A REMINISCENCE OF DOUGLAS.

An Interview between President Lincoln, Mr. Douglas and Geo. Ashmun, in 1861.

The following letter from GEORGE ASHMUN of Springfield, Mass., to ISAAC N. ARNOLD, Member of Congress from the Chicago District, gives an event in the life of Mr. DOUGLAS:

"SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 15, 1864.

"On Sunday, April 14, 1861, Washington City was agitated by the spread of the information of the fall of Fort Sumter, the news of which had arrived the night before. Such an event could not but produce a profound feeling at the seat of Government, and discussions of the event largely displaced all the ordinary Sunday ceremonies. The course which the new Administration would take was then quite unknown, and gave ground for much anxiety. For myself, I felt that the occasion was one which demanded prompt action and the cordial support of the whole people of the North; and that this would be greatly ensured by a public declaration from Mr. DOUGLAS. The friendly personal relations which had long existed between us justified an effort in that direction on my part; and late in the afternoon I decided to make it. On driving to his house, I found him surrounded by quite a number of political friends, from he, however, soon dismissed, with an easy grace, on a suggestion of the errand which had brought me there. Our interview lasted an hour or more, and in the course of it the whole nature of his relations to Mr. LINCOLN'S administration, and his duty to the country, were fully discussed. His first impulse was decidedly against my purposes. I desired him to go with me at once to the President, and make a declaration of his determination to sustain him in the needful measures which the exigency of the hour demanded, to put down the Rebellion which had thus fiercely flamed out in Charleston harbor. I well remember his first reply: 'Mr. LINCOLN had dealt hardly with me in removing some of my friends from office, and I don't know as he wants my advice or aid.' My answer was that Mr. LINCOLN had probably followed Democratic precedents in making removals; but that the question now presented rose to a higher dignity than could belong to any possible party question, and that it was now in his (Mr. DOUGLAS'S) power to render such a service to his country as would not only give him a title to its lasting gratitude, but would at the same time show that in the hour of his country's need he could trample all partisan considerations and resentments under foot. The discussion in this vein continued for some time, and resulted in his emphatic declaration that he would go with me to the President and offer a cordial and earnest support. But I shall never forget that before it was concluded his beautiful and noble wife came into the room and gave the whole weight of her affectionate influence toward the result which was reached. My carriage was waiting at the door, and it was almost dark when we started for the President's house. We fortunately found Mr. LINCOLN alone, and upon my stating the errand on which we had come, he was most cordial in his welcome, and immediately prepared the way for the conversation which followed, by taking from his drawer and reading to us the draft of the proclamation which he had decided to issue, and which was given to the country the next morning.

"As soon as the reading was ended, Mr. DOUGLAS rose from the chair and said: 'Mr. President, I cordially concur in every word of that document, except that instead of a call for seventy-five thousand men I would make it two hundred thousand. You do not know the dishonest purposes of these men (the Rebels) as well as I do'—and he then asked us to look with him at the map which hung at one end of the President's room, where in much detail he pointed out the principal strategic points which should be at once strengthened for the coming contest. Among the most prominent were Fortress Monroe, Washington, Harper's Ferry and Cairo. He enlarged at length upon the firm, warlike footing which ought to be pursued, and found in Mr. LINCOLN an earnest and gratified listener. It would be impossible to give in detail all the points presented by him and discussed with the President, but I venture to say that no two men in the United States parted that night with a more cordial feeling of a united, friendly and patriotic purpose than Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. DOUGLAS.

"After leaving, and while on our way homeward, I said to Mr. DOUGLAS, 'You have done justice to your own reputation and to the President, and the country must know it. The proclamation will go by telegraph all over the country in the morning, and the account of this interview must go with it. I shall send it either in my own language or yours. I prefer that you should give your own version.' He at once said: 'Drive to your room at WILLARD'S and I will give it shape.' We did so, and he wrote the following, the original of which now lies before me, in his own hand-writing. I copied it, and gave an exact copy to the Agent of the Associated Press, and on the next morning it was read all over the North, in company with the President's proclamation, to the great gratification of his friends and the friends of the Government. The original is still preserved, as cherished evidence of the highest character, that whatever else may have taken by the wayside, in the hour of our country's peril from 'false brethren,' Mr. DOUGLAS was not one of them.

DESPATCH TO THE PRESS BY MR. DOUGLAS, SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1861.

Mr. DOUGLAS called on the President this evening and had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of the conversation was that while Mr. DOUGLAS was unalterably opposed to the Administration on every political question, he was prepared to sustain the President in the exercise of all the constitutional functions to preserve the Union and maintain the Government and defend the Federal capital. A firm policy and prompt action was necessary. The capital of our country was in danger and must be defended at all hazards and at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and future without reference to the past.

