Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-

医面面 SEA BATHING.

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

ATLANTIC CITY is now conceded to be one of the most delightful Sea-side Resorts in the world. Its Bathing is unsurpassed; its beautiful unbroken Beach (nine miles in length) is unequalled by any on the continent. gave that of Galveston; its air is remarkable for its dryness; its sailing and fishing facilities are perfect; its hotels are well furnished, and as well kept as those of Newport or Saratoga, while its avenues and walks are cleaner and broader than those of any other Sea-Bathing

Trains of the CAMDENIAND ATLANTIC RAILdaily, at 7% A. M. and 4 P. M. Beturning, reach Phila-Round-Trip Tickets, good for Three Days, \$2.50. Distance, 60 miles. A telegraph extends the whole length of

FOR THE SEASHORE.—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June
17th, trains will leave VINE-STREET FERBY daily, ndays excepted): Mail train.....

RETURNING, LEAVES ATLANTIC

three days, \$2.50.

Freight must be delivered at COOPER'S POINT by S.P. M. The Company will not be responsible for any goods until received and receipted for, by their Agent, at the Point.

JOHN G. BEYANT, jel5-if.

Agent. FOR CAPE MAY.—The

Freight taken at the usual low rates. Stopping at New Castle going and returning.

SUMMER RESORTS. EAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open with a LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS.

SEA BATHING, BRIGANTINE HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J. Now open for the season. The Bathing, Fishing, Gun-ning, and Yachting being very superior. Boats will await guests at the inlet on arrival of trains. Board per week \$8. P. O. Address, Atla

ess, Atlantic City. H. D. SMITH, jy3-2m THE ALHAMBRA,"
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
A SPLENDID NEW HOUSE, A SPLENDID NEW HOUSE,
B. E, Corner of Atlantic and Massachusetts Avenues,
Now/open for the reception of Boarders.
The Rooms and Table of "THE ALHAMBRA" are
unsurpassed by any on the Island.
There is a spacious ice Cream and Refresment Saloon
attached to the House.
C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG,
proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL,

This spacious House, situated at Atlantic City, will be opened on the 29th June, with every accommodation for visitors. The House fronts the beach 120 feet, giving a splendid view of the ocean, and is near the Fishing and Railing noint. No mains will be spared to secure the

g reduced to \$10 per week.
THOMAS C. GARRETT. TIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, AT-LANTIC CITY, the nearest House to the safest part of the beach, is now open for the Season.
TERMS MODERATE.
NO LIQUORS SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor. MAMMANY HOUSE, NORTH CA-OITY.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public that he has reopened the above House, where he will be happy to please all who may

favor him with a call. STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC, N. J., is now open for visitors. This is the largest and best-furnished Hotel on the Island, and being convenient to the beach, and surrounded by extensive and well-shaded grounds, as a destrable house for families. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with pure water. The Germania Society will furnish the music for the season. The cars stop at the door of the Hotel for the convenience of guests.

JEREMIAH MCKIBBIN, is 29-4f guests. je 20-tf

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, nection with their extensive Cabinet Business are

LOOKING GLASSES. IMMENSE REDUCTION

LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintcountry. A rare opportunity is now offered to make purd

816 CHESTNUT Street.

A late of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to be a beautiful their ways and the statement of the state Bud beg to assare com-Bee them in their new quarters, SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO. au23-1y WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. TOHN H. FRICK, NOTARY PUB-

TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Road, is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING, on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

Orders promptly attended to. TILE MANUFACTORY,

211 NEW STREET.
Files and Rasps of every description, and good quality,
sade to order, at the above establishmen.

The state of the s

EVANS & WATSON'S STORE,
Store,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always hand.

SHIRTS, of superior fit, make, and material, on and made to order at shortest notice. je8-tf VAS, of all numbers and brands.

Baven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 feet wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

103 JONES Alley. DHILADELPHIA TERRA-COTTA WORKS.
Office and Warerooms, 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

Ornamental Chimney Tops. Garden Vases and Statuary. Encaustic Flooring Tile. Architectural Ornaments. Ventilating and Smoke Flues. Ridge Tile and Sanitary Ware.

Ridge Tile and Santary ware.

Steam-pressed Drain Pipe.

Water Pipe, warranted to stand pressure,
Cheap and durable.

The Trade supplied, on Liberal Terms.

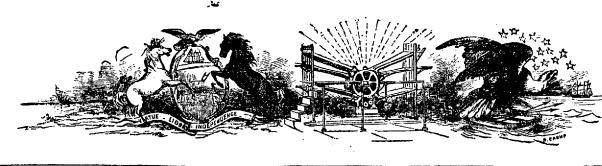
Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail, on
application by letter.

S. A. HARRISC 8. A. HARRISON, 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD,
MACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted
packages of choice, late-caught, fat fish. packages of choice, late-caught, fat fish. 5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Her-5,000 bbis. New Halifax, Eastport, and I Fings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
2,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
3,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
250 bbis. Mackinac White Fish.
50 bbis. new Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbis. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.

No. 146 NOBTH WHARVES.

In store and landing, for sale by MURPHY & KOONS.



WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1861. PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS. EDUCATIONAL. DROPOSALS for ARMY BAGGAGE

University. au27-12t*

au27-12t

au26-2mo

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, \
VASHINGTON, June 21, 1861. \
Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Baggage Wagons.

Be the place of manufacture, or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or Cincinnati, as preferred by the bidlers.

VOL 5.—NO.\\\\\ 24.

furnished at the place of manufacture, or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, 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 Wagous must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns.

Six-mule (covered) 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 in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches indiameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; fellies two and a half inches wide and two and three-quarter inches deep; cast iron pipe boxes twelve inches long, two and a half inches at the large end and one and seven-eighths inch at small end; tire two and a half inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick, fastened with one screw bolt and nut in each fellie; hubs made of gum, the spokes and fellie of the best white oak, free from defects; each wheel to have a sand band and linchpin band two and three-quarter inches wide, of No. 8 band iron, and two driving bands—outside band one and a quarter inch by one-quarter inch thick, inside band one lock by three-sixteenths in thickness; the hind wheels to be made and bave less that they will measure from the inpand fron, and two driving bands—outside band one and a quarter inch by one-quarter inch thick, inside band one inch by three-sixteenths in thickness; the hind wheels to be made and boxed so that they will measure from the inside of the tire to the large end of the box six and a half inches, and front wheels six and one-eighth inches in a parallel line, and each axle to be three feet eleven and three-eighth inches from the outside of one shoulder washer to the outside of the other, so as to have the wagons all to track five feet from centre to centro of the wheels. Axletrees to be made of the best quality refined American iron, two and a half inches square at the shoulder, tapering down to one and a half inch in the middle, with a seven-eighths inch king-both hole in each axletree; washers and linchpins for each axletree; we shers and linchpins for each axletree; with a hole in each end; a wooden stock four and three-quarter inches wide and four inches deep fastened substantially to the axletree with clips on the ends and with two bolts, six inches from the middle, and fastened to the hounds and bolster, (the holster to be four feet five inches long, five inches wide, and three and a half deep,) with four half-inch bolts.

The tongue to be ten feet eight inches long, four inches wide and three inches thick at front end of the hounds, and three and a three wide and three wides wide and three these wides with the ends and the second states.

wide and three inches thick at front end of the hounds, and two and a quarter inches wide by two and three inches the front end, and so arranged as to lift up, the front end of it to hang within two feet of the ground when the wagon is standing at rest on a level surface.

The front hounds to be six feet two inches long, three inches thick, and four inches wide over axletree.

