National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 15, 1864.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

GOLDEN SENTENCES.

"THE CRISIS WHICH THREATENED TO DIVIDE THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION IS PAST."

"*I SHALL NOT RETURN TO SLAVERY ANY PERSON WHO IS FREE BY THE TERMS OF THE PROCLAMATION, OR BY ANY ACT OF CONGRESS.*"

"I PROCLAIM FULL PARDON TO ALL WHO SOLEMNLY SWEAR TO HENCEFORTH FAITHFULLY SUPPORT, PROTECT, AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNION OF THE STATES THEREUNDER."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—*Washington, Oct. 10, 1864.*

"IF WE HOLD OUR OWN AND PREVENT FURTHER MILITARY SUCCESSES ON THE PART OF OUR FOES, THERE IS EVERY PROSPECT THAT McCLELLAN WILL BE ELECTED, AND HIS ELECTION UPON THE CHICAGO PLATFORM MUST LEAD TO PEACE AND OUR INDEPENDENCE."—*Charleston Mercury.*

"OUR SUCCESS IN BATTLE INSURES THE SUCCESS OF McCLELLAN. OUR FAILURE WILL INEVITABLY LEAD TO HIS DEFEAT."—*Charleston Courier.*

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

That every copperhead and traitor in the country is *in favor* of the election of George B McClellan and *opposed* to Abraham Lincoln!

The Weekly Republican.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN for the week ending October 15th, is now for sale at the counter. It contains the able letter of Major General N. P. Banks; also the eloquent speech of Major General Carl Shurz, with all the latest political news up to the hour of going to press.

The New Loan.

Sealed offers were yesterday opened at the Treasury Department for the five-twenty six per cent. coin-bearing interest bonds to the amount of $40,000,000. A large number of persons were present, including Geo. H. Bond, representing Messrs. Livermore, Clews & Co.; Wm. M. Vermilye & Co.; John Thompson, representing the First National Bank; Charles V. Culver, representing the Third National Bank; J. W. Orris, representing the Ninth National Bank; Wm. Foster, representing the Twelfth National Bank of New York; C. B. Wright, representing C. B. Wright & Co.; Jay Cooke, and Henry D. Cooke; W. S. Huntingdon, representing the First National Bank of Washington; and E. W. Clark, representing the First National Bank of Philadelphia.

There were 490 bids, both single and compound, and the entire sum offered reached $59,253,458. Of this amount, the bids were at a discount less than par $543,000; from par to 1 per cent., $38,577,000; from 1 to 2 per cent. premium, $17,321,250; from 2 to 3 per cent., $1,175,000; from 3 to 4 per cent., $396,000; from 4 to 5 per cent., $116,000; from 5 to 6 per cent., $6,000; from 6 to 7 per cent., $2,400, and from 7 to 8 per cent., $200. It will be seen from the above that over $19,000,000 were bid for at a premium above 1 per cent., consequently the remaining $21,000,000 to complete the $40,000,000 will be taken from the sums offered between par and 1 per cent.

Among the bidders were the following: Bank of Baltimore, $104,000 at 1 per cent. premium; City of Baltimore, $700,000 at from ½ to 1 per cent.; Second National Bank of Baltimore, $100,000 at from 2 to 2½ per cent.; Robert Crothers, Baltimore, $5,000 at 1½ per cent.; John S. Gittings & Co., Baltimore, $4,000 at 2 per cent.

Soldiers and the Homestead Law.

Frequent inquiries are made as to the status of persons in the land or naval service of the United States who are desirous of entering lands under the homestead law, as to whether they are exempt during the period whilst in actual service from making actual settlement after the entry has been made. The General Land Office has ruled that the settlement need not be made until the party shall be discharged from real service, when he will be required to make *bona fide* settlement upon the land entered, and thereafter comply with all the requirements of the act.

Visit of the Secretary of War to General Grant.

The steamer Keyport, Capt. Talbot, left the Sixth street wharf this morning, having on board Secretary Stanton, Surgeon General Barnes and other distinguished officers, who are going to City Point, partially on a trip of pleasure and partly for the benefit of the Secretary's health.

The Ohio Soldiers.

From reports made to James C. Welmore, Ohio State Military Agent, from twenty voting precincts in the Army of the Potomac, show twenty-six Union votes to one Opposition.

MAJOR GEN. DODGE, of the 16th corps of the Army of the Tennessee, is in town, and called to pay his respects to the President to-day. No man has displayed more skill and courage in the West, especially in the recent great campaign resulting in the fall of Atlanta, than Gen. Dodge.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—We learn that the President has appointed the following gentlemen to be directors on the part of the Government of the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company: Jesse L. Williams, Indiana; Charles T. Sherman, Ohio; George Ashman, Massachusetts; Springer Hartungh, Pa.; Timothy J. Carter, Illinois.

