New-York Daily Tribune.

VOL. XXIV.....No. 7,347. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

OVER 50 GUNS CAPTURED.

Heavy Rebel Losses in Men and Material of War.

Many Valuable Officers on Our Side Slain.

What Grant Says of Sheridan.

From Sec. Stanton to Gen. Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21, 1864—11:40 a. m.

The following telegram, received this morning, contains further particulars of the battle of Cedar Creek:

CEDAR CREEK, VA., Oct. 20, 1864—11:30 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, City Point.

We have again been favored by a great victory, won from disaster, by the gallantry of our officers and men.

The attack on the enemy was made about 3 p. m., by a left half-wheel of the whole line, with a division of cavalry turning each flank of the enemy, the whole line advancing.

The enemy, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled, and were pushed with vigor.

The artillery captured will probably be over fifty pieces.

This of course includes what were captured from our troops in the early morning.

At least sixteen hundred prisoners have been brought in; also wagons and ambulances in large numbers.

This morning the cavalry made a dash at Fisher's Hill and carried it, the enemy having fled during the night, leaving only a small rear-guard.

I have to regret the loss of many valuable officers killed and wounded, among them Col. Joseph Thoburn, commanding a division of Crook's command, killed; Col. J. Howard Kitchen, commanding a brigade, wounded; Col. R. G. McKinde, commanding a brigade, wounded severely, *but would not leave the field.*

I cannot give exact details.

Many of our men captured in the morning have made their escape and are now coming in.

Ramseur, commanding a division in Early's army, died this morning.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Gen. Grant's appreciation of the victory at Cedar Creek is expressed in the following dispatch:

CITY POINT, Oct. 20, 1864—8 o'clock p. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

I had a salute of 100 guns from each of the armies here fired in honor of Sheridan's last victory. Turning what bid fair to be a Disaster into a glorious Victory, stamps Sheridan what I have always thought him, one of the ablest of generals. U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

The Medical Director reports that seven hundred and seventy slightly wounded have reached Winchester from the field.

All the wounded that are able to bear transportation will be forwarded immediately to Martinsburg.

The telegraph line is now working to Atlanta, but no late reports have been received by the Department. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

THE DRAFT.

Letter from Provost-Marshal-General Fry.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

Provost-Marshal-General Fry, in a letter to the Mayor of Washington, says that credit will be allowed only for such men as are "obtained" by the draft.

Persons who are drawn and fail to report, are not considered by the law officers of the Government, nor by the Provost-Marshal General's Bureau, as "obtained" in the meaning of the law. They will not, therefore, be credited unless they shall be subsequently arrested and held to service.

In view of this decision some of our prominent citizens have taken measures to discover the whereabouts of those who have failed to report, offering a reward of fifty dollars for every such drafted man who may be caught and held to service.

According to Gen. Fry's communication, it would appear that citizens are held responsible for drafted absentees.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Death of Gen. Birney Announced—The Rebels Give Up Working our Prisoners—Sutlers Dismissed.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

The following dispatch has just been received:

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE JAMES, Near Richmond, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

The death of Maj.-Gen. Birney, announced here today, has cast a gloom over his old corps, and indeed throughout this entire army, where his merits as an officer and gentleman are deservedly held in the highest estimation.

Richmond papers to-day state that the Confederate authorities have withdrawn our prisoners of war from labor on their fortifications, in consequence of the retaliatory order of Gen. Butler placing their soldiers in our hands at Dutch Gap under fire. This important concession on the part of the Rebels will result in the immediate removal of their soldiers from Dutch Gap, when Gen. Butler shall have been officially notified of the truth of the newspaper announcement.

The wife and family of Mr. Libby, after whom the notorious Richmond prison was named, came inside our lines to-day from the Rebel capital, and will with a number of other Secession women be returned to their friends via Suffolk. The sutlers of the 18th Army Corps, who have been guilty of charging exorbitant prices to soldiers, contrary to orders, have to-day been dismissed from the army by order of Maj.-Gen. Butler. J. R. C.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The Exchanges—Rebel Deserters—Items.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE JAMES, Near RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

The recent delivery here to the Confederate authorities under flag of truce of some two thousand of their sick and wounded, and their return to us of one thousand of ours, has been imperfectly understood at home, and to some extent here at the front.

These were not exchanged men, but are delivered up to and by the Commissioners of our Government and of the Confederate authorities as sick and wounded men upon their parades, through motives of humanity; but their delivery has no bearing whatever on the disputed question of exchange between the Government and the Confederate States.

