er Annem, Four Jolland pou Eight Months, HREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in as anes for the time ordered. TRI-WEKKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THERE Dok-

EXCURSIONS. TO NIAGARA FALLS AND BACK FOR \$12.

LARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

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WILL BE SOLD DAILY THROUGHOUT THE SEASON

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA, AND RETURN. FOR TWELVE DOLLARS, Via Philadelphia and Reading, and Catawissa, Elmira and Buffalo Railroads, affording the opportunity to

VISIT AND VIEW THE FALLS OF NIAGARA, AT THE MOST TRIFLING COST.

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SEA BATHING,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. TWO AND THREE-QUARTER HOURS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

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Trains of the CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAIL-Trains of the CAMDEN AND ATLANTER RAIL-ROAD leave VINE-STREET WHARF. Philadelphia, daily, at 7% A. M., and 4 P. M. Returning, reach Phi-ladelphia at 9 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Rare, \$1.80 Round-trip tuckets, good for three days. \$2.80 Dis-ance, 60 miles. A telegraph extends the whole length of the road.

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FOR THE SEA-SHORE

—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC
LEGAD.—On and after MONDAY June 17th, trains
leave VINE-STREET FERRY daily. (Sandays Preight must be delivered at COOPER'S POINT by P. M. The Company will not be responsible for any goods until received and reconsted for, by their Agent, at the Point.

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ATEST AND BEST

PATENT

FRUIT JARS.

(BAKER'S PATENT.)

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The partnership heretofore existing between SAMUELS, THOM PRON and SAMUEL B. JENKINS, under the firm of THOM PRON & JENKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled and wound up by Eannel S. Thompson, at the store, No. 304 MARKET Street. SAMUEL B. THOM PRON, SAMUEL B. THOM PRON, SAMUEL B. JUNE 781. 1851.

DISS') LUT(ON — The limited partners ship hereto'ore existing between the subscribers, under the style and nome of PLLLINGH St. D. F. Fl. LD, & Part's IDG. (or the purpose of carrying on the wholesale boot and shee business in the city of Philad lpins is the day diss sived by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by "amuel M. Duffield. We ness our hands and sea's this lat of August, A. D. 1851.

General Partners. SAML M. DLFF ELD. [L. S.] per, S. M. Duffield, Att'y, L. S. (E. F. PART'IDGE. [L. S.] Special Partner, aux-fat. [L. S.] JAMLS ABBOTT. [L. S.] The proposals will state the difference of the proposed buildings and pecifications which have been or may hereafter be furnished and adopted. The proposals will state the difference of the proposals will state the difference of the proposals.

Special Partner, JAMLS ABBOTT. [L. 8]

E. F. PARTY-IDGE. [L. 8]

Special Partner, JAMLS ABBOTT. [L. 8]

B. F. PARTY-IDGE. [L. 8]

Special Partner, JAMLS ABBOTT. [L. 8]

LEGAL.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

FOR THE CIFY AND COUNTY OF PHILAJOHN T. HARDING vs. RUSAN HARDING, in Divorse, March Term, 1861. No 48.

TO "U'AN GARDING".

MADAN: Please take notice that testimony will be
taken on the part of inheisant on the tweith day of
August next, before the Laminer appointed by the
said Court for that purpose, sec. reg., at the office of
the undersigned. No. 114 Shift "It Street. at
IN CEASED.

Letters lest mentary upon said Estate having been
signated by the expiser of Wils to the undersined
all pervine ind bted theret, will peace make ps ment,
and those having cla ms or demand; sgrift need
signated by the expiser of Wils to the undersined
all pervine ind bted theret, will peace make ps ment,
and those having cla ms or demand; sgrift need
signated by the expiser of Wils to the undersined
signature of the same, street, with the second of the control of the undersigned of

TATE OF SANCEL MARTIN, DEGEASED.

