THE PRISS PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS. FIFTEEN CRETS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier, nalled to Subscribers out of the City at Seven Dollars PERFARRUM, TERRE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR ST MONTER, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THERE MONTER, INVESTIGATION IN ACCRETOR FOR TIME

dered:

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Siz

FIR TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four DOLLARS PER ARBUR, in advance. RETAIL DRY GOODS CKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS! M. A. JONES'

CELEBRATED NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT · Can only be found at No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

OVER THE WAX FIGURE None genuine unless stamped M. A. JONES'

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT. 17 N. EIGHTH STREET. BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK The Largest Assortment of BLANKETS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY COWPERTHWAIT & CO., IN. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

TURNISHING GOODS. Russia Crash from 14 to 25 cents, Loom Huckaback Toweling, Loom Table Linens from 75c to \$1.00. Union Table Linens at 75 cents, Huckaback Towels—fine, assortment, White Flannels of severy description, Bed Flannels, Plain and Twilled, Gray Flannels, Plain and Twilled, Six lots of Fine Napkins,

Thirty Pleces of Russia Diaper, at N. STOKES, JOHN H. STOKES, N. B.—One lot of French Scarlet Cloth, for Cloaks, superb article. 1044 CHESTNUT STREET

E. M. NEEDLES ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES LATEST IMPORTATIONS LACES. EMBROIDERIES. WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

1084 CHESTNUT STREET. WATER-PROOF CLOAKS.

Water Proofs, some extra dark shades.
Frosted Beavers of extra due quality.
Sealekins, Castor Beavers, Tricots.
Fine Black Broadclothe.
Black and Fancy Castimeres.
aoth stock of these Goods, at the right prices,
COOPER & CONARD.
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

VEILS, &c., &c.

CHARPLESS BROTHERS OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF BALMORALS 4 YARDS WIDE, 41 VOHES LONG LOW PRIORD, MEDIUM and FINE QUALITY, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. MOURNING CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.,

At the NEW MOURNING STORE.
926 CHESTNUT Street.
M. & A MYERS & CO. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH

DOWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH
BECOND Street, would call attention to their Stock
of DRESS GOODS, embracing all the novelties of the
season, from the lowest price goods to the most expensive styles.
Rich printed Merinoes and Cashmeres.
Rich and neat style all-wool Delaines.
Figured Mohair Reps.
Plain Reps and Mohairs.
Fancy styles of Valencias.
All-wool Plaids.
Rich French Chintzes.
Plain all-wool Delaines, double width.
Plain all-wool Delaines, single width.
Black and Colored Alapacas.
Wholessie as well as Retail Buyers are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

Wited to examine our stock.

OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS.

H. STERL 4 SUR.

MOR 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,

Have now open a Nove exsertment of

PALL ANNOW HATER DRESS GOODS.

Plain filler, choice colors, \$1 20 to \$2.

Plain Motre Antiques, choice shades Plain Siltis, choice colors, \$1 20 52.

Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades
Plain Black Silks, 50c to \$2 50.

Figured Black Silks; Fancy Silks.

Plain All-wool Rops and Poplins, all colors.

Plain Silk and Wool Rops, all colors.

Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.

Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.

1 lot Plain French Merinoes, choice colors. COMMISSION HOUSES.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! NEW AND SECOND HAND, SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNNY FOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET. WOOL SACKS FOR SALE

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. JOHN C. ARRISON, PHILADELPHIA,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, MAS NOW IN STORE AN BLEGANT AND EXTEN-SIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS FALL AND WINTER WEAR. Also, Manufactures from the Best Material and in

Superior Manner by HAND: Fine SHIRTS and COLLARS. Shaker Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Heavy Red twilled Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
English Canton Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Suckskin SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Cloth TRAVELLING SHIRT WRAPPERS, STOCKS, TIES, &c.

And sold at the most moderate price 606. AROH STREET. 606.

TIME SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT. AN BLEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AT MODERATE PRICES FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR

SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN. 606 ARCH STREET. 606. FINE SHIET MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constitutions and the subscriber of t ctantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FUENISHING STORE,

NO. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

la20-tf Four doors below the Continental

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. H. FRANCISCUS,

WHOLESALB DEALER IN

YABNS, BATTS, WADDINGS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, OLL CLOTES, WINDOW SHADES.

LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS

WANOY BASKETS, do. 518 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sts.

WHITE & PECHIN, No. 423 MARKET STREET. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN . WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, BROOMS, CEDAR WARE OIL-CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES, FANOY BASKETS.

OORDAGE, &c. ** HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-AD-JUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER." "THE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USB. 807-2m

> J. H. COYLE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in YARNS, BATTS, CARPET CHAIN, WOODEN WARE. SKUSHES, &c., PHILADELPHIA.

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

SHASONABLE DRESS GOODS. \ ALSO. - MEN'S WEAR IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO TOR. DU BOUCHET. CASH BUYERS. DENTIST, So. 1533 ARCH Street, N. E. cor. Sixteenth, see-lm*

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

DRESS GOODS,

THE TRADE

OUR STOCK OF

SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels

TWILLED FLANNELS, Various makes, in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue

PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.

"PREMIERE QUALITY"
Square and Long Shawl

WASHINGTON MILLS Long Shawls.

BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz,

BALMORAL SKIRTS, all grades.

BED BLANKETS, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4,

THOS MELLOR & Co.,

FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS.

COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills.

DE COURSEY, HAMILTON &

EVANS.

IMPORTERS,

Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

We invite the attention of the trade to our large stock of

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS,

GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS,

LINEN CAMBRIC HOKES ..

1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILES AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Street, Have now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods

PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS, FANCY AND BLACK SILKS.

SANTEE, & CO.,

DRY GOODS, Nos. 939 and 341 N. THIED STREET, ABOVE RACE, PRILADELPHIA.

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

FORBIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS;

MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,

To which they invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION OF DASH BUYERS.

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS.

ROBERT POLLOCK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

Offer for sale a large and well-selected Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

OWN IMPORTATION,

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,

Many of which are confined to their sales, and cannot be found elsewhere.

All of which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH, or to approved short time buyers. oc2-tf

AT WHOLESALE,

BLACK SILKS.

FANCY SILKS,

Are invited to examine our

IRISH LINENS, WHITE GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

JAMES B. CAMPBELL & CO.

1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863.

DRY GOODS.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS;

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,

We are constantly receiving large lots of all kinds of fresh and desirable Goods. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before

purchasing elsewhere, as we can offer them inducement unequalled by any other establishment in Philadelphia and the

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

A. W. LITTLE & OO.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

Bought exclusively for cash, and which will be sold at a small advance.

FALL

DRY GOODS.

HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

No. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Among which are choice brands of Sheet-

the same of the later of the contract of the

ing and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, and

RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c.

SHAWLS, BALMORALS,

615 CHESTNUT STREET.

se2-2m No. 325 MARKET STREET.

DRESS GOODS,

CASH HOUSE.

FALL STOCK

CHESTNUT STREET.

CASH BUYERS,

BLANKET

MERINOES

and other articles adapted to the season.

FLANNELS,

сногов 1863.

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS,

OS, COBURGS, REPS, ALPACAS, DELAINES, ND STRIPE'

JAMES, KENT,

Have now open their usual

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

MERINOS

44 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS.