"All honor, then, to the memory of the man who thus threw party considerations to the winds and gave himself wholly and unreservedly to his country!

GEO. ASHMUN."

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

Its Positive Refusal to Aid the Rebellion.

Correspondence of The Mobile News.

MONTGOMERY, October 8, 1864.

Well, the agony is over, the Assembled wisdom of the State have had their extra pow-wow, and have adjourned. A little after 9 o'clock last night the august body closed its session and retired to rest upon the laurels of their brilliant campaign. The Governor, in convoking the Legislature, set forth in strong terms the defenseless condition of the State, and his want of power to recruit himself of the abundant material for the purposes of the defense which might be brought into service. He suggested means which he thought would accomplish the desired end. The Legislature neither adopted the Governor's suggestions, nor substituted any of their own.

After assembling for a couple of weeks over several propositions, they incontinently abandoned their posts and left the State to take care of itself. With inimitable assurance, before adjourning, they appointed a committee to wait upon his Excellency and say, that "having finished the business before them, they respectfully inquired whether he had anything further to communicate." Whereupon his Excellency said he had something more to say, and briefly dispatched a message to them, recounting what he had called them together for, and saying they had utterly failed to do what, in his judgment, was necessary to be done. The parting words to the Governor were not very graciously received, when belligerent members grew eloquent in their denunciation of his lecture and it was proposed to return the obnoxious document to the Executive, indorsed on the envelope, significant of the wrath of the House.

Upon calling the yeas and nays, it was found the House was without a quorum, whereupon it was thought best to adjourn. Thus ended the extra session, without the passage of any law looking to the better protection or defense of the States against the common enemy. The stupid resolutions and speeches of the reconstructionists, denunciatory members, have been published for the encouragement of the Yankees, and will remain as enduring monuments of their want of patriotism and discretion long after the authors shall have been buried under the overwhelming scorn of an indignant people. As we predicted on the assembling of this body, nothing valuable has been done. They refused to do anything with the money, that matter remains in status quo, the Governor having no power to order them from one County to the defense of another.

They refused to loan a small portion of the money lying idle in the treasury to complete the railroad to Union Springs. They refused to extend the time for the completion of other unfinished railroads, important to the great interests of the community, and necessary to the development of the wealth of the State. They refused to do anything to ward lessening the evil growing out of the large number of distilleries, scattered through the State. We may be asked, "what did they do?" So far as we can say they spent some $20,000 or $30,000 of the State's money, and raised their own pay for the next meeting of the Legislature (some five weeks hence) from $6 per day to $15 per day. This, we imagine, is about the most important thing accomplished by the extra session.

We forgot, it is said upon "reliable authority" that about the time when it was supposed something would be done to prevent the distillers from buying up the corn, and thereby enhancing the price of that article, that something like a barrel of prime red-eye found its way into the side-room at the capital, and was smiled away at that day's session. This, however, is one of the secrets of legislation which outsiders have nothing to do with. The quakings of the melish arp over. Those patriotic men who take contracts for furnishing articles or performing services at merely nominal prices, should never be suspected of such a purpose as intending to keep out of the army by this means—certainly not! It is pure love of country and nothing else that prompts them. We should have a new roll of honor—upon whose brilliant folds the names of the patriotic, self-sacrificing stay-at-homes should be inscribed in glowing letters of silver or Confederate blue-backs.

A Cry for Peace.

The New-Orleans Era has news from Mobile. Recently one of the members of the Alabama legislature (Mr. PARSONS) introduced a resolution offering conciliatory terms to the Unionists and demanding a cessation of hostilities. This action created no little astonishment among the members, and very animated and bitter discussion among the people of the town generally. The Montgomery correspondent of *The Mobile Advertiser* gives his views on the subject in the following bombastic letter:

"MONTGOMERY, Oct. 10, 1864.—Quiet has again settled down upon our city. The legislature having adjourned without action upon the military bills, that respectable portion of the community which prefers serving at the altar of Mammon to that of the country is highly elated, and is busy discussing the various propositions for submitting to the Yankees, and considering by what mode they can best secure the possession of the property amassed by speculation.

"The speech of Mr. PARSONS is as irreconcilable with his resolutions and their manifest object, as McCLELLAN'S letter is with the peaceful propositions of the Chicago platform. No man not wilfully blind can be ignorant of the mischievous effects of these resolutions. The Legislature refused to do anything to raise men for the support of the Confederate cause, or for the defense of their own State—but they introduced resolutions which may add, and in all probability, will add many thousands to the army of our enemy. We believe in our inmost soul that for thousand men in arms against us could not do us a tithe of the injury that the introduction of these resolutions will do. In God's name, let all who want to renew their affiliation with the destroyers of our property go to them. We say give them a free pass—the country would be greatly benefitted by their absence. Are we never to be free of these meddlers and mischief-makers? They want the freedom of the South; they want their homes, their Slaves, their lives and their liberties protected, and they are constantly throwing obstacles in the way of those who are toiling and fighting to secure these great objects.