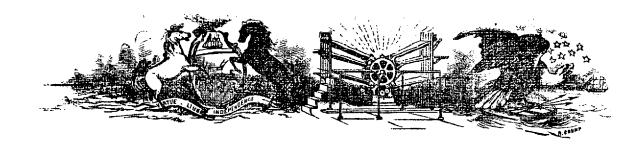
Letters testamentary to the Estate of Samuel
MARTIN, deceased, hiving been this day granted by
the Register of Wills to the undersigned, all pers us
indebted to said estate are required to make payment,
and those having claims to present them without delay
to

William H. PHELAN,
ISAAC HESTON, Ex-outors,
BLOCKLEY Post Office,
Or to their Attorney,
Philas. June 10, 1851.

241 South THIRD Street.

JEST SANCE SANCE





PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1861.

TERIS.

VOL. 5.—NO. 8.

OFFICIAL. MEDICINAL, PROPOSALS FOR ARMY BAGGAGE HELMBOLD'S WAGONS.

QUARTERMASTEE GENERAL'E OFFICE, (
WAGONS.

QUARTERMASTEE GENERAL'E OFFICE, (
Propessis are invited for the furnishing of Army BagBage Warons.

Proposals and state the prices at which they can be
furnished at the places of manufacture, or at New York,
Philadelphia. Baitmore, Washington. or Cincinnati.
as preferred by the bidders.

The number which can be made by any bidder within
one month after receipt of the order, also the number
which he can deliver within one week.

The Wagons must exactly conform to the following
specifications, and to the established patterns.

Six-must (coovered: wagons, of the size and description as follows, to wit:

The front wheels to be three feet ten inches high,
hubs ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; than wheels four feet ten inches high,
hubs ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quar
ter inches long; than wheels four feet ten inches high,
hubs ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quar
ter inches long; than wheels four feet ten inches high,
hubs ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quar
ter inches long; than wheels four feet ten inches high,
hubs ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quar
ter inches long; than wheels four feet ten inches high,
hubs ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a charter inches and a quarter inches and inches wide or five
east iron pipe boxes twelve inches wide with one serow holt
and ruin ench fellie; hubs made of guar, the expecta
gardical red tird two end a half unches wide or five
eighther of an meh thick, fastour a with one serow holt
and ruin ench fellie; hubs made of guar, the expecta
and rellies of the best white each inches wide or five
eighther of an meh thick, incide band or made not

driving bands-outside band one and a quarter inche

by one-quarter inch thick, the hind which to be

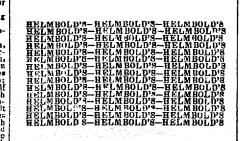
made and boxed so that they will measure and

three-quarter inches wide and one inches the

washer to the outside of the citer, as as to have the

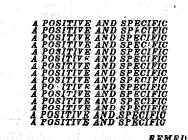
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GENUINE PREPARATION.

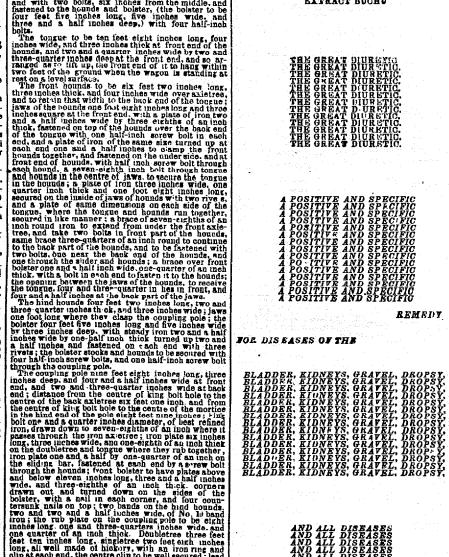






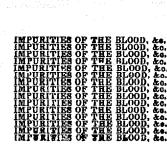


FOR DISEASES OF THE









MERVOVS DISEASES, CONSTRICTION.

