DAILY PRESS, TWILDE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, Iniled to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE

DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTES-invariaby in advance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Turke Dol-

SEA BATHING.

## SEA BATHING.

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

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

cace in the country. Trains of the CAMDEN, AND ATLANTIC RAIL-OAD leave VINE-STREET WHARF, Philadelphia, Tilv. at 7 % A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, reach Philadlphia at 9 A. M. and 7.45 P. M. Fare, \$1.80. Round-Trin Tickets, good for Three Days, \$2 50. Distince, 60 miles. A telegraph extends the whole length of

FOR THE SEA-SHORE, CAMDEN AND AT-LANTIC RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June Wth, trains will leave VINE-STREET FERRY daily, Paul train. 7.30 A. M. Express truin. 100 B 3. Accommodation.

RETURNING, LEAVES ATLANTIC 

SUMMER RESORTS. EAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS.
Board \$7 per week: Bathing dresses included.

Stopping at New Castle going and returning.

SEA BATHING,
BRIGANTINE HOUSE,
BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J.
Now open for the season. The Bathing, Fishing, Gunsaine, and Yachting being very superior.
Boats will await guests at the inlet on arrival of trains.
Board per week \$8. P. O. Address, Atlantic City.
H. D. SMITH,
Proprietor.

ONGRESS HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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 Failing point. No pains will be spared to secure the remfort and convonience of guests.

Boarding reduced to \$10 per week.

124-tse1 THOMAS C. GARRETT.

IGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, AT-DANTIC 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,

e24-3m

Proprietor.

je24-3m ROLINA AVENUE, near the Depot, ATLANTIC 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 earl him with a call.
-Sm ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor. favor him je28-3m SEA - BATHING.—THE UNITED

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 boach, and surrounded by extensive and well-shaded grounds, is a desirable house for families. It is lighted with gas, sand well supplied with pure water. The Germania Society will furnish the music for the season. The cars fop at the door of the Hotel for the convenience of guests.

JEREMIAH MCKIBBIN. JEREMIAH McKIBBIN.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-ULIARD TABLES.

No. 261 South SECOND Street now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES, BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the
MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,
which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be
superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the
Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.
au25-6m

LOOKING GLASSES.

MMENSE REDUCTION LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

816 CHESTNUT STREET. the' Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make puri chases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Price

EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT Street.

M. N. HEATON'S LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL street.
All Coal particularly selected and prepared for family ase. Housekeepers desiring to lay in their winter supply will be furnished with a good and clean article at very reduced prices for eash.

Dealers and Manuscurers supplied at wholesale

BUSINESS NOTICES. CARD.-THE UNDERSIGNED, 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 see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. TOHN H. FRICK, NOTARY PUBlic, Commissioner for all the States, Real Estate Pension Agent, 223 DOCK Street. PASSPORTS ared. PROTESTS noted and extended. au23-6t\* 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 Basps of every description, and good quality, made to order, at the above establishment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at manufacturer's prices manufacturer's prices.

Becutting done in a superior manner.

J. B. SMITH.

EASE AND COMFORT. sverybody?
Such a person probably never was born. But those who know when they are suited in BOOTS or SHOES are invited to give him a call, and those who never were suited before may be suited now. He is at his Old Place, 608 COATES Street

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

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.—
J. W. SCOTT. 814 CHESTNUT Street, a few J. W. SCOTT, 814 CHESTNUT Street, a few doors below the "Continental." The attention of the Wholesale Dealers is invited to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, of superior fit, make, and material, on hand and made to order at shortest notice. DHILADELPHIA TERRA-COTTA

WORKS.
Office and Warerooms, 1010 CHESTNUT Street.
Ornamental Chimney Tops.
Garden Vases and Statuary.
Encaustic Flooring Tile.
Architectural Ornaments.
Vanilising and Suche Plans.

Ventilating and Smoke Flues.

Ridge Tile and Sanitary 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. HARRISG

8. A. HARRISON, 1010 CHESTNUT Street. mb27-tf MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD.

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

In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
no5 No. 146 NORTH WHARVES. No. 146 NOETH WHABVES.