PERSONAL.

GOV. F. H. PIERPONT, of Virginia, is at the Astor House, New York.

DEAN RICHMOND, Hon. A. C. Mayhew, of Connecticut; Hon. A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, and Gen. D. W. C. Clark are at the St. Nicholas.

GEN. STAHL, Hon. J. F. Rodfield, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Galusha Grow, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LORD MAYOR and Capt. Hayter, from England, are at the Metropolitan.

HON. MARCUS L. WARD, of New Jersey, is at Willards. Mr. Ward is a member of the National Union League of that State.

LETTER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

Our Colored Prisoners Put to Work by the Rebels—Butler Inaugurates a System of Retaliation—His Determination to Carry it Out.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Oct. 12, via WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—This morning a flag of truce was sent out from Fort Harrison, under charge of Lieut. Col. Kissel. Its object was to convey to the commander of the rebel forces on the north side of the James river several written communications from Gen. Butler

GEN. BUTLER PROPOSES TO EXCHANGE.

All naval prisoners according to equivalent of assimilated rank set forth in the cartel, the excess to be made up in officers and men on either part from the army. This proposition is made because of a previous statement made by Commissioner Ould that he would exchange all naval prisoners without distinction. The following communications explain themselves:

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT VA. AND N. C., *Army of the James.* IN THE FIELD, Oct. 12, 1864.

SIR: I inclose copy of an advertisement cut from a Richmond paper, where the military officer commanding the camp near Richmond calls upon their masters to come forward and make claim to the services and labor of certain colored men therein described.

Some of these are believed to be soldiers of the United States army, captured in arms. If I am mistaken in this belief I desire to be properly corrected. I have ordered to such manual labor as I deem most fitting to meet the exigency an equal number of prisoners of war held by us, and I shall continue to order to labor captives in war to an equal number of of all the soldiers of the United States who I have reason to believe are held to labor and service by the forces you represent, until I am notified that this practice on your part has ceased.

Much as I regret the necessity imposed upon me to do this, yet I am compelled by the strictest convictions of duty thus to inaugurate a system of retaliation which will be firmly carried out.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

To Hon. Robert F. Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VA. AND N. C., IN THE FIELD, Oct. 12, 1864.

SIR: I enclose herewith an affidavit, showing the employment of one hundred and ten United States colored soldiers by the artillery officers of the Confederate forces in the trenches near Fort Gilmer, a practice justified by no rule of war, or claim heretofore made by the Confederate authorities.

I have ordered a like number of officers and soldiers captured by us—preferably as many of the Virginia reserve forces by whom this outrage is being done as I have captured—into the canal at Dutch Gap, and put them at hard labor, and shall continue to add to their number until the practice is stopped.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

To Hon. Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

Accompanying the last communication are four affidavits made by deserters, establishing the fact that the rebels are doing just what Gen. Butler alleges, namely: putting the colored soldiers captured from us to work upon their fortifications.

Letter of Daniel S. Dickinson to General Cass.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: One of our most prominent citizens, into whose hands it had fallen, kindly permits us to publish the following characteristic letter from Daniel S. Dickinson to Gen. Cass:

BINGHAMPTON, Sept. 26, 1864.—My Dear General: The Presidential campaign is again upon us in fearful earnest, and I have no doubt you would unite with me in praying that, if possible, at such a time as this the cup might pass. But the question cannot be put aside, and must be met with all its responsibilities. I have no attachment to either of the candidates, nor any antipathies against them, to move me a hair either way; and I am so filled with disgust at the mean selfishness, the prevailing littleness, and downright knavery of political parties, that were there no questions beyond those of ordinary moment, I would not cross the street to turn the scale for or against either. But I regard the present struggle as vital and essential to national honor—yes, existence.

It seems that Baltimore and Chicago have framed issues for us, and Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan are and must be the representatives, respectively, of these great antagonisms, and that as a people we must stand or fall by the result. However much Mr. Lincoln may pretend to be *peace* or General McClellan to be *war* before election, we all know that good faith and common honesty will force the one elected to carry out in the administration doctrines laid down by the convention which placed him in nomination. Should General McClellan be elected, all will, in my judgment, be lost. The patriotic, self sustaining, reliant feeling of the Union men will be overthrown and crushed out; rebellion will be rampant and intoxicated with success; the worst elements that the loyal States can produce will be in the market for southern purchase, and foreign interference will come with all its hypocritical insolence, and, under the pretence of staying the effusion of blood, will secretly destroy us.