inob round iron, with a head on the top of rail and nut on lower end; iron rod and brace behind, with shoulders on top of tail piece, and nuts on the under side. And a nut on top of rail; a plate two and a half inohes wide, of No. 10 band iron on tail piece, across the body; two mortices in tail piece and hind bar two and a quarter inches wide and one inoh thick, to receive pieces three feet four inohes long, to be used as harness bearers; four rivets through each so seame the lining boards, to be of the best quality iron, and riveted on a good bur; one rivet through each so hed of the rails; floor five-eightips of an inoh, eak boards; sides five-sightips of an inoh, eak boards; sides five-sightips of an inoh, eak boards; sides five-sightips of an inoh thick, of white pine, to be well elested with five oak cleats riveted at each end through the tail-board; an iron plate three feet eight inches in front of the hind end of the body to eight inches in front of the hind end of the body to eight inches in front of the hind end of the body to eight inches in front of the hind end of the body, by the lateral rod and two three eighths of an inoh serew boits, one at the forward end of the plate, and the other about squa-distant between it and the lateral rod. A half inch round iron rod or bolk to pass disgonally through the rails, between the two hind stude to and through the body is the lateral rod and two three eighths of tail board, and on the top and nut and mirow at the bottom, to be at the top one foot six necessaries when the winder it, with a sood head on the top and nut and mirow at the bottom, to be at the top one foot six necessaries from the hind rod. An iron elamp two inches wide, one-tre bolt to which the iook chain is acknoted passing through it, to extend seven inches on the inside of the body, the ends, top, and bottom to be search the rod. An end of the body inches wide at top, and eight and a half inches doer in his each of the body to elams secured by two three-eighths inch sore body to end to the bo

hereon.

It is to be distinctly understood that the wagons are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one wagon will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no num-ering or arranging for putting to gether, and all the materials used for their construction.

rether, and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work in all its parts intiffully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inapected from time to time as it progresses by an officer or agont of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of its all be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. Whom finished, painted, and accepted by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for. M. C. M.F.165, le 25-tf Quartermaster General U.S.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREA-SURER, SOLDIERS' HOME, NEAR THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

SEAL'D PAOPOSALS will be received at this office until UESDAY, (noon.) the 29th of August, 1861, for EPILEPTIC FITS.

DIMMESS OF VISION. INSANITY.

> SOUR STOMACH. SICK HEADACHE

PALLID COUNTENANCE,

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY:

mended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges, the Press, and all who use it—every-where—evidence of the most reliable and responsible oharacter open for inspection, IT 18 NO PATENT NOSTRUM. It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit; and depending upon that, we offer our prepara-tion to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire

THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA poken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and anoient date, among whom will be found shakespeare. Byron, and others. From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to butiness, literary pursuits, and confinement from the

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN MELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHE Is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its an hour. But Colonel Cannon, who succeeded action, and free from all Injurious Properties. Cures in the command, was a man of such marked

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET. If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.

HELMBOLD & GENUINE PREPARATIONS. MELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. EXTRACT BUCHIL EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. HYSICIANS, PLEASE NOT We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Buchu is composed of Buchue, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected by a competent Druggist, and are of

H. T. HELMBOLD. PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. SOLD AT

PREPARED, In Vacue.

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myll-fawin

ses of the moon," we get a stray number of that excellent weekly, the Scottish American Journal, which contains a larger and better digest of old world news than any other news paper on this side of the Atlantic. In a recent number, the Editor-we may now call him the surviving Editor, as his excellent and talented associate, Mr. Robert Davidson, was one of the gallant Seventy-ninth Highlanders who fell at the Battle of Bull Run, on the 21st ultimo-the Editor recorded the fact that several of the principal military leaders of the United States in the present noble struggle are descendants of Scotchmen, General Scott having an ancestor who fell at Culloden, and Secretary Cameron being of the family of the "Great Lochiel."

ing this up, in a subsequent number of the paper, says: "By accounts I have lately received from Kirkcudbright—my native place
—I learn that General McClellan is a descendant of a very ancient and illustrious Galloway family—the McClellans of Kirkcudbright and Bombie, allied to the ancient 'Knights of Lochinvar.' The family were enuebled by Sir Robert McClellan of Bombie being created a peer under the title of Lord Lirkendbright. The last lord of that name died about thirty years ago, in rather reduced circumstances, leaving no issue. The title is now extinct. The ruins of the old family castle now form the most conspicuous object in the ancient burgh of Kirkcudbright, on the banks of the river Dee. Many of the deeds of the McClellans are still recounted in the legendary lore of the district. The name of McClellan has been always associated with all that is noble, patriotic, and daring, and I am proud to think that in the person of the worthy American scion, it is still so. Sir William Mc-Clellan, an ancestor of the above family, also fell at Flodden."