Mrs. Butler and family are now visiting the General, at these headquarters, having arrived here this morning, and have to-day ridden along the lines, including a visit to Dutch Gap.

Two Rebel deserters to-day swam the James River under their own picket fire and came into our lines as naked as they were born. They were repeatedly fired on but escaped unhurt. They were clothed and sent North immediately. Two others are reported to have been shot by Rebel pickets endeavoring to come in near the Darbytown Road this afternoon. Guerrillas are said to have made their appearance in the neighborhood of Deep Bottom and to have killed one or two of our men.

Dr. Johnson, a citizen residing near our advanced line on the extreme right, after making a reconnoissance of our works in that direction, last night escaped to the enemy.

There was considerable picket-firing this afternoon on our right. Quiet, however, generally prevails.

J. R. C.

FROM MISSOURI.

Cheering News from Curtis—Gen. Rosecrans in the Field and Pushing after Price—The Latter's Force stated at 30,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864. Via PITTSBURG, Oct. 21.

The Jefferson City correspondent of *The Democrat*, under date of the 19th inst., says that everything looks much more favorable to-night.

The news from Gen. Curtis is most cheering.

Gen. Rosecrans took the field to-day, and to-night is many miles from here.

Gen. Price has declared an amnesty to all deserters from his army who have been bush-whacking, and they are joining him.

Bill Anderson will join him in a few days.

Quantrell is to be promoted to a Brigadier-General and Jackman is to have a Division.

Holtzclaw is also to report to Price.

This clearly shows that the guerrilla leaders in this State are commissioned officers in the regular Confederate service.

Lieut.-Col. Hynes of the Seventeenth Illinois Veteran Cavalry, who was captured at Glasgow and paroled, expresses the opinion that the Rebels cannot fight mounted, and that our infantry are more than a match for them.

He also says that Price has thirty thousand men.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

The Democrat's Jefferson City special says that Gen. Curtis has been fighting Price's advance all day on the Little Blue River, ten miles from Independence. Curtis holds a good position, and will stand for a regular engagement, if Price will continue the conflict. Rosecrans will be near or at Lexington.

The Laramie bridge will be repaired and trains running to Warrensburg in two or three days. Everything is working finely. Reinforcements will be at the right place at the proper time. Gen. Sanborn was reported skirmishing with Shelby to-day between Booneville and Waverly.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

The Democrat's Jefferson City special says that the Rebels re-crossed the Missouri River at Bermuda day before yesterday. They now hold Brunswick, Keetsville and Carrollton, and are plundering them. Col. Perkins encamped at Fayette, Howard Co., with a regiment of bushwhackers. Gen. Fiske is repairing the railroad west of Jefferson City. The last heard from Price was that his camp was at Waverly, in the north-eastern corner of Lafayette County. Rosecrans is following him closely. His train numbers over 400 wagons, which he is evidently trying to get through the south-western portion of the State, while he himself goes through Kansas. Price and the bogus Governor, Reynolds, are reported to have had two quarrels; the latter thinking it practicable to hold the State, the former not. There is trouble brewing in Price's camp. Many of his officers swear they will not go back to Arkansas, but will remain in Missouri whether he does or not.

The Vermont Bank Robbery.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 21, 1864.

We have but little additional information from the frontier. The Canadian authorities are wide-awake in the matter, and have thus far shown a praiseworthy disposition in cooperating with our Government.

The Governor-General, Lord Monck, at once ordered the sheriffs and bailiffs of Missisquoi, Iberville, and Rouseville Counties to use every exertion to arrest the raiders.

Hon. R. S. M. Boudelle, Canadian Commissioner of Customs, visited Montpelier on Wednesday, with Hon. William Clapp, Collector of the District, and had a highly satisfactory interview with Governor Smith.

A dispatch from Col. Williams, Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, says that a telegram was received last evening at St. Albans, from Judge Aldis at St. Johns, which says: "We have eleven men under arrest in all, and have recovered about $25,000."

Private dispatches state that fourteen persons have been captured. A hearing in the matter will take place before Judge C. J. Coursol, at St. John, to-morrow.

The raiders claim to belong to the Confederate service, and have employed eminent lawyers of Montreal for their defence.