The front hounds to be six feet two inches long, three inches thick, and four inches wide over axletree, and to retain that width to the back end of the tongue; laws of the hounds one foot eight inches long and three inches square at the front end, with a plate of front two and a half inches wide by three eights of an inch thick, fastened on top of the hounds over the back end of the tongue with one half-inch screw bolt in each end, and a plate of iron of the same size turned up at each end one and a half inches to clamp the front hounds together, and fastened on the under side, and at front end of hounds, with half inch screw bolt through each hound, a seven-eighth inch bolt through tongue and hounds in the centre of jaws, to secure the tongue in the hounds; a plate of iron three inches wide, one quarter inch thick, and one foot eight inches long, secured on the inside of jaws of hounds with two rivets, and a plate of the same dimensions on each side of the tongue, where the tongue and hounds run togelher, secured in like manner; a brace of seven-eighths of an inch round iron to extend from under the front axletree, and take two bolts in front part of the hounds, same brace three-quarters of an inch round to continue to the back part of the hounds, and to be fastened with two bolts, one near the back end of the hounds, and one through the slider and hounds; a brace over front bolster one and a half inch wide, one-quarter of an inch thick, with a bolt in each end to fuster it to the hounds; the opening between the jaws of the hounds, to receive the tongue, and four and three-quarter inches in front.

thick, with a bolt in each end to fasten it to the hounds; the opening between the jaws of the hounds, to receive the tongue, and four and three-quarter inches in front, and four and a half inches at the buck part of the jaws.

The hind bounds four feet two inches long, two and three quarter inches thick, and three inches while; jaws one foot long where they clasp the coupling pole; the bolster four feet five inches long, and five inches wide, by three inches deep, with steady iron two and a half inches and fastened on each end with three rivels; the bolster stocks and hounds to be secured with four half-inch screw holts, and one half-inch screw holts. the conster stocks and nomes to be secured with four half-inch screw bolts, and one half-inch screw bolt through the coupling pole.

The coupling pole nine feet eight inches long, three inches deep, and four and a half inches wide at front end, and two and three-quarter inches wide at back end; distance from the centre of king bolt hole to the centre of the back axletree six feet one inch, and from the centre of king bolt hele to the centre of the parties is the of the back axietree six feet one inch, and from the cen-tre of king bolt hole to the centre of the mortice in the hind end of the pole eight feet nine inches; king bolt one and a quarter inches diameter, of best reinted iron, drawn down to seven-eighths of an inch where it passes through the iron axietree; iron plate six inches long, three inches

down to seven-cighths of an inch where it passes through the iron axietree; iron plate six inches long, three inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick on the doubletree and tongue where they rub together; iron plate one and a half by one-quarter of an inch on the sliding bar, fastened at each end by a screw bolt through the hounds; front bolster to have plates above and below eleven inches long, three and a half inches wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick, corners drawn out and turned down on the sides of the bolster, with a nail in each corner, and four countersunk nails on top; two bands on the hind hounds, two and two and a half inches wide, of No. 10 band iron; the rub plate on the coupling pole to be eight inches long, one and three-quarters inches wide, and one quarter of an inch thick. Doubletree three feet ten inches long, singletree two feet eight inches long, all well made of hickory, with an iron ring and clip at each end, the centre clip to be well secured; lead bar and stretcher to be three feet two inches long, two and a quarter inches wide, and one and a quarter inch thick. Lead bars, stretchers, and singletrees for six-nule team; the two singletrees for the lead mules to have hooks in the middle te hook to the end of the fifth chain, the wheel and middle pairs with open rings to attach them to the doubletree and lead bar.

The fifth chain to be ten feet long to the fork: the fork one foot ten inches long, with the stretcher attached to spread the forks apart; the links of the doubletree, stay, and tongue chains, three-eighths of an inch in diameter; the fifth chain to be seven-sixteenth inch diameter; the links of these and of the lock chains to be not more than two and a quarter inches long.

The body to be straight, three feet six inches wide, two

two and a quarter inches long.

The body to be straight, three feet six inches wide, two

the hind end of the body to cight inches in front of the hind bolsters, to be fastened by the rod at the end of the body, by the lateral rod and two three-eighths of an inch screw bolts, one at the forward end of the plate, and the other about equi-distant bettern it and the lateral rod. A half-inch round iron rod or bolt to pass diagonally through the rails, between the two hind studs to and through the bed-piece and plate under it, with a good head on the top and nut and screw at the bottom, to be at the top one foot six inches from inside of tail-board, and on the bottom ten inches from the hind rod. An iron clamp two inches wide, one-quarter of an inch thick around the bed-piece, the centre bolt to which the lock chain is attached passing through it, to extend seven inches on the inside of the body, the ends, top, and bottom to be secured by two three-eighths inch screw bolts, the middle bar at the ends to be flush with the bed-piece on the lower side. Two lock chains secured to the centre bolt of the body one and eleven inches, the other two feet six inches long, to be of three-eighths of an inch round iron; feed trough to be four feet six inches long from out to out, the bottom and ends of oak, the sides of yellow pine, to be eight inches wide at bottom, twelve inches wide at top, and eight and a half inches deep all in the clear, well ironed, with a band of hoop-iron around the top, one around each end and three between the ends, strong and suitable irons to fasten them on the tongue when feeding; good strong chains to be attached to the top rail of the body, secured by a taple with a hook to attach it to the trough. Six bows of good ash, two inches wide and one-laft inch thick, with three staples to confine the ridge pole to its place; two staples on the body, to secure each one of the bows; one ridge pole twelve feet long, one and three-quarters inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick; the cover to be of the first quality cotton duck No.— fifteen feet long and nine feet eight inches wide, made in

thereon.

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 numbering or arranging for putting together, and all the material used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work in all its parts faithfully executed in the best workmenlike manner.

The work may be inspected from time to time as it progresses by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

Quartermaster General U. S.

Quartermaster General U. S.

JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kimball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Mander's preparations:

25 lbs. Extract Aconiti, in 1 lb. jars.

25 lbs. Extract Hyoseyami, in 1 lb. jars.

50 lbs. Extract Belladonna, in 1 lb. jars.

100 lbs. Extract Taraxaci, in 1 lb. jars.

60 lbs. Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 lb. bottles.

100 lbs. Ol. Succini Rect., in 1 lb. bottles.

500 lbs. Calomel, in 1 lb. bottles.

500 lbs. Pil Hydrarg., in 1 lb. jars.

WETHERILL & BROTHER,

mh8

47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER'S LA
CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER'S LA
CHESTNUT Street.
BREWERY, No. 982 North SEVENTH Street, Phiadelphia.

CLARET WINE—In casks and cases,
of the brands of St. Julien, Margaux, Hout-Brien
Paxillae. For sale by
JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS,
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Month of the brands of St. Julien, Margaux, Hout-Brien
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BOOKS, LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS, new and old, bought, sold, and exchanged, at the PHILADELPHILA-BANK BOOK
STORE, No. 419 CHESTNUT Street. Libraries at a
distance purchased. Those having Books to soll, if at a
distance, will state their names, sizes, bindings, dates,
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MISS M. W. HOWES' YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 11th September, at 1525 au27-1m

BEAUGUREAU, TEACHER OF A. French and Drawing, No. 1530 SANSOM au27-12t*

Reference—Professor George Allen, Pennsylvania niversity. O. SEIDENSTICKER, INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, S. E. corner of MARSHALL and SPRING GAR-DEN streets. Duties resumed September 2d. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M., DRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, East of 41 North ELE-VENTH Street, reopens Ninth month (September) 2d, All denominations admitted. \$12 per term of 22 weeks, au27-1m W. WHITALL. CERMANTOWN FEMALE SEMI-NARY, West WALNUT LANE. This Institution will reopen WEDNESDAY, September 4th.

Circulars, setting forth terms, course of instruction, ., may be obtained of PROF. WALTER S. FORTESCUE, A. M., Principal. THOMAS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH Mathematical and Classical School, for Boys, N. E. corner of BROAD and ARCH, will reopen Septembe 2d. au26-1mo* CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN Street, above SPRUCE.

The CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will resume its duties on MONDAY, September 2d.