tenth Baron Kirkcudbright, in the peerage of Scotland, died in 1832, when, for want of a male heir, the title became extinct. His widow survives. She was daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Gorges. Lord Kirkcudbright left an only daughter, Camden Elizabeth, who was married in 1832, shortly before her father's death, to James Staunton Lambert also sur-

believe, is also a descendant of another renowned race of potent Galwegian chieftains, the McDowells of Logan and Garthland; an ancester, Charles McDowell, of Logan, having allen bravely fighting at the head of his clan, at the fatal Battle of Flodden Field, in 1513. The name is said to be synonymous with Dowgall, Donegal, Donald, and McDougall They have been a leading family in western Galloway, from time immemorial; and like many other ancient Scottish families, their name and origin are hidden in the night of antiquity.33

We wish that Mr. Nesbitt had told us some thing about the Camerons. We must endea-

That a gallant Cameron should command a That a gallant Cameron should command a and drive the enemy from the east side of Bull regiment called the Seventy-ninth, was extremely appropriate. In the British army the Seventy ninth Regiment is called "The

Cameron Highlanders."

The Clan Chameron, which had a common origin with the Clan Chattan, was one of the twolve great Scottish sep s or families entitled to have supporters to their heraldic arms—a dignity peculiar, beyond those twelve, to peers alone. In the fourteenth century, that the Chamerons and the Chattans divided—on a matter of landed property—and their respective champions, thirty against thirty, fought that celebrated combat at Perth, in the year 1396, before King Robert III., his nobility and court, which Scott has so graphically described in "The Fair Maid of Perth." The Cahmerons conquered, and the Clan Chatten never recovered the disgrace of the defeat.

It is asserted by Scottish historians, that the real name of the Clan Chameron or Cameron was Mackewan. The founder of the race was descended, it was said, from a younger son of the reyal house of Denmark, who assisted Cameron Highlanders." son of the royal house of Denmark, who assisted at the restoration of Fergus II. in 404. This progenitor had a peculiarity in his nasal organ, and the Gaelic term Chameron, i. e. Wrynose, first given to the individual, was eventually assumed by the clan as its actual patronymic. The Camerons had their seat in Lochaber, as far back as can be distinctly traced. The more modern possessions of Lochiel and Locharkaig, situated on the western side of granten by the Lord of the Isles to the founder of clan Ranald, from whose descendants they passed to the Camerons. After the defeat of the clan Chattan, on the Inch of Perth, the cleber branch, under the name of MacMarten, made a new clan; but the second son, Cameron of Strone, headed the Lochiel party, and declared himself independent. After the usual amount of fighting with their neighbors and risals, during the next century, Sir Allan Cameron, succeeded by his son Sir Ewen, added greatly by conquest to the family possessions. In the middle of the seventeenth century there was a second Sir Ewen Cameron, one of the herces of that age, who was the last of the Highland chiefs to submit to Cromwell, who finally obtained his abmission on the honorable terms, simply on his parole, and succeeded by him passes with the bronged to the second of the herces of that age, who was the last of the Highland chiefs to submit to Cromwell, who finally obtained his abmission on the powers that he." Full indemnity was mode to him and his tonants and followers for all losses sustained from the Commonwealth's troops, and complete indemnity was granted the Lochy, in Perthshire, were originally all lesses sustained from the Commonwealth's in the valley of Virginia, before Winchester, which had been held in check by Major General Pattertroops, and complete indemnity was granted to all the Camerons. Lochiel, as Sir Evan Cameron is generally called, lived in peace until the Restoration, and remained in tranquil possession of his property until the Revolution of 1688, when, refusing a title and a large sum

of money offered him by William of Orange, on the condition of remaining neutral, he joined the standard of James II., which had been raised by Viscount Dundee. He led his men galiantly at the battle of Killiorankie, at which, after Dundee had fallen, he took command of his men and won the victory, in half

adults. For preinteresting with his
die sesten."