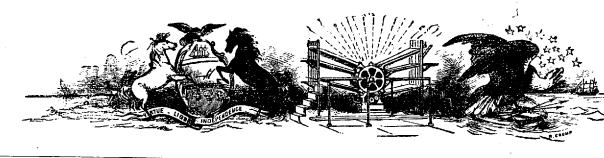
COTTON SAIL DUCK and CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Raver'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. EYERMAN & CO.,
2014-11





VOL 5.—NO. 25.

PROPOSATS

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1861. sals are invited for the furnishing of Army Bag-

DROPOSALS for ARMY BAGGAGE

Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Daggage Wagons.

Proposals should state the prices at which they can be 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 Wagons 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:

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 long; hind wheels four feet ten inches high, hubs ten and a quarter inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; fellies two and a half inches wide and two and three-quarter inches deep; east iron pipe boxes twelve inches long, two and a half inches at the large end and one and seven-eighths inch at small end; three 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 a quarter inch by one-quarter inch thick, inside band one inch by three-sixteenths in thickness; the hind wheels to 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 tother, so as to have the wagons all to track five feet from centre to centre 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-bolt holo in each axletree; washers and linchpins for each axletree; size of linchpins one inch wide, three-eighths of an inch thick, with a hole in each end; a wooden stock four and three-quarter inches while and four inches deep fastened substantially to the axletree with clips on the ends and with the belte given the stock four which the left of the particle with the left of the sale for which will be added to the ends and with the belte given the stock four the little stock.

surface.

The front hounds to be six feet two inches long, three inches thick, and four inches wide over axletree, and to retain that width fo the back end of the tongue; jaws of the hounds one foot eight inches long and three inches square at the front end, with a plate of iron two and a half inches wide by three eighths 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 scren-eighth inch bolt through tongue and hounds in the centre of jaws, to secure the tongue and hounds in the centre of jaws, to secure the tongue in the hounds; a plate of tron 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 together, 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 sihler and hounds; a brace over front bolster one and a half inches and four and three-quarter inches in front, and four and a half inches at the back part of 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 back part of the jaws.

The hind hounds four feet two inches long, two and three quarter inches thick, and three inches wide; 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

wide, and one-eighth of an salarities one, three incuss and tongue where they the teacher, on the adulators and tongue where they the continuent the man and a half inches wide, and the each end by a screw bolt through the homals; 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 homals, two and two and a half inches wide, of X and band incur; the rub plate on the coupling pole of X and one or incur; the rub plate on the coupling pole and one oractic of a constant of a

and suitable froms to fasten them on the tongue when feeding; good strong chains to be attached to the top rail of the body, secured by a staple with a hook to attach it to the trough. Six bows of good ash, two inches wide and one-half 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 the best manner, with four hemp cords on each side, and one through each end to close it at both ends; two rings on each end of the body, to close and secure the ends of the cover; a staple in the lower rail, near the second stud from each end, to fasten the side cords. The outside of the body and feed trough to have two good coats of white lead, colored to a blue tint, the inside of them to have two coats of venetian red paint; the running gear and wheels to have two good coats of venetian red darkened of a checolate color, the hub and fellies to be well pitched, instead of painted, if required.

A far-pot, an extra king bolt, and two extra single-trees to be furnished with each wagon, the king bolt and singletrees similar in all respects to those belonging to it.

Each side of the body of the wagon to be marked U.

to it.

Each side of the body of the wagon to be marked U.
S., and numbered as directed; all other parts to be lettered U. S.; the cover, feed box, bolts, linchpins, tarpot, and harness bearers for each wagon to be put up in a strong box, (coopered,) and the contents marked thereon. 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 workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected from time to time as it The work may be inspected from time to time as it

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.

M. C. MEIGS, je25-if Quartermaster General U. S. TUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kimball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man-

Dally, Tom Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Eder's preparations:

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

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

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

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

50 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 Stre

47 and 49 North SECOND Street. MHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER'S LA GER-BEER SALOON AND OFFICE, No. 409 HESTNUT Street.

BREWERY, No. 982 North SEVENTH Street, Phidelphia. jy28-1m CLARET WINE—In casks and cases,
of the brands of St. Julien, Margaux, Hout-Brien
Paxillae. For sale by
HAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS,
1020
No. 208 South FRONT Street PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861.

EDUCATIONAL. SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CORNER OF DROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen 2d of NINTH MONTH (September.)