J. W. FAIRES, A. M., MARGARET ROBINSON WILL AVA. reopen her SCHOOL for GIRLS, corner of RACE and FRANKLIN Streets, Ninth Month 9th. SUMMER-STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss D. B. BURT will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School on MONDAY, September 2, at No. 1626 SUMMER Street, Philadelphia. THE COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND.
The next Annual Session of the College, and of the Grammar School, will open regularly on the last WED-NESDAY (the 25th) of September. Address the Rev. Dr. KERFOOT, Rector, &c., College of St. James P. O., Maryland. GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C., August, 1861.
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed. the first MONDAY in September. Terms per annum, for Board and Tuition, \$200, payable half yearly, in adance.
For further particulars apply to the President.
aul4-wi&mlm JOHN EARLY, S. J.

North TENTII Street, will reopen SEPTEM-

A CADEMY OF THE PROTEST-ANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Locust and Juniper streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Applications for admission may be made at the Academy on and after August 28th, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JOHN W. ROBINS, A. M.,

au19-mwf 1m

Head Master.

MENTRAL INSTITUTE, TENTH Ushirkhi Institute, Tentin and Spring Garden Streets, will reopen SEP-TEMBER 2d. Boys prepared for Business, College, or any Division in the Public Grammar Schools. Call at the school-room between 9 A. M. and 12 M. au26-36t* H. G. McGUIRE, A. M., Principal.

INWOOD HALL, ON CHELTEN
AVENUE, near YORK ROAD STATION, North
Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
MISS CARR'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for
YOUNG LADIES will reopen on MONDAY, September 2d. ber 2d.

Circulars may be obtained at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, No. 114 South Third street, or by addressing the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery county, Pa.

au25-12t

EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

THE duties of the SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, No. 611 MARSHALL Street, will be resumed on MONDAY, the 2d of September. Ten pupils may find a Christian home in the family of the Principal.

GILBERT COMBS, A. M.,

Principal. au24-1m Residence No. 608 MARSHALL Street. DOLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, WEST

PENN SQUARE.—The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL begin on September 9th; the PROFESSIONAL 100 has for ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, Practi-THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL of the subscriber will reopen at 1230 LOCUST Street, MONDAY, September 9. au24-12t*

B. KENDALL.

gute below Eighth street) on the 2d of 9th month (September). Please apply at the school. au24-10t* REV. J. I. HELM WILL REOPEN his School for GIRLS, at 1525 WALNUT Street, september 12th.

DENN INSTITUTE—Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and FILBERT Sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 9. For catalogues, address au22-1m* R. STEWART, Principal. TOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL-No. 903 CLINTON Street—Established by Prof. C. D. CLEYELAND in 1834. The duties of the school will be resumed by the subscriber, on MONDAY, September 9. [au22-lm] PLINY E. CHASE. MEN, 1334 CHESTNUT Street, reopens on the first MONDAY of September. au21-12t* R NGLISH AND CLASSICAL

LI SCHOOL.—The school of the subscriber, in Simes' Building, at TWELFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, will be removed to the larger Hall, directly over Mr. Hassard's store, in the same building, and will be reopened as NONDY One Symposium. on MONDAY, 9th of September.
CHARLES SHORT. DURDENTOWN FLATALIE COLLEGE BORDENTOWN N. J., situated on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, thirty miles north of Philadelphia. Special attention paid to the common and higher English branches, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental Busic. German and French. Session commences September 16. Address

Rev. JOHN W. BRAKELEY, A. M., au21 1m*

President.

OT. MARK'S EPISCOPAL ACADE-MY, LOCUST Street, west of Sixteenth, reopens on MONDAY, September 2, at 9 A. M. J. ANDREWS HARRIS, A. M., Principal.

TTHE MISSES CASEY and MRS. BEEBE will re-open their English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 1703 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of SEPTEMBER. au20-1m MARY L. STACKHOUSE will re-open her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, for Girls, at No. 1030 SPRING GARDEN Street, on the 2d of SEPTEMBER next. WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE,
The next session of this Institution will begin on
MONDAY, the 2d of September.
It possesses the best facilities for thorough instruction in a complete course of solid and ornamental studies.
Superior accommodations for boarders. Superior accommodations for politicis.

For full information, address
au19-tsel JOHN WILSON, President.

MISS MARY E. THROPP will redies, at 1924 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, September 9th. Circulars, containing full information, to be had on application.

au19 dtOct1* MERCIE E. BROWN will REOPEN the School for Girls, in the Spring Garden Institute, on the Northeast corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on Ninth month (SEPTEMBER) 2d. Charge for tuition, Ten Dollars for five months.

USEMINARY.—Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School on WEDNESDAY, September 11, at No. 1615 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOARDING SCHOOL, near Media, DELAWARE COUNTY, Pa., for Twelve Boys. Reopens September 9. saml. ARTHUR, A. M. au19-1m* will reopen MONDAY, September 2, 1861. au15-2m* L. BURROWS, Principal.

PRESERVING JARS.

GLASS BELOW,
CLASS ON ALL SIDES.
ger of being poisoned with Metal in using the

au10-2m Glass Warehouse, 13 N. FIFTH Street.

with him DR. A. H. STEPHENS, of New York, his old partner in business. They invite the attention of the afflicted, whose diseases have buffled the skill of the medical profession, to their reliable treatment, by Electro Magnetism, and the various other modifications of Electricity evolved from machines mostly of their invention. It is a well-established fact, that all acute and chronic diseases, which have proved a terror to the medical profession in all ages of the world, have been speedily and permanently cured by us. We have warranted and cured in all cases the most obstinate diseases, and still warrant all persons who desire. A pamphlet of great value, containing certificates, references, and recommendations from persons who have been cured, in Philadelphia and other cities, will be given to any person calling at the office, No. 1220 WALNUT street, Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1861.

The Future of the War. THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, 127 Hitherto the Federal Government has chiefly acted on the defensive in the conduct of the war. Perhaps the time approaches when another and bolder course may be necessary. There is no doubt that, by perseveringly acting on the defensive, we can weary out the enemy. The coming winter will be a time of trial and suffering to them, because their funds will then have given in, and they will find it difficult to obtain food. But the stagnation of business, ever since the war began, warrants the people in desiring, even did no other cause warrant it, that the contest shall be concluded as early as possible. The Government, we doubt not, will continue to do all it can to effect this. Were expeditions sent out to operate against Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and Pensacola, the Rebel force in Virginia would speedily melt away like a snow-wreath in the sunshine. The enemy, assailed on their weakest and most accessible points, with the war brought to their very doors, would be weakened, alarmed, and rendered almost innocuous. Their best men have left the cities for the field, and, before and soon after battle. In one or two cases he literally reviewed portions of the reserve while the advance corps was engaged in full battle. Baren Oldcleben, an officer of the Saxony army, was placed on the staff of Napoleon in the momentous year of 1813, where he furnished the latter with the necessary topographic information of that Kingdom where the great European battles were fought. Appointed to be in constant intercourse with that remarkable man, Oldeleben reselved to write down, day by day, everything he saw and observed—the smallest details concerning the Emperor's modes and manners, as well as the more important transactions, so far as they could be observed by an eye-witness. Oldeleben thus collected material of high interest, which he published under the title, Napoleon's Campaign in Saxony, in the Weal Sall, and was on horseback until dinner, to which he sat down between 6 and 7 o'clock. But he never rode for mere exercise; on the contrary, these rides were always made for some destined purpose. Either he studied the terrain, and the enemy's position as far as possible, or he superinted some works that were going on; or, after a victorious battle, he examined in the minutest way all its phases on the spot—for there is trial and suffering to them, because their ever would be done, by such attacks, should be done with so much caution as to leave the enemy entirely unaware of the place where the attack or the first blow would be struck. Forewarned is forearmed, the proverb says,—a danger apprehended is a danger defended,and therefore the particular destination of the troops should be kept in the strictest secrecy. This is the only country in the world, where, almost as carly as determined on, the movements of the army, the plans of the commanders, are bruited forth, as if to put the enemy on his guard. It is satisfactory to know that General McClellan has set his face sternly against this garrulity, and that well-conducted newspapers are also discountenancing it. That public curiosity should be excited, and attempts made to gratify it, is very well, in its way,-while it can be safely done. But imprudence may sometimes do almost as much