"If instead of talking about peace, there were but one voice ringing throughout the Confederate States, and that voice for war until independence was secured we should soon have peace with all its blessings. It is these grumbling, whining peace-mongers that cause the continuance of the war. We know the effect of these things upon the southern mind, and therefore we speak so plainly. To their eternal shame, be it said, there are able-bodied men hiding themselves from service in every conceivable way to avoid fighting for the country that rears them."

Mr. Fenton and Municipal Reform.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1864.

Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON—*Sir:* As a public man observant of the interests which pervade all sections of our State, you have doubtless become aware of a strongly-developed sentiment in this city in favor of Municipal Reform, although a conviction of the absolute necessity for such reform may not have been forced upon your attention.

On the approach of an important election, in which your name is mentioned for the office of Chief-Executive of the State, it is important to the welfare of our citizens, and of especial interest to that portion of them actively engaged in urging the work of radical reform in our Municipal Government, that your views in relation to these matters should be made known to the community. For the attainment of this object we would respectfully solicit your views upon the following questions:

First: Either through mismanagement or from a defect in the organization of our City Government, our taxes have reached the alarming amount of $15,000,000 for the present year, for which extraordinary outlay the community receives a return utterly disproportioned to the burdens unnecessarily imposed. It is believed that with much less than the amount of the present tax, the affairs of the City can be administered satisfactorily to the public, and with a promptness and efficiency at present almost unknown. It is also believed that with the cooperation of the Executive and Legislative branches of our State Government such changes can be made in our organic law as will prevent a recurrence of these abuses. We respectfully ask of you, whether in the event of your election we may rely upon your cooperation in aiding to effect these changes, and the removal, without unnecessary delay, of official delinquents upon the presentation of full proofs of their delinquency?

Second: For years past the interest of the city, and in many instances the convenience of the community have been made to suffer by legislative grants of railroads to private individuals, and to such an extent have the special grants been bestowed, that our public streets have become more the property of private companies and speculators than of **the people themselves**; and as we are again threatened by the same class of men with renewed application for further grants of a like nature to the next Legislature, which, if successful, will result in additional loss to the city and inconvenience to our people, it is all-important to us, that your views should be known upon the subject, and that, whether in the event of your election, you will unite with the people in their effort to put a stop to the further increase of an evil that has already spread its injurious effects over the city without compensatory benefits to the community?

We shall be pleased by an early and full reply to the above, and remain your obedient servants,

WILLIAM E. DODGE, ALEX. T. STEWART,
PETER COOPER, ADAM W. SPIES,
WM. COTHOUT, JNO. J. SPIES,
W. E. DODGE Jr., JOHN MILHAU,
MORRIS KEUCHUM, W. R. VERMILYE,
R. B. LATHROP, JOHN J. PHILLIPS,
C. H. LUDINGTON, DAVIS COLLAMORE,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, ROBT. B. ROOSEVELT,
Gen. WM. HALL.

JAMESTOWN, Oct. 24, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 30th ult., inclosed by R. B. ROOSEVELT, esq., under date of the 11th inst., came duly to hand.

I have from time to time noticed the fact that the expenditures of the City of New-York were rapidly increasing, and that complaints were made of an unnecessary amount of taxation. My position and pursuits, however, have not been such as to lead me to a careful examination touching the causes of such increase of expenditures or the reasonableness of the complaints.

I hold it to be the duty of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government to exercise a watchful care over the interests of the people, and to protect them from unnecessary burdens. It will certainly give me pleasure in the event to which you refer, to cooperate with the Legislature in all reforms tending to the diminution of the public burdens, and a more strict accountability of all public officers.

Any public officer who is unfaithful to the trusts reposed in him should be held strictly responsible, and the power of removal, whether it rests with the people, the Legislature, or the Executive, like any other duty, should be fearlessly discharged.

I have not had occasion to examine, with any degree of care, the questions relating to railways in the streets of your city. I am, however, prepared to say that no rights of the municipality of the city of New-York, or any other city, to franchises or other property, should ever be taken from them, without full conviction that the paramount interests of the public demand it. In short, in my opinion it is the duty of those representing the People to guard and protect all their interests from invasion. Very respectfully, R. E. FENTON.