I hope you will concur in my idea that it is the duty of every patriot, and of none more so than Democrats of the Jackson school, to espouse warmly the Union side. And I hope you will let your voice be heard and your views known at an early day. I am sure they will exert a powerful and healthy influence upon the public mind.

I send you herewith a sketch of some remarks made by me recently on taking the chair at a Union mass meeting, and from them you may gather my opinions somewhat *in extenso*. I have been kindly invited to Detroit, and if I can find time for a brief trip, mean to accept; but it is very uncertain, indeed, whether I can do so.

Sincerely yours, D. S. DICKINSON.

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—The New York papers state that two gangs of counterfeiters, engaged in the production of immense quantities of spurious postal currency, have just been arrested. In one case a seizure of forty thousand dollars, and in the other of thirty thousand dollars, was made. The counterfeits were so admirably engraved as to be indistinguishable by the best judges from the genuine issues. One of the manufactories of the counterfeits was found by the detectives employed in working up the case to be located at Patterson, New Jersey.

The counterfeiters, however, got some warning of their danger, and removed their presses and plates to Port Jervis. Here they were followed and pounced upon by the police. The other rival manufactory of the Treasury printing and publishing establishment was discovered to be in a tenement house in New York city. This case was worked up by the New York detectives, and the result of their strategic combinations was eminently successful. They captured a lot of new and ingenious implements used in the infamous business, and took possession of piles of fifty-cent stamps, which would in a few days, but for their exertions, have been flooding the already inflated circulation of the country.

The arrest was made by Officers Clarvoe and McDevitt, of the Metropolitan detective force at Washington, acting under the direction of Col. L. C. Baker, Chief of the National Detective Police.

THEY NEVER WENT TO SCHOOL.—The rebel President, at Montgomery, asserted that Gen. Lee "commanded a body of men who had never known what it was to be whipped, and never stopped to cipher."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Steamer Collision—General Butler Advances Two and a Half Miles Toward Richmond on a Reconnoissance and Returns without Loss.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 14.—The side-wheel steamer Ella was run into yesterday near Brandon's, on the James river, by the propeller Charles Thomas. Her starboard wheel-house was carried away, and she is otherwise injured.

She has arrived here and will go to Baltimore for repairs.

The mail steamer Webster arrived at 4 p. m. from City Point.

Gen. Butler sent out a reconnoissance on the north side of the James river yesterday.

They advanced two and a half miles toward Richmond, and returned without loss, having met the enemy in small squads.

Only slight skirmishes took place.

The Pennsylvania Election.

RIDGEWAY, Oct. 14.—Nineteenth District—Elk county, official, gives Bigler, Democrat, 644, and Schofield, Union, 207—Democratic majority, 437, and gain 51.

From Missouri—Price's Speech at Booneville—Rebel Loss at Pilot Knob.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—Price's headquarters are still reported to be at Booneville. Shelby and Gen. John B. Clark are north of the Missouri river, pillaging and conscripting.

Our garrisons have evacuated Fulton, Sturgen, Huntsville, Glasgow and Fayette, and are concentrating at Macon City.

Clark's men occupied Glasgow, and robbed Fulton.

Price made a speech at Booneville, stating that he came to Missouri to redeem the people; that it was his last effort in their behalf. If they would rally to his standard all would be well, and he would remain with them; if not, the Confederacy would not again offer them an opportunity for redemption from their woe.

A dispatch from Major Williams, of the 10th Kansas, says he had taken possession of Pilot Knob. He found two hundred and fifteen wounded rebels there, including twenty six commissioned officers, which makes it certain that the rebels lost over fifteen hundred killed and wounded in the attack on that place.

Robbery of the Adams Express in West Virginia.

BALTIMORE, October 14.—The office of the Adams Express Company, at Grafton, West Virginia, was robbed on the night of Wednesday, the 5th inst., of a package containing notes of the First National Bank of Pittsburg, of the denomination of twenty dollars.

The notes were uncut, in sheets of four notes to each sheet, there being two hundred sheets; the notes on each sheet being denominated by the letters A, B, C and D, and each note on the same sheet being numbered alike, commencing with "001" and running up to "1,000" inclusively, making eight hundred notes amounting to sixteen thousand dollars.

Besides this, several small packages were taken containing money, amounting to six hundred dollars. The public are warned against receiving any of these notes, as they are the property of the Adams Express Company. The payment of them has been stopped at the bank, and a circular describing them in detail has been issued by William B. Dinsmore, the president of the company, and sent to brokers, banks and postmasters, with a special notice against receiving said notes.