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interesti Charles I, in 1633, the then representative, d' Honor, in May, 1811, his eldest son, Lieu-

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN. General McDowell's Official Report.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. N. E. VIRGINIA, ARLINGTON, Va., August 4, 1861.

LIEUT. Col. F. D. Townsend. Assistant Adjutan neral, headquarters of the Army, Washington, neral, headquarters of the Army, washington, D. C.
COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of the 21st of July, near
Manassas, Virginia It has been delayed till this
time from the inability of the suberdinate commanders to get earlier a true account of the state
of their commands.

In my communication to you of the 20th ult., I
tated it as my intention to move that efternoon stated it as my intention to move that afternoon ciently accurate reconnoissance to justify our fu-ture movements. Later in the day they had obtained enough information of the passage across the stream to dispense with this reconnoiseance, and it was decided to move without delay. It had

of the regiments which had been driven from the hill in the first two attempts of the enemy to keep possession of it, had become shaken, were unsteady, and had many men out of the ranks

It was at this time that the enemy's reinforcements came to his aid from the railroad train, understood to have just arrived from the valley with the residue of Johnston's army. They threw them selves in the woods on our right, and towards the selves in the woods on our right, and towards the rear of our right, and opened a fire of muskery on our men, which caused them to break and retire down the hillside. This soon degenerated into disorder, for which there was no remedy. Every effort was made to rally them, even beyond the reach of the enemy's fire, but in vain. The battailion of regular infantry alone moved up the hill opposite the one with the house on it, and there maintained itself until our men could get down to and across the Warrenton turnpike, on the way back to the position we occupied in the morning. The plain was covered with the retreating troops, and they seemed to infect those with whom they came in contact. The retreat soon became a rout,

contact The retreat soon became a rout, panic.
Finding this state of affairs was beyond the efforts of all those who had assisted so faithfully during the long and hard day's work in gaining almost the object of our wishes, and that nothing remained on the field but to recognize what we

vance, to the west of the ridge, and one brigade on the road from Centreville to Manassas where it orcses Bull Run, at Blackburn's Ford, where General Tyler had the engagement of the 18th ultimo. The second division (Hunter's) was on the Warrenton turnpike, one mile east of Centreville. The third division (Heintzelman's) was on a road known as the Old Braddock road, which comes into Centreville from the southeast, about a mile and a half from the village. The fifth division (Miles') was on the same road with the third division, and between it and Centreville. A map which is herewith marked A, will show these positions better than I can describe them.

On Friday night a train of subsistence arrived and on Saturday its contents were ordered to be issued to the command, and the men required to have three days' rations in their haversacks. On Saturday orders were issued for the available force.

d guarding the lower ford and the bridge, and after coupying the Warrenton road east of the bridge, to send out a force to destroy the railroad at or near Geinesville, and thus break up the communication between the enemy's forces at Manassas and those in the valley of Virginia, before Winchester, which had been held in check by Major General Patterson.

Brigadier General Tyler was directed to move with three of his brigades on the Warrenton road, and commence cannonading the enemy's batteries, while Hunter's division, moving after him, should, after passing a little stream called Cub run, turn to the right and north, and move around to the upper ford, and there turn south and get behind the lower ford, where he was to cross after the enemy hould have been driven out by Hunter's division, the Fifth division (Miles') to be in reserve on the Centreville ridge.

I had felt anxious about the road from Manassas by Blackburn's Ford to Centreville, along this ridge, fearing that whilst we chould be in force to the from; and endeavoring to turn the enemy's position, we ourselves should be turned by him by this road; for if he should once obtain pressession of the open.

an hour. But Colonel Cannon, who succeeded in the command, was a man of such marked in capacity, that Lochiel declined serving under him, and left the Camerons to be led by his eldest son. Lochiel died in 1719, at the age of ninety—a brave, honest, loyal man.

