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Figured Black Silks; Facey Silks.
Plain All-wool Reps and Poullus, all'colors.
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Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.
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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Of his own importation and manufacture.

His celebrated "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," Manufactured under the superintendence of JOHN F. TAGGERT. (Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)
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FINE SHIRT AND WEAPPER DEPOT. AN RLEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AT MODERATE PRICES. SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS.

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GEORGE W. MILES, (Late of New York.) WILL OPEN THIS DAY A CHOICE SELECTION OF FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY GOODS.

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RIBBONS, BONNETS, VELVETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES,

MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY. to which we invite the attention of the trade. oc7-1m

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We would inform our customers, and the ladies
generally, that we OPEN THIS DAY a complete stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

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FMLT AND STRAW BONNETS AND HATS. the newest shapes;
SILKS, VELVETS, AND UNOUT VELVETS.
SILKS, VELVETS, AND UNOUT VELVETS.
BONNET-FRAMES, LACES, &c., &c.
By buying from the importers direct, and by coastant
attendance at the various audition sales in this city and
New York, we are enabledized offer a salendid assort
ment of goods in our line; at the most reasonable prices.
A full assortment kept digit the end of the season.
Country orders promptly attended to.

SICHEL & WEYL, No. 107 North EIGHTH Street. FRENCH FLOWERS, 1863. FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, & NEW-STYLE HATS,

JUST OPENED AT THOS. KENNEDY & BRO'S. No. 739 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth.

MRS. H. WRIGHT, NO. 137
PINE Street, will open Fashlonable Millinery, on oct-lw\* MISSES O'BRYAN, No. 1107
WALNUT Street, have received Paris MILLIShow to their customers on and after THURSDAY, October lst.



PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863.

North American Review. The two hundred and first number of the North American Review has come to hand. Commenced in May, 1815, it is the oldest Quarterly published i the English language, with the exception of the Edinburgh Review, of which the first number appeared in October, 1802, and the Quarterly Review, which first saw the light in February, 1809. Periodicals, like individuals, and even like nations, appear generally to have a vigorous youth, a strong manhood, and then a slow decline. The British Reviews, above mentioned, show this, for brilliant articles in them have become the exception and not the rule, and their American brother, now before us, is in much the same way. For several years past, it has simply been a highly respectable periodical. The new number is the best we have seen for some time, but still it is not up to the mark. As the Edinburyh and Quarterly have been thrown into the shade by the superior ability and vitality of the North British, so the North American lags behind, in comparison with its energetic and vaious, but much younger rival, the National Quarterly

VOL. 7.—NO. 59.

In the new number of the North American two a ticles are entitled to peculiar praise. The first is a notice of Eugene Scribe, the dramatist, which is critical as well as biographical, and shows complete mastery over the subject. The other, also evidencing personal acquaintance with what the reviewer was writing about, is a notice of Edward About's Greek romance and his account of Modern Greece. Both books were ublished several years ago, so that, to some ex. ent, the review is retrospective; but the events which have lately drawn the world's atte Greece fully warranted the publication of a paper upon Mr. About's amusing and generally ac n of the Greeks, as he found them, and of Very different, from the comparative freshness of ese articles, is a long dissertation on the Trial of the Constitution, in which article we find only old ideas worked up anew—a sort of literary shoddy without really taking the elightest notice of, or making even the most distant reference to, Mr. Sidney George Fisher's able book, whose title heads

better; but such subjects as "The Testimony of Christianity concerning Itself," and "Quictism on the Nineteenth Century," are better adapted for a religious publication than for the North American Review. All positions in an for the Norm American Review. Thought to be. Abstract theological discounting the process of the American American States of the Country of the to which is to show that "Among equally well-managed Life Insurance Companies, that i the safest, the cheapest, and the most deserving of confidence which has done, and is doing, the largest amount of business." Of course, there are occasional exceptions, but we believe that the reviewer's A highly interesting notice of Surgeon General W. A. Hammond's recently published volume, "A. Treatise on Hygiene, with special Reference to the Military Service,") is the last of the regular reviews in the present number. The book is carefully considered, and the reviewer writes with some autho rity, "having been connected in a surgical capacity Of DEESS GOODS, embracing all the novelties of the about way of stating that he was hospital surgeon, "and having resided in it for several months." He with a military hospital at Washington," a round-"and having resided in it for several months." He treats of recruits, soldier-making, and, very fully,

of hospitals, giving a rather minute description of the Mower Hospital, at Chestnut Hill, which he designates as the "largest and most complete, as well as recent," on the ridge and pavilion plan, and herefore taken "as a perfected type of the others." The remarks on hospitals are full of interest—evidently resulting from personal and practical observation. We regret that the reviewer appears to have some pique against Surgeon General Ham-mond. He says, "In taking leave of our author, we cannot help feeling that the elective faux pas which placed him where he is, in total disregard of all just and established rules of precedence, was, on the whole, beneficial in its results. Many of the gentlemen who were his seniors would doubtless have equally well filled his position, as we know some of them to have nobly discharged no less ardu-ous duties of inspection and administration since the war began. Yet, as representing the young school of medicine and science, and, above, all, as a believer and practiser of hygiene more than of drugs, we regard him as well qualified for his place at the head of the medical corps." If well qualified for new, are usually written with impartiality and skill. der review. In the present Number there are thir-

ty-five such criticisms, which, no doubt, will guide many in their purchase of new works. W. B. Zieber, South Third street, is agent for the N. A. Review Hunt's Merchants' Magazine. The late Freeman Hunt commenced this periodics learly twenty-five years ago, (it is now far into its forty-ninth volume,) and the necessity for such a publication, as well as the tact and ability with which it was conducted, made it a popular and paying property within three months. Out of the United States no magazine is so well known, ao highly esteemed, so completely relied upon by men of business. It is to be found on the table in almost every Chamber of Commerce in England and the continent, as well in Australia and India. Famous for the accuracy of its information, it has obtained ontains several articles of interest. One of these, continue to be so until there is a change Empires." shows the advance, condition, and pros

growing internally and externally with mutual sympathy." The sources of revenue and resources of produce of both empires are here given, and it may surprise some to learn that the United States have the greatest number of miles of railroad in the world, at a cost of a thousand million dollars. The writer says:

"Thus the two Empires (Russia and the United States) have an area of virgin and prolific soil more than double that of the whole of Europe. Their population is nearly one-half that of Europe, doubling every twenty years, and will, in half a century, exceed that of Europe. The power of each country respectively grows in a ratio much greater than the mere increase of the population, as is manifest in the unhappy struggle now going on in the Union. In 1800, five millions of exhausted people came out of a struggle for their independence. In sixty years, they had overtaken Great Britain in numbers, and have displayed a military power in two years at which the world may well wonder. One million and four hundred and ninety-five thousand men have been called into the field, and \$1,500,000,000 of capital poured into the field, and \$1,500,000,000 of capital powers of events or checking the supply of food sent to make good the short harvests of Western Europe. Russia is developing similar powers, and it has become apparent that in fifty years—perhaps in the lifetime of the present sovereigns of France and England—the two great nations will completely have overshadowed the political power and commercial importance of Europe and England. The present importance of the latter consists in working up the raw materials and food of Russia and the United States into goods for sale in the general markets. But Russia and the United States will very soon rival her in ability to manufacture. In that hour the empire of commerce will pass to those two Powers."