A few pupils can be accommodated with board in the

A rew pupils can be accommodated with bo family of the Principal, 657 North BROAD Str 8428-31\* E. M. HUNTINGTON.

D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL reopen his Classical and English School, No. 2008 104. au28-12t TDGEHILL SCHOOL,
PRINCETON, N. J

A HOME FOR BOYS. Pupils prepared thoroughly for college or for business. The school premises contain thirteen acres, providing amply for lawn, playground, and garden. Terms \$125 per session. For circulars, address Rev. J. P. HUGHES, au15-ths&tutocl Principal. RVING FEMALE COLLEGE. MECHANICSBURG, PA.—This institution, chartered with full collegiate powers, will open its next session on WEDNESDAY, September 4, with a full corps of efficient and experienced Teachers. The attention of parents having daughters to educate is respectfully called to this institution. For Catalogues giving full information as to terms, &c., address A. G. MARSHALL, President. au17-stuthôt\*

TYREEMOUNT SEMINARY, NOR-RISTOWN, PA., FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.—The winter session commences SEPTEMBER 6. For catalogues and circulars, address au24-stu&th9t\* JOHN W. LOCH, Principal. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
SHARON FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution is beautifully and healthfully located near the village of Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The Fall Term will commence. TENTH MONTH (October) 1st, 1861, and continue in session for a period of twenty-eight weeks. The course of instruction will be thorough and embrace all the branches of a liberal English, education and also the Larbi and Escale branches and Desire and Possible Course. and embrace at the tranches of a therat Engine cauca-tion, and also the Latin and French languages and Draw-ing. For terms, references, and other particulars, see circular, which may be obtained by addressing the Prins-cipals, DARBY P. O., Pennsylvania, or from E. Parrish, corner of ARCH and EIGHTH Streets, Philadelphia.

JANE P. GRAHAME, Principals, au29-ths&tu9t\* MISS M. W. HOWES' YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 11th September, at 1525 CHESTNUT Street.

BEAUGUREAU, TEACHER OF French and Brawing, No. 1530 SANSOM au27-12t\* THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, 127 North TENTH Street, will reopen SEPTEMference—Professor George Allen, Pennsylvania ersity. 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.,
Princinal RIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, East of 41 North ELE-VENTH Street, reepens Ninth month (September) 24. All denominations admitted. \$12 per term of 22 weeks, au27-lm W. WHITALL. GERMANTOWN FEMALE SEMI-U NARY, West WALNUT LANE.
This Institution will reopen WEDNESDAY, September 4th.
Circulars, September 5. setting forth terms, course of instruction,

&c., &c., may be obtained of
PROF. WALTER S. FORTESCUE, A. M.,
au26-tf Principal. THOMAS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH Mathematical and Classical School, for Boys, N. E. corner of BROAD and ARCH, will reopen September 2d.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE. CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

DEAN Street, above SPRUCE.

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

J. W. FAIRES, A. M.,

Principal.

MARGARET ROBINSON WILL open her SCHOOL for GIRLS, corner of RACE MENTRAL INSTITUTE, TENTH 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 CARRYS BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES will reopen on MONDAY, September 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. 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.,

Published au24-1m Residence No. 608 MARSHALL Street.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, WEST
PENN SQUARE.—The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL
will begin on September 9th; the PROFESSIONAL
SCHOOLS for ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, Practical CHEMISTS, and GEOLOGISTS, on September 16.
The Course on MILITARY ENGINEERING will include Field Fortifications, Siege Operations, Strategy, and Tactics.
A. L. KENNEDY, M. D.,
au24-12t President of Faculty. THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL of the subscriber will reopen at 1230 LOCUST Street, MONDAY, September 9. au24-12t\*

B. KENDALL.

reopen the school on ORANGE Street (second gate below Eighth street) on the 2d of 9th month (September). Please apply at the school. au24-10t\* PEV. 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.

1 903 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. CCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WO-MEN, 1834 CHESTNUT Street, reopens on the irst MONDAY of September. au21-12t\* R NGLISH AND CLASSICAL 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 on MONDAY. 9th of Sentember.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLand 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 Music. German and French. Session commences September 16. Address Rev. JOHN W. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
President. QT. MARK'S EPISCOPAL ACADE-

MONDAY, September 2, at 9 A. M.
J. ANDREWS HABRIS, A. M.,
Principal. THE MISSES CASEY and MRS.