Of this Sir Evan Cameron, Donald, the chivaline chiefs. Lochiel," was the grandson. Thomas Campbell, the poet, truly states that, so important was his influence among the Highland chiefs. bell, the poet, truly states that, so important was about seven miles in the rear of Centrewas his influence among the Highland chiefs, it depended on his joining with his clan whethere the the standard of Prince Charles should be raised or not in 1745. He was well aware of the hopelessness of the contest, but the Prince contest was about seven miles in the rear of Centre further service under one thousand. The return of the ment was about seven miles in the rear of Centre further service under one thousand. The return of the ment service under one the return of the ment service under one thousand. The return of the ment service under one the return of the ment service under one t

TWO CENTS. membrance from the Highlanders. For years and years did his name continue enshrined in their hearts and familiar to their tongues; then plaintive ditties, resounding with his exploits, and inviting his return."

Among the forfeitures which followed the Rebellion of the Forty-five, as it is called, were these of the Lochiel estates. Eventually, they were restored, and still remain in possession of the Cameron family.

In August, 1793, letters of service, authorizing him to raise a regiment, were issued

enemy were passing in front of him to attack the division which had crossed over. The ground between the first of him to attack the division which had crossed over. The ground between the freely when required, and doing all that men could do, communicating orders, guiding the columns, exhorting the troops, railying them when broken, and providing for them the best the circumstances admitted. They are as follows:

For about the same distance the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the same distance the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country was din the road the country was divided between fields and woods. Abou

tious and very careful about investments, and refusing to take any but the very best paper, which still can be negotiated at 10a12 per cent for sixty day, and 6:7 per cent on call. Exctange ruled dull, and the selling rate given in our last was but feebly sustained during the week, and at the close a general decline of | of one per cent was estab lished, the market closing at I prem as the selling rate for bankers' checks, the buying rate being The Price Current says concerning the Cincinati dry goods market:

"Considerable strass is laid on the increase of busines, expected from interior merchants heretofore purchasing East, and who will not need sufficient goods to justify so long a trip, and who also prefer teating the future before venturing too far. No doubt parties of this description will be found in our market, but will sperate with extreme cauttern generally having for each in a few words to the immediate antecedents of the battle. When I submitted to the General in Chief, in compliance with his verbal instructions, the plan of operations and estimate of force required, the time I was to proceed to carry it into effect was fixed for the Sth July, Monday. Every facility possible was given me by the General in Chief and heads of the administrative departments in making the necessary preparations. But the regiments, owing I was told to want of transportation, came over slowly. Many of them did not come across till eight or nime days after the time fixed upon, and went forward without my even aseing them, and without having been together before in a brigade. The sending realistic forcements to General Patterson, by drawing off the wagons, was a further and unavoidable cause of delay. Notwithstanding the heroulean efforts

of delay. Notwithstanding the heronlean efforts its first regular season's appearance during the week." of the Quartermaster General, and his lavoring me in every way, the wagons for ammunition, sub-sistence, &3, and the horses for the trains and the The St. Louis Republican says: satence, &s., and the horses for the trains and the artillery, did not all arrive for more than a week after the time appointed to move. I was not even prepared as late as the 15th ultime, and the desire I should move became great, and it was wished I should not, if possible, delay longer than Tuesday, the 16th ultime. When I did set out, on the 16th, I was still defisient in wagons for subsistence. But I went forward trusting to their being procured in time to follow me. The trains thus hurriedly gathered together, with horses, wagons, drivers, and wagon managers, all new and unused to each The Exchange Market to day was weaker than it has been before this week. Sales were made at 7 per cent. premium, but not readily. Offers to buy were made as low as 5 per cent, and exceptional statements of the sales were made as low as 5 per cent, and exceptional sales were sales with the sales were sales were sales were sales with the sales were s tional sales were at 6 to 6 the We may look for another decline. Gold is in not much demand, at the same rate with the exchange. As we have stated, it is understood that there has been a large amount of it sent out here, from the East, to

and wagon managers, all new and unused to each other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and was There has been considerable of a flurry in Chithe cause of a day's delay in getting the provisions forward, making it necessary to make on Sunday the attack we should have made on Saturday.

I could not, with every exertion, get forward with the troops earlier than we did. I wished to go to Centreville the second day, which would have taken us there on the 17th, and snabled us, so far as they are permitted by law to redeem in sovereigns at \$4.86, while the low price of foreign exchange

THE WEBBLE PREAM THE WELLY PRINC WILL be SOME to REDOSTIONED BY

For a Cinb of Twenty one ever, we will extra copy to the getter-up of the Einb.