Indiana.

Gov. Morton telegraphs, under date of October 12:

"The Union State ticket is elected by not less than 10,000, and probably by 20,000.

"We gain the 11th congressional district, and very probably the 3d, 4th, and 10th districts also.

"There are large gains throughout the State on the vote of 1860. Hopes are entertained that we will have both branches of the Legislature."

LATER.

SOUTH BEND, IND., Oct. 13, 11 30 p. m.

The Union majority in Indiana increases steadily as more counties come in. My majority is nearly 1,700. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Massachusetts Congressional Nominations.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 13.—The Eighth District Union Convention to-day nominated, by acclamation, the Hon. John Baldwin for Congress, and ex-Governor Levi Lincoln for Presidential elector.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The Sixth District Democratic Convention to-day nominated the Rev. Thomas Greenwood, of Malden, for Congress, and J. H. Carlton, of Haverhill, for Presidential elector.

Dreadful Accident at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Oct. 13.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening part of the rock in Champlain street, below the Citadel, fell and destroyed three houses, and the inmates perished. The houses of Messrs. Hayden and Battle were completely destroyed, and one occupied by James Lesuerr, ship carpenter, rent from cellar to attic. The street is filled now with a sympathizing crowd, and everything done to rescue the living and recover the dead.

Masonic Ceremonies in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Freemason's Hall to-day was a marked event in the history of the Order in Massachusetts. The procession embraced nearly one hundred lodges; and, notwithstanding the damp and disagreeable weather, it was a most attractive and imposing demonstration. After the Masonic exercises a grand banquet took place in Faneuil Hall.

Rebel Raiders Across the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, October 14.—A small body of Mosby's guerrillas crossed the Potomac into Montgomery county, Maryland, and some 300 penetrated as far as Adamstown to-day. They have, it is understood, been driven back.

They are said to have numbered about 500.

Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Train of Cars Destroyed.

The express train, consisting of three passenger cars, express and mail car, and baggage car, that left Camden Street Depot on Thursday night last for Wheeling and intermediate points on the line of the road, was stopped by a band of rebel cavalry, commanded by Col. Mosby, when between Kernoyville and Martinsburg. The time the train was stopped was about 2 o'clock on Friday morning, and the place was quite propitious for such work, there being no telegraph station or guard of any consequence in the vicinity. A large number of the passengers were emigrants. The passengers were allowed to remove their baggage from the cars, and then the engine was thrown from the track and broken, and the cars burnt up. The express car was robbed of all valuables, and the mail was ransacked and then destroyed. Some of the passengers were relieved of their valuables, but this, it is stated, occurred in only a few instances.

As soon as the train was burnt up, Mosby, with his band, left for parts unknown. The telegraph wires and the railroad track were not troubled by them. None of the passengers received any injury, nor did Mosby take any of them prisoners. Mr. Lewis M. Cole, general ticket agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was on the train; he did all in his power to save the train, but was unsuccessful. He, together with the other passengers, reached Cumberland yesterday afternoon, on the mail train that left this city for the West yesterday morning, the passengers having been taken on board this train at the point where they were left by Mosby. All the trains, both passenger and freight, are running on regular time, and a large force of Federal troops are now posted along the line of the road. Gen. Stevenson, commanding at Harper's Ferry, has sent a large cavalry force in pursuit of Mosby and his command.

DEMOCRATS who revere the memory of Douglas will subscribe to these sentiments of his:

"If they (the rebels) remain in the Union, I will go as far as the Constitution will warrant me for securing their rights; but if they secede, I am in favor of allowing them just as many slaves and just as much slave territory as they can hold at the point of the bayonet."

"I care not whether General Jackson violated the Constitution or not; I care not whether General Jackson suspended all civil authority or not. If his acts were necessary to the defence of the country, that necessity was above law."

Second Edition

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

We announced, by authority, some days since, that Rear Admiral Farragut was relieved of his command in the Gulf and ordered to assume command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. We regret to announce that the condition of Admiral Farragut's health was such, at the time of receiving the order, as to preclude the possibility of his complying with it at once. The order was then withdrawn, and Rear Admiral Porter, of the Mississippi Squadron, and Rear Admiral Lee, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, were ordered to exchange commands. Admiral Porter has already reached the James river and assumed command in those waters, and Rear Admiral Lee has gone to the Mississippi to take command of the squadron there.

It is said that these two admirals have amassed each an immense fortune during the rebellion, one from prize money, resulting from the seizure of blockade-runners on the Atlantic coast, the other from cotton seized on the Mississippi and Red rivers.