> mischief as treason itself. There is a great difference between our men in arms and the mere mercenaries who constitute the armies of Europe. There, where soldiers are little better than machines, rarely having any personal feeling in the cause which they are called upon to aid by their arms, the masses of the military rarely think of inquiring into the design or looking forward into the probable effect of the movements which their leaders command them to execute. With us, the soldiers, besides being better educated than the Europeans, never part with their personality as citizens. Braver men can no where be found, but they have little of that passive obedience which is really the ruling principle in foreign armies. The European soldier blindly charts orders without required to think about most meritorious battalions, and those that appearthem; the American likes to know the why and the wherefore of every thing. If it were known that the leading scaports of the "socalled Confederate States" were to be operated against, the North, understanding the imagainst, the North, understanding the importance of the movement, would rise as a man to take part in it. We believe, so popular would it be, that a spirit of patriotism and unanimity even surpassing that which prevailed after the fall of Fort Sumpter, would then be awakened—that there would be an emulative anxiety to participate in the glory of such an expedition. Boston and Portland, New York and Philadelphia would eagerly contribute the means of transport—there would be a volunteering of vessels commensurate with that of men. Whenever the Confederate ports are operated against, there will be no difficulty, if needs be, of raising 200,000 men for that definite and immediate purposes, which would have the great advantage of being

> which would have the great advantage of being The occupation of one or more Southern ports by the Union troops would have important results abroad as well as at home. Foreign countries look on with curiosity and anxiety at this civil war of ours. Suppose that Savannah were to be captured, and trade and commerce revived there by the that soldierly cleanliness and trimness which are United States' authorities declaring it once United States' authorities declaring it once more a free and open port, the required supply of cotton could thence be shipped to Europe, to the benefit of all parties. What would be to the benefit of all parties. What would be the local effect? The grass is growing on the wharves of Savannah, because its commerce has ceased; revive that, restore business and destroy stagnation, and those citizens who have been deluded into rebellion, and even now are lukewarm in it, as well as those who have remained loyal at heart to the Constitution, would be drawn together by the strong bond of mutual interest, and thereby give Secession a blow as fatal as if we gained a victory over it on the battle-field. We have not been deluded in the solution of substitution and the second, Time of Service, Rank; How long is he in doubt that among the rebels in the South are numbers who have long since repented of the Battles he has been; the fourth, Conduct, Wounds, doubt that among the rebels in the South are numbers who have long since repented of the course into which they were seduced or driven, who would gladly seize the opportunity of returning to their allegiance to the Constitution, and to the lawful Government of the country.
>
> The operations of a large force upon the seaboard would most strongly strengthen the blockade. If England and France have any thought of breaking the blockade, to procure the season of the four the fifth column has the simple heading Tenue, under which are expressed the different degrees of approval merited by the respective soldiers' neatness, bearing, and the fifth column has the simple heading Tenue, under which are expressed the different degrees of approval merited by the respective soldiers' neatness, bearing, and the fifth column has the simple heading Tenue, under which are expressed the different degrees of approval merited by the respective soldiers' neatness, bearing, and the fifth column has the simple heading Tenue, under which are expressed the different degrees of approval merited by the respective soldiers' neatness, bearing, and trimness—the appearance, as we might call it, in contradistinction to the before-mentioned conduct. The report was approved of by several lines in Gen. Bonaparte's handwriting, and trimness—the appearance, as we might call it, in contradistinction to the before-mentioned conduct. The report was approved of by several lines in Gen. Bonaparte's handwriting, and the fifth column has the simple heading Tenue, under which are expressed the different degrees of approval merited by the respective soldiers' neatness, bearing, and trimness—the appearance, as we might call it, in contradistinction to the before-mentioned conduct. The report was approved of by several lines in Gen. Bonaparte's handwriting, and the simple heading Tenue, under which are expressed the different degrees of approval merited by the respective soldiers' neatness, bearing, and trimness—the appearance, as we might call it, in contradistinction to the before-mentioned conduct. thought of breaking the blockade, to procure cotton or for any other purpose, they would pause, in the face of such a demonstration, before committing themselves to a hostile course. They would hesitate, naturally enough—because it would be perilous policy forcibly to

> cause it would be perilous policy forcibly to enter ports which, in the course of events, might probably have the Stars and Stripes proudly floating over them, in a few days, or a few weeks at the farthest.
>
> Another effect upon the European Powers would be this—it would prevent any recognition of the rebellious States as independent. We have no doubt that there are leading statesmen and wealthy manufacturers, in France as well as in England, who having a strong desire to give a blow to the United States, would gladly recognize the Southern Confederation, if they could only find a plausi-Confederation, if they could only find a plausible pretext for doing it. Whatever the feeling of the people of England and France to this country, and we believe it to be thoroughly friendly, it is not to be concealed that their respective Governments are not overfond of this republic—chiefly, perhaps, because it is a republic. Victoria may personally be well-disposed towards us, for she is an amiable gentlewoman, but Palmerston and Russell have the power of acting, and both roughly friendly, it is not to be conceal-Russell have the power of acting, and both have lately shown no great regard for this country, engaged as it is in putting down a Rebellion which, if successful, would be the triumph of as great a tyranny as ever desolated mankind. Napoleon, who has the merit of keeping his own counsel—a reticence to which much of his success may be attributed—has carefully avoided any expression of opinion, one way or the other, but M. Thouvenal, his Minister, has shown his hand on several occasions, and the knave is undoubtedly the leading trump in it. The moment we cease to act country, engaged as it is in putting down a

cumstances by which they have literally been beset. The gallant veteran General Scott, whose spirit is as dauntless and as vigorous as it was. when he won his spurs half a century ago, is a power in himself, and aided by such men as McClellan, Fremont, Banks, Wool, and their able associates, we have no doubt of the result. It may be a matter of more or less time. but it cannot be a matter of doubt. When our army is of the necessary force and in the necessary discipline, such measures will be taken as, with God's help, will shiver Rebellion into

pieces. MR. RUSSELL, correspondent of the London Times, contradicts the statement that the provost marshal of Washington refused him a pass to cross the Potomac. He says he holds one pass from General Scottand another from the provost marshal

Military Reviews. Correspondence of the New York Times. 1

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Every man, seasoned in war, has learned with satisfaction that General McClellan holds frequent reviews of the troops under his command at Washington. Civilians, especially in countries unaccustomed to wars and large armies, are apt to consider military parades as mere shows for the entertainment of the crowd or the pleasure of the officers on horseback. This is a mistake. The parade, from the squad and company parade to that of the regimental, and to the reviews of the brigade and entire division, are essential elements of the organic working of an army. All great captains have shown that they thus viewed the parade—Frederick the Great as much so as Napoleon I. The Emperor always reviewed new troops, so soon as Emperor always reviewed new troops, so soon as arrived, and Oldeleben tells us, what we know indeed from all minute writers on Napoleon's cam-paigns, that, whenever possible, he reviewed his troops before and soon after battle. In one or two

way all its phases on the spot—for there is no mili-tary student that now studies Napoleon's battles with greater attention than he studied his own-or, else, the Emperor reviewed some regiments or enelise, the Emperor reviewed some regiments or en-tire army corps. Napoleon was neither a martinet, nor was there either pipe-clay or red tape about him. No here probably ever mixed these elements of littleness with his character. But the parade was, in his great system of waging war, one of the efficient means of assimilating himself with the army, and of promoting its character of organic unity. The parade was one of his means of aguerunity. The parade was one of his means of aguer-rir the soldiers, of seasoning and moulding them for war, if this expression may be used.