33 LETITIA Street, and

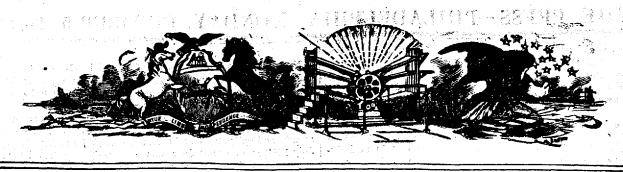
32 South FRONT Street

PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS.

SHAWLS, &c.

SILKS,

THE ATTENTION OF



VOL. 7.—NO. 56. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1863.

A UTUMN. 1863. DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO., WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL, n. w. cor. market & fifth STS., 8. B. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET. FINE OLOTHING BEALY-MADE. (501 MARKET STREET,)

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS TO THEIR STOCK OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH W. & B.

Cash Buyers will find it to their Interest to Examine our Goods. WANAMAKER & BROWN, MERCHANT TAILORS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, r. R. DAWSON.....O. BEANSON......J. G. BOMGARDNER., 8812-2m

CEOTHING.

The newest styles for Fall and Winter Now Ready. ANDRIOT, MAGEOCH, & CO., FRENOH TAILORS. No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. PAUL ANDRIOT, (of Paris.) late Principal Cutte

JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter of D. GORDON YATES. hoice stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand. French and German spoken.

EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY. FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE SEVENTH, LATE 1022 CHESTNUT STREET.

TAILORS, 142 SOUTH THIRD St., NEAR THE EXCHANGE. Have just received a large Stock of Choice FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FALL STYLES. TERMS CASH, at prices much lower than any other rst-class establishment. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, 85.60, At 704 MARKET Street.

GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
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GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
mb22-tf

CARPETINGS.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

JAMES H. ORNE, CARPET WAREHOUSE,

Also, A large assortmen.

SHAWLS,
HALMORAL SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

* the BELOW SEVENTH STREET, LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BY LATE ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE, NEW STYLES CARPETING,

FRENCH AUBUSSON CENTRE CARPETS; FRENCH VOLANTE.

TEMPLETON'S ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETING. CROSSLY & SON'S WILTON VELVET and TAPES-

R. CROSSLEY & CO.'S celebrated BRUSSELS Do.

With a large variety of other makes of BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETING. HENDERSON'S CELEBRATED VENETIANS. With a full variety of American makes of three-ply and

Ingrain goods, all of which can be offered at considerable reduction from last season's prices. JAMES H. ORNE, CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET.

ARCH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE. NEW CARPETINGS. INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN

VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, CARPETINGS; Now in store, and selling at THE REDUCED PRICES, J. BLACKWOOD, 832 ARCH STREET.

Two Doors below NINTH, South Side. REMOVAL.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE HAVE REMOVED FROM 619 OHESTNUT STREET, Opposite the State House, to their NEW WAREHOUSE,

904 OHESTNUT STREET, in the "BURD BUILDING," and have now open their FALL STOCK OF

NEW CARPETINGS.

904 CHESTNUT STREET. G. W. BLABON & CO. OIL CLOTES Wo. 134 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Offer to the Trade a full stock of FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTES, GREEN-GLAZED OIL GLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

GLEN ECHO" MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA. MOCALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN CARPETINGS,

OIL OLOTHS; &C: WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST., OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! WM. A. DROWN & CO., NO. 246 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of SUPERIOR UMBRELLAS. YARNS.

WOOL. CLIP OF 1862. Medium and Fine, very light and clean. In store, and daily arriving, consignments of Tub and Fleece, from new clip. WOOLEN YARNS. 18 to 30 cuts, fine, on hand. COTTON YARNS.

No. 6 to 30's, of first-class makes, In Warp, Bundle, and Cop. M. B. -All numbers and descriptions procured at once, on orders. ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS, 18 North PRONT Street. ausi-mwaiti Lucia de partir de la companya del companya del companya de la com

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. unboat Affair at Grant's Pass, near Mo bile—Jefferson Davis' Steamboat Plot, &c.,

States steamer Tennessee chased the Fox to Island Pass, and being unable to follow her far turned and pursued another blockade runner, w

attender Fanny, formerly our steamer Fox. She came from Havana, with a valuable cargo of assort-ed merchandise. Not even the private property of the crown was saved.

STRAMERS

not not not since made his way to Niehmond, received his eixty per cent on the value of the woat and cargo, \$100,000, and had been heard from by his frierds in Memphis, who were vastly elated by the streak of food fortune of their diabolical friend.

The New Orleans Times, of the 26th instant, says "The William Penn, an English steamer, was captured somewhere in vicinity of the Rio Grande, and brought to this port last evening. She had on board, we are informed, one thousand bales of cotton."

The Emperor Nichelas on England,

France, and America.

In 1855 the New Orleans Beepublished the follow-og extract from a letter addressed to a citizen of

New Orleans by a Russian friend then resident at

prison in that city on Tuesday:

sister. He entered the Southern army as a private.

and rose to the rank of a brigadier,

of the 25th ult.

nayor for New Orleans.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1863.

NEW YORK CITY.

Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, October 2, 1868. POLITICAL. The great Union mass meeting held at Cooper Institute on the evening of Wednesday, September leans and Baton Rouge will soon be re-usually leans and Baton Rouge will soon be re-usually lead to the fact that the steamer Fox had been run aground by our gunboats and burned. We have kince received the full particulars of her destruction, together with an account of the shelling of the rebel works at transity Pass, near Mobile. It will be remembered that the United States steamer Tennessee chased the Fox to Ship 30, was one of the most successful political rallies which New York has ever seen. The vast hall was rowded to excess, while the streets by which the attracted to the stands of the speakers. If any were still incredulous of the radical change of feeling regarding slavery which the masses have ing furnished irrefragable evidence of the fact, which

they could not deny. It was but a short time ago that an anti-slavery meeting held at this same hall was threatened with dispersion by the society of friends," yet here, when human chattelism was denounced boldly as a national sin, the "roughs who were drawn here by the concourse of so many respectable neonle, either for want of excitemen business in the way of pocket-pic ing, offered no bolsterous dissent to the principles ous feeling occurred in front of one of the street multitude. Here some of the "friends," taking Seymour, indulged in boisterous retorts, but were soon silenced by the pungent reply of the orator.

The high tone of the whole affair may be con ceived from reading the list of vice presidents. It city. Among them were William B. Astor, A. T. tewart, M. H. Grinnell, Peter Cooper, R. H. McCurdy, and others, whose names represent mil-When the great tax-payers lend their countenance to a cause, there can be but little doubt of dorsed the emancipation proclamation, the confiscation act, and the suspension of the habeas corpus, "and, in the main, without regard to minute details,

cd merchandise. Not even the private property of the erew was saved.

On Sunday morning, the 13th inst., at nine o'clock, the three gunboats were headed for Grant's Pass, near Mobile, and at 11 o'clock A. M. they were within two miles of the fort. Near the fort was the rebel iron elad gunboat Gaines, Long Tom Hunter commander, and a steam transport. The Genesee opened with her famous 100-pound Parrott, and soon the rebel commander was compelled to retire behind the fort to save his vessels. The Jaskson opened with one 84-pound Sawyer gun, and the Calhoun with a smaller rifle piece.