Hon. Andrew Tracy of Woodstock, Hon. Lucius B. Peck of Montpelier and Hon. George F. Edmunds of this village, will appear for the United States. The hearing promises to be one of great interest. The prisoners claim their release on the grounds of the decision in the famous Chesapeake case.

Morrison, one of the men wounded at St. Albans, died there this morning. He was a brother of ex-Congressman George W. Morrison of Manchester, New-Hampshire.

It is claimed by some of the citizens of St. Albans that among the raiders were some deserters from Vermont Regiments, who were recognized as such.

Several persons have been arrested in St. Albans as accessories to the raid; but all but two were discharged for want of proof. The latter are kept in custody, one as a witness against the other.

The report that the bailiff of Fredericksburg was mortally wounded was incorrect. He was not hurt.

One company of infantry and one of cavalry have been organized here. The raising of a battery is also contemplated.

The report of the raid in The New-York Times is greatly exaggerated.

The Capture of the Roanoke, &c.—Her Passengers Landed at Bermuda—The Vessel Burned.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

The brigantine Mathilde, arrived yesterday from Bermuda, reports that on the 7th, while on the passage from Bermuda to Halifax, was ordered to heave to by a steamer, which afterward proved to be the captured steamer Roanoke. Ninety-five passengers and the crew, including six women, were put on his vessel and ordered to Bermuda, where he landed them on Saturday. The Roanoke was afterward burned.

The fever at St. George was abating. It still raged badly at Hamilton.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

Col. Charles E. Phelps, lately of the Fourth Maryland Regiment, and who was wounded and disabled in the battle of Hanover Court House, was to-night unanimously nominated by the Union Convention in the IIId District, in place of the Hon. Henry Winter Davis, the present member.

Death of Col. Lowell.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

Col. Lowell, of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, was killed in the battle of Cedar Creek.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

The President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864.

The following proclamation was promulgated this afternoon.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our National life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in his mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the seas with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our working men in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover he has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage, and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next, as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, the beneficent Creator and Ruler of the universe; and I do further recommend to my fellow-citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Great Union Meeting at Lockport, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

LOCKPORT, Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

The mass meeting in Lockport is admitted to be far the largest gathering ever witnessed in the place. The procession was four miles in length, and presented a perfect forest of moving banners and devices.

Addresses were this afternoon delivered at the several stands by Gov. Brough of Ohio, Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, Col. Hawkins of Tennessee, and Mr. Sherwood of Texas.

Meetings are addressed this evening by the same gentlemen.

At least fifteen thousand persons were assembled this afternoon.

The most intense enthusiasm prevailed.

There are large delegations from Buffalo and other places.

The Quebec Conference—The Vermont Bank Robbery.

QUEBEC, Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

It is reported that the Conference has agreed upon the Constitution of the Lower House, on a basis of representation according to population, the total number of members to be 194.

The Conference is now discussing the powers of the General Government.

Information of the St. Albans outrage was communicated to the Government yesterday. A number of detectives and a body of troops were immediately dispatched to the frontier with orders to arrest the parties at all hazards.

The Government is fully determined to use every possible means to put a stop to such abuses of Canadian hospitality. If the opportunity is afforded an example will be furnished to prevent similar attempts in the future.

The police are on the track of the robbers.

The Vote of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1864.

Owing to delay in receiving the official returns of the Soldiers' vote on the new Constitution, there has been considerable uncertainty felt as to the result, which is, however, now removed by the arrival to-night of the Commissioner sent to collect the vote in Sheridan's army. The new Constitution has been clearly adopted by a majority of not less than 30,000. Several organizations, including the 3d Regiment in Western Virginia, and the 3d Cavalry at Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, it is expected will considerably increase the majority.

The Pennsylvania Election.

HARRISBURG, PA., Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

We are as yet unable to get, officially, the returns from Forrest, Jefferson, Mercer and Wyoming Counties.

The following is the official aggregate of the Soldiers' vote so far as received at the Secretary of State's office: Union vote, 14,261; Democratic vote, 4,114. Union majority thus far on the Soldiers' vote 10,147.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

The official vote in Mercer County shows a Union majority of 387; Union loss, 119.

Wyoming County—Official Democratic majority, 219; Democratic gain, 189.

We have now official returns from 64 Counties, in which the total Democratic majorities are 39,813, and the total Union majorities, 33,837.

Jefferson and Forrest Counties are yet to be heard from. Jefferson is reported to have given 100 Democratic majority, and Forrest 40 Union majority.