MARY L. STACKHOUSE will re-Girls, at No. 1030 SPRING GARDEN Street, on the 2d of SEPTEMBER next. au20-24t\* 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 to For full information, address

For full information, address

JOHN WILSON, President. MISS MARY E. THROPP will redies, at 1924 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, September 9th. Circulars, containing full information, and the street of the containing full information. n, to be had on application. au19 dtOct1\*

MERCIE E. BROWN will REOPEN
her School for Girls, in the Spring Garden Institute, on the Northeast corner of BROAD and SPRING
GARDEN Streets, on Nint month (SEPTEMBER) 2d. Charge for tuition, Ten Dollars for five months. CHESTNUT-STREET FEMALE
SEMINARY.—Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYR
will reopen their Boarding and Day School on WEDNESDAY, September 11, at No. 1615 CHESTNUT Street,
Philadelphia.

POARDING SCHOOL, near Media, DELAWARE COUNTY, Pa., for Twelve Boys. au19-1m\*

SAML. ARTHUR, A. M. THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR

DROF. C. H. BOLLES (OFFICE 1220 PROF. C. H. BOLLES (OFFICE 1220

WALNUT street, Philadelphia,) has associated with him DB. A. H. STEPHENS, of New York, his old partner in business. They invite the attention of the afflicted, whose diseases have baffled 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.

BOOKS, LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS, new and old, bought, sold, and exchanged, at the PHILADELPHIA-BANK BOOK
STORE, No. 419 CHESTNUT Street. Libraries at a
distance purchased. Those having Books to sell, if at a
distance, will state their names, sizes, bindings, dates,
editions, prices, and conditions. WANTED—Books
printed by Benjamin Franklin, as well as early Books
printed in and upon America. Autograph Letters and
Portraits purchased. Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania
for sale. Catalogues, in press, sent free. Libraries appraised by [fe25-tt] JOHN GAMPBELL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861.

Which is True? The London Times, with all its success and prestige, is not well conducted. It occasionally indulges in those flights of fancy for which the late Baron Munchausen and the valiant Major Longbow were so famous, but it has no consistency in mendacity. It allows two writers to give very different versions of the same story. Just now, for example, Mr. Russell is at downright issue with his editor. He says one thing, and the editor says the reverse. We can show, by placing them in opposition, how much the two writers differ, on a matter of fact.

When the news of the Battle of Russell's Run reached England, the newspapers immediately in Lord Palmerston's interest set up a savage yell of exultation at the presumed aunihilation of the Northern army. The Morning Post and the Globe, papers in which Palmerston has a proprietary interest, were comparatively quiet, simply taking the battle as a decided blow to the Union, and hypocritically rejoicing, as great humanitarians, that the certain result must be to accept the Southern Confederation as an independent republic. The Times and the Daily Telegraph spoke out more decidedly. The latter journal, which has become Secessionist since Mr. Thornton Hunt joined its editorial staff, boldly declared that Bull Run was only "second to Magenta, or to and though the language be not our own but "bor-Solferino, in actual slaughter." The Times of rowed for the occasion," we feel Derest after its rethe same date (August 6) was even more de- petition. cided, as we shall presently show. But The Times of August 13 contains another letter from Mr. Russell, written a week after the battle, in which he so remarkably exhibited a decided talent for running away from danger, which happens to tell a story very different from what The Times had said exactly a week before. The British people may curiously ask-Which story is true? The showman's well-known "Whichever you please, my little dears," would exactly suit this dilemma. Here are the two statements:

EDITORIAL.
Times, August 6.
Bull's Run is a complete
It would be ridiculous to
victory—as much a victory call it either a hard-fought,
as Austerlitz.

MR. RESSELL.
Times, August 13.
It would be ridiculous to
victory—as much a victory call it either a hard-fought,
as Austerlitz. Thus Mr. Russell admits that the battle of the 21st July was not "as much a victory as Austerlitz," as The Times says, nor exactly second only in slaughter to Magenta, or Solferino, as the London Daily Telegraph boasted -in fact, that it was not a bloody fight.