The shelling was kept up until four o'clock P. M. The rebels responded briskly until 130 P. M., from which time not one abot was fired from the fort. The gunboats disabled some, if not all, of the the measures they have adopted for the prompt and permanent restoration of the authority of the National Constitution." The speakers were, Hon. W. Smith, Hon. H. Hamlin, Admiral Farragut, Gen. John Cochrane, Hon. E. B. Washburne, and the fort. The gunboats disabled some, if not all, of the rebel gunboats, and sand, stones, logs of wood, &c., Hon. Mr. Hahn. The outside meetings were likewent flying into the air. THE REBEL PLOT TO DESTROY MISSISSIPPI RIVER wise addressed by eminent speakers. THE REBEL PLOT TO DESTROY MISSISSIPII RIVER STEAMERS.

We learn from a gentleman, who speaks from the best information, that while on a recent trip up the river he was told by a former friend, who is now an ibsane and unserupulous rebel, that Feff, Davis and his Cabinet had decided to employ incendiaries to destroy every steamboat navigating the Lower Mississippi and Obio rivers, offering as an inducement to these micreants in accomplishing their barbarous mission sixty per cent. on the estimated value of all hoats and property thus destroyed.

His informant assured him that the Ruth had already fallen a viotim to this scheme, and lie would scon hear of others. He being a merchant of this city, and known to be a holder of Western produce, was advised, in a friendly way, to hold what goods he had, as there was sure to be a rise in price. The whole, plot struck him as so diabolical, barbarous, and improbable, that he paid no further attention to it than to note it down in his memorandum-book, which has since shown us, and from which we have copied the main points.

On his way up the river he heard threats from some suspicious-looking strangers against the Imperial, the very boat which was first fired at St. Louis, under circumstances of grave suspicion.

It was further told him that the man who burned the Ruth had since made his way to Richmond, received his sixty per cent, on the value of the "Boat and care a thought of the river he had a few and save a though and have heard from his in There is some deep feeling among our citizens regarding the retention in office of Gen. Schofield; more, perhaps, than is indicated by the press; and a meeting is announced for this evening at Cooper

Institute, in honor of the Missouri delegation, who have visited the President for the purpose of procuring that officer's removal. It is gotten up under the auspices of many leading Unionists, and is in-tended as an indirect appeal in behalf of the delega-tion. There will, probably, be a large gathering. The speakers announced are, W. C. Biyant, Hons. C. P. Johnson, Jim Lane, Emil Pratorius, and B. Gratz Brown, together with other well-known gen-tlemen. Whatever may be the ultimate result, it will certainly be an occasion of much interest. Nothing has been heard of R. S. Tharin since his fortunate attempt at reviewing Senator Sumper's great address on foreign relations. There was a great crush of empty seats on the eventful evening, in the midst of which sat about fifty lonely and de-termined people, who had braced themselves for the magnificent parcotic which the honorable lecturer dismissed them with much scorn and retired again

to private life, convinced of the ingratitude of rewith the hope of making a forced March when the time comes; meanwhile, they are working hard for

success in the State elections MISCELLANEOUS. The public reception of the Russian officers, yesterday, was the grandest ovation which our citizens have ever rendered. Even the reception of the Prince of Wales was eclipsed, and the enthusian of the people, which then seemed notable, yesterday fairly outdid itself. The distinguished visitor seemed delighted with everything, and frequently applauded the regiments which during the day

The Piesquie says: "The United States Marshal has seized, for condemnation and forfeiture to the United States, as enemies' property, the contents of D. C. Johnston's hat stere, under the St. Charles Hotel; eight lots of ground, the property of Greenest Andrews; one lot of ground, the property of Albert W. Merriam; two lots of ground, the property of William F. Hodghins; one lot of ground, the property of Augustus Reichard; and the household furniture, &c., of house 274 Carondelet street." passed before them in review. So, what with the tumbling crashes of salutes from broadside guns and THE CAPTURE OF THE TOWBOAT LEVIATHAM?

The towboat Leviathan, the fastests or or opeller on the Mississippi river, was boarded on the morning of the 23d inst by a desperate gang of robeir from Mobile. They acted under a commission from S. R. Mallory, the rebel Secretary of the Navy. The officers and orewwere specially enlisted with the understanding that they were to receive no pay, the inference being that they were to be rewarded by plunder. After taking possession of the Leviathan, they compelled her pilot to carry them out into the river. THE CAPTURE OF THE TOWBOAT LEVIATHAM! land batteries, the swell of national anthems and the wild huzzas of the people, the glitter of bayonets and bedecked uniforms, a most striking sensation was created which the Russian officers will not Admiral Milne, of the British West India squad-ron, has, in company with some of his officers; called upon the Mayor, but failed to receive an inthey compelled her pilot to carry them out into the river.

Two of the crew escaped, and gave intelligence of the capture, whereupon Lieuteneat Herrick, of the Pampero, took the armed steamer Crescent, which had just come down from New Cresnas, and put to sea to recapture the Reviathan. The De Soto immediately joined in the pursuit, and the tag was soon discovered. Meantime the wind was blowing a heavy gale, but by means of sail and steam, after a chase of over thirty five miles, the Pe Soto recaptured her, securing the whole crew.

Captain McKeige reports that the desperadoes fired at him three times; and that he narrowly escaped with his life. When nine mikes off Southwest Pass, they put the mate, pilot, and two menoff in a boat, without water or provisions, while the wind was blowing a gale, and he fears they are lost. The Levisthan would have been a valuable addition to the rebel navy, as she was a fast and powerful boat. When boarded by the rebels she was lying at her whost at Southwest Pass.

rather too bad that poor Mr. Bull should be left out and the shuffling slide of dancers' feet tempt his ear. and the body to which the ear appertains. But the rule is not to be infringed—no neutrality, no dinner, no ball. The Frenchmen are sharing a similar fate. Johnny Crapeau rocks in the harbor, and looks out rimly upon the festivities, and the earnest welcom Empire City; but the great Cold Shoulder keeps him off, and he eats his frogs between his own walls of oak, no one noticing or caring for him. Whereever the Russian sailors make their appearance they are treated with a marked courtesy by all, and there is no lack of invitations extended them to selves entitled to play the host. It is hazarding nothing to say that never before have the masses of the people extended a welcome so hearty and thorough to foreign visitors.

A sad accident has just deprived the Governm of the services of one of its most efficient officers, in

the person of Major E. B. Hunt. Major Hunt, it will be remembered, was stationed at Key West, at the outbreak of the rebellion, and rendered the con from occupation by the rebels. Latterly he has been at the Brooklyn navy yard, engaged in expe-iments upon a new automarine battery, which was familiarly known as "The What Is It?" This affair was intended to secure the annihilation of hostile neath the water. A trial, some months ago, resulted successfully in the main, and the Major was engaged from that time until the occurrence of the the yard for the purpose of fresh experiments with its projectiles, when, by some means, a shell containing chemicals was exploded, and the Major, overpowered by the noxious gases which were liberated, fell into the hold. He was removed as soon as possible, but all efforts to save his life proved fruitless, and at the Naval Hospital he breathed his last. He graduated at West Point as second lieu-