Other articles are on the History and Principles of Money, the use necessity and amplest mode of Thus the two Empires (Russia and the United

Money; the use, necessity, and amplest mode of Book-keeping; on the Telegraph to India; on Com-mercial Law; on the Effect of National Banks, which, the writer strongly argues, should not be admitted to the Clearing-house Association, &c. One of the specialties of this Magazine, in Freenan Hunt's time, was the publication, with portraits, of the lives of eminent merchants. The present editor has recommenced this series of Mercantile Biography, with life and portrait of our respected fellow-citizen, John Grigg, Esq., of Philadelphia. The portrait, engraved by the American Bank Note ompany, is quite a gem in its way, for the likeness is well preserved, while the engraving is in the finest line manner. The biography of Mr. Grigg gives the leading facts of his career, commencing as an orpha farmer boy in England, and terminating as a great capitalist in Philadelphia and an extensive landutionized and advanced the book-trade of this country. His example shows what industry, en-terprise, and probity, guided by judgment and ommon sense, can effect in this favored land, the only one in the world where a poor man has a fair chance of getting on, for those of that class who advance in other countries are exceptional instances. The biographer relates the following aneodote, which will be new to our readers: "In 1817 Mr. Grigg traversed the whole State of Virginia for the purpose of correcting a very defective map of that State. Few can appreciate the difficulties of his task, but, as usual with him, he manfully faced them and subdued them. In consequence of his corrections, this became one of the best State maps corrections, this became one of the best State maps bolding to the opinion that trade ought to be republished at that period, and the local executive and members of the State Legislature cordially acknowledged the beneficial results of his labor of

knowledged the beneuolal results of his labor of mind and body. Here, certainly, was a work to boast of; but probably not twenty people in the last fifty years have heard Mr. Grigg refer to it. The gentleman who records the fact says that his knowledge of it arose from seeing in Mr. Grigg's counting house, hanging on the wall, half hidden by a door, the very map his labor had corrected, with a few lines in his own hand writing upon it, addressed to his children, mentioning to them what he had done for the map, and expressing a hope that they would value it for their father's sake." The Commercial Chronicle and Review, and the Journal of Banking, Currency, and Finance, are standing articles of value here. The Merchants' Magazine publishes the official proceedings of all meetings of the New York Clearing Houses, which alone ought to carry it into every bank parlor in the United States. The moneyed and mercantile classes in Philadelphia would serve their own in-

terests by largely patronising this excellent magazine. Mr. W. B. Zieber is agent for the magazine here. ENGLISH PICTORIALS. From Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, we have the Illustrated London News and Illustrated News of the World, both of Sep-tember 19th. The former is particularly rich in views of Indian and Scottish scenery, and the latter, MOURNING BONNETS

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M. & A. MYKES & CO.

MOURNING BONNETS

Views of Indian and Scottish at with its usual number of woo charming supplement portra

Countess of Durham, with its usual number of wood engravings, gives a charming supplement portrait, on steel, of the

Countess of Durham.

LETTER FROM St. LOVIS. Destruction of More Steamboats at St. Louis Plot to Burn all the Steamers on the Mississippi-Return of the Missouri Delen-Present Status of the Schoffeld Affair-Nature of the Quarrel-Trouble on the Border-Opening of the Mississippi-Gen. Schofield Recommending the Maryland Plan for Missourt, etc., etc.

Special Correspondence of The Press. ] ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 4, 1863. A few days ago the telegraph announced from this city the existence of a plot for the destruction of the steamboats on the Mississippi, with the design of crippling army movements. Some of the dis-believers denounced the story as a canard, and were confident no such plot existed. The statement is confirmed by events of yesterday, and to day. Yesterday an attempt was made to burn several steamers on the dry dooks at Carondelet, a few miles below this city. The steamers were lying close together, and had one of them been set fairly on fire, no less than four would have been lost. The fire was kindled in the after part of one of the boats, but was discovered before being fairly under headway. The incendiaries were not found. This afternoon an alarm of fire was raised at the upper end of the levee, and it was soon ascertained

that three boats were in flames. The engines were soon on hand, but it was found impossible to save the boats. The fire was set on the Forest Queen, and from her communicated to the Catahoula and Chancellor. The former being nearest the shore, and most accessible to the firemen, was not entirely burned, but the others drifted down the stream and sunk. Just at the stern of the Forest Queen was a barge, on which were twenty box cars full of army supplies, and destined for the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. It was probably the expectation f the incendiary that these cars would be burned, but they were very fortunately saved. This conflagration is quite a serious one. The that have been thus far destroyed are the Majestic, Ruth, Champion, Choteau, and Robert Campbell, below Cairo. A few weeks age, the Imperial, Hiawatha, Post Boy, and Jesse K. Bell, were burned at the levee. To-day we have the Forest Queen, Chancellor, and Catahoula, making twelve in all. This is evidently but the beginning Nearly two weeks ago a man was arrested here who was concerned in the plot, and since he was taken other parties have been seized and held for further developments. It is probable the whole plot will be unravelled before long, and somebody be made to the article. The notices of Dana's Geology, Tyndall's Lectures on Heat, Lyell's Antiquity of Man,
and Max Muller's Evolution of Languages, are
loads. If such a movement is to be carried through boats. If such a movement is to be carried through, the wonder is that it was not undertaken long ago.

The delegation that visited Washington to secure the removal of General Schofield has returned, and is awaiting the answer of the President, I say remed, though some of the members are still in Washington, and are not expected here for some days. They are somewhat disappointed at the result of their visit. Going in such a large body, they expected to take the President by storm, and were

mewhat astonished to find that Mr. Lincoln, unlike Captain Scott's coon, did not come down at once. I understand that General Schofield has received private telegrams from Washington assuring him of the safety of his position and his security from removal. There was considerable trembling at headquarters when the delegation first started on its mission, but the department commander now appears to breathe easier. This matter of Gen. Schofield's is what a Western man calls "wind." There are many points on each side that must be considered in arriving at a fair understanding of the question. While Gen. Curtis commanded here he was very distasteful to the conservative party, and all those who did not wish slavery disposed of instantly. A pressure for his the opponents of the Administration policy geneally. The attempt was successful, and Gen. Curtis was removed. The Conservatives rejoiced and the Radicals were indignant. The former had played against the latter, and came out victorious. The Conservatives had not named a successor for Gen. Curtis, but there is good reason to believe they did not then want Gen. Schofield. That officer was appointed to the command of the department, and his letters published at that time show that he was not far from entertaining radical views. The Renublican, which is the organ of the Conservatives had taken his seat, or manifested the least sign as to his future policy. The Democrat, which spoke the feelings of the Radicals, was highly indignant at the removal of Gen. Curtis, and ready to assail his successor. It did so at once, almost at the same time

that the Republican was praising him.

This course could have but one effect upon a man of less than immovable firmness. The radicals, with the Democrat at their head, pushed hard against him, while at the same time the Conservatives, him, while at the same time the connect alves, with the Republican to speak in their behalf, pulled him kindly towards them. Can the result be doubted? Gen. Schofield had commenced his rule determined to deal impartially, and did so for a time. Had the Radicals let him alone he would have been satisfactory to them, but this they were determined should not be. Abused on one side courted and flattered on the other, Gen. Schofield displayed only ordinary human weakness in going ver to the Conservatives and throwing everything into their hands. As the matter now stands the State is fairly in the control of those who are known as Conservatives. If this name meant, as it did at first, only those heartily loyal men who believe that a gradual system of emancipation is better than an immer one, all would be well. Unfortunately, it means much more in Missouri. The Conservative party comprises all who oppose immediate emancipation, and embraces the disloyal with the loyal. The conervative policy means mild treatment of traitors, no matter what their crimes. I am satisfied General high repute as a reliable work. Mr. Hunt, its Schofield did not mean wrong when he took Gover-founder, died in 1856, and his magazine is now con-nor Gamble to his bosom and submitted to ducted, in the good old style, by a very able suc-cessor, Mr. William B. Dana. The October number the State is in a terrible condition, and will ntitled "Russia and the United States-Future | Schofield has been made the tool in the hands of others, and was partially driven to that position by the imprudence and unfairness of the Radicals