Messrs. ROBT. B. ROOSEVELT, WM. E. DODGE, and others, City of New-York.

How the Soldiers Vote.

The following is the voting of New-York Soldiers at the Hospitals and military posts in and around Washington, on the 24th of October as ascertained by the New-York Excelsior Union Club:

Findley Hospital, Union, 102; McClellan, 10.
Campbell Hospital, Union, 160; McClellan, 18.
Judiciary Square Hospital, Union, 76; McClellan, 3;
Detachment of 50th N. Y. Vols., Union, 95; McClellan, 5.

An election held Oct. 22, at Stanton Hospital, resulted in 126 votes for Lincoln, and 51 for McClellan, out of a total of 238 patients—of whom 105 are New-York soldiers. They ask for such pictorials and other newspapers as their friends may be disposed to send them

From Old Suffolk.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ISLIP, SUFFOLK CO., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1864.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in our place this evening, and addresses were made by Hon. WM. H. GLEASON and HENRY P. HEDGES. The former, although but comparatively young, shows a brilliant mind, pleasing address, and fine poetical talents, completely mastering his subject and riveting the attention of the audience; while the latter, with his humorous style and well drawn comparisons, throws them into fits of laughter and bursts of applause.

The Islip Cornet Band was present, and enlivened the meeting with its soul-stirring national airs and well-selected marches, quicksteps, &c., drawing forth burst after burst of applause.

The work goes bravely on. UNION.

Politics in the Army.

LETTERS FROM SOLDIERS

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, Sept. 24, 1864.

. . . . Politically—or, rather, patriotically—(for we discard politics in the army), the 13th Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry are doing very well. A canvass of the line officers present showed one for McClellan, three doubtful, and nineteen for Old Abe. When it is considered that *this* was a *Democratic regiment*, raised by *Democratic patronage*, the above result is *significant*.

CAMP OF THE 56TH N. Y. S. V., MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 1.

We feel a strong anxiety here as to the coming election; and if you at home will do your duty in keeping down the Copperheads, you may rest assured that we in the field will soon put down this unholy Rebellion and bring the war to a speedy and honorable end. One of our boys gives vent to his feelings by putting an article in *The Watchman*, headed, "What the Soldiers Say." It was received by his own company with universal contempt, and laughed to scorn in his presence. I think he will not venture to express his sentiments again through the press. A ballot was taken of the company to which I belong, which shows a total of 94 votes cast: LINCOLN 85, McCLELLAN 6—giving LINCOLN a majority of 79 votes. This will show what the 50th thinks of a "Peace President."

PRENTICE, of *The Louisville Journal*, tries to make some Copperhead fun out of the letter of an illiterate Kentucky soldier. He says:

We are not much in the habit of publishing Abolition literature, but occasionally we meet with a specimen which it would be unjust and unpermissible to the party to withhold from the public eye. It seems that the sick Abolitionists, poor fellows, in the General Hospital at Lexington, have put forward one of their number, the best they have we suppose, to write us a letter of denunciation for our Conservatism. We hope that he will soon be able to leave the hospital; and if he can only back the Rebels when he gets out half as bad as he does the English language while he is in it, he may be expected, single-handed, to make a whole army run like the devil bestridden by a witch:

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 5, 1864.

Most Honable Mr printice it is with much plasure that i take mi pen in hand to inform you of mi health which is Good. At the present time Honable Mr price i was Reading your paper to Day And I wood say A few words to you A Conserning youre piece of Rebeldom of youre Little McClelon Which youre A Disgracing the Democratic party which was once the most Respectable party in the hole world But Now But now You one of the most out Ragous traitors in the hole world is Now A Distroying of it

As you said in youre Leter About the 37th Ky nted infantry voting for McClelon it is all false hood for that is my Respect Command And they will vote for Ab Lincon to A man So Dam youre lies Coop them to youre salph as you had Beter get youre printing office insboured. No more

this is from the mass of 47th Ky vollenteers nted infantry.

to respected Mr. printice
take this to youre hart

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 1, 1864.

. . . The boys of his Company call him Colonel Stokes, but his right name is ——. He is a good Republican and war man when not in the field; and is the identical chap that the boys of his Company say swallowed a half plug of tobacco to make him sick so that he would not have to go to the front last year on James Island; and his comrades say they now have the greatest difficulty to get him to the front. He seems anxious for peace, and is a correct specimen of all the Democrats or Copperheads in the army. He stated in his letter that the 50th would give but few votes to LINCOLN. Now I desire to contradict his statement. The regiment will give a large majority for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. There are only two in Company H, who will vote for McCLELLAN, and I doubt if they will when election day arrives.