many responsible positions. AMUSEMENTS. Vestvali, at Niblo's Garden, made her début most successfully, and fairly carried the public heart by and Manager Wheatley is nibbling in a vast field of postal currency in consequence. It is no fistery to say that her dramatic powers fully equal her operatic powers, and no higher praise than this could be asked even by the most aspiring actress. In her insure that hesitating piquancy which is so delightful to the ear. To apply the quaint expression of the great Squeers of "Dotheboy's Hall"—" total; al. up with" young New York. He is running afte Vestvali with frantic enthusiasm almost to the degree of "making a fool of hisself," Lester Wal lack's new drama of "Rosedale; or, the Rifle Ball," was of such vast length, on its first night, that there clared for peace, and a cessation of hostilities at any and the public is not forced to stay over night in orsational; full of telling situations, and Mr. Lester and is consequently a success. The plot is well laid out, as are some of the characters; and suggestions from other authors are well laid in. Mr. Wallack's dramatizations are always of the sparkling, sensa-tional kind; something like those of Boucicauit, though containing none of their fine strokes of hu-man nature. In fact, "Rosedale" is a sort of good natured loafer, born especially for the purpose of wearing Mr. Wallack's whiskers, who will lounge through a goodly portion of the season, and then die out obscurely through sheer inanition and the ex-haustion of his vital juices. Edwin Booth is still at Winter Garden, running opposition to Forrest at Niblo's. Both attract magnificent houses. Beyond hese details there is nothing in the world of amuse nent worth mentioning. STUYVESANT. ment worth mentioning.

The celebrated Dr. McClintock, of the Methodist Church, writes to the Methodist newspaper, of New York, from England, and makes this point: Church, writes to the memoans newsplaper, of New York, from England, and makes this point:

"It is wonderful to see how staunchly the English journals stand up for 'State Rights' in America. They are just now full of fear that these said 'rights' will be overborne by the National Government. Their leading articles, day by day, might serve for the stock in trade of a Copperhead journal in New York. In fact, one who has to read both classes of papers—the American pro-slavery and the English pro-rebel—has often to rub his eyes and look up to the heading of the journal to see whether he is reading London or Copperhead. It is beautiful to see the zeal of Dr. Mackay for the 'honor of the great State of New York;' it is comforting to know that'he, brave Briton as he is, although very anxious for the success of Mr. Jefferson Davis and the rebel rlaveholders, is also very anxious to set 'barriers' against the designs of the Federal Administration.' No one so zealous for the 'Constitution' as Dr. Mackay; no one so anxious for the promotion of a great 'conservative party' which shall preserve the 'constitutional rights and libertles of the people of the North, whether the Union be restored or mod.' In this latter incautious clause Dr. Mackay, lets; the cat out of the bag. 'He wants the Union destroyed, and sees no way in which this consummation, so earnestly desired in Britain, can be brought about except by pretences of 'Conservation,' 'State Rights,' etc., which shall divide the North.'"

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—
The Detroit Tribune says there is considerable excitement in business circles connected with the Lake Superior trade in consequence of the discovery of an immense deposit of silver-bearing lead in that famous region. Marquette county is the site of this new discovery. It is said that the ore yields twenty ner cent of pure lead, and that every ton of lead yields twenty-five pounds of silver, worth three hundred dollars, besides the value of the lead. Operations will soon be commenced for "removing the deposits."

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR IMMENSE UNION MEETING AT NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The British steamer William LANCASTER, Penn, with a cargo of a thousand bales of cotton, has ved here as a prize, and with New Orleans dates

Thirty to Forty Thousand Assembled. Several seizures of rebel property in New Orleans have been made by the United States Marshal there.

E. H. Durell has been appointed as a temporary TWENTY ACRES COVERED WITH THE MULTITUDE. Regular mail communication between New Or-eans and Baton Rouge will soon be re-established. DEMONSTRATIONS AT DARBY, HES-TONVILLE, &c.

> The Tour of the Governor. ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

was captured.
This was about 5 o'clock P. M., on the 12th inst., at which time the United States steamer Genesce was going through Horn Island Pass into Mississippi Sound. Her officers observed a steamer near the mainland steaming toward Passagoula, and Captain Macomb. of the Genesce, immediately ordered the gunbast Calhoun and Jackson in chase, these two steamers being of light draught. The Genesce was also headed for Passagoula.
When near Pascagoula wharf, and before the gunboats could prevent it, the steamer was fired. Six shells were fired from the Genesce and Jackson for the purpose of preventing some rebet troops on the wonder at its size.

and chill, neither rain nor shine, and does not know him." "It grieves me to the heart—the poor soldie the party upon places regarded inveterately Demo-crat? Worse places in the South have been tho-

roughly Unionized. And so on. LANCASTER. As we came into Lancaster we saw the streets crowded with people. On every side of the depot was one great throng of talking men. Going up Queen atreet it was the same rattle, racket, hub bub, and multitude. The whole town was in pertect holiday, and on fire with its onthusiasm. Heads were out at every window, and old-fashioned plazzas and balconies filled with women and children. The iddenly grown from door, window, and roof, and in every place where nature could find a hold, a grove of festal evergreen. Other buildings were wreathed with arbor-vitæ, and rejoiced in innumerable flage. Lancaster is, for all its modern growth, something quaint and Quaker-built upon the square Peon principle, "a greene countrie towne." Its plan is admirable. From the fine central open space between East and West Queen and North and South King streets, the city radiates to the four corners. Towards this centre the multitude poured in from east, west, south, and north, from every part of the county of Laneaster. Deputations of Union face, or horse, in carriages, and farm wagons, had been arriving for the greater part of the morning. This best blood of old Laneaster, so to speak, flowed into the heart of the another twity met in food like a meeting of s, for all its modern growth, something quaint and

ONLY A COUNTY MEETING It was only a County Meeting; that was all, a short time before the Copperheads were c rom various partrof the Commonwe They counted but a moderate number, a to the true student and friend of the people.

ay that the great Harrison Meeting of 1840 would and, and a very large number crowded the farm ing extract from a letter addressed to a citizen of New Orleans by a Russian friend then resident at St. Petersburg. It will now be read with interest; St. Petersburg. Feb., 1855.

Before my letter reaches-you, you will probably have received intelligence of a loss that will spread a gloomy veil over all Russia, for the death of such a man is a blow that not only strikes his own country, but resounds from the shores of the whole world. In my last latter I did not dare openig declare what we were expecting from day to day, for we were unwilling to accustom our hearts to an idea which our minds were incapable of conceiving. The last days of the Czar are a whole century in the history of Russia, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. Do you imagine that he was exasperated with his foes? Quite the centurry. Impartially, like a prophet, he gazed upon the present situation of the different European Powers, and predicted the future with the accuracy of one who looks far beyond the present.

"England," said he, "has reached her culminating point, either for life or death. There is no middle paint for her to pursue. One, thing alone may save her, and that is a free confession, not only by the Government but by the whole aristocracy, made to the people, that they have been absurd from first to last; that the crown is unable any longer to maintain its power, and that the people must arise and unite together as one man to save the honor and preserve the integrity of the country. A candid acknowledgment of the truth may even now save England, if her corrupt aristocracy can be brought to the atool of confession. France, on the contrary, can maintain herself only by faischood and deception. The Emperor may proclaim to his subjects that he governs and influences the affairs of all Europe; that not a shot can be fired without his permission, and that France is the first Power in Europe, but a single shock, one speech of a demagogie, may overthrow him, and darken the star of see the boys from the villages, half rolling of the avages, is a great treat. In the midst of the hurrah, gray-haired old farm Copperhead, "Madness-ruled the hour," but ther was a glorious method in it. Intoxication by drink —for the good people were certalnly intoxicated otherwise—was most singularly rare. There was not a riotous face among them.