ME WEEKLY PRESS.

Me l'estmanters are requestes to net as Agents f

SALIFORNIA PRESS

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAS.

The Money Market.

The Stock board transacted a light business at

the first meeting to day; but very little was done

at the second meeting. City sixes, new, sold at 96; State fives at 771; Pennsylvania Railroad

shares at 38; Reading Railroad, 18; Camden

and Amboy Railroad stock, 1104; and Schuylkill

Navigation, preferred, 124 All these securities

were somewhat weaker than yesterday, with the

exception of Camden and Amboy shares, which

A meeting of the boudholders of the Williams-

port and Elmira Railroad Company was held to-

day at the Exchange, called by their committee

for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the

bondholders in regard to appealing from or abiding

by the recent decision of the Supreme Court, ad-

mitting all the bonds to an equality in the purchase

R. V Massey, E-q , was called to the chair, and

On motion of the Hon Ellis Lewis, the meeting

proceeded to record the number of bonds repre-

sented. This caused an animated discussion as to

the right of proxies to vote, when,
Os motion of R. J. Mercer, E.q., the meeting ad-

The general spirit of the meeting seemed to be

The following is the amount of Coal transported over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, for

The following is the coal tonnage of the phamosin Valley and Pottsville Railroad Company:

financial matters continue to drag on in the usual

ulet way, capitalists and bankers extremely can-

.1,144,908 10

ourned until Wednesday, 14th, at 12 o'clock

the week ending Thursday, August 1, 1861:

Total of all kinds for the week.....

To same time last year.

in favor of acquiescing in the decision.

S E Slaymaker appointed secretary.

were a fraction higher. The market closed dull.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8, 1861.

immed three times a Month, in most terres for the second

a ene sedreme) 19.60

taken us there on the 17th, and enabled us, so far as they were concerned, to go into action on the 19th, instead of the 21st; but when I went forward from Fairfax Court House, beyond Germantown, to urge them forward, I was told it was impossible for the men to march further. They had only come from Vienna, about six miles, and it was not more than 6½ miles further to Centreville—in all a march of twelve and a half miles; but the men were foot-weary, net so much, I was told, by the distance marched, as by the time they had been on foot, caused by the obstructions in the road, and the slow pace we had to move to avoid ambusoades. The men were, moreover, unaccustomed to marching, their bodies not in condition for that kind of work, and not used to earrying even the load of light marching order.

We crossed Bail Run with about 18,000 men of all arms, the Fifth division (Miles and Richardson's brigade) on the left, a Biackbura's Ford to Contreville, and Schener's brigade, of Tyler's divaged in the statement of the affairs of the State Bank, J. Y. Soammon, Tucker, & Co., and C. B. Biair, and other bankers, agreed to take it on deposit at the usual rate of ½ per cent. discount.

The Attorney General of Massachusetts has received a communication from the contractor for building tha Troy and Greenfield Railroad, an nouncing positively that he has stopped work on the road, without any present intention of resuming takes them worth in Rew York only about \$4.80a at \$4.85, while the low price of foreign exchange makes them worth in Rew York only about \$4.80a at \$4.85, while the low price of foreign exchange makes them worth in Rew York only about \$4.80a at \$4.85, while the low price of foreign exchange makes them worth in Rew York only about \$4.80a at \$4.85, while the low price of foreign exchange makes them worth in Rew York only about \$4.80a at \$4.85, while the low price of foreign exchange makes them worth in Rew York only about \$4.80a at \$4.85, while the low price of foreign exchange makes them worth in Rew York only a

all arms, the Fifth division (Miles and Richardson's brigade) on the left, a: Brackburn's Fort to Contreville, and Schenck's brigade, of Tyler's division, on the left of the read, near the stone the road, without any present intention of resuming it, and that, under the most favorable interpreta-tion of the act of 1860, he should still consider it impracticable to proceed.