The effects of the properly prepared and con-ducted military reviews are both of a material and moral character.

Personal assimilation of the commander with the

commanded is one of the requisites of that mutual confidence, without which there is no success of war. The highest phase of this relation is what we call Intelligitest phase of this relation is what we call military friendships between the commander, the officers and men. Soldiers are not figures on the cliess board; and one of the means of this personal assimilation is the parade. The soldier likes to see, and ought to see his commander, and see him as commander, in the saddle, showing as far as it is possible, his fitness to be at the head of the great body. Does any old soldier—officer or private body. Does any old soldier—officer or private—read this remark without recollecting that he felt a spirited animation when he stood in the line, and spirited animation when he stood in the line, and having heard the gallop coming nearer, at length his great General closely passed and greeted him? Frederick, Washington, Napoleon, and Wellington knew this very well, and their men knew it, too. It is one of those moments when the men feel their commanders with their endearing nicknames—Old Fritz, Little Corporal, Old Hickory, or whatever other name the affectionate impudence of brave fellows may bestow upon the general whom they honor as their bold leader in the field, and of whom they knew that he pays as untiring attention to

honor as their bold leader in the field, and of whom they know that he pays as untiring attention to their bread as to the powder.

The review imparts to the commander a species of knowledge of his men which he cannot obtain otherwise. The practised general learns to see at a glance details of bearing, moving and action, as the shepherd sees at once the details of his flock ed to the least advantage, as he always ought to do, the parade serves as a legitimate means of stimulating emulation—the more necessary in our army, as we have no "swords of honor," no croix d'honeneur, indeed, no ways of individualizing; at least, none whatever of individualizing all those who have no commission.

A feeling, however, called forth by reviews, and more important than this emulation, is the feeling.

tune of the enemy's booms. Marching off! Not running away in fight, but coolly marching off! It is unique in history, or is merely another instance. If Herodotus had recorded that on the eve of the battle of Marathon the men of some Peloponnesian city had coolly walked off, every schoolboy would have learned to remember them as the type of mi-litary shame. Our schoolboys, too, may learn to remember those two regiments with scorn and disgust.

The review and the different parades promote

respect. A dirty soldier is worth little. It is not the "pipe-clay" nor the stiff collar that is here spoken of, but that neatness, trimness, and absence of slovenliness on the one hand, and of fantastic or

by his signature. The preparation for a parade, if the soldier knows that his commander has a keen and criticising eye, greatly promotes this important tenue.

Frequent parades will doubtless give, or have already given, a different character to our camps around Washington, which, at the beginning of the month of July, were dreary and dirty places com-

The Rebel Flag Torn to Pieces at Anti-gua, West Indies. [From the Antigua Register, July 16.]
An occurrence took place in this city on Friday committed against their national honor by hauling down and destroying their flag. On the previous day the schooner *Pearl*, Captain Robins, from Wil-A LL PERSONS PUTTING UP

A LL PERSONS PUTTING UP

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A FRUIT, &c., are especially invited to call and sees Siver Medals and sees New Medals and swarded when placed in competition with other Jaux.

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TOROF. C. H. BOLLES (OFFICE 1220)

TOROF. C. such an outrage, the Yankees were elever enough to excite their indignation by calling the new arrangement of colored cotton proudly floating in the air the "slavery flag," and saying it was a disgrace to the people to allow it to be hoisted. The bait took, and a crowd of persons assembled at the store of the consignees to haul down the offending calico. The gate leading to the wharf was closed, but it was soon burst open; the crowd rushed in, and some person cut the halyards, while, in obe-dience to an order prayiously given, the flag

some person cut the halyards, while, in obedience to an order previously given, the flag was being lowered and the wind carried it to the next wharf, where a party of men seized it, jumped into a boat with their prize and carried it to a neighboring wharf, where the United States flag was flying, and hoisted it under that flag. One of the Yankoe captains is said to have fired a bullet through the hated but harmless piece of calico; after which it was taken down, trampled upon, and afterwards torn into a thousand pieces, and distributed among the crowd, many of whom were afterwards seen walking about with pieces of it attached to their clothes, as proud of their colors as a new recruit the first time he sports the blue and red ribbons at a country fair. It is said legal proceedings have been, or are about to be, taken against the parties concerned.

It was stated that Captain Robins had another flag made the following day with the intention of

hoisting it on board his vessel; but if that were the case, he was prudent enough to refrain from carrying his intention into effect. AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

ADVANTAGES OF THE REBELS-ROLLA THREAT-ENED-FREMONT FORTIFYING THE CITIES-GENERAL SIEUEL'S COMMAND, ETC. The St. Louis correspondent of the New York Times, writing under date of August 24, says: The most important military line south of the Missouri river and west of Jefferson city, is now in the hands of the enemy. A glance at the map of Missouri will at once show that this line is drawn Missouri will at once show that this line is drawn by the Osage river, and that its military occupation is of the highest importance. This line is almost completely in the hands of the enemy. Bodies of troops belonging to Jackson's Southwestern Army, have taken possession of Warsaw, Tuscumbia and Osceola. And what makes it worse, the most important stretched points on the Mig. Tuscumbia and Oscoola. And what makes it worse, the most important strategical points on the Missouri river, north of this line, viz: Kansas city, Lexington and Booneville, are unoccupied, and the last two places are at present virtually in the hands of the enemy. Should Kansas city be added to the list, and General Hardee's or General Price's forces at the same time make an advance from the south, the western half of the State will be entirely lost to our forces.

It may be impossible to prevent this, since the first and most necessary duty of the Western Department is to secure St. Louis and Jefferson City. For this purpose we need all the troops that can possibly be spared from other States, until the fortifications thrown up around these places shall have been rendered sufficiently strong, to make it possible for a small number of troops to secure their defence, while the great body of the army can be pushed forward in offensive movements against the enemy. The most important strategical points for the defence of the city of St. Louis, and Jefferson City from an attack from the South, are Rolla, Ironton, and Cape Girardeau. Ironton may be conto our forces. Ironton, and Cape Girardeau. Ironton may be considered safe from its superb natural advantages, to which a few judiciously erected batteries have added material strength. A position at Cape Girardeau could be much easier secured by the Confederate troops; and in that ease they would have complete control of the navigation of the Mississippi. Boats might be secured to convey the troops to within a very short distance of St. Louis, if that thould be the design; and the late attempt to Ironton, and Cape Girardeau. Ironton may be con should be the design; and the late attempt to creet a battery at Commerce seems to warrant this

conclusion.
Unfortunately, Cape Girardeau is not very strongly defended, nor is it at present possible to send down more men. We must simply risk it, and if we lose the position, try to get our troops in time back to St. Louis. The most exposed point at present is Rolla; and all the movements of the enemy seem to be diand the movements of the enemy seem to be di-rected towards that place. The greatest portion of General Siegel's army—consisting of the Third and Fifth Missouri, First and Second Kansas, and First Iowa, all three-months volunteers, whose term of service had expired long before the battle of Springfield—have returned to St. Louis, to be mustered out of service, and reorganized for three mustered out of service, and reciganized to three years. This leaves little more than six thousand men at Rolla for the present emergency.

Gen. Siegel is still here, arranging plans for future operations with Major General Fremont. His chief want is artillery and cavalry, which the Decision of the content of the state of the st

partment is at present unable to supply. The only cavalry we have at present is Col. Marshall's First Regiment Illinois Cavalry, now at Jefferson City.