THE DELEGATIONS. The muster of the procession was extremely inte-

subjects that he governs and influences the affairs of all Europe; that not a shot can be fired without his permission, and that France is the first Power in Europe, but a single shock, one speech of a demagogue, may overthrow him, and darken the star of Napoleon forever.

"I have offered him my hand—the hand of reconciliation, but he refused it. He wishes to avenge Moscow upon me, and St. Helens upon England. Short-sighted men, who seek to avenge the sius of the fathers upon the children! As for Germany, Austria, and Prussia, they would not now exist if I had not saved them when they crouched at my feet six years ago; they think to strengthen themselves in the mighty struggle between the other nations of Europe. But they never have been, and never will be, more than secondary Powers, satraps holding power by the elemency of my house, or by permission of the Western Powers. Yet one conclusion is left me in the midst of all this ingratitude and villainy, and this is the sympathy of that high-hearted people on the other side of the Atlantic, the only hearts in which I hear an echo of my struggles against united Europe. Never have I forgotten the smallest kindness shown to me by the least of my subjects; let my children never forget what we owe to America, and if ever an hour of danger darkens around the Union, let her find a faithful ally in my family."

These words may be of interest to you, my friend, because you are now living amongst the Americans, and if ever an hour of danger, and if ever ma hour of danger darkens around the Union, let her find a faithful ally in my family."

These words may be of interest you sympathies have bound you to a foreign land nearly half a century. One learns to recognize his true friends in the hour of danger, and you may rely upon it that, as long as a Romanoff sits on Russia's throne, the American States will never need a friend.

The above, says the Bee, is a faithful and almost literal translation from the letter, which is written in German, by one of the nobles of Courland, Every one must have remarked with what a sou and earnest the women of the land graced our cele-

The Terrible Accident at Nashville. The Nashville Dispatch of Wednesday gives the following particulars of the accident in the military prison in that city on Tucaday:

"The upper story was occupied by a large number of Confederate prisoners, who had just been called down to breakfast, when the hungry fellows, ready and eager for their matin meal, started on their downward course. At the bottom of the first flight and eager for their matin meal, started on their downward course. At the bottom of the first flight stood a guard, who detained them a moment for some necessary preparation, when the whole statirway.

"As it was only a temporary structure, not intended to bear one-tenth the pressure it was then subjected to, it gave way, and so on through two floors, some two hundred men hurling and tumber in the floors, some two hundred men hurling and tumber two floors, some two hundred men hurling two floors, some two hundred men hurling and tumber two floors, some two hundred men hurling and tumber two floors, some two hund wing particulars of the accident in the military name of woman) in completing the righteens work of our honest forefathers.

The girls will elean Governor Curtin again. I have a maiden like faith, unshadowed by a doubt. These was no end to their train in this procession. The wagons were full of heakiful lasses, dames, and little children. Nymphs, and swains came in logenther, as if John were "taking his lass to the fair."

A decorated agr, full of pretty girls from Strasburg, all in white, with bewitching cherry-colored and sky-colored ribbons, sailed along, if possible, like a hoppy as they were. Some girls less pretty I saw than these white robed maidens, but they had the chairm no less of our ever-loveable country clover.

A long detachment for should we say attachment?) of young men and young ladies came in pairs, each lady holding the banner of one of the States. Florida was pensive; Maine merry; Massachusetts eager and pretty; handsome Virginia was full of blushes, and quite subjugated; and lovely Representations. -Gen. B. H. Helm, of the rebel army, who was killed at Chattanooga, was the brother in law of Mrs. President Lincoln, he having married her half-

Specially reported for The Press, 1 GOING TO LANCASTER.

The trains going up to Lancaster, on Saturday were heavily crowded. As we came to the county itself, deputations and less official gatherings of yeomanry and folk, men, women and children, from town, village, hamlet, farm, station, and wayside, too far removed from the county capital for carriage wagon conveyance, joined us in motley numbers. The good people were full of good humof—genuine country bonhommic—and, withal, intelligent, simple and carnest. This plain character which the farmers of Lancaster keep as well as they keep, their fields, conserves for us the virtue of "the good old times, and makes this day of revolution worthy of our sires. The county of Lancaster is, perhaps, above all others, the truest representative of Pennsylvania yeomanry, in its fusion of races and general type of character. Consider, also, its natural and acquired riches-its industry, economy, and intelligence-its yield of leading public men, and its regular crop of majority of the Union ticket. Lancaster is steady and sure. Depend upon its majority, and do not

POLITICAL WEATHER WISDOM. Standing in the cars or out on the platform is not pleasant, especially the latter, when the day is vague itself. But it was a compensation to catch the tide of talk and enter into its interest. Two "eminently for a number of soldiers opposite. "No doubt the militla were cheated." "The robberies committed at Harrisburg have been enormous." "At any rate, Woodward is an honest man, whatever be said of suffers for everything." The loyal people were figuring up majorities between themselves. "Lancaster'll give six thousand, at least." ' More'n that; people don't know how the country's been stirred people don't mow how the country's been stirred up." York was discussed, but "Gettysburg" itself hadn't redeemed it—it would "go against us foul," "They'll take 'Skookle' county, too, but won't count much of a majority." Somebody asked, why don't they go to work and evangelize the sinner countres—that is, throw the whole moral force of

of the angient sity, met in flood, like a meeting of the waters, and flowed out into all its avenues, like miable giant might be, Lancaster has summoned a "County Meeting," as the farmers modestly call it. And such a county meeting has rarely been seen. Ten such gatherings as the State Meeting of the De norrats would not equal one County Meeting like hin. Lancaster county seemed, at the moment,

was more like a gathering of the State, and the other of a sounty. As the people poured into the city, it seemed that all Pennsylvania was coming. Citizens be forgotten in this. All these facts are suggestive Necessarily, the delegations coming into the city made four processions; entering by King street, north and south, and by Queen street, east and west. Perhaps each of these processions, from the county beroughs, towns, and townships, were four miles leage. None, of course, came on foot, but a wagons and carriages. With the thousands of rollick-ing, laughing countrymen, one long, loud halloo, intermingled with a "hooray," a hip hip or a whoop, esheed throughout the town and for miles around, pervading the air, and filling the ears. There is nothing like these country meetings. To and out of wagons, with the overflow of fun; ordinarily grave, quaint men, cheering like mad, and levil may care fellows from farms yelling like ers got up in their carriages, and bowed, with repeated drollery, like mock candidates. Country hoarse. Everybody was noisy and chatty, or upfolk took place at every turn, and between "Hoorah for Curtin," halloo for nothing in particular, and everything in general, "I'll die for Andy, "You can't take down old Lancaster," "Where's Uncle Abe?" some Tom, Ben, or Sam, greeted Dick, Harry, or Joe. In the words of a distinguished

resting in its poetry and variety, and was, in its way, almost as attractive as the long catalogue of taining in the Iliad, or as the class in Scott. Thus, one could perceive pleasant distinctions between the delegations from Strasburg and that from Frovidence. Fulton, Salisbury, Little Britain, Coleraine, Sadsbury, sent in their hundreds with banners and flowers; Drumors, Martie, Providence. Bart, Donegal, added hundreds more, with a cavalcade of horsemen, whose cheerful loftiness was both impressive and amusing.