Freemen of the North, fellow citizens! you who love liberty, you who love peace and union, go to the polls election day and vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and so secure an early and honorable peace—a lasting peace. Let us not become the by-word of the world, but the hope of the oppressed of all nations, a free and prosperous nation, rejoicing in the sunshine of Liberty and Peace.

SCOTT'S 500, BATON ROUGE, Sept. 19, 1864.

I suppose before this summer is past we will see some pretty hard fighting in this section of the country, as the Rebels are getting pretty well cornered, and seemingly holding out to see the result of the election this fall. If our friends in the North only stick to us, I, for one, am not afraid. All the soldiers in the field require is encouragement. Just as sure as they elect a President on the "Peace Platform," so sure is our cause lost, and all the best blood that has been spilt will have been spilt in vain. Our soldiers fight with the expectation that they will be helped at home, but such is not the case. Nearly every paper that reaches us is some "Copperhead" sheet only discouraging us. Why is this allowed at home? The men who preach peace, at the sacrifice of all self-respect, should be made to feel some of the privations which we suffer daily, that they might have a personal interest in putting down this infernal Rebellion. It is to most of them no doubt a source of profit, consequently they will be the last ones who will raise a hand towards putting it down, except by some cringing, fawning measure, which will leave the North in the same humiliating position in which it was placed before the war. I say that a Northern man is just as good as a Southern man, and it has been proved on many a bloody field. Would it not be disgraceful for us to give up the battle now when the goal is almost reached? Wipe out every traitor in the Northern States first.

Battery M, 1st Mich. Light Artillery, CUMBERLAND GAP, Oct. 9, 1864.

I want you to make some arrangements about sending a man here with a box and some votes with ABE'S and ANDY'S names on them, and appoint some one as Commissioner to receive them; for vote I will and vote I must, or else I will come home and let the country go to the Devil, or some other Democratic leader. Are the Michigan soldiers coming home to vote? Or are we to have the privilege of voting in our battery? For GOD'S sake, and my sake, and ABE'S sake, and our country's sake, let the Michigan soldiers vote.

I took a vote of the boys the other day, and there were but five out of seventy-five votes against Old ABE and ANDY.

Now is the time when our country needs every Union vote, and must have them, in order to whip the Rebels and end the war. If we elect Old ABE this Fall, I can return home next Summer, and have a lasting peace. If McCLELLAN is elected, there will be a compromise such as the North will never submit to. As for myself, I would rather die here, fighting for my country, than have a compromise of the Democratic kind. Again I say let us vote. If I won't vote I shall spoil.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Oct. 2, 1864.

You ask me who I shall vote for in the coming Presidential election. I answer, there is only one way for a loyal man to vote, and that is for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. I have laid out of doors too many nights, been hungry and wet, a target for Rebel bullets too often, to desert those noble men that I swore to protect nearly four years ago. Any man that does not uphold President LINCOLN, in the stand he has taken in this war, is a dishonest man. Every man is liable to make mistakes, and I admit President LINCOLN has, *but I ask who would not have made them?* He has had more on his shoulders than ever any man had as President of the United States. *And now I tell you it is dangerous to trade horses in the middle of a river.* From every army we are getting glorious news. Now will any man, who pretends or claims to be a man, desert those noble men, who have given their all to the good cause? They might as well say they are glad to get them out of the way. I do not think there will be enough of the Rebellion to talk about by the 4th of March next, but we must make *double* sure, and not let a peace man get in the chair. I am a Democrat to the back-bone, but I go in for tried men, who we know are true to the great and priceless boon our forefathers left their children.

16TH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLS., ATLANTA, Sept. 15th.

. . . . "We have driven the enemy through an awful country and a great distance. SHERMAN is the man for you; he has our generalship the Southerners, and won a magnificent victory. The Southern army in this Department is decidedly played out; and if GRANT is only successful, the Confederacy is about wiped out of existence. If McCLELLAN is elected we will undoubtedly have another heavy campaign, for the Southerners well know that their only hope and salvation is in his success, and they also well know that ABE'S intention is to prosecute the war until a final settlement, and that too with a restoration of the Union, and upon such terms as he sees fit to make; while on the other hand, if McCLELLAN is elected, they can have peace upon such terms as they want. I do not want peace on such grounds, for Jeff. Davis says: "In no way will I consent to peace unless a perfect separation of the Union." Well, if "Old ABE" is re-elected, we will show him a separation of his head from his body; if McCLELLAN is elected you will see one of the bloodiest times from election until the 4th of March, 1865, that you ever read of, for "Uncle ABE" will push this thing as far as he can, and they will resist as long as they can. I tell you, I am no McCLELLAN man, *not say.* I only want peace in an honorable way."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 1st Division Hospital, Sept. 23, 1864.