vision, on the left of the read, near the stone bridge, not participating in the main action. The numbers opposed to us have been variously estimated, I may safely say, and avoid even the appearance of exaggeration, that the enemy brought up all he could, which were not keptengaged elsewhere. He had notice of our coming out the 17th, and had from that time until the 21st to bring up whatever he had. It is known that in estimating the force to go against Menassas, I engaged not to have to do with the enemy forces under Johnston, then kept in chook in the valley by Major General

then kept in chook in the valley by Major General
Patterson, or those kept engaged by Major General
Butler, and I know every effort was made by the
General in Chief that this should be done, and that
even if Johnston joined Beauregard, it would not
be because he could be followed by General Patterson, but from causes not necessary for me to refact to that the part to all. This was not done, and that
the stock market is quiet to day, but maintains
its steady appearance, and the hond list again The New York Post, of this atternoon, says:
The stock market is quiet to day, but maintsins
its steady appearance, and the bond list again
shows an important advance. The pressure to buy
is directed more particularly to the issues of the
Southern States, and especially North Carolinas.
Georgias, Louisianas, and Virginias. These are
scarce, and the rice in the first named is equal to
ten per cent within three days. Louisianas are
22 per cent higher than yesterday.
The principal feature of the share list was the
dullness in New York Central, Eric, and Hudson.
These stocks have been largely sold "short," in dullness in New York Central, Erie, and Hudson. These stocks have been largely sold "short," in anticipation of the reduction of the passenger fore between New York and Albany on the river lines.

The supply of cash stock, however, is 50 small that the Research of the supply of the supply of cash stock, however, is 50 small that the Research of the supply of the s impression on prices, which scarcely vary 1:1 per cent. from day to day. New York Central closes at 761a763, Rock Island 40a401, Galona 632a633, Toledo 291.291, Illinois Central 631a632.

Central 653:652.

Pacific Mail leaves off 74:74½, Panama 107a107½

The transactions in Tennessee sixes were large at 45½a45½, which is the price of last evening Missouri's iell off ½ per cent, closing at 43½a44. Scu.h Carolina sixes were called up; 50 was p.d, 50 askcharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. They insisted on their disoharge that nich.

year 6 per cent. notes are less freely supplied at 96.98‡. At these rates there is considerable speculative loquiry

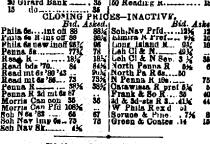
In money there is no change whatever. Call loans are abundant at 4 per cent., and prime paper is in good demand at 5.6 per cent. at least five days. But in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted, and the next morning, when the army moved forward into battle, these troops moved to the rear to the Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, sound of the enemy's cannon.

In the next few days, day by day, I should have lost ten thousand of the best armed drilled, officered, and disciplined troops in the army. In other words, every day which added to the strength of the enemy made us weaker.

In conclusion, I desire to say, in reference to the events of the 21st ult., that the general order for the hattle to which I referred was with the August 8, 1861

events of the 21st ult., that the general order for the battle to which I referred was, with slight modifications, literally conformed to; that the corps were brought over Bull Run in the manner proposed, and put into action as before arranged, and that up to late in the afternoon every movement ordered was carrying us successfully to the object we had proposed before starting—that of getting to the railroad leading from Manassas to the valley of Virginia, and going on it far enough to break up and destroy the communication and interviews between the forces under Resurregard BETWALN BOARDS.

39 Spruce & Pine R... 8 | 50 Reading R... 2 dys 18) 50 Reading R... 185-16 | 100 do... 85wn & int 18) 100 do... 85wn & int 18) 100 do... 85wn & int 18) 100 do... 18) 8 9 cenns R... 48 100 do... 18) 8 9 cenns R... 63th 80) 50 do... 18) 100 do... 180 100 do... 18) 100 do... 180 100 d



sound of the enemy's cannon.

interviews between the forces under Beauregard and those under Johnston. And could we have

fought a day or a few hours sooner, there is everything to show how we could have continued soc cessful, even against the odds with which we con-tended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant. Inwin McDowell,
Brigadier General Commanding.

General Cass.

A correspondent of the Louisville Democrat,

who has been sejourning in Detroit for some time,

has written a letter to the Democrat, in which the

The compound of the increase of the professing superior of the superior of the