarters, corner of 23d street and Broadway. Reports were received from the various Wards as to the number of men that each would turn out on Friday evening next, to attend the meeting at the Cooper Institute. It was resolved that each Club should report in front of the Cooper Institute at 10 o'clock on that evening, the right resting on Broadway. The Committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the chair. The General Committee then met, John Cooper, jr., in the chair, and after transacting some routine business, concurred in the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee. Favorable news being brought in from Pennsylvania, was received with much enthusiasm. The Committee then adjourned until Saturday evening next.

WARD NOMINATION.

The Union Party of the First Ward, Brooklyn, have nominated Mr. Alex. McGrothy as candidate for Supervisor.

MCKEON DEMOCRACY COUNTY CONVENTION.

The McKeon Democracy County Convention met last night to nominate candidates for the offices allotted to this party by the arrangement with Mozart Hall. The discussions were very exciting and protracted, and a large number of ballots were taken without the required majority for either of the three candidates, Michael Connolly, E. R. Vultee, and John Kelly. At length, after two or three fights, 48 votes were cast for Mr. Connolly, who was therefore duly nominated as candidate for Sheriff. The ballots for the other officers were proceeding when our reporter left.

CENTRAL UNION CLUB, BROOKLYN.

Last evening a meeting of the members of this Club was held at their headquarters, corner of Fulton and Pineapple-streets. The attendance, including a portion of the general public, was as numerous as the room could accommodate.

Mr. S. G. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, presented himself. He said that the Roman Generals, on achieving a victory, were publicly decreed a triumph; but on one occasion, it was not for such a cause that honors were awarded to a General, but by reason of his not despairing of the Republic. So should we do honor to him who, through three years of darkness, in the destiny of our country yet had faith, and believed that in the end we should rise triumphant. ["Lincoln," and cheers.] We all needed faith. Our cause was right—justice and humanity were on its side. We should not abate one jot of our energy, but carry this present war to a successful close, by the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. If their faith was weak, let them read the Chicago platform, and then, if they could, doubt the righteousness of the Union cause. To doubt it, they must be Copperheads indeed. The saying that God was on the side of the best battalions would be reversed by the advocates of the Chicago platform, which had no alliance with Christianity or freedom. [Applause.] There were in it some remarkable omissions. It nowhere spoke of the conduct of the Rebels or of the Rebellion, which was sufficient to brand it with infamy; and all who supported it were sympathizers with treason. A loyal man hated Rebellion, he couldn't help it. Neither was Slavery alluded to—Slavery, which had been always a bone of contention in State or County struggles. Yet in the midst of a war issuing out of it, a great political party had been found to nominate an exponent of that platform. On this vital topic now before the country not one word had the men of Chicago uttered. Could they consistently support such a party? (No.) He (the speaker) proceeded further to analyze the resolutions, inferring their inoperative, and contrasting them unfavorably with the candid and definite policy of the Administration of Lincoln. The expedient of pretending to "exhaust the resources of statesmanship" in endeavoring to settle the differences between the conflicting parties he scorned as cowardly and weak. Franklin Pierce was of opinion that arms would never restore the Union; and McClellan put his trust in moral power; but Grant believed in the efficacy of cannon, and Lincoln was for pursuing the war until the submission of the South was obtained. Mr. Clark reviewed severely the dull, as course of Gov. Seymour's political conduct. The Administration was solemnly bound to make no peace until the arms of the South had been surrendered. But the war was about to be virtually finished in the battle-field and in the impending elections. The Union cause failing, it would be told in Europe and among the aristocracies and despotisms there that free government and social equality were incapable of maintaining themselves, and an invitation would thus be given to foreign recognition of the South. But elect Abraham Lincoln, and the American people would stand intact, firm, and their nationality would be for ever continued. The speaker enlarged considerably on the several topics of his address, enforcing his views by illustrations occasionally amusing, and by arguments invincible, which were received with marked approbation.