The Philadelphia Banks.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 21, 1864.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act passed by the State Legislature, at the extra session, the City Banks, organized under the State Charters, held meetings of their stockholders yesterday, and by a two-thirds vote of their stockholders determined to re-organize under the National system.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S GREAT VICTORY.—The flags of the City Hall, Court-House, and public buildings generally, were displayed yesterday in honor of the splendid victory won by Gen. Sheridan's army at Cedar Creek, on the 19th inst.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS—Portsmouth, Va., for the week ending Oct. 15.—Serpt. James Parmater, E, 20th N. Y. Cavalry; Private Perry Jones, I, 9th U. S. C. T.; Private Henson Jane, G, 1st U. S. Col'd Cavalry; Corp. James A. Kane, C, 6th U. S. C. T.; Private John Smith, F, 6th U. S. C. T.; Private James Laughlin, D, 20th N. Y. Cavalry; Private George Smally, M, 20th N. Y. Cavalry.

INTERESTING TO RIFLEMEN.—A test of rifles is to take place at Utica, on the 25th inst., under the auspices of two of the most renowned experts living—Col. Berdan of the Sharpshooters, and Morgan James of Utica. The object is to test certain improvements lately made by Col. Berdan in the ordinary Springfield musket, in competition with the best and most expensive target-rifle in use.

Local Politics.

TWENTIETH WARD GERMANS.

A special meeting of the German Republican Club of this ward was held on Thursday night at the headquarters, No. 180 West-33d-st., Mr. H. Richard in the chair. The object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of indorsing the nomination of one or the other of the Union candidates in the field for Congressional honors. Mr. B. F. Manierre was proposed in this connection. After a protracted and excited discussion the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the German Republican Club of this ward approves of the nomination of the Hon. Ben F. Manierre, and will give him its hearty support.

The meeting then adjourned. Mr. Manierre stands well with the Germans.

MEETING OF THE GERMAN LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CLUB.

A quite large and well attended meeting of this club was held at Zimmer's Hall, Second-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-streets, on Wednesday evening, 19th inst. The meeting was addressed by the following gents amid enthusiasm: Mr. Hall, an American who had traveled in Germany, addressed them in German; Mr. John H. White, in English; Charles Schick, Mr. A. Rediger, and Mr. Lange, in German; after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place every Wednesday evening.

WITHDRAWAL OF CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

Hon. William Wall, who some time since announced himself as an opposition Union candidate for Congress in the Third District, against Hon. James Humphrey, has withdrawn from the canvass. Mr. Demas Barnes, the Montague Hall Democratic candidate in the Second Congressional District, has also withdrawn in favor of the regular candidate, Mr. Tunis G. Bergen.

DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSOCIATION.

The meeting last evening under the auspices of this Association, at the Hall on the corner of 22d-st. and Broadway, could, by no means, be termed a success, inasmuch as the attendance was very slim, scarcely filling more than one-half of the hall. President Comns called the meeting to order, and introduced as Chairman of the meeting Mr. Franklin H. Churchill.