themselves-the very men who now complain of his position. The mild and lenient policy pursued has resulted in the State being overrun with guerillas, the policy of the Administration greatly retarded, and the war continuing to exist when it should have been ended long ago. A change should be made, though it could not now bring peace at once. The warfare in Missouri is, in a great measure, a political if one shall be appointed, refuse audience to all Missousi politicians, of whatever stripe. If he listens to any of them, he is a ruined man. The western border, never quiet, has just been freshly excited; for Colonel Moss, a notorious Secessionist, was recently authorized to enroll the militia in Platte county, close to the Kansas line. Moss went at work after his own heart, and armed the most notorious rebels of that section. Most of rebel soldiers, and men who are under bonds not to were disarmed, and many of them forced to fles, with their families; for, in four days' time, over a hundred families crossed the river into Kansas, to was telegraphed abroad, and denounced as a lie by the friends of Moss. I have taken especial pains to the friends of Moss. I have taken opposite ascertain the facts in the case, and am sorry to say that the above statement is true. to take Missouri out of the Union, and one of the most earnest and talkative Secessionists in that body. He has never changed his views, nor even claimed

Gamble, and is in keeping with many appointment made by that officer. A large number of those having commissions in the enrolled militia are disloyal, and a portion of them have been in the rebel service. This is one of the serious complaints made Trusten Polk, a former member of Congress from Missouri, and a resident of St. Louis, arrived here last week. At the time the war broke out, Mr. Polk went South and entered the service of the Confederacy. His family remained here, but were very persistent in the expression of treason, and in holding constant communication with the head of the concern. They were recently sent South, and had joined Mr. Polk, when the whole party was captured while attempting to cross the Missis sippi. They were ordered to be sent here, but it is not known what disposition will be made of them. The Provost Marshal General of the department gave Mr. Polk, on his arrival, the freedom of the city for twenty-four hours. What makes it the more interesting is the fact that this favor was entirely unexpected and unsolicited on the part of Mr. Polk. The magnanimity of our officials is plainly perceptible when we compare this treatment with that which our prisoners receive in the South. The question of the opening of the Mississippi to traffic is exciting much interest in the West. The holding to the opinion that trade ought to be re-sumed at once. General Blair recently made a speech in this city, in which he strongly favored a renewal of commerce. He is fully of opinion that it cannot damage our cause below, while it will add greatly to the prosperity of the cities along the banks of the Mississippi. It appears to be the desire of General Grant to keep out commerce at present. When our armies have taken Mobile and on cupy an unbroken line from Cincinnati to the Ala-

hives of the State.

being constantly drilled, and ere long will be

incapacity and ignorance of the English language.

bama river, and thence to the Gulf, with the coun ry west of it in our full and peaceful possession, it will be time to talk of opening trade. Till then it would be best to keep the river closed. Gen. Schofield has written a letter to the War Department upon the question of arming negroes. He sates that the number of emancipated negroes in fissouri has been mainly absorbed by therecruiting itherto. He given it his opinion that the negroes are worth more to the Government as soldiers than to their masters as slaves, and recommends the application of the Maryland plan to Missouri. It is to be earnestly hoped that this policy will be adopted, and that all the able-bodied male negroes in the State be taken into the service assoon as possible. The board for the examination of candidates for commissions in colored regiments has been in session five weeks. During that time it has examined a hundred and fifty applicants; of whom forty-nine have been accepted. The examination is very rigid, and shows that there is a determination to make the matter thorough throughout.

rate department cuts off a portion of the Depart-THE STATES IN REBELLION. ment of the Missouri. The boundaries of the Kansas department have not been made public. Brigadier Comment on General Ece's Report General McNeil is said to be assigned to the co [From the Richmond Examiner, October 8.]

We have to day the first official report of General.

Lee's many military operations which the public has been permitted to see. It is that distinguished commander's own account of the late Pennsylvania campaign, and of his unsuccessful battle at Gettysburg. mand. The fighting in that department will be of little importance, and will consist of small encounters with guerillas. PPERMONT. commands? own account of the later Pennsylvania campaign, and of his unsuccessful battle at Gettysburg.

Considered as an intellectual and literary effort, this paper does not suggest the idea that if the world should hereafter possess a second "Lee'n Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department," they will rival those which bear the name of his less famous but not less able sire. It is, however, scarcely fair to contrast this plain document with that finished production, containing on some pages the best statements of military design and leason in the whole range of the English language.

The report is any entine of events already familiarly known. Much that might be said is evidently avoided. The few explanations given are rather to be implied by the render than directly made by the writer. The two questions which generally cour to the observers of these events are: let, why General Lee risked a battle at Gettysburg! and 2d, why he did not press his advantages on the first and second days? The answers are rather hinted than confipletely expressed in this report. It appears that the battle was delivered because the position are sumed by Meads menaced the Confederate commutated the Meads when he had General Lee been better informed of the position and force of the enemy. Why was he not informed! The answer which may be drawn from this report is, that General Lee did not have been used had General Lee been better informed of the position and force of the enemy. Why was he not informed! The answer which may be drawn from this report is, that General Lee did not have the cavalry under his head to reconnoitre and bring information. He says that he left Stuart in the valley, toguard the passes of the mountains, for some time after the entrance into Pennsylvania, and he does not appear to have had the use of the mounted force until the battle was jouncil at Cettyaburg.

The fact that the cavalry of the Confederate army was insufficient is the most probable reason for the failure in Pennsylvania, and, perhaps, the ke

The Bristol Advocate publishes the remarks of the Rev. E. E. Wexter, of the Holston (M. E.) Conference, who was the officiating clergy man at the funeral of General Floyd, We make the following ex-

PEMBERTON.

I have not been denounced by any brave soldier officer from Vicksburg, neither have my soldier qualities and patriotism been called into questi

DEFENCE OF JEFF DAVIS.

THE POOR OF RICHMOND.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

(Special Correspondence of The Press, When the Army of the Potomac is not betting on a horse race it is discussing the chance of a rebelt raid upon the railroad. I remmeber when we first reached this place the opinion was prevalent that our communications would be cut off in some mysterious manner, but after weeks of faithful expec-tation, some people are mortified to find that not a rail has been disturbed. Every mile of it is securely guarded, but despite of all precaution several robels succeeded in getting through our lines, and actually fell asleep in the bush; only a few yards from the road they no doubt meant to destroy. Where the railroad crosses the Rapidan is a deep ravine. Here the pickets of two corps almost join. I say almost, because I am informed there was a space of over one hundred yards between the pickets of the two corps. Six rebels, and a lieutenant said to belong to General Stuart's staff, slipped through this pass night before last, and as morning dawned too soon for them to completely execute their execrable purposes, they concealed themselves in the woods, and impatiently awaited the approach of night. They One of our men, Sergeant Bain, of the 9th Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, was roaming list-lessly through the timber and discovered the sleeping marauders. He returned to camp and got his

nusket, and with Private William Trich returned to the place where the adventurous party were lying. They dragged the blankets off the men, and ordered them to arise and accompany them to camp. Some shots were exchanged. William Trich, of Co. I, 9th Regiment, P. R., was instantly killed, and Sergeant Bain slightly wounded. The rebel lieutenant was killed and buried near the spot where he fell, the others scattered and fled. The woods on either side of the railroad were skirmish. ed, but no rebels found. Near Mitchell's Station they turned up, and after capturing two orderlies and robbing them of their mules, &c., they started for the river. Before they had gone far the two orderlies succeeded in effecting their escape, and the alarm was given. But it was too late for pursuit—they crossed the river at the same place they came over the day before. There is a large assortment of stories about the object of this fool-hardy expedition. Some say they intended capturing a brigadier general as hostage for General F. H. Lee, their attempt to kidnap General Bartlett, of the 6th Corps, when he was camped near New Baltimore, having proved almost successful, and they thought with the experience then gained, they could be altogether successful Mitchell's station. Fortunately, they had no opportunity to attempt an execution of their plans, what ever they may have been. Probably they had no in-tention upon our brigadier generals or the railroad. The woods have contained roving bands of rebels ever since we came here. Frefluently has a solitary picket been missing from his post, while everythi icated the fate of the lonely sentinel. These night birds of prey had overpowered and captured him. Captain Hartly Howard, to whose company Bain and Trich belonged, thinks an extensive raid had been meditated a few days ago, and so did a higher power, for I noticed every precaution taken