Maj. Z. R. PANGBORN, of New-Jersey, next delivered a bold, fluent, rapid Union speech, growing in all qualities better the further he went. On the 8th of November they meant to redeem the country out of the hands of the Copperheads. The progress of the war was on their side, a magnificent and unprecedented success, and they would follow it up until in the sense of Butler's letter, every foot was theirs of soil that they owned or claimed. He discussed the Chicago platform with much acuteness and effect. As to their ability to pay the expenses of the war, Europe was astonished. They had only now discovered what a great country God had given them. Until this time they had not known the power and the worth of the Union. They were passing through a stern ordeal, but the lesson of the war would yet be cheerily learnt. Apropos of a "cessation of hostilities", they would, by the grace of God, be the last to cry "Hold!" "Cessation" at Chicago meant surrender, and a few of the members of the Convention were honest enough to say so. The speaker's criticism of Governor Seymour's two-sided policy was immensely rich, and elicited roars of laughter. Of the Democracy he made mince meat, declaring that they had not even the smell of Democracy. His reflections upon the state of affairs at the moment was of the most trenchant kind, pointed with overwhelming ridicule, full of irresistible humor, and provoking unbounded laughter. Of compromise he said that he hated it. There must be an end of compromise in all matters involving high morals. Many good political men had already gone down to their graves, dead of compromise, or else of Southern dirt.

The meeting shortly afterwards terminated.

Letter from D. S. Dickinson.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind note, inviting me to address a Union meeting at Seneca Falls at an early day, suited to my convenience, has been received, and I hope you will pardon the liberty I take in returning an answer through the Press, as it enables me to communicate with numerous correspondents at a single writing.

My invitations are so numerous that I could not answer them, even briefly, were I to give my entire time to the subject, nor respond in person to one in twenty if I could speak daily. My friends, I am sure, under these circumstances, will excuse me from answering them individually.

In speaking within the last few days, in this State and in Pennsylvania, to very large crowds in the open air, during the damp, heavy weather, a cold and hoarseness have fastened upon my throat and lungs which demand a short indulgence. As soon as consistent I will enter the lists again, but at present appointments would not be prudent.

In the meantime, let me advise every *doubter*, if any such there are, to read the Baltimore resolutions, which manfully declare for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the overthrow of the Rebellion by force of arms—more especially to read the famous, if not infamous, Chicago Platform, which asserts and proclaims not only to America, but to the malignant and meddling monarchies of Europe—not only to the loyal people, but to a people in rebellion—not only to our own brave army, covered over with scars and glory, but to the starved and ragged wretches who burn and butcher in the name of the "Confederacy," *that the war is a failure, and, of course, the Rebellion a success!* And then read Gen. McClellan's "conservative war" letter, accepting the Chicago nomination, upon a distinct and unanimous declaration of the Convention that *the war is a failure*, and closing with the assertion that *he believes the sentiments of his letter to have been the sentiments of the Chicago Convention!* If all will read carefully these three productions, stump speaking will be in poor request, and public gatherings will only be called to rejoice over the triumphs of truth, and laugh at the impotent and shallow efforts of political gamesters to deceive and betray an intelligent people.

Sincerely yours, D. S. DICKINSON.

Messrs. H. H. Heath and others, Committee, &c., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Letter of Gen. Sickles.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1864.

SIR: I have received the invitation of the Union League of the city of Philadelphia, to address the meeting to be held in Independence Square on Saturday night, and regret my inability to be present.

Although an active participation in political contests is seldom consistent with the duties of an officer in the army, a becoming professional pride, to say nothing of patriotic sentiments, forbids silence when the war in which the army and the people have made so many heroic sacrifices is deliberately pronounced a failure by the accredited representatives of a considerable body of our own people.

It is difficult to understand why the framers of the Chicago Platform, the authors of this reproach upon our army and this disparagement of the martial fortitude and resources of our country, should have chosen a distinguished officer of the army to execute a scheme of policy which proposes to subdue armed Rebellion by the cessation of hostilities against it, and which contemplates, by means of a Convention of the States, the reconciliation of enemies who have waged irreconcilable war against each other for four years.

Yet more difficult it is for me to comprehend, except upon the supposition of an entire change of opinions, how it is consistent with the fame and character of General McClellan to become the exponent of a party controlled by Messrs. Vallandigham, Voorhees, Long, Powell, Harris, Bicler, Seymour and Wood.