The Major General commanding the Red river expedition was opposed to any cotton being seized on the Red river by the forces under his command, *the profits of which did not go into the Treasury of the United States.* Notwithstanding this, we learn that Admiral Porter carried on an extensive cotton business, and established a floating cotton prize court on the Mississippi for the adjudication of all cases embracing the seizure of cotton.

The Government of the United States had much better pay our Admirals fat salaries, as it does our Generals, rather than hold out inducements to blockade-runners on the one hand, and encourage our naval commanders to neglect their legitimate business, turn speculators in cotton, and thus contribute to great national disasters on the other. This is a matter for Congress to reform.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

Reports, printed and unprinted, that Mr. Corwin has resigned as Minister to Mexico and is to be Secretary of the Interior; and that Mr. Usher is to be appointed to fill the judgeship recently made vacant by the death of Judge Smith; and that Secretary Stanton has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and that Major Gen. Banks has been appointed Secretary of War, are each and all unauthorized and untrue.

SECRETARY W. P. FESSENDEN AND FRIENDS GONE DOWN THE RIVER.

Secretary Fessenden, accompanied by Hon. Simeon Draper, Collector of New York, and Hon. Samuel Hooper, M. C., of Massachusetts, started upon an excursion down the river, in a revenue yacht, this afternoon. They will visit Fortress Monroe, and perhaps go to City Point.

THE MAYORALTY ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

We notice in several of the Western papers a disingenuous and incorrect statement, telegraphed from Washington, in regard to the recent mayoralty election in Baltimore, tending to create a doubt of the earnest Unionism of Mr. Chapman, who was so triumphantly sustained in that contest. The paragraph states that Mr. Chapman was supported by rebels and conservatives, in the hope of defeating the bolters' candidate, Mr. Sterling.

This is inspired, of course, by some adherent of that disorganizing protector, H. Winter Davis, who, dissatisfied with Mr. Chapman's firm and cordial support of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, set on foot a bolting movement, with Mr. Sterling at its head, which has been quietly settled by the recent election. If Mr. Davis, in his warfare upon the President, can do no more than he did in his trial of strength on Wednesday, his friends had better advise him to retire from a field so inglorious.

ABRIDGED BLUE BOOK.—J. Disturnell has compiled an "Abridged Blue Book; or, Biennial Register," as lately issued by the United States Government, containing a complete list of Federal offices and salaries in all the civil, military and naval departments. It is a very convenient compendium, bringing into a small compass the mass of essential information contained in a large volume. For sale by all booksellers.

THE *Journal of Commerce* reports the official exposed falsehood that the Democratic party "gained two thousand votes" at the late election in Maine.

The Richmond papers, chronicling Ben. Butler's storming of the rebel defences on Chapin's farm, said "the Yanks didn't stop when they got over the outer line, but went right on."

PERSONAL.

MISS MADGIE MITCHELL was complimented last evening by a serenade at the hotel (Metropolitan) by Withers' orchestra, which played some exquisite airs, including several dedicated to Miss Mitchell. The compliment was handsomely acknowledged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Mace and Coburn Prize Fight—The English Champion Doth Not Appear—Coburn Paces the Field, and Will Claim the Stakes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Per the steamship Hecla, some particulars have been received concerning the intended prize fight between Mace and Coburn. It was stated in the former foreign advices that the contest was postponed for the present, if not altogether, owing to a dispute arising relative to the choice of a referee.

It now appears that Coburn paced the field intended for the scene of the fight amid tremendous shouts from the immense multitude. Mace did not make his appearance. It is expected that Coburn will claim the stakes. The matter stands over for adjudication by the stake-holders on the 7th.

The Election of Mr Lincoln Conceded by the London Times.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Per the Hecla we learn that the London *Times* says the capture of Atlanta by Sherman, and the subsequent victory of Sheridan, renders the re election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency almost certain.

New York Stock List.

By the People's Telegraph Lines, Offices—311 Ninth street and corner Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixth street.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15—FIRST BOARD.