Immediately afterward was introduced to the meeting Hon. CHAS. J. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, who said that the question was whether we should now change our rulers. Why should we not do so? The country is now reduced to so near its last gasp that it is true there is something for once in Mr. Lincoln's saying that it is dangerous to swap horses in crossing streams. Nevertheless, we can benefit the country by changing such a horse as Mr. Lincoln for a soldier and statesman like Mr. McClellan. Mr. Lincoln is coarse, illiterate, vulgar, no speaker, no scholar, no man such as has filled the Executive chair since Washington. He is merely Honest Abe. Who ever heard of "Honest Washington," "Uncle Tommy," as applied to Jefferson, or of any one laying a smutty joke at the door of General Jackson? Mr. Lincoln is now before us as a war candidate, opposed to our peace candidate. When Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, a nod of his head would have settled the whole question without bloodshed. Jefferson Davis and other Southerners were ready to accept any compromise that would have been acceptable to both North and South. Mr. Buchanan stands exculpated from any responsibility for the war. The responsibility was with their incoming, not with the outgoing Administration. Virginia was, at all times, the leading State of the Union until Mr. Lincoln drove her out of the Union!!! The coercion of a State is unconstitutional; but the natural result of the rupture of the State is war—if you can do nothing better, in the way of conciliation and compromise. The speaker believed that Gen. Jackson was wrong in compromising with South Carolina, in the Nullifying times—that the question of Secession ought to have been decided then, instead of leaving the settlement in the "weak, faltering, paltering hands of Mr. Lincoln." As to Mr. Pendleton, he is said to be a Peace candidate. No—Mr. Pendleton, nor any other man, is what can be called a Peace candidate. There can be no such thing as a Peace candidate at the present time. Geographically, the question of the Mississippi River, and others of a similar nature, go to show that we can make no peace with the South on any other terms than on the reconstruction of the Union. [Just the principles of the Republican party.] The firing upon Sumter, said the speaker, was the signal for the Republican party to change from their peace to their war sentiments. It is difficult to imagine that the day can be far distant when the crash in the Treasury will come. It is difficult to imagine that the time will not come, after the election of the 8th of next November, when the Military status of the country will be declared truthfully, when the terrible disasters to our Union arms, which have been denominated victories [probably including Sheridan's recent disasters to the Shenandoah Valley] will be known in their true light, instead of being glorified as Union victories. One of the first measures which will take place, if Mr. Lincoln is elected, will be peace—but peace and a separation of the Union. When Mr. Lincoln had the war-power given him, he had his coveted cue, which was his reélection—and this consideration has governed him ever since. There are four Slave States in the Union now—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, all of which will unquestionably vote for Gen. McClellan. [Great applause, but the speaker did not bring anything especially argumentative in favor of this prediction.] The elections have been carried on in Delaware, for the past four years at the point of the bayonet. It has been the same in Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky. If Mr. Lincoln is to take the 33 votes of these States, there is a difference of 64 votes in the ballot. As to Tennessee, Gov. Johnson has prescribed an oath for the people, as long as your arm, which no patriot can subscribe to, and, unless they do, they cannot vote. If the election is carried by the Administration through fraud and violence, it is the business of the people of the United States to accept that issue. Mr. Lincoln canceled the laws of the land and substituted, in their place, his Proclamation. The probability was that the election would not be fair, and a clause was, therefore, inserted in the Chicago platform, that in case the election was not fairly conducted, the result of the election was to be resisted. If the election is to be merely a mockery, it is the duty of the people of the United States, said the speaker, to prove that they consider it as a mockery. If we (the Democrats) succeed in electing our candidate, we shall reconstruct the Union. Mr. Stephens, in his recent letter, says that he is in favor of a Convention of the States—of the Southern States going into Convention with the Northern States. If the South, gentlemen, come into Convention with the North, they will infallibly reconstruct the Union, because their interest, their honor, and everything, is involved in and depends upon a reconstruction. There is nothing in the honor of the North to prevent reconstruction, and the honor of the South will have been satisfied when a reconstruction takes place [on their own terms]. The slave property of the South renders their interest in reconstruction even greater than in the North. There is no doubt about the election of Gen. McClellan, if the Democracy shall have fair play. Against all the influence of the Republicans, we (the Democrats) have carried Pennsylvania. The State has been gerrymandered so that, in some counties it has been almost impossible for a Democrat to cast his vote, yet the Democrats have carried the State for all; and they will carry the State on the 8th of November next by an overwhelming majority!

The next speaker introduced was the Hon. NATHANIEL WOLFE, of Louisville, Ky., who said that, downtrodden, crushed as Kentucky had been, she would yet vindicate herself before the world, in the coming election. Kentucky stood at the inception of the war, in the attitude of a peace-maker, but afterward threw herself into the struggle. But she was decoyed by the promises that her rights would be respected. In the present issue the question is life or death to the Union. We are to decide whether we shall have a despotism in name as we have in fact. At the commencement of this war, there was, in every State save South Carolina, a majority of Union-loving men; had Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet possessed the qualities to bring this sentiment out, Mr. Lincoln is no fool; he is more crafty than wise. But a man who, like Mr. Lincoln, has exercised his power to oppress the people and to subvert the Constitution is more a traitor than the Rebels who are now in arms against the Government. Mr. Lincoln comes out and disavows the assertion of his Secretary of State at Auburn, that, in case of his being beaten in the coming election, he will seize and hold his present position, in spite of the decision by ballot. Is not this denial a bad omen? Why should he make this denial unless there was something in this thing? Be not deceived by Lincoln or any man in power. This Administration forfeited every pledge to the people. There is no right which Mr. Lincoln has not violated. When the time comes for exercising the power under the Emancipation Proclamation, by force, resistance will be made. [Great cheering.] Kentucky will go 120,000 majority for McClellan. The time has passed when the vote of Kentucky was controlled by bayonets, and she is to have a free vote at last, which will be given to McClellan. The speaker was a member of the Chicago Convention; he helped to reject delegates from Tennessee and Louisiana, because these States were under the terror of Union bayonets. Horatio Seymour [great cheering] is the favorite of the party, and, if you can't elect him to anything in New-York, send him to Kentucky, and the Kentuckians will elect him to what you please. The speaker concluded by saying that, if McClellan is elected, not a gun will be fired after the 4th of March next. If New-Yorkers desire to associate longer with Kentucky, they must vote for McClellan, and seal the fate of Republicanism, despotism and abolitionism.