Gen. McClellan urged the President to enforce a general conscription to fill up our armies. Gov. Seymour denounced Federal conscription as unconstitutional, and characterized a draft as a disastrous drain upon our population. Gen. McClellan arrested the Legislature of Maryland to prevent a mediated act of treason. Mr. Vallandigham denounces all such arrests as violations of private right and dangerous to public liberty. Gen. McClellan attributed his inability to cross the Potomac and follow up his victory at Antietam to the want of means of transportation and equipment for his army. Senator Powell boasts that he never has voted, and never will vote, a man or a dollar for the army. Gen. McClellan declares that he could not look his gallant comrades in the face and tell them their labors and sacrifices had been in vain. The Chicago Convention says they have been in vain, and demands an immediate cessation of hostilities, because the war has been a failure throughout.

General McClellan, rising superior to the despondency which followed the Peninsular campaign, recorded this declaration in his celebrated letter of July 7, 1862, addressed to the President from the camp at Harrison's Landing: "The Constitution and the Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure or blood." The Chicago Convention denounces the war for the Union as an "experiment that has failed, and prescribes a Convention or "other peaceable means," as the limit of further resistance to the demands of Rebel leaders.

I am not unmindful of the suggestion that General McClellan does not approve of the shameful surrender of our cause, dictated in the humiliating overtures sanctioned with unanimity by the Convention which nominated him. I believe it. I am sure he would rather fall sword in hand, leading his old and trusted battalions against the enemy, than subscribe to a capitulation which divided and disgraced the country. The rejection of the fundamental proposition of its platform by the candidate of a convention is a condemnation of its principles, fatal alike to the party and the nominee. He denounces in advance the principles which must govern and guide his administration, if elected. All our history teaches us that General McClellan must yield to the policy of his party as expressed in the uniform declarations of its journals, conventions and leaders.

The foremost members of his party, including Mr. Pendleton, his associate candidate and possible successor, were members of the Chicago Convention and concurred in its action. The platform is understood to be a moderate expression of that hostility to the war which restrained the Convention from denouncing the Rebellion. The members of Gen. McClellan's Cabinet would be chosen from among the prominent characters in the Convention, Messrs. Seymour, Bigler, Vallandigham, Powell & Co. The Convention would furnish the principal supporters of his Administration in Congress. Once in office, he could not continue the war a month without the aid of his party.

The tenure of authority and the rule of subordination in the civil Government of this country are precisely the reverse of the military code; a President must execute the will of his party. He must rule as the chief of his party, or else become a dictator if he be another Cæsar, or another dupe if he be another Tyler. Whether regarded as a soldier or a citizen, there are few whose estimate of the accomplishments of General McClellan is higher than the one I have often expressed, and yet I cannot concede to him, as I would not concede to any one, the ability to perform the impossible task of conducting an administration in opposition to the prevailing sentiments of his supporters. For a President to rely upon the aid of his opponents, in or out of Congress, is as absurd as for a commander to stake his success against an adversary in the field, upon desertions from his ranks.

It follows, then, that if General McClellan be elected, he must give up the war, and, with it, all hope of putting down the Rebellion, except through "peaceable means."

It would be a waste of time to discuss the results of persuasion upon adversaries who spurn our overtures and laugh at the suggestion of reconciliation. "Cessation of hostilities" means the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This is the issue now submitted to the people. My voice and vote go with my sword in protesting against this lame and impotent conclusion of the greatest war ever waged for nationality, liberty, order and progress. Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES.

To CADWALADER BIDDLE, esq., Secretary Union League Club.

Letter from Judge Busteed.

JAS. H. OBNE, esq., *Ch'n Union League, Philadelphia, Pa.*

MY DEAR SIR: Before the receipt of your kind invitation to meet with loyal Pennsylvanians on Saturday evening, Oct. 8, instant, in Independence Square, I had engaged to address a public meeting in this State on that night, and it will be, I regret to say, out of my power to be with you.

I greatly wish I could be present and renew the generous intercourse I was privileged with during the campaign of 1863.

Say to your people, for me, that the Empire State will give a good account of herself in this war, made by tyrants and traitors upon Liberty and the Rights of Man, and that the voice of the Keystone State will find true response in every valley and from every mountain top of the land in which the mortal remains of John Brown lie sacredly entombed. Yours, for the country,

RICHARD BUSTEED.

No. 127 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 3, 1864.