Ephrata sent good health, rosy cheeks, and strong lungs, from the neighborhood of her beautiful hills. Strasburg sent all her girls, and, after the mother of the Gracchi, said, "These are my jewels." Lamnock must have sent offall their horses and riders and wagons. So of Pequea, Concatoga, Manheim, Rapho. Warwick, and half a dozen more townships Highly respectable deputations came in the cars from Columbia and Marietta, headed by Col. Fisher, of the "Pennsylvania Reserves." Eden and Para-dise must have sent us fairies and arcadians along with their groves and flowers; rozes were growing out of arbor vitæ and evergreens. Lancaster turned

brations and gatherings in the last Presidential campaign. The ladies (God bless them, says Gov. Curtin) helped us greatly to alect our President and our Governor. By contrast, Democrasy and dis-loyalty receive no such encouragement, illuming, ion, and blessing as that given to our patriots and hearted Republican gink. These are the home angels that cry for our poor soldiers, when they are slain, care for them with a mothoply and sizerly care when they are waunded, but, as "the bravest are the tenderest," and us God-speed (and lot man Mount Joy girls, seared as on a mother of young dispensing pleasure i. the path of the procession.

As this charming parade went by, the young raen cheered vociferously, and all the old men looked as benignant as rich uncles and kind granufathers.
Along the march of the procession, all the ladies of
Lancaster waved their handkerchiefs, The process

THREE CENTS sion at last cane to a last. The expestrians dis-mounted, horseward carriages were stabled, and all

A large number of banners had on them the simple but magic words, "Curtin, the soldier's friend"

The procession marched through the principal sion at last came to a halt. The equestrians disprepared to form on foot after dinner, and go to the

THE MEETING GROUND: A common of some twenty scree, a short distance rom the town, was prepared for the meeting. Three stands had been erected, and long before the arrival of the speakers, many acres were covered with people. One looked from the stand, and saw an apand away, bearing banners and flags, and arriving covered; soldiers brought battle fiags, and women marched on foot in the procession. The people were intensely delighted, and before the principal at and were especially demonstrative. Neat terms of mules rode up to the stands, ringing the tells around their neeks, and bearing wagon loads of girls. At such times the uproar of enthusiasm was immense. Dr. Atlee called out: "This is the county ng of Copperheads!" and the people shouted again. Look at the girls !" said the inspired Doctor, and he whole multitude again broke into cheers. This great crowd was so disposed to be happy, that, would you "fickle it with a straw, it laughed

with a harvest." It covered twenty acres, and could not be less than 30,000, if not much more. One "burrah" of this grand assemblage passed rom hundreds to thousands, from thousands to tens housands, from people to people, as rapidly as sur cho must have died away beyond Lancaster. THE BANNERS. Some of the banners borne near the stands were ery significant and meritorious. The Germans, rom Litiz, bore this motto:

We care nothing for Party; we love our Fatherabeim had a banner: "Death to Traitors!"
ther motto was the following: "Traitors in the
h take warning to day, the People are Moving!" drew Curtin, the Soldier's Friend," was written Another proclaimed: "We hold our Soldiers not as lirelings, but as Patriots." THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was organized with the election of James M. Hopkins, late competitor of Hon. Thadleus Stevensfor Congress as its president, and vice representing all the townships of the county. Mr. Hopkins, in opening the meeting, regarded it as the proudest and best hour of his life when called to preside over such an extraordinary meeting of freemen and patriots, convened as our fathers convened, before God and the world, to pre-GENERAL CAMERON.

At this moment General Cameron was seen upon the stand. Loud calls were made for him; but Mr. Cameron did not speak. He had come to take a look at the great meeting, but other engagements pre-vented his speaking. He would certainly have been prevailed upon were not the meeting interrupted for loar of the great crowd. THE SPEECH OF GEN. JOHN COCHRANE. THE SPEECH OF GEN. JOHN COCHRANE.
Gen. Cochrane found it for a while difficult to obtain a hearing, for the people were in fact making the great speech of the occasion. When he could be heard, he exclaimed, "I have never looked upon such a meeting as this. Not Lancaster county, but all Pennsylvania is here!" There was an easle over the stand, and we think it fell, when the General said, "Your spirit has electrified the skies and brought the eagle down!" Then the General, with the gallantry of a cavetier, spoke with wonder of the number of ladies present. A friend at his elbow mentioned that "he was not one of those generals who could command a hundred thousand men." "How much more difficult," said the General, "to manage ten thousand women! He begged them to keep their mates quiet, and put their feet down on every Copperhead, for is it not written, 'thy heel shall crash the serpent's head?" "Great laughter." keep their mates quiet, and put their feet down on every Coppenhead, for is it not written, 'thy heel shalt crush the serpent's head?'" [Great laughter.] The General' congratulated his fellow-freemen that they did not meet to save their party, but to save the country, and asked them to recognize the earnest solemnity as well as the pleasure of the cocasion. We meet to save our country; let all inferior thoughts give way. Let the people feel that Pennsylvania must save or ruin the nation. This is the uisl day, and he had no doubt of the reault; but every patriot must work to secure it. Party was the bane of republics. Once he had regarded them as an anti-septic of corruption—and so they were in time of peace—but in war, when the nation is troubled to its depths in the threes of its self-preservation, and when traitors raise their missreated head, mere party was worse than the serrent from which it took its name.

This, then, is a time for all patriots to declare their usfaltering resolution to save their Government, to put down all ties enemies, and say to the worls, "Let the heavens fail, we are for our country!" [Enthusiastic cheering.] Ours is the cause of God himself, and let every man and woman here carry with them to their homes a deep and abiding reverence for that cause, and a holy resolve to maintain it. [Cheers].

Who doubts that you are for the Union! ["No-

for that cause, and a holy resolve to maintain it. [Cheers]

Who doubts that you are for the Union? ["Nobody."]. Who, then, are those against it? ["The Copperheads."]. What are the purposes of those who seek to destroy it? The incarnation of demonology on earth; the reign of disorder, slavery, and tyranny. There was a party in the Revolution, and what was its name? Cowboys! There is a party to-day, and what do we call it?' Copperheads! [Derision.]

The speaker declared that he was once a Democrat of Democrats, but the country must be saved even. The speaker declared that he was once a Democrat of Democrate, but the country must be saved even if the party must be ruined. The Copperheads declare that the party must be saved, even if the country is destroyed. It hate them with a holy hatred. No compromise with them. Fight them Inch. by inch. Eject them. Crush them. [Great cheering.] Our great fault has been want of earnestness and sincerity. Be united—be brave. United, we could finish this rebellion in ninety days. In a state of war there is no question but war, or else we are hypocrites. Hurl, then, your strength against the enemy. Give them not an inch. What are soldiers for? To eat hard tack? No. It is to destroy as well as to suffer. Be as true to your soldiers as they are to you. When you ask victory at their hands, remember that they ask victory at yours.
The speaker drew an admirable distinction between the peace desired by the loyal and that of the disloyal. His peace was in the establishment of the right, the coersion of the wrong. Proclaim an amistice, and make a peace with negotiation. Did you ever hear of a real peace made in such methods? War is honest. Cannons speak with no forked tongue, and beyonets are true. Let us have the peace which we gain, with honor. Any other is as poisonous as the shirt of Nessus upon Hercules.