U. S. 1881 Coupon 6's	108½
U. S. 5-20's	106½
Certificates of Indebtedness	85
Gold	220
New York Central	119½
Erie	97½
Hudson River	123¾
Reading	124½
Michigan Central	136
Michigan Southern	70½
Illinois Central	122
Cleveland and Pittsburg	108½
Cleveland and Toledo	115
Chicago and Rock Island	97
Milwaukie & Prairie du Chien	50
Chicago and Northwestern	48
Quicksilver	10½

He who lives only to benefit himself gives the world a benefit when he dies.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN, Senator from Ohio, thus spoke of Abraham Lincoln in a speech at Sandusky last week: "This firm old man is noble and kind-hearted; he is a child of the people. Go to him with a story of woe, and he will weep like a child. This man, so condemned, works more hours than any other President that ever occupied the chair. His solicitude for the public welfare is never-ceasing. I differed from him at first myself, but at last felt and believed that he was right, and shall vote for this brave, true, patriotic, kind-hearted man. All his faults and mistakes you have seen. All his virtues you never can know. His patience in labor is wonderful. This man, always right, always just, we propose now to re-elect to the Presidency. To swap off such a man as this, my countrymen, for McClellan, idle, incompetent, and unwilling, would, in my opinion, be a devilish poog trade."

THE FRANKFORT (Ky.) *Commonwealth* asks the question, "Where is Laz. W. Powell and Garrett Davis, that they are not canvassing for the Chicago anti-Union platform and its nominees?

GOV. BROWN, of Ohio, himself one of the best railroad managers in the world, says of McClellan that "at the outbreak of the rebellion he was the poor superintendent of a very poor railroad."

A VOTE was taken for President on the cars between Boston and Worcester yesterday, which resulted as follows: Lincoln, 243; McClellan, 69.

THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE convened at Montpelier yesterday. The Senate organized by electing Henry Clark, Secretary; James P. Sampson, Assistant Secretary; and Rev. P. H. White, of Coventry, Chaplain. The House elected Hon. A. B. Gardner, of Bennington, Speaker, and J. H. Flagg, of Wilmington, Clerk.

GOVERNOR OF NEVADA. The Republican party of Nevada have nominated Blaisdell for Governor, and Messrs. Beatty, Brosnan, and Lewis for Supreme Judges.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS Tuesday will teach the South that there can be no peace with rebels in arms. The people of the North will never consent to have this war closed until every traitor in the confederacy shall sue for mercy.

GOV. SEYMOUR made three speeches in Pennsylvania, and we have gained three members of Congress. If he had stumped *each* of the districts, there wouldn't have been a Copperhead Congressman elected.

THE PARTY that opposes its country's war, never has, never will, and never ought to succeed. Infamy is its reward.

HON. JOHN GANSON made a speech before the Young Copperheads at Buffalo, on Wednesday evening last. It contains many assertions which that honorable gentleman would scarcely presume to state under oath, as truth in the face of the law punishing perjury.

SEYMOUR STUMPED Pennsylvania, and the people have responded. Wonder how he likes the reply?

THE PRESIDENTIAL contest was decided Tuesday. It only remains to "go through the motions" on the 8th of November.

"SUNSET COX." His sun has set.

THE LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB held a mass meeting at the Cooper Institute in New York last evening, which was addressed by Gen. Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas; Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, of Syracuse, (Union candidate for Lieutenant Governor;) and C. C. Baylor, Esq., of Georgia.

AT A UNION FLAG RAISING at Fort Gillen, there were no less than three distinguished Brigadier Generals—Thomas Francis Meagher, Webster, and Donaldson. Gen. Meagher made a sterling Union speech, at the conclusion of which he called for "three cheers for Sherman and his victorious army." The cheers given were loud, long, and lusty.

W. E. ROBINSON, Esq., ("Richelieu") will speak at Port Jervis, N. Y., on Thursday, 20th.

THE TORONTO *Globe*, speaking of the recent elections, says that Gen. McClellan never had any reasonable prospect of being elected, but present appearances indicate that he has as good a chance of getting to be Emperor of Japan as he has of becoming President of the United States.

THE IOWA ELECTION.—The Presidential election taking place this year, Iowa did not hold her annual State election on Tuesday last. On the 8th of November Presidential Electors, Congressional Representatives, members of the Legislature and county officers are to be elected. The State election of 1865 will as usual occur on the second Tuesday of October.

A SHARP RETORT.—A soldier of one of the Pennsylvania regiments now in the field, on being asked if he would vote for McClellan, replied, "I would if I were a rebel."

HON. SAMUEL M. WHEELER will do the State of New Hampshire some service ere the "ides of November." He speaks at no less than sixteen different points for Lincoln and Johnson.

IN COOS COUNTY, New Hampshire, the following distinguished gentlemen will address the loyal people: Col. Henry O. Kent will speak with Hon. Daniel Clark; Hon. Jacob Benton with Col. Harriman; Ossian Ray, Esq., with Hon. J. W. Patterson; and D. C. Pinkham, Esq., with Hon. A. H. Cragin, at the several meetings in Coos county.