The rebels, to be successful in any attempt to destroy our line of railroad, must come in very considerable force. There are no large bridges to decompletely overthrow any ordinary party of raiders. The enemy is well aware of this fact. On the Rapidan the pickets became too familiar The rebels would not allow one of our commissioned officers to come within range of their rifles, and our men became pledged to fire on their officers, but to spaie the privates. A rebel colonel made a proposi-tion for both armies to come to the Rapidan, and throw their arms in the river and be friends. If their officers objected, bind them hand and foot, and throw them in also. No bad proposition, either. About sunset of the 30th, an order was read stopping all communication, interlocutory or otherwise. Prior to the promulgation of this order, First Lieutenant McCuen, of the 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, had a lengthy conversation with the ebel pickets. He saw a rebel come to the edge of the river, and gesticulate in a manner which evidently meant that he desired some one to approach near enough to converse with him. Lieutenant McCuen drew close enough for all colloquial purposes, when the "Johnny" opened the conversaposes, when the "Johnny" opened the conversa-tion by inquiring if he had any papers? Yes, plenty was the reply; here is one now in my hand. Upon the word—but not "accounted as he was"—he plunged into the stream, and swam to our side. The water must have been very cold. It was remarked that his clothing was all fastened by one button, for as soon as that was osened he stepped lithely from his uniform like a harlequin. He accepted a large overcoat in which he enveloped his person. The rebel officer was very anxious to know how long our lieutenant was enlisted for. He was obliged to serve during the war, he said, and he wished it would be speedily ended. because he was disgusted with it. Aftermany friend-ly exchanges the officer started back and was received by thirty of his men on the other side. They expect us to cross the Rapidan. Of course, they would contest the passage of the river, but I understand they have been in readiness to leave their present position ever since we came here. At present it seems contrary to good policy for us to go over. Surely, we have enough railroad to guard with our present force. A division officer of the day read he order prohibiting conversation, &c., between our

On the 2d instant a debate occurred at a special meeting of the Richmond Common Council, by which the impoverished condition of the city was clearly exhibited. We quote from the Sentinel:

"The president said the object for calling the meeting was the reception of a letter by him from General J. H. Winder, who desires to put the prisoners, now in Castle Thunder in the city almshouse, and that, not having the authority to act in the premises, he had called the Council together.!

"General Winder, who was present, addressed the Council by invitation, urging the propriety of such action, not knowing himself what other disposition to make of the large number now here, and others on their way.

"Mr. Walker offered a resolution opposed to granting the General's request. He thought that our poor would be greatly increased this winter, and need greater accommodations. olckets and the enemy, these little courtesies must e practised no more. The Sixth Corps came up this afternoon to relieve the Second Corps, which As the long line of blue coats emerged from the dense woods, the flashing beyonets of the men, the ensigns of regiments, and the insignia of each di-vision of the corps must have been plainly visible to the rebels stationed upon the heights, opposite Sommerville Ford. They evidently looked for an attack. Guns were shotted, the men stood in readi-"Mr. G. iffin also opposed the resolution, and ness behind the pieces; but no attack was made-"Mr. Gailla also opposed the resolution, and thought if any members would visit the almshouse they would be convinced of the imprepriety of adding to its numbers in the way of prisoners.

"Mr. Scott thought that we would have several hundred more wounded men there this winter. The poor of that place would suffer enough at the atmixtouse this winter, and no other place could be found for them. none intended. I think it very strange they did not expend some ammunition upon us. On Sunday two of our wagons happened to get within range of their guns, when they opened fire with their patteries and threw a dozen shells at them. What a foolish outlay of powder! I have never noticed any mention of the Philadelphia Brigade—a brigade of fighting men, them.
"Mr. Hill said that every house in town was now "Mr. Hill said that every nouse in town was now full of prisoners, and they could not put them on the unpleasant place known as Belle Isle. He concluded by offering a resolution that the almshouse be offered to Gen. Winder.

"The question was called, and the resolution almost unanimously rejected." who have never dishonored the Quaker City by turning their backs to the foe. Colonel Baker's California Regiment has been for some time com-manded by Lieutenant Colonel Kockersperger, of Penny Post notoriety, Colonel Smith having been home on business relating to conscripts. General PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF REBEL GENER ALS. Webb, the present commander of the brigade, won he confidence and esteem of officers and men, by the gallantry displayed before them and the rebels at the battle of Gettysburg. The 69th and 72d, the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, raised by Colonel Baxer, have also proved themselves heroes in many a bloody strife. The men in these regiments talk seriously of joining the veteran corps. By this course they will be permitted to return to Philadelphia to recruit and receive a large bounty, of over \$400. Their term of service will expire in ten Horse-racing is at present commanding much attention. Purses have been lost and won containing \$500, and some splendid horses have been brought nto the service.

General Longstreet is described as an Alabamian, a thick-set man, forty-three years of age. He was an infantry major in the old army, and now commands the let Corps d'Armée. By the soldiers, he is invariably spoken of as the best fighter in the whole army. His "war endurance is most extraordinary. He seems to require neither food nor sleep."

Gen. Ewell is a remarkable-looking old soldier, bald, with a prominent nose, and rather a haggard, sickly face; having so lately lost his leg above the knee, he is still a complete cripple, and falls off his horse occasionally. Directly he dismounts he has to be put on crutches. He was Stonewall Jackson's coadjutor during the celebrated valley campaigns, and proves an efficient successor to that general, who was so much indebted to him for many of his yictories. He used to be a great swearer—in fact, he is said to have been the only person who was unable to restrain that propensity before Jackson; but since his late (rather romantic) marriage, he has (to use the American expression) "joined the church." has (to use the American expression) "joined the church."

Gen. Pendleton, chief of artillery, was a West-Pointer; but in more peaceable times he fills the post of Episopal dergyman in Lexington, Virginia. Unlike Gen. Polk, he unites the military and clerical professions together, and continues to preach whenever he gets a chance. On these occasions he wears a surplice over his uniform.

General Pickett commands one of Longstreet's divisions. He wears his hair in long ringlets, and is altogether rather a desperate-looking character. He is the officer who, as Captain Pickett of the United States army, figured in the difficulty between the British and United States in the San Juan Island affair, under General Harney, four or five years ago General Jeb Stuart is a good-looking, jovial character; exactly like his photographs. He is a good and gallant soldier, though he sometimes incurs ridicule by his harmless affectation and peculiarities. The other day he rode-through a Virginia town, his horse covered with garlands of roses. He also departs considerably from the severe simplicity of dress adopted by other Confederate generals; but no one can deny that he is the "right man in the right place."—Blackwood's Magazine. regimental colors last week. The old ones, carried often through the fires, were unfit to be seen, and the men will fight just as well under the new silk ban-ners, while the tattered and soiled flags they carried so bravely and so long will be placed among the ar-Then we have sword presentations every two or three days. So common have these scenes he come, that I invariably avoid them. When the army lay around Falmouth, a large wooden sword was prepared, covered with ridiculous inscriptions. On St. Patrick's day it was to be presented to the greatest skedaddler in the regiment. The whole thing being gotten up for a burlesque upon sword oresentations, not a man could be found to receiv he present, so that part of the programme had to be omitted, to the great grief of the management.