Gen. Cochrane made a long, able, and eloquent angument, which we regret we cannot report in full. Only a few of his earnest and impassioned expressions we have rougally noted. In the course of his remarks, he said that our cause demanded our nighest respects as the cause for which all our soldiers are willing to die. The soldier is for the war. Will you dishonor the graves of his comradez—will you render all his suffering boy. Take off your hat to him! He-is a hero. [Great applause.]

General. Cochrane asked what could be more radieal than revolution? Must we be conservative. vain. He comes home a poor, maimed, suffering boy. Take off your hat to him! He-is a hero. [Gneat applause.].
General Cochrane asked what could be more radical than revolution? Must we be conservative when Jefferson Davis is radical? In war we must fight fire with fire. We cannot put it out by pourisg oil upon it. [Applause.].
At every point of his speech General Cochranewas cheered cordially. His argument convinced the people, and carried them entirely with him through. a long speech.

people, and carried them entirely with him through a long speech.

God bless you, General," said an Irishman.

GOVERNOR NOBLE

fellowed in an off-hand speech, full of argument and humor. Its best passages described the sufferings of the patriots of East Tennessee, contrasted, with the treatment we give to rebel prisoners. In depicting one scene of rebel atrocity, the Governor was full of emotion. "Will you compromise with these men!" [Never Inever!]:

A number of gentlemen spoke at the other stands, and among them, Judge Shannon and Colonel J. W. Fisher, who commands the remnant of our brave "Reserves," and who has passed through all their campaigns. These spoeches were very interesting, and were heard with enthusiasm.

The people passed a great day, and dispersed for The people passed a great day, and dispersed for home in content. The vast multitude that came to the town went back in all directions to every part of the country. Extremoly few cases of drunkenness were observable, and the whole day was an instance of extreme enthusiasm and pleasure in the bounds of good order. In one day the old town doubled its population without allowing any special individual multiplications. Lancaster has added a noble chapter to its traditions.

noble chapter to its traditions. THE TOUR OF THE GOVERNOR—HIS RE-CEPTION AT SORANTON—ENTHUSIASM. IN LUZERNE. IN LUZERNE.

[Specially reported for The Press.]

SORANTON, LUZERNE CO., October 1, 1863.

The Union ball is rolling, and gathering strength.
in Wyoming Valley. Old Luzerne is getting waked up as she never before was waired. It was thought, by good judges on the subject, that the great Union mass meeting, at Wilkesbarre, yesterday, was about the largest political gathering ever held in the county. But the Union mass meeting in Scranton, to-day, is away head and shoulders above. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic mass meetings which has yet been held during the campaign. It is estimated that at least fitteen thousand people were in Sorayton to-day. They came from all parts of Luhas yet been held during the campaign. It is estimated that at least fitteen thousand people were in Scratton to-day. They came from all parts of Luzerne county, and, this being a central point for railroads, people came from the adjoining counties. They came is delegations by the care, in wagons, and on horsedack. They came as "Curtin Cluba," "Dinion Cluba," "Loyal Lengues," &c. They came on their own hook; hey came ha all sorts of ways, but they gat here. Governon Curtin laft Wikesbarre about 8 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Scranton about 19. o'clock. The train, was very long, consisting of the passeager cars, and a large number offreigh says, called flats, upen, which were temporary seats for the accommodation of the people who should get on the train on the way up. At every station, shey came pouring in so, thick and fast that very soon all the male population were compelled to vacate the passeager cara to make way for the ladies. They got out on to the open care, and soon they became too much crowded to sit down, and most of the men had to stand up. It was gethous sight, plunging up through the Wyoming Ualley—first along the Susquehanna, and then along the romantic and geliudd Laokawanna.

"While boatmen carol'd to the fresh blown als." "While beatmen carol'd to the fresh blown air.
Ind woods a horizontal shadow threw."

The following are some of the mottoes on the ban-"Our ballots sustain the soldier, while he fights to sustain the ballot."

Our yote will not please the rebel leaders."

"I say, let the South go peaceably."—Woodward.

"Ob Barly now—all for our country."—Woodward.

"Ob Luzerne must be redeemed. Cartin, Agnow, Gonstitution and the Duion."

"Curtin goes for the Union—we go for Curtin."

"Ballots for Curtin—bullets for rebel hearts."

"Woodward der Stamwater—der Knownothing."

"Down with Woodward, Procertifica of foreigners and coldiers."

"Victory at the polls is equal to victory in the field."

"Yed bless Abraham Lincoln."

"An honorable peace lies beyond the last ditch."

"The rebellion must and shall be put down, and the Union preserved."

THE WAR PRESS PUBLISHED WHEELT.)

The money must always acco

Postmusters are requested to act af Arenta for THE WAN PRESS.

To the getter up of the Club of ten or twilly an extra copy of the Paper will be given. A large number of danners and on them the striple but magic words, "Currin, the soldier's friead."
The procession marched through the principal streets; it was over two miles long, and was a helf an hour passing a given point. A beautiful features in the procession was a large open wagon, beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and filled full of little girls, in axes ranging from seven to ten years, all dressed in white, with crimson soats and tastefully stranged head dresses. They looked like a bevy of cherubs, "pure as the icide that langs in Dian's temple." Each had a large white handkerohief, which was kept constantly wavings giving them, at a little distance, the appearance of the flottering of wings. This rustling nest of weet little fairles was greatly etimized, the procession reached the Wyoming House, where the procession reached the Wyoming House, where the Covernor piz up, his coach was filed out of lines in the centre equate, and the procession passed hit in review. As exact delegation, club, company, or party, came up, they would halt a moment and give three whole couled cheers for Governor Direction.

must have shaken hands with several thousand; people to day. People did not was the forcienty of an introduction; the crewd was 100 great; they researed introduction; the crewd was 100 great; they have introduction; the crewd was 100 great; they have introduction; the crewd was 100 great; they have an interest in the force of the man and an enthusiastic love for his noble reputation as the uncompromising friend of the Union, and the solders' friend. They saw before them the representative man of the Union party as Pennsylvinia; the use who had been tried and was found to the true as stell, and is forth to the Union as the magnet to the pole. They saw no shadow of doubt, or shade of unning, or change; they know exactly where to pidre him—he was the right mass in the right place. They felt that this was no time in our nations woutles to try experiments in running after new man, in maling thonge for the cake of charge. Neither was it withen to let party prejudice or party iter heep back the honest impaires of the heart and the plain datates of conceince. Every natural presepting and make welfare, strongth, and glory of his country, and the safety of the National Union. The voice of the people is the voice of God, and from one end of this great Commonwealth and attend to party questions afterwards. The people want a mix for the Chief Magistrate of their State who is for the Union squarely, shoneatly, and without guile. They want a man who has never been anything else in thought, word, or deed—a fram in whom there has never been anything else in thought, word, or deed—a fram in whom there has never been anything else in thought, word, or deed a fram in whom the active of any presenting the rebellion and maintaining the Union squarely, whome and the Administration willingly and honestly, without caviling, without doubling, and without reservative. And such a man they know Andrew Courtin to be Triet is the reason why the people come to Governor Christin so boldly and so feeling?. They show the mish in frends, Old ment friends, Old merr and strong men, in gracting by his hand, would exclaim, with choking utterance, their hearts filled with emotion too bull for formal speech, "God bless you, Governor," and pass on with tears moistening their eyes. One old gentherian exclaimed, "I have got two sone in the army now; I wish I had more: you should have them sil, Governor." The laddes, too, came in for their share of the reception, and a number of misses archly turned up their beautiful and blushing counterances, inviting a krss from the Governor, which he gallantly gave, looking very much as if he had "spoken out in meeting."

out in meeting."
After dinner the people assembled in the grove on the principal avenue, at the edge of the town, to hear the apeakers. There were two stands crected, and meetings were organized at each. At the main were satisfied.
General Bruce delivered an enceedingly entertaining and powerful address. The Hon. G. A. Grow and the Hon. J. H. Campbell, of Pottsville, delivered excellent and telling speeches. Both of these gentlemen being well known to the people of this sectiemen being well known to the people of this section, they had a powerful weight in their arguments for the Union and the election of Governor Cursin. At night, two large and enthusiastic meetings were held, one in Wyoming Hall, and the other in Washington Hall.