ARE ALL THE ARMY FOR LITTLE MAC.—At a vote taken at the headquarters battery D, 1st Tennessee light artillery, held at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 12, the following was the result: For Lincoln and Johnson, 105; for McClellan and Pendleton, 1. Total, 106.

THE FOLLOWING distinguished gentlemen are engaged in stumping the State of New Hampshire for the cause of the Union: Col. Walter Harriman, Hon. Aaron H. Cragin, Hon. J. W. Patterson, Hon. E. H. Rollins, and Hon. M. W. Tappan.

GOVERNOR ANDREW, of Massachusetts, in company with Col. James F. Jacques, of Illinois, will address the citizens of Oneida county, New York, Tuesday, October 18th. The Governor will also address the citizens of Syracuse, New York, on Wednesday, October 19th, on which occasion he will be ably assisted by Governor Brough, of Ohio.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND and Senator Wilson will address the Union meeting at Goshen, Orange county, New York, this day.

HEAVY FROST.—On Sunday night last this whole region of country was visited by the severest frost that has been known for many years, utterly destroying all the outstanding tobacco. In some parts of the county there had been little or no housing; in others, the work was somewhat more advanced. All the standing crop has been nearly ruined, together with injury to everything else that frost could affect. We are told by old residents that no frost of such severity, and at so early a period, has been known here since a similar visitation on September 29th, 1824—about forty years ago.—*Prince Georgian, Upper Marlboro', Md.*

A NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—A well executed and very dangerous counterfeit government greenback, of the denomination of $50, has recently been put about, and handlers of money must keep a sharp look-out, or they will be bitten by it. The general appearance of the bill is precisely that of the genuine, and the signatures are perfect *fac-similes*. A close examination, however, discloses that the engraving is coarser, and the printing not quite as well done while in the vignette of Hamilton the nose is less prominent, and the lower part of the car, which in the genuine is quite plain, is obscure. The words in script, "promise to pay to bearer," are somewhat coarser than in the genuine. The paper is unusually good for a counterfeit note.

AN interesting case relative to the rights and privileges of life insurance companies is now before the Massachusetts Supreme Court. A Mr. F. Huckins had his life insured for $10,000, and committed suicide a long time afterwards. His widow claims the money, and the insurance company oppose the claim, alleging that Mr. H. forfeited his policy by taking his own life.

Attack Upon the Manassas Railroad by Guerrillas.

On Thursday evening, a gang of Mosby's guerrillas, represented to be some four hundred strong, made an attack on an outer picket of the 2d District of Columbia regiment, stationed at White Plains, on the Manassas railroad.

The picket guard, consisting of eight men, under the command of Lieutenant Jos. Smith, company H, fired upon the guerrillas, but were not able to successfully resist the overpowering numbers of the guerrilla gang, and they were captured with the exception of two men. Lieut. Smith was shot through the knee, and one man was badly wounded in the groin.

Lieutenant S. was stripped of his clothes and robbed of $1,400 entrusted to his care by his men, for safe keeping, and when the guerrillas retreated they ordered him to mount a horse and go with them, but he refused, saying that he was too badly wounded, and they might shoot him and do their worst. They then abandoned him, and moved rapidly away with their other prisoners, and he was rescued by a body of our men in pursuit of the guerrillas and taken to the hospital at Alexandria.

A party of guerrillas, reported to belong to Kincheloe's gang, also committed similar outrages on Thursday, between Accotink and Burke's Station, killing, near the latter place, Private Wm. B. Moore and another man belonging to the 6th Pennsylvania heavy artillery.

GALUSHA A. GROW will speak at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Saturday evening next, the 15th inst., and at Tioga, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY—*Their Presentment—Juvenile Depravity—The Jail—Its Defects.*—The Grand Jury, having finished their labors, were discharged this morning by his honor, Judge Olin, who complimented the fidelity and celerity with which the onerous duties devolving upon them were discharged. The following is their presentment, which is exceedingly interesting:

The Grand Jury summoned to serve for the June term of the Criminal Court of the county of Washington, having brought their labors to a close, make this their final presentment to the honorable Judge presiding.

The session has been an unusually protracted one, owing mainly to the very heavy docket placed before them, and to the further fact that the honorable court deemed it proper, for reasons of a public nature, to suspend their sessions from the 13th July to the 6th September. During that recess a large number of cases had accumulated which required laborious application to get through with, even at this late period. The docket embraced crimes of almost every grade known to the law. Although they have found a large number of presentments, many grave offences against society and good order they have been compelled to let go unpunished, for the reason that in such cases, owing to the peculiar condition of the city for some time past, large numbers coming and remaining but for a short period of time, it was found impossible to find, after diligent search, either the parties injured or witnesses important to establish the crimes and offences before a court of trial.