It is noticeable that the speakers had very little to say about McClellan or Pendleton. Their orations were profuse in abuse of Mr. Lincoln, but dodged the subject of their own candidate in a manner at once subtile and impudent. The name of McClellan, or that of Pendleton, was not used more than three or four times in the speech of either. The reason is obvious; the records of these gentlemen will not bear excessive scrutiny, even from their most eager adherents, or in presence of their chosen few of the public. The meeting broke up at quite a late hour.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The above Convention met last evening at the Sinclair House, and nominated the following ticket: For County Clerk, Wm. C. Conner; Supervisor, John Fox; Coroners, Dr. William O'Donnell, Wm. C. Gover, Robert Gamble, Dr. Wm. Schirmer. The action in regard to City Judge was deferred.

UNION MEETING IN THE NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union citizens of the Ninth Assembly District was held Thursday evening at Metropolitan Hall, in the Sixth-avenue. James M. Morray, esq., presided. Eloquent and effective speeches were made by Dr. Rufus R. Browne, esq., and Dr. Snodgrass. Meeting will be held by the Union Association weekly, during the Presidential canvass.

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the 18th, 20th and 21st wards, was held Thursday evening at the Union Headquarters, corner of Eighth-avenue and 33d-street, to ratify the nomination of Wm. E. Dodge, candidate for Congress in that District. The hall was brilliantly illuminated, and was filled with a large and attentive audience composed of both sexes, until a late hour. Speeches were made by William E. Dodge, Dr. William E. Stevenson of New Jersey, (who had served an unwilling year in the Rebel army, and made his escape on the first opportunity which presented itself), and the Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles. The speakers were heartily applauded.

ORANGE, N. J.

The citizens of Orange, N. J. (McClellan's town), had a rousing rally for the Union on Wednesday evening. John E. Risley, jr., esq., of Boston, Mass., made an eloquent address.

WASHINGTON VILLAGE, N. J.

A meeting of the Union citizens of Washington Village, Hudson City, N. J., was held on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club, John R. Edgar, Chairman. It was addressed successively by Mr. Fonda, of New-York; by Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, who drew a striking picture of the condition of the South, and scored the Northern Copperheads without mercy; and by John S. Dey, of Jersey City. There was singing by the Hudson City Glee Club. The attendance was large—delegations being on hand from Jersey City, West Hoboken, and other adjoining towns—and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested. The Union men in this section of New-Jersey are wide awake, and mean, if hard work will do it, to show a handsome gain for the Union on the 8th of November next.

Methodist Musical Convention.

Yesterday was the fifth day of the Convention, which assembles for ten days, commencing on the 17th inst., at the marble church, Fourth-street, west of Washington-square. The hour devoted to devotion, commencing at 9 o'clock p. m., was opened by President Stephenson, who announced the following resolutions as the subject to be considered:

Resolved, That, in churches of non-ritualistic observances, singing is the only opportunity for a common declaration of faith and public general confession.

Resolved, That this Convention expresses its conviction that the authorized version of hymns in use among us should be sacredly guarded from displacement in our public service by the introduction of a loose, sentimental literature.

Resolved, That a selection of hymns for Sunday School purposes should be embodied in the Church Hymn-Book, and engrossed in the general index.

President STEPHENSON, who has been a Sunday-School superintendent for twenty-five or thirty years, thought it was best to adopt the Church Hymn-Book for the Sunday School; inasmuch as the earlier impressions of our lives are the most valuable, and that therefore, it is important that the songs of an earnest and genuinely worshipful character should be impressed upon the minds of the children. The creed of the Methodist Church, unlike those of the Episcopal and Catholic Churches, is embodied in the poetry which they sing, which should, therefore, be of the most sincere and impressional character.