Jefferson City itself is at present garrisoned by five thousand troops under the chief command of Gen. Grant. Fortifications will be erected, and Home Guards organized in a similar manner as has been done in St. Louis, with a view to secure a pro-per defence for the capital at the least possible ex-pense of men, who will all be needed when the pense of men, who will all be needed when the proper time arrives for offensive demonstrations. The forces of McCulloch and Price are slowly advancing towards the north. Both Price and McCulloch have issued proclamations to the people of Missouri, inviting them to return to the Government of their legal Governor, Jackson, and promising pardon to all Union men who will so acknowledge allegiance to his Excellency. McCulloch is especially profuse in protestations of mild treatment, and to give the devil his due, he has been not only mild to give the devil his due, he has been not only mild but even kind to our prisoners, who all unite in praise of his gallantry and courtesy. Most of the prisoners have been unconditionally released, and are now on their way home. This mildness has a significant meaning. Jackson intends probably to stake all on the election, now so near at hand, and so kindly arranged for his especial benefit by the late State Convention. There will be powerful odds to contend against when the day comes; and unless the most vigorous measures are resolved upon to clear the State of the traitors before the 1st of November, he will be re-elected, and the whole action of the Convention declared null and void. This would be a terrible blow for Missouri, and for the whole Union; a blow which we must do our utmost to avert.

In Southeast Missouri, matters have been quiet In Southeast Missouri, matters have been quiet since the skirmish at Commerce. Gen. Hardee is and Jeff. Thompson is in the vicinity of Sikeston, with a similar force. Our advance guard in that direction is Col. Hecker's regiment, Twenty-fourth Illinois volunteers, which is at present encamped

Troops are still pouring in from Ohio and Indiana. There are at present about twenty thousand troops in the city.

Interesting from Fortress Monroe. THE NAVAL EXPEDITION-VIGILANCE OF GENERAL The special correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Fortress Monroe under date of August The succession of gales for the last six days has prevented the sailing of the expedition which has generally been reported as destined for the coast of North Carolina

generally been reported as destined for the coast of North Carolina.

Yesterday afternoon General Wool made a thorough inspection of the troops at Camp Hamilton, and expressed himself pleased with their appearance and condition.

General Butler has not yet removed his quarters from the fortress to one of the camps, as he probably will do at an early day. Gen. Wool spends much of his time in acquiring a perfect knowledge of all that his predecessor has done, in reading the orders now in force, and preparing new ones. He is understood to have views relative to future movements that require an additional force.

The guerilla bands of Dayis are prowling the The guerilla bands of Davis are prowling the country over, and nearly every day make prisoners.

The Monticello, an old favorite, has returned to

the Roads. She has long had the reputation of being the fighting boat of the squadron, and, so long as Brain remains the fighting captain, she will doubtless retain the name doubtless retain the name. Gen. Rosencranz's Command.

GUERILLA WARFARE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. WESTON, Va., Monday, Aug. 19 Our men have become so exasperated at the assassinations which have been committed upon the road hence to Sutton and beyond, that it is almost impossible to hold them within military rules. They are determined to commence a retaliation which shall at least interpose some check. Heretofore they have been restrained by the officers; but their comrades have been killed or wounded by con-cealed enemies at almost every rod of the road. It conrades have been killed or wounded by concealed enemies at almost every rod of the road. It
is not strange, therefore, that they should feel like
avenging them. Two or three days ago, Captain
Gaines' company. Fifth Regiment, who were engaged in guarding the telegraph workmen, took an
old man, named Stout, and his two sons prisoners.
They had been the terror of the Union men throughout the neighborhood, and good evidence had been
lodged against them that they belonged to one of
the guerilla bands.

On Saturday, somehow, the guns of some of the
privates happened to go off; they happened to be
loaded with buck and ball, and the Stouts, unfortunately, happened to stand right in the range of tunately, happened to stand right in the range of the muzzle, and the old man and one son happened to be killed, and the other happened to be danger-ously wounded! Under what peculiar circum-stances they met their deserts my informant, who passed their graves while the family were removing the hodies for burial nearer home, did not choose to the bodies for burial nearer home, did not choose to relate, but a jury would render a verdiet of "justi-fiable homicide" or "visitation of God." It is a horrible warfare; but what are we to do It is a horrible warfare; but what are we to do? If we take a ride out into the country, some concenled enemy cracks away at our bodies or heads with a "squirrel gun," and if we escape it is because the aim is bad, or the mountain height too great for fatal execution. Every man who has yet been killed or wounded along the woods beyond us has been shot from an elevation. The overhanging rocks and hills afford breastworks more secure than any which could be creeted by the hand of man, while our volunteers are exposed to open roads or

while our volunteers are exposed to open roads or closely-walled passes. Count the bristles upon the back of a hog, and you may form some idea of the almost impenetrable hill-sides between which our troops are compelled to march, exposed to a murderous fire from both sides. An open foe can always be not with equal weapons, but our braye you derous are from both sides. An open no can at-ways be met with equal weapons, but our brave vo-lunteers, ignorant of the country, fight against odds through the hills, ravines, and passes of Western Virginia. They trudge along unmolesting, and are shot down in their tracks. They seek the enemy, and find scarcely a footprint. Call you this "ci-vilized warfare?" It may be; but if so, God end A company of the Twenty-third Regiment wont to Glenville, with a Government train, with orders try. When four innes from buttown, the rent guard was fired into from an overhanging rock. The only evidence of the proximity of an enemy was the report of their guns, the smoke of the powder, and the rattling of the balls. Not a human being, beyond the Union troops, was to be seen. Three men were wounded—one behind the ear, another in the back, and a third in the leg. Every what ranged downward. The hows instantly charged shot ranged downward. The boys instantly charged up the hill. The flash of the powder showed where the shots came from but a half hour's search revealed no enemy. They had fired and fled through the bridal paths.

The wounded men were brought here for treatment and green good condition. This ofternoon

Files from Hamilton, Bermuda, to the 13th FILES from Hamilton, Bermuda, to the 13th instant, have come to hand. There is no news of any moment. The committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the Prince of Wales, report having expended \$3,720 on the repairs and embellishments of the Government House. What a pity his Royal Highness disappointed them! We clip the following from the Bermuda Mirror of August 10: "We take much pleasure in informing our readers, particularly those who have friends in Antigus, that the unfortunate report of a severe carthquake having destroyed much property and many lives there is not true. A heavy gale had visited the island, and blown down a few wooden sheds."

THE Delaware Gazette, which, until recent-THE Delaware Gazette, which, until recently, had advocated measures of conciliation and compromise, in its last issue remarks: But since the heads of the Government have chosen a different policy, we shall studiously endeavor not to interpose any obstacle calculated to do any injustice, or to distract or divide public sentiment.

TWO CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS. A HOMICIDE AT WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK. The village of White Plains, West Chester Co., New York, was the scene of a justifiable homicide on Friday night. A prisoner in the jail there, named Harrison Daniels, had, as it afterwards apnamed Harrison Daniels, had, as it afterwards appeared in the evidence, been bribed by two other prisoners to obtain the keys of the jail for the purpose of releasing the whole party. On Thursday, while Daniels and the turnkey, a Mr. Crawford, were going along a passage-way in the prison. Daniels clutched the turnkey by the throat and tried to choke him. Not releasing his hold when told to do so, Mr. Crawford drew his revolver and shot him dead. The turnkey surrendered himself.