I know of no change in the position or occupation of this army. The first may have been slightly contracted, the last more varied as we become acqu

efficient in the company and battalion drill as the old soldiers. Unfortunately, they have the most From the London Star. old soldiers. Unfortunately, they have the most difficult part yet to learn. Will they stand flee? One poor fellow, near my boarding house, committed aucide. I think he was a substitute, and belonged to a Massachusetts regiment. Another man, belonging to the 32d Massachusetts, had the ornaments cut from his clothing, his head shaved, and the letter D pricked with India ink upon his left hip; after all this he was marched from camp to the tune of the Rogue's March. He deserted, and possible that France is prepared to bear the odium of being the first nation to lecognize the first State ever: based on slavery—and to recognize the nation. Not enviable would be the reputation of the European Power which first offered a hand of recognition to the slavery State, even if its independence were sctually schieved. But, what will be the repute attaching to the Government which leads the way in tendering a recognition to such a Power only to find that the recognition is impotent to secure it one week of independent existence? A political blunder may, in the proverbial sense, be worse than a political crime, but here would be the crime and the blunder perpetrated together. would have been shot, Colonel Sweitzer told me, but the court spared his life because of his mental Last Friday P. M., private Wm. Smitz, of Co. F, 90th Regiment, Penna. Volunteers, was executed for desertion. This was in the 1st Corps. In the 2d Corps was "shot with musketry," for desertion, private Adam Smalz, Co. E, 66th Regiment, New York Volunteers. B. itical crime, but here would be the crime and the blunder perpetrated together.

One thing at least is certain, if the Emperor Napoleon does recognize the South, the step will not be taken for nothing. What is to be the consideration to France for thus lending, if she really means to lend, the influence of her recognition to the confederacy of slaveowners? Is, there to be an alliance with the Southern Confederation, having a prospective regard to the day when events may render the Empire of Mexico a difficult possession to hold? The policy which sent French troops to Mexico began by making Frenchmen the allies of branded cutthroats and outcast felons.

It is hard, indeed, to believe that the French Government can really have resolved on incurring the responsibility of so odious a step as that which is now ascribed to it. More even for the sake of France that no such determination existed. UNIONISTS IN VICKSBURG.—A letter from Vicks ontonists in Vicksburg.—A letter from Vicksburg, dated September 22d, says:

"The military authorities are fortifying Vicksburg strongly. New forts are being made within the lines of those works constructed by the enemy when the rebels held the city. A small force could thus, of course, hold the place against a vast host of assallants.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR. THE ADDRESS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Last Call to Arms. "Campaigning in Bucks County." THE GOVERNOR AT DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, AND BRISTOL.

DEMONSTRATION IN THE CITY Speeches of Hon. Henry J. Raymond and Con. Busteed, of New York.

GREAT UNION MEETING AT BELEEPPONTE. &c., &c.,

GENERAL ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

Address of the Union State Central Com-To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania: The great political canvass, which for the pas six weeks has been agitating our entire Commo wealth, is rapidly drawing to its close. It differ

from all which have preceded it in the fact that the people have fully appreciated their own interest in it, and, rising to the transcendant importance of its issues, have labored with unexampled zeal and nacrifice to secure a verdict which shall attest, in emphatic tones, the loyalty of our native State to the Union of our fathers, This committee has not been idle, but its labors would have been ineffectual if it had not received ince, who was the officiating clergyman at the funeral of General Floyd, We make the following extraots:

I was summoned by telegraph to attend at his bedside, and reached him four days before his death. I found him calm and peaceful—his mind as clear, and his judgment as sound, as ever in his life. He took me by the hand, telling me he could not survive more than a few days. He spoke of his religious feelings and prospects in the most beautiful and satisfactory manner. I wish I could recall his language, but can doe so only very imperfectly. He said he was not afraid to die; that he had the strongest assurance of his acceptance with his Elsker! He felt that he was a sinner, and that his only hope was in the infinite mercy of God through the Lord Jesus Christ. As he spoke of the goodness of God his heart seemed to glow with gratitude and love, and as I repeated the promises of the Bible soited to his case his cyc kindled with interest, and the large teardrops flowed copiously over the manly face of the battle-scarred warrior.

He said that in public life he had many enemies; that he had been wronged, deeply wronged; yet he fully and freely forgave it all; that before that God in whose presence he expected very soon to stand, he could say that he had no malice or aught in his heart sgainst any man. He had long been impressed with the importance of connecting himself with the church; but had been hindered from doing so by various causes, but now he wished to be received into its communion, and to receive the holy sacrament, and I saw no good reasons why his wishes should not be granted. Accordingly, he was received into its communion, and to receive the holy sacrament, and I saw no good reasons why his wishes should not be granted. Accordingly, he was received into its communion, and to receive the holy sacrament, and I saw no good reasons why his wishes should not be granted. Accordingly, he was received into the church, and the sacrament administered. These solemn and impressive services being performed, much o the generous confidence and assistance so constantly accorded to it. The results of our combined effort have secured a comparatively thorough county and township canvass : a full and fair discussion of the issues by able speakers in almost every school district in the State; the distribution of documents in English and German, sufficient in number to reach nearly all the voters of the Commonwealth, exhibiting mos clearly the sophisms and subterfuges of the men who endeavor to aid the rebellion by distracting and dividing us; numerous mass Conventions of the peo ple who have listened with equal benefit and delight to distinguished orators, statesmen, and soldiers from our sister States and our own; and crowning all, the people coming forward in their might to do Curtin's own canvass one grand, triumphal progres and ovation from Erie to the Delaware, These efforts cannot have been in vain, and it would be idle to deny that the signs are all propitious. But it would be a high crime against God and humanity for any loyal man, because of these signs, to relax a single honest effort, or fail to use a single honest agency, to make the victory sure and In the beginning of the contest, the enemies of the Government in this State distinctly announced heir principles and their policy. They republished the address of Judge Woodward avowing the right of Secession. They republished the pamphlet of Bishop Hopkins avowing the divinity of slavery. Upon these two principles they have conducted their canvass. Their candidate for Governor has been charged with announcing the corollaries of these principles many times and to different persons.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Appeal says that Lieutenant General Pemberton was called on to make a speech Merchants of high standing, eminent members of come days ago at a village south of that place. There were present some two thousand of the exchanged Vicksburg prisoners. The General said that he felt much embarrassment, because for a time a cloud rested upon him, and besides, he was willing to wait the authoritative vindication of his character by a competent tribunal. "If, however," continued the General. "any of those exempts and gentlemen who have substitutes, and those speculators who have denounced me as a coward and traitor through the press, or otherwise, will organize themselves into a regiment, brigade, or division, and will march with me to the front, the world shall determine who of us are cowards and who are traitors. and even the reverend clergy, have attested over their own signatures in the public prints the utter-ance by Judge Woodward of doctrines fatal alike to the honor of American freemen and to the integrity of the American Union. To these accusations, involving his oninions upon questions affecting the lives, the liberties, and the-property of every citizen of Pennsylvania, he replies to a high-spirited people, that he will announce his views upon these subjects after the election. Judge termine who of us are cowards and who are traitors Woodward has misread our political history if he stituency, who are entitled to know the opinions of by them, but by those carpers and critics at home who have already done infinite mischief." are asked to elevate them to high places of power and responsibility.