Mr. AYRES heartily indorsed the spirit of the resolutions, and was in favor of improving the musical service of the church by a strict adherence to the better and well established hymns, in contradistinction to the innovations which are sung to the popular and frivolous airs of the day.

Another gentleman thought the plan of giving the church hymn-book to the Sabbath-schools would work evil in the rural districts, where the expense of the book was more than the scholars could afford to pay, but the President stated that the apprehended difficulty would be obviated, inasmuch as, in ordinary times, the price of the church hymn-book was only about twenty-five cents.

Mr. E. A. C. OGILVIE was not in favor of abandoning many of the pleasant songs, which the children now sing, merely for fear that something might be sung which is not precisely orthodox. The very popularity of many of the airs, which were adopted to the Sabbath School from the street, was an argument in their favor, because the children more readily seized the tunes. If anything good can be taken from the streets and taverns, it is well to have them. The devil has been monopolizing the best tunes for a long time, and the Methodist Church might as well, now, have a share of them.

There were other expressions of opinion, but it is not the intention of the Business Committee to put the resolutions under consideration to a vote, until toward the last hours of the Convention. The prevailing sentiment appeared to be in favor of discarding the newer and inferior music in use for the music of Wesley and other established authors.

At the conclusion of the discussion, Mr. Bronson resumed his lecture upon Elocution and Music, theoretically and practically combined; and the other exercises followed in the order of the programme, which we have already published.

PACING MATCH ON THE HOBOKEN COURSE.—Yesterday a pacing match for one thousand dollars, mile and repeat, in harness, between Mr. W. H. Strong's blk. mare Black Bess, and Mr. G. Farren's s. g. Sorrel Ned, came off on the Hoboken Race Course at Secaucus. The match created considerable interest in Paterson and Plainfield, where the horses are owned, and the attendance was consequently large. The weather was delightfully fine, and the track in capital condition. The sorrel horse was the favorite at $100 to $70 before the first heat, which he won easily in 2:43½, by four lengths, the black mare breaking badly. In the second heat the betting was $100 to $50 on Sorrel Ned, taken freely; but the mare, trotting steadily throughout, won the heat by six lengths, in 2:38¾. A new driver was now substituted for the sorrel, and the wagon in which he had trotted the first two heats was changed for a sulky. The change was a fortunate one for the new driver. Robert Walker, of Centreville, handling his horse with judgment, won the heat and race by a length, in 2:36½.

SUMMARY.

HOBOKEN COURSE, N. J., FRIDAY, Oct. 21.—Match $1,000, mile heats, in harness:

R. Walker's s. g. Sorrel Ned	1 2 1
W. H. Strong's blk. mare Black Bess	2 1 2

Time, 2:43¾, 2:36¾, 2:38¾.

NATURALIZING CITIZENS.—Citizens are daily appearing before the Judges of the Superior Court of Common Pleas, to be naturalized. The most eager to become citizens are discharged soldiers of the United States Army, who by the recent Act of Congress are entitled to be naturalized after a year's residence in the country, and on proof of good character. It has been questioned whether the law applies to the Navy as well as the Army. Judge Monoriet was of the opinion that it did, but his view was not concurred in, and the Judges of the Superior Court have therefore construed the language of the Act to apply solely to soldiers and not to sailors. The Court will continue to naturalize aliens only up to ten days before election.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Appeal from Loyal Southern Men to the Governors of the Loyal States.

Destruction of Civil Liberty in the South.

Solemn Warning Against Rebel Machinations in the North.

THE PEOPLE READY FOR RE-UNION.

ROME, GA., October 4, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The paralyzed condition of the many thousands of Union men within the Southern States, both in and out of the Rebel army, through the instrumentality of an absolute and relentless despotism, places it most completely out of their power, without the aid of the United States army, to ever regain their liberties.

Within the Rebel lines not a vestige of civil liberty exists, and it is only when the fortunes of war throw us within the reach of Federal protection, that we can, without the hazard of life, give expression to our desire for a restoration of the Union.

Completely divested of all power or influence over our leading men, and in a state of absolute vassalage to the arbitrary edicts of a military usurper, our only hope of release is upon the overthrow of the ambitious men who have ruined and enslaved us.

In addressing you, we wish to be understood as appealing, not only to the Chief Executive of the State of Illinois, but to the Governors of all the loyal States, to be on their guard against the insidious encroachments of rebellion at your own doors and your own firesides.