As this condition of things seriously affects one of the great principles of the law, that every accused person has a right to a speedy trial, they found themselves compelled, upon the score of humanity, to let such go free, keeping in view at the same time the sacred ends of their official oaths. Stern and rigid justice has its claims, and so has humanity. The one should be properly tempered by the other. In support of what they conceive to be the practical as well as humane view of the matter here introduced, they mentioned the fact that numbers have been confined month after month during the oppressive heat of summer; and when their cases have come up in the regular routine of business, none of the parties injured or complaining could be found, nor any person who could give testimony sufficient to send the cases for trial.

Thus the parties charged have been subjected to severe punishment, even in cases of trivial importance. The law could not establish the fact that they were punishable, yet they were punished in some cases far beyond what they were deserving of had they been found guilty before judge and jury.

The most painful aspect in which crime has presented itself to this grand jury has been in reviewing offences growing out of juvenile depravity. It is true that the large majority of those cases are of but trivial importance; yet a number of them show a degree of precocious villainy hard to conceive of as existing. The most superficial observer would say, and that truly, that the consigning of that class of wrong-doers to the common prison is but inflicting upon society a greater injury, viewing it in its ulterior consequences.

The boy goes in the prison house a novice in crime, and comes out prepared by association with there with hardened and accomplished villains, to commit still greater offenses, and by rapidly recurring commitments he soon attains to that "bad eminence" which places him in the position of the hardened criminal, defying the laws both of God and of man.

Our city has attained to a high position in regard to philanthropic, benevolent, and religious institutions, but it is a melancholy reflection that crime appears to keep not only *pari passu* with the efforts of the philanthropic and benevolent, but seems to be gathering new strength to dash its black and threatening wave over the bulwarks which the good men of the present and the past have been endeavoring to build up against its encroachments.

Feeling as they do, the responsibility resting upon them as members of society, and hoping that the official position which they are sent to relinquish will give some weight to the recommendation, the jury earnestly recommend that some other place than the common jail be provided for the incarceration of juvenile offenders.

On the 5th instant the grand jury made their official visit to the county jail. A thorough inspection of the building and inclosure showed to our satisfaction that the police and sanitary regulations were as complete as the ill constructed and insecure building will admit.

A due regard to cleanliness was observable throughout, and the culinary department gave the impression that the prisoners were bountifully supplied with good and wholesome food. In addition to the manifest inadequacy of the building, two serious defects presented themselves, viz: imperfect sewerage and insufficient ventilation. In reference to the latter it may be remarked that a stay of but a few minutes in some portions of the building produced a most impressive feeling on those unaccustomed to a confined and vitiated atmosphere. Whether these defects can be completely remedied or not in the present building, the jury cannot say, but they do think that the evils complained of can be measurably abated by the proper means and applications.

In summing up this brief report, the Jury avail themselves of the opportunity to express their grateful acknowledgments to the honorable Court for the kindness and courtesy which have been extended to them. An especial acknowledgment is due to the bailiffs who have been in attendance upon the Grand Jury during this term; their promptness of action has greatly facilitated the work upon which the jury have so long been engaged.

W. C. HARPER, O. E. P. HAZARD, } Secretaries. B. T. SWART, Foreman.

HORSE-STEALING CASE.—Officers Franklin and Carraker this morning arrested three colored men named Samuel Jones, Dan't Chase and Halsey Alsop, and took them before Justice Miller, on the charge of having stolen horses in their possession. It seems, from the evidence, that another colored man, who is now in prison in Maryland, was concerned with these men in stealing four horses from Mr. James L. Henry on Thursday night last. He being in the employ of Mr. Henry, left the stable door open, so Jones and the others could take the horses.

The horses were brought to Washington and sold to a man named Mitchell Jones. The three colored men made a confession that they were in the employ of one W. H. Price, to whom they sold the horses after they had stolen them, and who afterwards sold them to Jones. Jones was held to bail, for receiving stolen property, and Price was committed to jail in default of security. The three colored men were also committed for a further hearing.

A LITTLE MAC AND PEN. FLAG RAISING.—Last evening the down-trodden and oppressed, whose rights have been entirely crushed out by this cruel and tyrannical Administration, hoisted a McClellan and Pendleton flag upon a rope extended from a lager-beer shop on D street to a gin-mill on the corner of the Avenue and Tenth street. The gin-mill was adorned with Chinese lan