Fortunately, however, the proof is conclusive, s The Sentinel has an editorial rebuke of grumblers The Sentimel has an editorial rebuke of grumblers and defence of Jeff Davis. Of the oroakers, meaning those who refuse to approve everything the rebel-chief may do, it says:

"They have but one more result to accomplish before effecting our ruin, and they seem to be laboring diligently for, that. They have but to satisfy the soldiers of what they are constantly dinging in their ears, that Mr. Davis, who is our President for the next five years, is unequal to his position, and deserving only of the abuse of the press and the people. Introduce this sentiment among the soldiers; let them lose all confidence in the intelligence and the patriotism of the Magistrate who directs their valor, and it needs no prophet to tell what will inevitably and speedily follow. Thus far the patriotism and good sense of the srmy has been proof against all the appliances of the stay at home croskers.

"But these baleful influences will have their effect after a while. Continual dropping wears away stones. Indeed, it is alleged in the army itself that much evil has already been produced among the solders from a certain sace, where the cause of croaking was most common. This is the natural tendency and inevitable result, and we may expect to on a larger and a general soale if the causes continue. The habitual, reckless, indiscriminate assailants of the President, and of everybody and everything, are more injurious to us than the armies of the enemy. They are still at their work, and they will ruin us unless the people put them down." and defence of Jeff Davis. Of the croakers, mean well in regard to his own sentiments as to the senti

ments of the party he represents. The question is distinctly presented to every voter—whether he is for the Union or against it? If the issue is intelligently comprehended, the answer cannot be doubtful. The Federal arch now spans the Continent, resting on Maine and on California, and its Keystone wi prove itself as sound and as firm as its Eastern and its Western corner. In these closing days of the campaign our good cause will be assailed by all manner of evil agencies. The metropolis is already crowded with men who purpose to cast illegal votes. Falsehoods of all hues will be started on their travels, and will inorease as they go. Taxes will be named to the avaricious, the draft to the cowardly, and all men lead only to our individual disgrace and our na tional destruction. In the last extremity, larger supplies of foreign gold will not be spared to destroy the liberties of America. To all these means we can only oppose our untiring energy, sparing no efforts to bring all loyal voters to the polls, our con-tinued devotion to the cause, resisting all attempts to thwart a fair expression of the popular will, and

Thus strengthened, we move forward to the remaining days of the conflict; and while our heroic soldiers in the field are striving to end the rebellion in arms at the South, let us strive to end the rebellion in sympathy at the North, and thus, by our united labors, secure a lasting triumph to the cause of the Union and of republican liberty.

'If we are actuated by this spirit we cannot fail; for with us are the hopes of human progress, the strength of truth and justice, the resistless impulses of civilization, the unconquerable energies of free lom, and, if we are worthy, the blessing of Almighty In behalf of the Union State Central Committee. WAYNE MCVEAGH, Chairman.

My ideas of Bucks county, I may as well confess the Crimes. The Doylestown stage is one of my earliest recollections. It was a lumbering stage, driven by a stern-looking driver, who seemed in a condition of constant anxiety about the discipline of his horses, and, altogether, gave me a vague feeling of concern, for there was something in his manner that led me to believe he had been doomed to a des perate mission, and that the probabilities of his return were as uncertain as those of Sir John Franklin. The driver has gone the way of all drivers, and Doyleatown is a pleasant morning ride—about long Doylestown is a pleasant morning ride—about long enough to read the morning newspaper thoroughly, and smoke a eigar. The old association was over me, when I found myself, on Tuesday morning, one of the suite of Governor Curtin, and bound for a day's campaign in Bucks; and I had a feeling of doubt, as though there was something dangerous in the journey, and it would be a mercy if we ever returned. The feeling is gone, for now that I have taken Bucks by the hand, and seen its beauty and taste, and rejoiced in the smiles of its pretty women, and enjoyed its hospitality, I cannot but feel that it is a goodly place, and worthy of being a part o How we came to Dovlestown, and what was seen and what was done, and the speeches that were made, and the great joy that was shown by all men, has been told in *The Press*. We found Doylestown in an unroar. It seemed as if all Bucks county had gathered at the railway station, with flags and banners, and fioral decorations, flowers of the dark and rich tints which Nature bestows with princely profusion upon this majestic month of October. We can never understand familiar life in Pennsylvania without seeing a political meeting. Court-week is unique, and the annual fair is a study; but to see the people with their eyes flashing and their faces full of enthusiasm, and their souls, as it were, taking

voice and speaking the thoughts within them, you should see a county meeting. And this was what we saw at Doylestown: Bucks county aroused, excited, earnest; determined to elect Curtin and whip the rebellion—brown-faced Bucks county blue-eyed Bucks county; Bucks county in wagons and on horseback, and with all her flags flying. I was told that Bucks county had never been in such a condition. She is generally a very quiet lady, proud of her hills, her harvests, and her traditions, and her fine horses, and not disposed to clap hand and shout. It was otherwise on Tuesday. She had the Governor with her, and as he was the Andrew G. Curtin who had been so kind to her boys in the field, to her boys on many fields, and of whom, her boys now so constantly write home, she took him to her heart and embraced him.

THREE CENTS.

as if all nature had arrayed itself in magnificent repery, and was about to die as became its majesty and power. The orchards were heavy with red and anding ripeness that knows no harvest, that gave the beauty to the October day that saw us, a compaby of selfish city men, politicians, and publicans,

and galley slaves, careering through Bucks. How the spirit leaped, and the blood rushed from vein to ein as the overwhelming lovelmess scemed to intoxicate the senses! There is a hill on which the trees are densely growing. What a variety of colors, and tints, and combinations of color, the imperial purple and the queenly orange crowning all! It looks like a vast bouquet, and being in a fanciful mood, we almost think that the gods had made it in a playful moment, and left it on the plain. There is not one nor a hundred, but every hill and event is similarly crowned, and all the earth seems to be purning. Behind us the sunshine fails; before us the heavy skies are gray and sober. The earth seems to have robbed the universe of its brightness, and we have a new sunset and a new sunrise on

When I become a candidate for Governor and, F trust, my numerous friends will act upon this in-timation with prudence and promptitude—I shall visit Newtown. I have an idea that Newtown should have credit for a most luscious tribe of pip-pins; aithough, not being an agriculturist, Eknow no better. Newtown, however, always dear to my heart for its pippins, is dearer far to day, for the pleasant and unexpected demonstration. Here in a valley—Mr. Goforth called it "the beautiful valley of the Neshaminy"—Newtown reposes. We come ppon it suddenly; and as we reach the crest of a EHI we see it at our feet. A long, irregular, careless little town, with trees and white houses, and the BELLEFONTE; October 6, 1862.
Let me say that the ovation to-day, at the birth-

window-panes remarkably clean. A gentleman in our carriage—a young man, with a Sunday achoor education—said it reminded him of "Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plais," and was anxious to recite the whole poem in honor of the event. There is no knowing what he would have done; but we were in something more than a poetical humor, as at the creat of the hill; which we have now reached-for, while I have been talking about October, Mr. Cowell's horses have been bounding over the hard and rocky road—there is a large cavalcade of horsemen and citizens on foot, and many beautiful girls. What a busy old lady mother Bucks is, to be sure! We thought we had left her at Doylestown ing to Mr. Depew; but here she is clapping and shouting, and waving flags, and showering wreaths and roses, and cheering in a frantic way. And why should she not cheer? for is this not the Andrew G. Curtin who has been so kind to her boys on many writing home? This is he; the tall man in the gray coat, and General Busteed at his side, and then following other men-politicians, publicans, and galley-slaves-and Bucks takes them all to her heart, and makes them all at home; for her home to day is the beautiful village of New-town. So we drive into the town, with music and banners and horsemen, and heautiful women showering-bouquets of the rich, deep, and heavy October flowers. Even I, the writer of this article, vagabonding here to day among the politicians and candidates for Governor, and as utterly a Tartary-even I find what it is to live in the shadow of greatness. Here is a bouquet, with alender rib-bons of red, white, and blue fluttering around it, and the odors so rich that they almost seem medid to me, with a smile, by a beautiful damsel that stood under a crimson-tipped ably never again see the crimson-tipped maple, nor aded, for flower-life in October is brief, and the ribbons are buried away among the many tokens and trophies of my weary joyous bachelor life. The heart cannot be sad that books upon old mother Bucks to day as she receives her Andrew G. Curtin and his friends at Newtown. We parade organized under the porch of the village inn, with Mr. Jenks as the president. The horsemen form in a semi-circle around the meeting, and the speaking