No pains will be spared by our leading Rebels to bribe, seduce, deceive, or overawe your citizens into deadly conflicts and civil strife, so as thereby to render complete the downfall of free government upon the American continent, and we beg you to excuse us in thus taking the liberty to warn you of a danger which we consider imminent: and to urge you to let no considerations of mere party triumph be permitted to shut out from view, even for one moment, the great paramount object—the suppression of the Rebellion.

Tell the people North that we implore them to drop the negro question *pro* and *con*; and feel assured that we would not give up the Union for all the slaves on the face of the earth.

We claim to know what Rebellion is—its hight and depth, its length and breadth—and having, through changes wrought by the fortunes of war, been placed where we can once more exercise free speech, we yield to the impulses of duty, not only to our whole country, but to thousands of Union men who are yet held in bondage, when we assure you that nothing but the strong arm of military power can ever subdue it, or destroy its power for mischief.

And as a confirmation of this view, we beg leave to offer the following facts and arguments in reference to

REBELLION AND ITS DESIGNS.

Leading disunionists of the South, for several years prior to the Rebellion, exerted all their tact and ingenuity to find out some justifiable pretext to secede from the Union, and set up for themselves. At no time have they ever been satisfied with a Government of equal rights and privileges, and they have ever considered it a compromise of their dignity to ask poor men, or the common people, for the privilege of going to the Legislature, filling a seat in Congress, or of occupying other high and honorable positions.

Ever longing for the pomp and splendor of monarchies, and for the entailment of exclusive hereditary emoluments and privileges, they have had no patience with the majority rule under our form of Government, which has given to the people political equality. They have always considered themselves as a class of superior men—making no part of the people, but entitled to all the exemptions and immunities of a privileged class. And in haranguing what they conceive to be the vulgar herd, they address them as menials, calling them "my people," as if they thought the people belonged to them. So accustomed are they to speak of their slaves, calling them "my negroes," or "my servants," that in addressing the common hard-working citizens, they call them "my people;" and should they succeed in setting up a monarchy upon the ruins of the old Government, then the laboring and industrial class of people will be called "my subjects."

Descendents of those who were disappointed in the overthrow of British supremacy over the American colonies, they have inherited the same love of monarchy which actuated the Tories of '76, and hence they have been untiring in concocting schemes, or in seeking pretexts, for the overthrow of American Democracy.

In 1832, the high tariff, then in existence, was seized upon as a justifiable excuse by the aristocracy of South Carolina for acts of nullification and secession. But failing, on that occasion, to carry out their treasonable purposes, and smarting under the rebuke administered by Andrew Jackson in his memorable proclamation, there has not been a day or an hour since, when they would not have dissolved the Union, could they have had a pretext affording any shadow of justification.

Ever croaking, ever discontented, they could see no evidence of good government in the general prosperity and happiness of the people, nor could they conceive of any national respectability except under a monarchy.

The tariff, as a pretext, in 1832, failing them, their next resort was to the slavery question, which then had some prominence given to it by the efforts of Henry Clay, and other advocates of universal emancipation, and by others of perhaps less wisdom and less patience, who were urging immediate abolition.

Thus circumstanced, the slavery question presented the best prospect for a fruitful source of discord, and consequently was seized with avidity by the disappointed nullifiers and disunionists of 1832, as a means of sectionalizing the country and engendering hatred between the North and South.

The truly philanthropic Emancipationists of the Benjamin Franklin school became the objects of contumely and insult to such a degree that many honest persons of the North were induced to believe that the immediate and unconditional abolition of chattel Slavery was not only necessary to silence the disunion faction, but to protect the slave from oppression. But this manifestation North, of sympathy for the negro slave, was seized upon by the disunionists as a further pretext for widening the breach, and no opportunity was left unimproved by them, either in Congress or out, to aggravate the Abolition party to aggressive acts against what they termed their peculiar institution. Violent and threatening speeches were made in Congress, in State Legislatures, and all over the South against the North—making Abolitionism the theme of their incendiary harangues, and adding intensity to their fiery declamations by the free use of brandy. Not only this: they resorted to violence wherever it could be done with impunity—such as whipping, tarring and feathering, or riding on a rail, all men suspected of Abolition sentiments. Finally, becoming bolder in view of the impunity with which these things were perpetrated, they instigated Mr. Brooks of South Carolina to cane Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts for what they alleged to be his insolence. This act was premeditated and designed as an initiatory step toward disunion; and yet the speech of Mr.