Union Meeting in Rockland County.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NANUET, ROCKLAND CO., Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

A few words of encouragement to the Union people of our town will have a salutary effect, and let them understand, that although they are surrounded by loud Copperhead influences, that they are yet cared for by the great Union party of the State. A year or two ago it would have been impossible to organize a campaign club of Union men here. To-day we have a flourishing organization, and our numbers are increasing. An unexpectedly large meeting was held at their Hall on Monday night, to listen to eloquent and forcible addresses from Messrs. A. D. Munson and D. M. Campbell of your city. Let your Central Committee send as more speakers of the same caliber, and the usual majorities on the wrong side will be sensibly diminished in November. Our's is an outlying field, but worthy of the husbandman's labor. J. A. D.

Wyoming County, N. Y.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WARSAW, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 10, 1864.

Our little County is wide-awake for the Union cause. Speeches are being made in every town and school district. They are well attended and enthusiastic; and as the facts are presented to the people the good results are seen in a constant accession to our ranks. The President of our Lincoln Club and one of our most earnest speakers, the Hon. Byron Healy, was the most active and able champion of Douglas in the county in 1860. Myron R. Bartlett, esq., a lawyer of this village, announced himself for Lincoln and Johnson on Saturday, and made a strong Union speech. His speeches before during the campaign have been for McClellan. Dr. C. S. Cady, the first man who joined the McClellan Club of this place, a few weeks since, also addressed a Union meeting last week, avowing his intention to vote and work for the Union ticket. While many have heretofore thought well of McClellan, they repudiate his platform and damn him (positively) for the company he keeps.

Look out for a rousing Union vote in Wyoming county. W.

Naval Movements.

ARRIVAL OF THE IRON-CLAD MONADNOCK AND CONVOY.

The iron-clad Monadnock, just built at Boston, arrived here yesterday morning, with her convoy, the gunboat Mendota, from Boston by way of Long Island Sound. She comes here for stores, &c., preparatory to entering upon active service. She is 270 feet long, 51 feet wide and 12 feet deep. Her capacity is 1,361 tuns; cubic capacity, 2,986 tuns. Her armor is five one inch plates five feet square, overlaying each other. Three feet of the armor will be under water. She has two turrets, each containing two 15-inch Dahlgren guns. Her engines were built at Philadelphia, by Morris, Towne & Co. She has two propellers, each 10 feet 6 inches in diameter. Two engines are attached to each screw, whose cylinders are 32 by 22 inches. She has four boilers and sixteen furnaces. She was launched at Boston on the 24th of March last. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain, J. M. Berrien; Lieut.-Com., Jos. N. Miller; Act. Asst. Surgeon, James Wilson; Asst. Paymaster, John S. Woolson; Act. Master, B. F. Millikan; Act. Ensigns, W. B. Mix, F. W. Shift, P. Davidson; Act. Chief Engineer, J. G. A. Zebser; Act. First Asst., S. A. Randell, W. A. Phillips; Act. Second Asst., B. Smith; Act. Third Asst., R. Albridge, John Brice; Ed. Morse, T. J. Wilde.

PRIZE CASES.

Final decrees of distribution have been made in the U. S. District Court, at Boston, in the following cases: Steamer Tristram Shandy, captured by the Kansas, $112,772 55; Boston, captured by the Fort Jackson, $30 727 54; Jupiter, captured by the Proteus, $66,918 71; Minnie, captured by the Connecticut, $534,273 26.

The number of prize claims settled in the month of September in the Fourth Auditor's office was, 1,759, amounting to $511,768 48. Some of our gallant tars received handsome slices of this sum, $2,000 having been, in some instances, paid to a common sailor for his share in a single prize.

A NEW COMMANDANT FOR THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

There is to be a new commandant for the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. Com. Cor. K. Stribling, the late commandant, sailed last week with his staff for the East Gulf Squadron, to whose command he has been assigned. Commander Reed Worden, the executive officer, will act as commandant until the vacancy is filled.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE RECENT MYSTERIOUS MURDER—MORE REMAINS FOUND IN GRAVESEND BAY.—Another portion of the remains belonging to the body found in the dock at the foot of Little-street, Brooklyn, on the 3d inst., were discovered on Monday, the 10th inst., in Gravesend Bay. As in the former case, the attention of a boatman was attracted to a bundle floating in the water, and on examining it found it to contain the two legs of a human being. They were bound around with thick brown paper, and the whole enveloped in an oil-cloth table-cover, which was firmly sewed together. Justice Stilwell, who resides in the town of Gravesend, took charge of the remains, and sent a letter to Coroner Norris in regard to them, as follows:

"GRAVESEND, L. I., Oct. 11, 1864.