begins. It is an old fashioned country meeting, with little more vim than at Doylestown, for there is ore noise and applause. A feature is a large coach of damsels, all pretty, many of them beautiful. They some from the farm houses around, and listen to the voids of the Governor as earnestly as though they were spoken by some of the ruddy horsemen in the cavalcade, who seem to be on their best behavior, and to throw curious and constant glances among the bevy of beauties. Governor Curtin, General Busteed, and Mr. Goforth make speeches, and Mr. Forney says a few words to those around him, and by this time an hour or two has passed, the day is far spent, the night is at hand, and we must go to Bristol. So we say "good-bye" to pleasant Newtown, with its crimson-tipped and blushing maples, and its damsels, and all its pleasant associations. The reception of the Governor was admirablullane The Governor pushed forward while Mr. Goforth was speaking, and now we find ourselves bound for Bristol in a stage-coach, Think of it! A stagesoach—a driver and a horn! Ho, boys! button up your coats clese around the throat, for there is danger in these October evening winds. So we are crammed in, nine of us—(I say "us," for coach passengers always speak in the plural number)—and one a soldier. "Three cheers for Curtin." "Now boys— Hip, hip, hurrah!" "Give the word and we're off." "Go's the word." "Go it is." "Three more boys."
"Hip, hip, hurrah!" and so we go, and Newtown is soon lost amid the trees, and we keep on. Some of us wrap up close and look at the sky, but there is little rest or peace, as nine selfish city men in a stage-coach generally form a gay company,

Some smoke, some sing, some talk, and once or twice a mysterious flask is passed around, said to contain a sure specific against autumn air, but which my known connection with the temperance movement prevented me from ascertaining. Ther somebody sings John Brown, and a more discordant chorus never rang through October woods-and the night comes nearer as we chant the rhymes, and tell to the winds, and trees, and falling leaves, and shouting passers-by, that though his body is mould-ering in the grave, his soul is marching on! Marching on! Marching on! There is a lull, and as we are in a musing vein, we look out upon the sky, a dreary, heavy sky, with a dark blue range of clouds that seem to be mountains. Can they be clouds? They are surely mountains, and this is not peaceful Pennsylvania, but another State and another sky; and over these mountains armed men have marched, and are marching on, some never to return again. Through these woods and plains are unrecorded and oforgotten graves, and armed men still prowl and stalk, and the sharp rattle of the musket chips the crisp and stony air. They are surely mountains-

and this is not Pennsylvania—and we are something else than selfish city men. We are soldiers; we are marching on for liberty, Union, peace, power; and we think of home, and how enemies at home are en-deavoring to destroy our cause, and we send them good cheer in our gallant fight, as we keep marching on over these very blue mountains that rise so dimly before us. So the musing fancy carries i away, and still away, and even yet away, until we

should not be surprised to see that bush turn into a sentinel, and stepping into the road, demand the untersign. Ho, boys! On we go, and the driver blows his horn—a strange, queer, weird music, that "sets the purple glens replying"—for an idea of Mr. Tennyson is as appropriate in Bucks as in Bucks across the water. And one of us—a galley-slave, connected with the Sunday press, whose name is neither Brown nor Black-sings "The Star-Spangled Ban-ner," and so well, that I placed him at once high among my friends. To sing "The Star Spangled Banner" respectably is an achievement that few men can claim, and we had it all to ourselves in the stagecoach, with far more teeling and power than any of us had ever heard in the Academy of Music. Ho, boys! On we go, and the driver blows his horn! The night is upon us, and one or two early-riser ars wander out into the heavens, faintly shedding heir light, as though they dreaded being alone with this selfish and suspicious world. We pass mansion at which lights burn, and the windows seem home octures—father, mother, children grouped around heir fize-sides. On we go—passing clusters of houses, where village groups gather, and shout back the cheers we give for Curtin. A train of cars appears, and whirls through the night, like some demon, with looks of terror, and wrath, and fire. And so, under the deepening night, past fields, and groves, and homes, and toll-gates, and occasional groups of wayfarers and villagers, we drive, and drive, a gay and merry company, until we burst upon Bristol to find the little town aglow with life and loyalty, and the streets filled with torch bearers, the light from whose brands we see far off dancing among the stars on the bosom of the beau-tiful Delaware. We are thus in Bristol, hungry, I sat on the platform in Doylestown, and watched the faces of the people while Governor Curtin, Gen.
Busteed, and Mr. Forney were speaking. The multitude merely greeted each speaker with respectful ner in which we are received. We read in Bun

CPUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ton will be charged at the same

THE WAR PRESE

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of the prison. THE WAR PRISS. To the getter-up of the Cinb of ten or twelly, an axira copy of the Paper will be given.

him at Doylestown, Newtown, and Bristol, the three specoles being made within six hours, and twenty miles spart, and I listened to him with pleasure and purple and golden fruits; the corn was stacked in the fields, and the uncongental pumpkins were piled up behind barns and ricks of hay, and occasionally long rows of sleepy turkeys were ranged to Fessendsh and Mr. Wendell Phillips believes. The poor creatures seemed to an ing the two most noted examples that now ticipate their doom and to implors his Excellercy, or or to me) who might submit to a verbatim reas he passed along, to become a benefactor to their port, and have their words printed without their own race by abolishing thanksgiving day. It was not or the reporter's revision. His speech at Bristol was a marvellous effort. There was a disposition to interrupt him on the part of the Copperheads, which he turned into most effective points: General Busteed has a theory in this campaign, and it is that the heart of the Irini people is right in this country—that they are led by bad men, and that with proper exertions they might see their duty in a true light. This was the curden of his speeches, and in his canvass, (I am sorry it will be so brief,) he will make this his purposo; General Busteed is about forty years of age, will a manly face, and a bright, unfiltabling eye, with poetry, hamor, and courage beaming from the showing the man of taste and feeling who could appreciate a good story, and at the same time upon whose cost-tail it would be dangerous to treed. These are my impressions of Dick Busteed, and they are among the most pleasant that I bring with me from my campaigning trip in Bucks county,

Governor Curtin; General Busteen; and Mr. Go-Governor Curtin; esenerar Busices; and Mr. Governor the speakers at Bristol. The meeting was said to be the largest that had ever been held there; and I have no doubt great good was done. We all returned to the House Beautiful as our journey was home again, and it was necessary to take the ten o'clock train. Saying good by to our muni-ficent hoats, we marched to the station, with a band of masic, the Governor leading, and all Bristol following after. At the deposit was insisted that Mr.
Porney should make a good by especia, as the train
irad not yet come. Standing on a bench, he told them
that the Union train was counting—and coming in on time-and that all who did not jump aboard would be symbled. Leaving the music, and cheers, and our good friends, we tuesbled into the close cars, amid sleepy and weary travellers, and were soon whirled into the great city.