The meeting in Scranton to day was, without doubt, the largest gathering of people who ever assembled in Eugerne county. The Union men are jubillant at the demonstration and argue victory without the skadow of a doubt. The cry is Curtin and the Union.

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THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT DARBY: While the Union watch fires illumined the northern part of the Tweety-fourth ward on Saturday evening, there was also a correponding reflection from Barby, not far elistant from the southern boundary of Philade'sphia. In point o' fact the whole country around about the city reemed to be the scene of one vast gala night. The man in the steeple could see lights here, there, and everywhere, on the northern, western, and southern horizon of the city. Fire Misrshal Blackburn endeavored to get shead of the telegraph, by starting off in the direction of several lights. At midnight he returned to the Central etation, where a "covey" of reporters awaited him for the Sunday papers.

"Where was that fire, Doctor?" (the fire marshal is known as the Doctor), said a reporter who had been dozing under the influence of a meerschaum and turkish tobacco.

"Hestonville," replied the Marshal.

"Where was the other one, below the city?"

"Near Darby," replied the Marshal.

"Where was the other one, below the city?"

"Yes, sir; both were the fires of patriotism, burning brightly in the rural sections." Such scenes, such music, such an outpouring of the people, such demonstrations, were never before witnessed. The people appeared as if by magic; they seemed to spring at once from the ground.

The demonstration at Darby was a grand and thrilling event: It was held in front of the Buttonwood hotel, in that ancient village. The quiet, retired citizen; the toiling, hard fisted mechanic; the industrious operators from the mills and manufactories of the vicinity; the hardy yeomanry from the surroundures onclosmen and a life-long Democrat. He was surround resound again and again, and respond to the coult thrilling airs of a national character. It was joyful, indeed, to be there.

At ten menutes past To'chock the meeting was organized by calling to the chair Mr. Sitzenburg, one of nature's noblamen and a life-long Democrat. He was sellowed, the

mies of all Republican Governments in the Old. World.

He also, with great power and terrible sarcasm, reviewed the character and claim of George W. Woodward as a candidate for Governor, as shown by his saveral public speeches, printed letters, private expressions, and judicial decisions, and also by his social relations, proving beyond question or cavil, that, though born and reardon the free soit of Fennsylvania, and breathing her pire art, surrounded by the ever-accumulating swidences of the beneficent influences of her free matitutions, her public schools, her thousand varied industries, her cummeasured and immeasurable tarift, he is either incapable of appreciating their beneficance, or that, false and treacherous to all these, from the very parversity of his nature, he stands out in the clear sublight of truth, the willing, and necessarily the masnest, ally of the slavenousers? Contederacy of Jeff Daviz, the false and hypogratical defender and advocate of the bideous systems of slavery, where men are reared for the manach like heeves, for the shambles.

The next regular speech was by Mr. Jean R. Vamen are reared for the markan like beeves, for the shambles.

The next regular speech was by Mr., Jahn R. Valentine, of this city, who also spoke nearly an hour, discussing with great perspicuity and force the one great issue that overshadogs all others, concluding with a recital of one of Whither's best goems.

He was followed by several other speakers. The meeting did not disperse, until the middle of the night. At one time a number of ladies occupying a position on the balcony of the hotel, in the vicinity of the musicians, sang the Star-Spangiad Banner while the braid played that inspiring air. The occasion was on a hat will long be remembered by many who were present. The large crowd in attendance during the entire occasion evinced by its excellent order, and close attention to all that was said, their high appreciation and deep interest. Many of those in attendance having herefolors acted with the old Democratic party evinced no arrong inclination to follow, the recently patented I bemocrate, W. B. Reed, & M. Wharton, and others of that class, who claims, now to lead under that old and honorable tranger. A strong reverence for the Sabbath, now of one at hand, brought the meeting to conclusion and the

UNIC A RISING AT HESTONVILLE.

On Satu May night the romantic hills and woodlands in and about and around Hestonville, in the northern mart of the Twenty fourth ward, were alive, with printers of both sexes and of all ages. The gray-be and externed and tenmen in the middle stages of existence, and kundreds, we may say thousands, of the robust young maturity, now bouyantly accending the hill of life, were; all there, making the country yocal, with, their sho ats for the Union and the laws. Hestonville has improved veay much within the past few years, it here a consider by a passenger railroad, the cars whom which run every few minutes. The tide of royal attorn has turned that way, and all abound that section of the country-part of the city we see signs of industry, intelligence, and virtue.

The people there can think, speak, and, act for themselvas; their general intelligence affords them the power of excreising their own will, and judging of the difference between Democratic party. As we stood upon a place of eminence looking at the moving swaying multitud, as we stood in vient enjoyment of their "feast of the lanterns," and heard the woods re-ecto back, the shouts of the pariotic throng, we felt, indeed, the country safe, and the Unionbeyond the power of the country safe, and the Unionbeyond the power of the Stoppenheads.

If one of this class was there on Saturday evening, be must have bad his fange extracted in a purely scientific manner; he became so lost under the influence of Union shioroform, that he could not get up a respectable hiss. Able and patriotic addresses were delivered by N. E. Browne, Esq., a War Democratic James Miller, Esq., another firm supporter of the Administration and War Democrat; J. B. Colahan, Esq., G. Imman Righe, J. W. Beer, the Buckeye Blacksmith, who made the sparker, and resolved to spend one day for their country, to wipe out the slimy stains of the Copperheads, and drive them to merited oblivion.

GERMAN MASS MEETING AT CONCERT UNIC A RISING AT HESTONVILLE.

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GERMAN MASS MEETING AT CONCERT HALL.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the German citizens of Philadelphia was held at Concert Hall last Saturday evening. The hall was crowded to overthowing, and Beek's Band enlivened the scene with fine music. Mr. I. Tagoda was nominated president of the meeting, when he made a short but eloquent address in German, which was well received. He then introduced Major General Franz Sigel. Before addressing the Germans, Gea. Sigel apoke a few words, asking the Americans present to excuse him for speaking in his mostertongue, as this meeting had been called for the Germans particularly. The following is a trapslation of his speech:

MY FRENDS: I am glad to have the opposituality to speak to you in German this evening. In former times, no longer than ten years ago, the foreigners, and we Germans in particular, were exposed to many animosities, and to persecutions of all descriptions. We well remember the attacks made upon the Turners in Philadelphia as well as in Beltimore, Louisville, and other places. It was on Lumon Hill, in Covington, and Hoboken, that we had celended free speech and the right to assemble peaceably. The same elements them opposed to us Union preserved.