INVESTIGATION OF THE NAVAL AND WAR CONTRACTS.—The committee appointed by the Speaker at the late extra session of Congress to investigate the contracts entered into by the Secretaries of the Navy and War Departments, commenced their session at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Monday afternoon. The session is secret. The following are the committee: Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, chairman; Mr. Steele.

of New Jersey; Mr. Daws, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Holman, of Indiana. A FAMILY POISONED by ARSENIC .- The Jor-A FAMILY POISONED by ARSENIC.—The Jordan (Onondago county, New York) Transcript says that on last Thursday afternoon, after the family of Dr. Wilson, of Elbridge, had enjoyed a good hearty dinner, they were taken suddenly ill. By his own symptoms the Doctor knew that they were poisoned, and by prompt treatment succeeded in saving all their lives. Arsenic was the cause of the trouble, as a solution of it in vinegar was by accident used in the meal. A DASH BY CAVALRY .- On last Thursday a

dent used in the meal. and two companies of infantry, with a piece of artillery, seized a large quantity of hay, intended for rebel use, three miles beyond Lewinsburg, drove in the enemy's pickets, made a dask into the rebel camp, and returned and formed ready for an attack, but were not molested. They brought back two prisoners. THE WESTERN CROPS AND TRADE .- A letter from Chicago, dated August 21st, says the erops are immense, the receipts for the past two days amounting to 800,000 bushels of grain. The supplies of bread, beef, pork, and horses that will be wanted for the Government must distribute a large

amount of money in the Northwest. SINGULAR ACCIDENT .- Last Sunday, a young servant girl in the employ of John A. Corey, Esq., of Saratoga, while engaged in swinging in the barn, caught her foot in a hook several feet from the floor, by which she was drawn out of the swing, and remained suspended until help arrived. The hook caught in the side of the foot, inflicting a bad wound.

ARMS FOR IOWA.—1,000 Sharp's carbines, 1,000 Colt's pistols, and 1,000 cavalry sabres, together with accoutrements and ammunition, have been ordered to Iowa from the United States arsenal at New York, at as early a day as practicable, for the protection of the frontier. THE following vessels are now at the Brook-lyn navy yard: Receiving-ship North Carolina. 84; sailing-frigate Brandywine, 50; in ordinary; steam-gunboat James Badger; propeller E. P. Hale; steam-gunboat Satellite, preparing for sea; chartered vessels Pampero and Putnam, undergoing an overhauling. THE new steam sloop-of-war Pensacola is to receive her sailing orders, for a trial trip, in a few days. Government engineers are detailed to witess the experiment and report upon it. MR. JAMES PLUNKETT, of Brooklyn, has been

appointed acting sailing master in the United States navy, and ordered to command the steam-gunboat Satellite, now preparing for sea at the Brooklyn navy yard navy yard. W. Lane, a highly esteemed citizen of Boston, died on Sunday, after a brief illness. He was a gradu-ate of Harvard College, and a gentleman of rare literary and scientific attainments. second annual "family meeting" of the Black Hawk race of horses is to be held at Elm Vale Park, in North Andover, Mass., on the 3d and 4th of park routh of next month. A FALSE ALARM.—The outcry about the ravages of the army worm turns out to have been a false alarm. They are not army worms at all, but "buckwheat worms," and the first frost will

FIVE BROTHERS of the Worthington family, of Pawtucket, R. I., are in the Federal army, and a son of one of them is a captain in an Ohio regiment. A sixth-brother volunteered, but, having lost one of his fingers, was not accepted. ARREST FOR TREASON IN WEST CHESTER. William Philips, of West Nottingham, Pa., was arrested in West Chester on Saturday, for treason, having joined the rebels some months since, and been discharged for disability. MR. WM. W. DAVENPORT, of Roxbury. Mass., formerly of the firm of Upham, Tuckerard, & Co., of Boston, has been ordained pastor of the church in Danielsonville, Conn. Hox. John P. Hale was assaulted on Saturday, on his return home, at the depot at Dover, N. H., by a drunken man. Mr. Hale was struck twice by the assailant, but without sustaining any serious injury.

York regiment had a skirmish with the rebel outposts. One of the Thirty-seventh was killed, and Colonel McCunn, it is said, killed two and wounded one of the enemy with his own hand.

Mrs. Emily Ellsworth, wife of Judge Ellsworth, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and daughter of Noah Webster, LL D., died at Hartford last Eridar. ford last Friday.

The Richmond Whig extols Beauregard's "sleepless vigilance." Yet, it appears he had a famous Nav, the other night, on his four-post bed-

HARD NAMES.—The rebels call the United States "the rump of the Union," and speak of the Northern people as "Hessians" and "Jay-hawkars."

More Troops Called Out in Connecticut.

Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, has issued a proclamation for four additional regiments of infantry. THE New York Times suggests, as a flotilla is being fitted out at Fortress Monroe to harass the Southern coast, that Beaufort, in South Carolina, is " a vital point to strike." KIT CARSON.-Kit Carson, the veteran

hunter and prairie guide, has raised a regiment of volunteers for the Union on his old stumping grounds THE FORTIFICATIONS IN BOSTON HARBOR .-One hundred and twenty-one guns are to be immediately mounted at Forts Winthrop, Independence and Warran dence, and Warren. DISASTROUS FIRE AT COLUMBIA.-Wolf's machine shops, and several adjacent buildings, in Columbia, Laneaster county, were destroyed by fire last Saturday night.

HON. WILLIAM HELMICK, of Ohio, Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau, has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Pensions during the absence of the Commissioner. VESSELS FOR THE GOVERNMENT .- The following vessels were purchased for the Government on Monday: Ship Shepard Knapp, schooners Racer, Sarah, Bruin, and C. P. Williams. The war fever is thoroughly aroused in Southern Illinois. Recruiting proceeds there vigorously, and Egypt will soon have a large army in the fold. -General McClellan has issued an order that no newspaper correspondents shall hereafter be fur-

nished with passes. DEATH OF AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN,—The Rev. Stephen Jewett, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died. on Sunday last, at his resi-dence in New Haven, Conn. INCENDIARISM .- The barn of James Painter, in East Bradford, Pa., was destroyed by fire last week. The damage has been estimated at \$10,000. Nomination.—Col. John Collins has been renominated by the Republicans of Fayette county, or the Legislature.

OVER one hundred boats were collected by he tug which was on duty below Alexandria last

Monday night.

PATRIOTIC BIT FROM WALL STREET .- It is but natural that the Bull should support the insti-tution of Gore.—Vanity Fair. WITHIN three or four days nine "Secesh" How to Double the Revenues .- For the tax on incomes substitute a nincum tax. - Vanity Much needed in the Government offices. More light than is afforded by red tapers. ADVICE TO "PEACE" MEN. - Hold your peace.-Vanity Fair.

THE U. S. gunboat R. B. Forbes sailed from Boston on the 25th inst. for the Potomac.

HON. S. R. CURTIS, of Iowa, has resigned his seat in Congress to become a brigadier general. HON. DANIEL E. SICKLES has been appointed brigadier general.
HON. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, is stoping in Boston. MORTALITY OF NEW YORK CITY.—There were 522 deaths in New York last week.

In cleaning a gun, cold water loosens the dirt better than hot water.

Essex county jail, Newark, on Sunday.

FOUR PRISONERS made their escape from the

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WEEKLY PARSS. Affecting Letters of a Suicide.

extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEERLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

each subscriber,) each...... 1.20

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an

(to one address) 20.00

Three Copies, "

Five a a

Twenty " "

Lieutenant F. G. West, a young officer lately connected with the United States coast survey, who committed suicide in Washington a few nights age, wrote the following letters to his wife just previous

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1861.
My Brioved Wife: The hour draws near when
I must leave you, to go to another world. Poor,
miserable, broken-hearted being. I am tired and while Daniels and the turnkey, a Mr. Crawford were going along a passage-way in the prison. Daniels clutched the turnkey by the throat and tried to choke him. Not releasing his hold when told to do so, Mr. Crawford drew his revolver and shot him dead. The turnkey surrendered himself, and was immediately acquitted.

A SINGULAR PLACE FOR A "BANK."—The Waterbury American says that an Irish girl in Waterbury, found in a stone fence a package of counterfeit money, amounting to about \$200, which is supposed, from the dates on the bills, to have been deposited there some forty years ago bills were enclosed in a sheet of lead, and wore in a good state of preservation. They were mostly of the denomination of \$2 s, but one was a \$30 note on the Bank of Philadelphia.