J. R. Y.

As Grand Union Meeting at Beliefoate, the Birth-place of Gov. Curtia. ATHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE—SPEECHES BY GOV. NOBLE, JUDGE SHANNON, JUDGE CUNNINGHAM CAPT: BAHAN, AND OTHERS: [Specially Reported for The Press.]

place of Governor Curtin, was the grandest demonstration that ever took place in this section of the State: Upon our arrival in the rain, the multitude, bearing wreaths and flowers, stood in solid phalans, waving their banners, whilst cheer after cheer went bearing-wreaths and nowers, acode in solid phalans, waving-their banners, whilst cheer after cheer went up, making the hills of Muncy re-echo with their acolamations: Many triumphal arches, in beautiful taste, were erested. The one opposite the old Curtin Mansion House deserves especial motace. There were arrayed the matrons and the belies of Bellefonte, and the inscription I shall never forget. It was, "The Home of the Soldier's Friend?" It was, indeed, such an oration as any Pennsylvania statesman might wish to receive, and contrasts strongly with the Woodwardste meeting held here on Saturday night last;

This demonstration was all gotten up for their favorite, Governor Curtin, and I must confess that there was a chill of disappointment when his friends with us announced that, owing to imperious duties, he could not be present.

However, his friends with me were everywhere welcomed with genuine hospitality and warmth of applause. I mean ex Governor Noble, of Wisconsin; Judge P. C. Shannon, of Pittsburg; Judge Cunningham, of Beaver, and Captain Bahan, of Philadelphia, who, although a Democrat, is out in favor of Governor Curtin and the Union.

The procession was under the mārshalship of Col. William H. Blair, of the 179th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the carriages containing our friends, were preceded and followed by some six hundred gallant Pennsylvanians who had served in the nine months, and other military services of

hundred gallant Pennsilvanians who had served in the nine months, and other military services of the State. Crippled soldiers were in the ranks, bearing oblong banners containing inscriptions of Gettysburg, Murfreesbore, Antietam, Morris Faland, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Pittsburg Landing, and other names rendered brilliant all over the country by the deeds of our sons and relatives. Scores of life-long Democrats participated in the enthusiasm, and in the ranks vowed their determination to vote for Governor Curtin. The house of every Unionist in the town was decked in exquisite taste. From one unfortunate house hung a banner hearing the name of Woodward and Lowrie, and when the soldiers passed by it they uttered deep groans and hisses for the insult offered to their friend and protector. name or Woodward and Lowrie, and when the soldiers passed by it they uttered deep groams and hisses for the insult offered to their friend and protector.

When the meeting was organized, the scene presented from and about the platform was tasteful and beautiful in the extreme. The various banners bearing mottoes referring to the battle-fields in which our soldiers have participated, each one entireled by evergreen, were arranged around the platform in a style I have never seen equalled. Flags were borne by every soldier, and the lads and lasses of the county. Cheer after cheer went up as the different speakers addrersed the vast concourse. The schoolmates and boyhood companions of Curtin were there to give the lie to the foul aspersions hurled at his head by his enemies. The gray haired matrons who remembered his infant days were there to give refutation to the miserable sianders that have been poured out upon him. Every soldier in this locality was present, marching under the starry emblem of our country, to say that they recognize in Andrew G. Curtin the most earnest, loyal, care taking Governor in any true State in this Union.

I do not exaggerate when I say to you, that of all public meetings, and they are many, in which I have participated in Pennsylvania staking into consideration that this is a rural district, and viswing all the surroundings, the meeting held to day, in style, in decoration, in taste, in the hearty enthusiasm that gleamed from the eyes of the people—this was the finest that I have even witnessed in my life. Believe me when I state that it made my heart glad to see it. It was an honest and patriotic outburst of the people, and it is, most assuredly, the harbinger of the glorious victory that must inevitably ensue on next Tuesday.

All hail to Bellefonte! the town of the beautiful fountain! and all haif to the honest yeomanry of Centre county! If anything were wanting to cheer our hopes and give assurance of victory it is the assemblage of this day.

The meeting was presided over by H. N.

The meeting was presided over by H. N. McAllister, Esq..

Speeches are being made by Governor Noble, Judge P. C. Shannon, Judge Cunningham, Oaptain Bahan, and others.

A magnificent wreath and bouquet, prepared and intended for Gov, Curtin, by the ladies, in his absence were presented to ex-Governor Noble, who, impressed with the beauty of the gift, received the offering in an impressive way. Thirteen ladies, dressed in becoming and appropriate costume, as matrons of 1776; were the donors, and the banner which they bore had this decorous motto, viz: \*

"THE MATRONS OF 1776;
TO THE GALLANT
and Patriotic Pennsylvania Governor of 1863.
We welcome you after your cares and privations
to the Rooftree of your Youth."

Governor Noble, who by the way is as happy as he is generous and eloquent, convinced the ladies that the present was not ingloriously bestowed. Judge Shannon's speech was a brilliant one. He stood before them as a friend to his country, and I am glad to say was welcomed by the assembled thopsands in a manner which spoke volumes in his behalf. Among the other distinguished gentlemen present it was a noticeable fact that the first cheers of the multitude were for Shannon. His first speech in the afternoon was one of the happiest of his life; and at the earnest request of the people he remained until the evening, when at the court house he was greeted by the most brilliant sudience ever assembled within that building. The clergymen, judges, and soldiers, and eite of the county were there, and for an hour and a half Judge Shannon riveted and enchained the attention of the meeting. It was a glorious day for Centre county, Well may Governor Curtin be proud of his native place.

Union Meeting at the Hall of the National Guards. PEECHES BY HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND AND GEN.

RICHARD. BUSTEED, OF NEW YORK. A large, and most animated meeting was held, at half past seven o'clock last evening, at the hall of the National Guards, Race street, below Sixth. the National Guards, Race street, below Sixth. The speakers of the evening were the Hon. Henry J. Raymond and General Busteed, of New York. The president of the meeting, Morton McMichael, Esq., introduced the speakers with his habitual case and grace. Mr. McMichael remarked that the gentlemen who would discuss the questions of the day, tlemen who would discuss the questions of the day, would discuss them in such a manner as would enlighten all who heard them. "I feel," he continued, "an especial pleasure in this introduction, because one of them belongs to a craft to which I belong; one of them, ex-Lieutenant Governor Raymond, of now resist. At the conclusion of his introductory speech, Mr. McMichael proposed three cheers for Mr. Raymond, which was most enthusiastically re-SPEECH OF HON, HENRY J. BAYMOND.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. BARMOND.

MR, GHAIRMAN: I shall not attempt to express my obligations to you for the kind and courteous manner in which you have presented me to this andience, atill less to express myself for the kindness with which that presentation has been received. I would, sir, that I deserved the enlogies you have pronunced up. mme. I can only say, in reference to the matter, there was that it is a could in this warm political horizon, down a what little I could in this warm political horizon, down to the present time. I work now with renewed courage, because I see renewed hope and that approaching victory which shall bring safety, rising from the horizon, into the very zenithlof our political leavens. I have not come here in the vain attempt to instruct a Philadelphia audience in anything touching the local political issues that now, divide their great and powerful State, I come from the State of New York, where we are about to have a political contest. I have come here because all New York looks here for the opening of this great hattle. This contest of yours is their contest. Yours is no loost from test, at though we do not know, the candidates for whom you are to vote for State officers, yet the issues to be decided are plain and self-evident. They are notestic issues exclusively. I have nothing to say, therefore, of the election as a State election. I know nothing of the local issues it may involve. I do not know one Tat on the platform in Doylectover, and watched the faces of the people while Governor Curtin Gen. Busteed, and Mr. Forney were speaking. The multiplication of the property of the desired as a Blate as Saski chicker, you have been and women while fact to asy. There had no a brute—and probably both—from the maner in while he are received. We read in the property of the desiron as a Blate should be copy of the desiron as a blate should be copy of the should be copy of the copy of the s