Dr. NORRIS—Dear Sir: Yesterday a pair of legs, sewn up in an oil-cloth, with a piece of old iron kettle for weight, was picked up in the Bay. It probably belongs to the body picked up at the foot of Little-st., Brooklyn, one day last week. Do you want the legs to help identify the trunk? If not I will have them interred. Yours truly,

WM. H. STILWELL, Justice of the Peace."

Coroner Norris immediately dispatched a messenger to Justice Stilwell's residence and procured the remains, which were brought to the city last evening, together with the iron and wrappings, and placed in the Dead House, where the main trunk is still preserved. It is somewhat singular that the remains found at the foot of Little-st., the pants found at the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and the limbs just discovered in Gravesend Bay, should have been tied up with similar material and in precisely the same manner, with a piece of iron so small in each bundle as not to be of sufficient weight to cause it to sink. The head and arms are still missing, but it is confidently believed that they will yet be found.

BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The 21st Annual Meeting of this Association was held at No. 22 Court-st., last evening, the President, Mr. J. E. Southworth, in the chair. The annual report was read by Mr. A. Wood, from which it appears that during the year ending Oct., 1864, the receipts from all sources were $11,551.17; disbursements, $11,282 72, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $268.45. Donations amounting to $125 have also been received, which, together with debts due, amounts to $195 more. The number of families relieved was over 4,000, embracing about 20,000 individuals. The condition of the finances is spoken of as prosperous beyond any former year. The practical workings of the Association have been admirable, its results of inestimable consequence to many thousands, having the grateful acknowledgment of every thoughtful citizen, the great advantages of organized, systematic benevolence.

The principal officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Reuben W. Roper; Vice-Presidents, Caleb Barstow, T. C. Fanning, Horace B. Claflin, A. A. Low, J. E. Southworth; Treasurer, Henry Rowland; Recording Secretary, Joseph F. Paine; Corresponding Secretary, The Rev. Samuel Haylis.

SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Corporal Bernard Galvin of Co. D, First Battalion Heavy Artillery, of Brooklyn, while doing duty in Co. A, 28th regiment, now stationed at Elmira, New-York, was accidentally killed a few days since by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of a Sergeant belonging to the same regiment. The remains have been brought to this city, and will be interred with military honors to-day.

FIRE.—The roof of a tenement house in Union Lane, caught fire yesterday morning, caused by falling sparks from the chimney of a neighboring foundry. The flames were suppressed before much damage had been done.

DROPPED DOWN DEAD.—A stranger, who called at McCarty's Hotel on Prospect Hill, yesterday afternoon, dropped down dead soon after entering the bar room. It is supposed that the cause was apoplexy. The Coroner was notified.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, Oct. 12—Nos. 3, 5, 8, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 48, 49, 50.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

A PRIZE FIGHT BROKEN UP—THIRTY-FIVE OF THE PARTIES ARRESTED.—Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning the police of Jersey City became aware that a prize fight was to take place somewhere in the vicinity of the city, and made preparation to prevent it if possible. Chief Jordan called in about thirty of the officers, and, accompanied by Sheriff McAnady, they started on foot toward Bergen Point. After proceeding part of the way the sheriff employed a couple of wagons, met upon the road, and with a dozen of the police hurried forward, leaving the others to follow on foot. Arriving at Satterville, they learned that the pugilists and their friends were about a mile from there, near Coven Point, and accordingly started for that locality.

In the meantime the ring had been pitched, and the pugilists, Wm. Dwyer, recently of California, and John Turner, had stripped and gone to work. At the close of the fifth round the pickets gave the alarm that the police were coming down upon them from both sides, when the sporting fraternity, or as many as could, made all haste to get into small boats that had been provided for the purpose, and pushed off, and in two or three instances the boats were overloaded and nearly swamped. The police succeeded in capturing some thirty-five persons and fifteen carriages, but the principals and seconds escaped in the boats. The prisoners were taken before Judge Ogden and committed to the county jail, but during the day a number of them were released on b