FEMALE SPIES IN WASHINGTON.—It appears that Mrs. Greenhow carried her operations to such an extent as to tamper with a gentleman occupying a responsible position in the War Department, and when informed that she could not succeed in her efforts to induce him to betray his trust, she begaed and obtained his promise that he would not expose her. Subsequently he informed the chief of his bureau that he had been thus approached by a widow lady, resident of Washington, but withheld her name until Monday.

INVESTIGATION OF THE NAVAL AND WAR CONTRACTS.—The committee appointed by the

quest.
I pray Almighty God to bless, comfort, protect, I pray Almighty God to bless, comfort, protect, and guard you through this life. Yes, that He will bless you with that happiness which will show you the way to Heaven, and give you faith therein. Oh, my darling, what did I say one short year ago; did I not say I would live for you alone, I would slave for you, yes, die for you. This last I will soon do; I will make that promise faithful and true; I have slaved for you, now I will die for you. Oh, my darling one, it is a fearful thing to love as I love you; to know that this bright, beautiful world has no charms for me unless they are shared with you. But you know who loves you best in this wide, dreary; lonely world. Don't grieve for me, my darling, but love my memory true and dear. Forgive my errors, darling; yes, forgive them all. I must go now; I must bid you a last farewell. May the Almighty God who reigns above have mercy on my soul; may He bless and protect you. Farewell, farewell, my darling, beloved wife, with my dying breath I breathe your name. Your broken-hearted husband,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, 1861.

MY DEAR FRIEND CROWLEY: Go get those pictures at the gallery when my dear wife comes, and write on the one she choses: "To my beloved wife Josephine, as a parting gift—Frederick." Then, dear John, collect together the little effects there are in my room, and take care of them until they are called for by my wife; and, unless she sends for them herself, you keep them, if you wish them, if no one else will. Dear friend, you will see that poor Fred is decently buried. Bid all my friends good-bye. If my dear wife comes on here be as kind as you can, dear John, to her; comfort and console her. Pray for me, John; ask Almighty God to forgive me. Farewell, dear friend; God bless you. I die broken-hearted.

Your sincere friend,

FREDERICK GIFFORD WEST. TO HIS PRIEND.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1361. The stock market shows no change in prices, and no activity. In the money market there is a little more activity, and more commercial paper is made than for several months past.

We find about us, in all directions, sure and unmistakable signs of the revival in business about to take place this fall, under the influence of the vast ital expend ures. The fifty r the first portion of the chief loan to the Government have hardly begun to be paid in as yet, and already people are laying off their gloomy views of the fall trade, and laying fairly to heart the belief that they will have a fair business all round. The stocks of goods on hand are light, and the imtent. The amount of the importations at the port of New York for July alone, was, within a small fraction, seventeen millions of dollars less than the amount entered at that port in July, 1860, and of dry goods alone, the quantity thrown upon the market since the first of January, 1861, is forty-two millions of dollars less than in the same time in 1860. With these enormous differences in the importations, our domestic manufacturers must find a demand for their productions. At the same time, the active movement in breadstuffs that has the stagnation of other trade, continues as strong as ever, and between the foreign demand and the quantities that will be needed for the feeding of our troops, the farmers of the great grain fields of the North and West will have a fair sale for their crops this year also. This breadstuffs' movement also gives constant and profitable em-ployment to the shipping interests. The Government disbursements for naval and military stores are necessarily so liberal as to produce the most favorable effects on many important branches of commerce and manufactures, all of which react

The stock market is dull and heavy to-day, but there is no pressure to sell, except on long sellers' option, which are not in demand. Differences of la per cent. are made on New York Central for axiy days contracts. Sales were made as low as 72½ in this way.

New York Central closes very dull at 73½. Erie
24½ Rock Island 40½, Galena 65½ Toledo 28½.

The Southern State bonds are weak and lower.

upon and impart of their own prosperity to

North Carolinas show no recoveries; the sales are principally at 54. Georgias dropped to 66a66}, Louisianas to 52½. Tennessees and Missouris de clined ½a¾ per cent.

Government six per cent. bonds are steady, but extremely quiet. The five per cents are one per cent. lower, with a decided falling off in the decided falling off in the

cent. lower, with a decided falling off in the demand.

The six per cent. Tressury notes are in good demand at 97 a97 and These notes are wanted for custom-house purposes, and no large amount could be had at these figures.

Exchange on London is quiet but firm at 107 at 107 and The reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount has had no effect on exchange. The mails of the City of Washington to the 15th of August will be delivered in the afternoon.

The Secretary of the Treasury has drawn on the banks in favor of Mr. Cisco. the Assistant Trea-The Secretary of the Treasury has drawn on the banks in favor of Mr. Cisco, the Assistant Treasurer, for \$3,500.000, which is ten per cent. on their subscription. This is being rapidly paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day, making \$7,000.000, or 20 per cent., which has been paid up.

A committee of bank presidents representing the New York banks, consisting of Mr. Stevens, of the Commerce; Mr. Coc. of the American Exchange; Mr. Williams of the Metropolitan; Mr. Jones, of the Chemical; and Mr. Taylor, of the City Bank, have gone to Washington, with the view, it is said, of urging a vigorous prosecution of the war. A committee of Boston bankers has been there for a week or more with the same purpose. week or more with the same purpose.

The Boston Post, of yesterday, says that "the Boston banks are now paying in their deposits of 10 per cent. \$270,000 is the amount awarded to banks of one million capital. Some of the institutions

the banks can be distributed in a week by the ex-ertion of bank influence upon capitalists, and afford-ing proper opportunities for people of moderate means to subscribe." Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, August 27, 1861.

may not be able to take the whole sum awarded to them, but other banks stand ready to make up the deficiency. As to Boston, the ten millions taken by

REPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange FIRST BOARD. | SECOND BOARD. | Filed Board. | 17% | 500 City 6s ... New 94 | 50 Reading R ... 17% | 500 do ... 94 | 5 Union Bank ... 21 | 1 do ... 37% | 5 do ... 22 | 1 do ... 37% | 5 do ... 22 | 1 do ... 37% | 1 d SECOND BOARD.

CLOSING PRICES-DULL.

Philadelphia Markets. August 27-Evening. There is very little export demand for Flour, and prices are unchanged; 2,500 bbls Western extra and prisoners have been received in the barracks at Camp Chase, Ohio. trade range at from \$4.25 to \$5 for old stock and fresh-ground superfine, \$4.75@5.75 for extra and extra family, and \$626.50 \$\P\$ bbl for fancy lots, as to brand and quality. Rye Flour is dull at \$2.75@3 \$\P\$ bbl; 100 bbls sold at the latter price. Corn Meal is scarce, and Pennar held at \$2.75 \$ bbl.

held at \$2.75 \(\psi\$ bb.\)

Wheat.—About 5,000 bus sold at 115\(\pi\)118c for reds, the latter for choice Southern, and 128\(\pi\)130c for white, mostly prime Kentucky. Rye is held at 58\(\pi\)50c for old; and 53\(\pi\)50c for new. Corn is better, and 2,000 bus Penna, yellow brought 50c, affont.

OATS are in rather better demand, and 10,000 bushels sold at 27\(\pi\)28c for new Southern, and 31\(\pi\)32c for old Pennas Pannas Pennsylvania.
BARK.—Quercitron is lower, with sales of 27 hlus 14
No. 1 at \$25.50 & ton.
Cotron.—The market is unchanged, and we hear of uo GOTTON.—The matter is the marging of the sales worthy of notice.

GROCERIES,—The only transaction to notice is the auction sale of Coffee, by Dutilh, Cook, & Co.; 2,500 bags Ric Coffee offered; 1,731 bags sold at 13% @15%c; average \$13.95 cash, less 1@3 \$\forall \text{cent.}\$ Provisions.—There is very little doing, and no chauge in release. in prices.
Whisky is steady at 18\$\tilde{a}\$18\tilde{c}\$ for bbls, the latter for prime Ohio; and 17\tilde{c}\$ \$\psi\$ gallon for drudge.