You say that many say at home that McClellan is to be our next President; but we soldiers down here think differently, because (thank God!) we have something to say about that. We cannot swallow the pill that has been so slightly sugared over by the Chicago Convention. Their last resolution reads:

"*Resolved*, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army."

That is what I call a bitter pill for soldiers to swallow. They might as well have said: "We feel sorry that you have been misled to fight JEFF and his Rebel hordes; and, when we get into power, we will forgive you the wrongs that you have done the rebs." This is hard; and do they think the soldiers have lost all their wits, and can be fooled as easily as all this? If this is their opinion, they are laboring under a great mistake. No, sir; we can't go the Chicago platform on any condition whatever. Even if we could go the man, the platform favors our enemies too much to suit soldiers. It has too much to do with peace on any terms.

The soldiers love peace, and know how to prize it as well as any at home; but we want a lasting peace, a good, substantial peace, that cannot be broken up by traitors. We go for, and by the grace of God, we will have an honorable peace, restore the Union and enforce the laws; and to this end, Old Abe must be our next President. And the Copperheads will find that the soldiers do not favor their proceedings.

The soldiers are marking the Copperheads at home, and woe be to them when the soldiers return! "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

Tell all who say the Potomac army will vote for Mac that they are mistaken, and we will show them a majority for Old Abe that will make them stare with both eyes. That's what's the matter.

The Rebs say their only hope is in a change of administration this Fall; but that change may not come to them and the Cops. Let me say here that the soldiers regard a Copperhead as a worse enemy than a Rebel in arms. I am in the officers' ward, and there are some Democrats among them; and I wish you could hear them talk. They say Old Abe is their man.

Local Politics.

GOOD NEWS FROM QUEENS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.

We are making a good fight in Queens County. We have hired a mammoth Tent, and are holding meetings about three times a week. We think the Tent a good institution; it gives us an opportunity of having large meetings in places that afford no accommodation otherwise. We are straining every nerve for the success of Mr. CURTIS; he is speaking every night, making good and telling speeches. We are making preparations for a large meeting at Roslyn on the 29th; shall have the Tent well dressed, and will give Mr. CURTIS a warm reception. North Hempstead will give him a good majority.

UNION MEETING AT NEWTOWN, L. I.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MASPETH, Oct. 28, 1864.

On Thursday evening the citizens of Newtown and neighboring townships turned out in force to hear their candidate for Congress discourse upon the momentous questions of the day. The meeting was a great success and showed that the good people of Queens were determined to disappoint Jeff. Davis and his allies, the Northern Peace Democracy, *The London Times*, and the British Aristocracy. The audience was, as usual when the friends of the Government and order are called together, composed of substantial and law abiding people. There was a fair sprinkling of ladies who testified by their presence and attention an interest in the efforts of their husbands, sons and brothers to put down treason at home, as great as in those of their kindred who are battling with more open and manly foes on the blood-stained fields of Virginia and the South. Addresses were made by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, whose reputation as an eloquent orator is well known, by Major HAGGERTY, a brilliant representative of the Army of the Potomac, and the Rev. Mr. ANDERSON of the local Dutch Reformed Church. Mr. CURTIS reviewed in a withering manner the military career of the little Napoleon; his failure on the Potomac, on the Peninsula, after Antietam, were dwelt upon, and were contrasted with our later and great leaders, especially Sheridan, who do not spend their time in sending complaints to a Government that is straining every nerve to help them. He also exposed the fallacy of the slaveholder's doctrine that slavery is a divine institution by a telling argument derived from their own conduct. They boast of slavery as the great civilizing element of the race and yet now, when they in their extremity find that it has become necessary to put arms in the hands of their slaves they propose to grant them their *freedom* as a boon! The eloquent speech of Mr. CURTIS was attentively listened to by an audience who could duly appreciate his chaste and polished periods. The election of a man of Mr. CURTIS'S acknowledged ability will reflect credit upon the District. The election of men of his calibre will go far toward restoring to Congress the glory it attained in its past and palmiest days. Major HAGGERTY appealed with great earnestness to his countrymen to leave a party whose Southern masters were as despotic as the aristocracies of the Old World. He pointed to the fact that the South had repeatedly insulted Ireland's greatest men because they had expressed their detestation of Slavery, that they had burned in effigy that great patriot DANIEL O'CONNELL, had tarred and feathered Father O'Neil, because he said he would allow a negro to worship side by side with a white man (for he had declared himself to be no respecter of persons, and stated that when SEWARD moved to allow that noble man, Father MATHEW, the privilege of being seated on the floor of the Senate, JEFFERSON DAVIS arrogantly opposed the motion, editing him a wolf in sheep's clothing. The Rev. Mr. ANDERSON had just returned from a tour in Europe, and stated that he everywhere found the friends of the Rebellion to be earnest supporters of Little Mac. Queens County will go right when the American people deliver their verdict on the 8th of November upon the controversy between the great Deliverer GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, and that tried, faithful and patriotic servant of the country ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The credit for this successful gathering of loyal men is due to the persevering labors of the Committee, JAMES A. JOHNSON and JOHN C. DEBEVOISE. Let all true Union men do likewise and then we shall have a victory in the Empire State equalling that of Ohio last year. There is to be another gathering of the loyal at East Williamsburg, on Tuesday, the 1st of Nov. LEX.

BERGEN CO., N. J.

Union meetings are being held every night in old Bergen County, with most gratifying results. The people flock to these gatherings in crowds and listen with unfeigned satisfaction to the patriotic sentiments of the speakers. Last Wednesday evening the citizens of Paramus and the country adjacent were addressed by W. T. B. MILLNER, esq., of this city, and the Hon. THEODORE LITTLE, Union Candidate for Congress in the 4th District. The meeting was unusually large and successful. On Wednesday evening next THEODORE LITTLE and JAMES A. BONDS, of this city, will speak at the same place, and on the following Saturday a great open air County Mass Meeting will be held there, which will be addressed by Ex Governor NOBLE of Wisconsin, RICHARD BRIEFER and RUFUS F. ANDREWS, esqs., and Major Z. R. PANGBORN of Jersey City. Old Bergen is waking up preparatory to purging herself from Copperhead heresies in the coming election.

A large meeting was held at the Wigwam, in Bergen, N. J., on Thursday evening, and was addressed by L. A. FULLER, of N. Y., and C. H. KITCHELL of Newark. Great enthusiasm was manifested in favor of the general and local candidates. Bergen will do its full share to send an Union M. C. from that district.

MASS MEETING AT WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.

The Union men of West Hoboken and vicinity turned out in force on Thursday evening, and held their third mass meeting in the campaign. A cannon was fired, fireworks let off, and bonfires lighted. Speeches were made by Hon. EDGAR R. WAKEMAN, candidate for Congressman, WM. McGEORGE jr., and RANSOM BUAMAN, esqs., and the Rev. A. E. CAMPBELL. Great disappointment was felt in the absence of Judge DITTENHOEFER, who had been announced to address the meeting. West Hoboken will give a good account of itself on the 8th of November.

UNION MEETING IN WESTFIELD, N. J.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WESTFIELD, Oct. 28, 1864.

The little town of Westfield was alive last night. Notwithstanding the rain, our citizens were all out, and the "loyal clubs" from the adjoining towns paid us a visit to listen to speeches from the Hon. BENJAMIN BAILY of New-York, and A. W. STONE of Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. STONE gave many interesting incidents of the Rebellion and the sufferings of Union men. He reviewed the Chicago Platform, and proved it the work of enemies to the best interest of the country. Mr. BAILY showed that the Chicago Convention was anti-Democratic—that true Democracy had no smell of treason—that every act of Mr. LINCOLN had a precedent in the acts of Gen. JACKSON, and that true Democrats would support Mr. LINCOLN. The meeting was a success—the speeches interesting and convincing, and at the conclusion one old Democrat stepped forward and said he had determined to vote for "Little Mac," but he couldn't do it, and should vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. New-Jersey is coming into the Union, *sure*, and will be admitted the 8th day of November next.

THE CITY RAILROADS AND THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—The following letter has been received by E. W. TAYLOR, esq., Clerk of the Committee of Aldermen on Railroads, relative to the increase of fare by the companies:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1864.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 15th inst., relative to the increase of fare by the Third-avenue R. R. Co., that although the 103d section of the Act of June 30, 1864, provides that Railroad Companies shall have the right to add the tax thereby imposed to their rates of fare, this office has never undertaken to decide as to the conditions under which the privilege might be exercised.

As the matter in no way concerns the amount of revenue to be collected under the direction of this office, it has seemed proper to refer all persons feeling aggrieved by any action of a railroad company, to their proper remedy in the courts. Very respectfully,

E. E. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

E. W. TAYLOR, esq., Clerk Com. on Railroads.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Oct. 28.—Before Justice DAVIS.

THE JULY RIOTS—VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

HENRY W. Sage et al. agt. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff sues in this action to recover sixteen thousand dollars and interest for the value of a building at the North-east corner of Third-ave. and Forty-sixth-st., alleged to be destroyed by fire at the hands of the rioters on the 14th of July, 1863. The only question submitted to the jury was the value of the property, which they found to be thirteen thousand dollars at the time of its destruction, to which sum the jury, under the exception of the defendants counsel, added interest from the time of the destruction.

Sickles & Cushing for Plaintiff, John K. Hackett for Corporation.

CHAMBERS—Oct. 28—Before Justice LEONARD.

DECISIONS.

Moritz Valk et al. agt. James Rogers.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Before Justice BARNARD.

Henry Bradley agt. Jane A. Bradley, Administratrix, &c.—Motion denied. Motion to vacate and order reversed and new trial granted with costs to abide event. Opinion by Chief Justice Robertson.

Lewis Roberts agt. Henry White, et al.—Order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Robertson.

Nicholas P. Frost agt. Joseph A. De Calleras, executor, &c.—Order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Monell, J.

Thomas B. Oakley agt. William S. Sears.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted with costs to abide event. Opinion by Monell, J.; concurring opinion by Chief Justice Robertson.

Louis Kunze agt. the American Exchange Fire Insurance Company. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Robertson.

Peter Wagner agt. George Halcomake.—Motion to open default granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 29.—Before Judge LEONARD.

DECISIONS.

Luther C. Clark et al. agt. Joseph A. Hoyt et al. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Thomas L. Dentrey agt. Jane S. Dentrey. Referred back to same referee for further proof.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 29.—Before Judge CARDOZO.

DECISION.

Campbell agt. Leahy. Proceedings on examination supplemental to execution stayed, pending appeal. No costs.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Adjourned for the term. Oyer Terminer adjourned to Friday next. Special Term adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' THANKSGIVING.—Mr. GEO. W. BLUNT suggests to the people, as a perfectly practicable scheme, to give the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States a grand Thanksgiving dinner on the day set apart by President LINCOLN. He estimates that 50,000 turkeys and as many pies and puddings, will be enough, and that they can readily be collected in this city by the 20th November, by contributions from all parts of the country, and from here will be sent forward free of charge. Newspapers are desired to circulate the notion.

BOUNTIES AND HAND MONEY.

The Kings County Bounty Committee give notice that on and after Nov. 1 they will pay $50 hand money for three years' recruits; $30 for two years, and $20 for one year. The same bounties as heretofore will be continued to be paid.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Europe, by steamer Thursday, Nov. 3.....1½ p. m.
For California, Oregon, Washington Territory and Sandwich Islands, by the overland route, daily (Sundays excepted).....[illegible] a. m. and 4½ p. m.
North Staten Island, by way of Port Richmond, S. I.) through Mail.....[illegible] a. m. and 4½ p. m.
Way Mail for Peekskill and Hudson.....5 a. m. and 4½ p. m.
North Mail, Way Mail (except Peekskill and Hudson).....5 a. m. and 3 p. m.
East Mail (via New Haven R. R.).....5 a. m., 12 and 6½ p. m.
East Mail (New Haven Way).....[illegible], 2:30 and 4½ p. m.
East Mail (via Newport and Fall River).....3 p. m.
South Mail.....5 a. m., 4½, 6 and 10½ p. m.
Erie Railroad Mail.....5 a. m. and 4½ p. m.
Erie Railroad Mail (Way).....5 a. m. and 3 p. m.
New-York Central Railroad Mail.....4 p. m.
Long Island Mail.....5 a. m.
Long Island Mail (to Mineola, Hempstead, Jamaica, and Syosset).....5 a. m. and 2½ p. m.
Harlem Railroad Mail.....5½ a. m.
New Jersey Central Mail.....2 a. m. and 2 p. m.
Morris and Essex Mail.....5 a. m. and 2½ p. m.
Northern Railroad of N. J., Mail.....3 p. m.
Brooklyn Mail.....5 and 9 a. m. 2 and 4½ p. m.
Astoria Mail.....9 a. m. and 4 p. m.
Hoboken Mail.....5 a. m. and 2 p. m.
Staten Island Mail.....5 a. m. and 2 p. m.
Freehold and Keyport Mail.....2 p. m.
Canada (East) Mail, except on Fridays.....5 a. m. and 4½ p. m.
Canada (West) Mail.....5 a. m. and 4½ p. m.
Canada (East) (on Fridays).....5 a. m. and 6½ p. m.

Travelers' Guide.

To Albany, by Hudson R. R., 60 Warren-st., 6:30 a. m., 12 m., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 p. m. Sunday train from 30th-st.....6 p. m.
To Albany, by Harlem R. R., 26th-st., 4th-av., 10½ a. m. and 4 p. m. Sunday train.....4 p. m.
To Albany, Connon's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, by steamer Don't Drew and C. Vibbard, leaving Desbrosses-st. (