Mr. Russell differs not only from his editor, but from himself. Writing the day after the battle, (which he never was within five miles of seeing,) Mr. Russell announced the complete disorganization, even the total demolition, of the Federal army. All that he now says is, what every school-boy knows, that the Federal army, "badly-fed and again regenerated, to be bright exemplars of the hard-worked, in a waterless country, on a July fruits of early impressions. day, for twelve hours," is "less able to go been written during the day, have been placed in Flaellin, himself, did not more completely swallow his leek than Mr. Russell eats his

One point in his last letter, which we republished yesterday, merits attention. It accuses the French and Russian Ministers at Washington, and indeed all the foreign diplomatic chiefs in that city, with the exception of "the discreet and loyal nobleman who represents Great Britain," as decidedly being on the side of the Rebels, and of not "observing faithfully all engagements to actually existing powers," and of not sedulously avoiding "all occasions of offence or irritability to an irritable people, ren-

dered more than usually so by the evil days which have fallen upon them." Mr. Russell, we understand, has freely moved in the foreign diplomatic circle at Washington, and may be supposed to give, in the abovequoted sentences, the results of his personal observation. It remains to be seen how his foreign friends will bear and over the seen how his cativeness. It is not usual for gentlemen, admitted into any social circle, general or political, to put into print his impressions or know- giant's causeway rears its unsculptured columns ledge of their opinions upon certain delicate subjects. Mr. Russell, we fear, has put

At the same time we have little doubt of the in Washington, to the South. It tallies, very very exactly, with what general report in that city has circulated ever since the Rebellion attempted to assume a "belligerent" form. But this same common report has not excepted Lord Lyons, as Mr. Russell does. On the contrary, it has not thought of connecting his Lordship's name in one sentence with the

word "neutrality." It is reported that Mr. Russell contemplates an immediate removal from Washington to Canada. There, he will not find much to Ganada. There, he will not find much to write about, but—there is capital fishing. Colonial politics are unexciting—but the Canadians are hospitable to a degree, and the climate is well adapted for preserving, in finest condition, that famous "bees-wing" port, which is the great consolation of John Bull, and the want of which, in the United States, must have severely tried Mr. Russell's temper. We recommend him to go to Canada, for he has undoubtedly wrecked his reputation as an impartial writer by his letters from this country. Some people may wonder why the General Government have permitted him, thus far, to write against the North, and for the South. For our part, we think he would be wretted the manner of the manner of the service of interest to be seen. In fact, there is something to look at all the way. Walled cities, venerable and rainous, the walls covered with vegetation, and some of them surmounted by gaudy banners; mud villages, picturesque from a distance, but squalid from a nearer view; men, women, and children crowding upon the bank to see the "foreign devils" and their infernal machines; hil's covered with verdare; valleys enlivened by the bright tint of the foliage of camphor trees; wide expanses of meadow land, rich with crops of wheat, barley, and rice; pagodas, temples, and fortifications in abundance. Boats are tracked up stream by men, there being South. For our part, we think he would be well pleased if he was to be made a martyr of. Let him alone. He has done his best-and his worst. Never did public writer so com-

pletely ruin his reputation in such a short time.

If his visit to this country had the special object of making America angry with England, of awakening hostile feelings against Englishmen, of reviving the feud which we would fain have forgotten, Mr. Russell has faithfully accomplished all the object of his mission. We say this, in sorrow, because we had hoped that henceforth both nations, with so many things in common,—with language and law the same—would have continued in emity the only countries in the world where amity, the only countries in the world where Freedom truly reigns. But Mr. Russell has contrived to trouble the waters-but with no healing in the action. He has supplied that pabulum to The Times, as unprincipled as it is able and powerful, out of which have been made a series of insults, improper under any circumstances, but most ungenerous at this crisis. If this was what Mr. Russell was sent to do, he has earned his wages.

Need of Artillery. Fritz Anneke, writing from Hirslanden, near

Zurich, Switzerland, to the New York Tribune, says:

A sufficient field artillery means about three pieces per 1,000 men of infantry or cavalry, rather more than less for young and inexperienced troops, such as our volunteers are. To be effective it should not only be able to shoot well, but to move upon the battle-field almost as easily and as quickly as cavalry, and besides, should be regarded as an arm by itself, not as a mero appendix to other arms—to infantry, riflemen, or cavalry; should be commanded by its own officers, subjected only to the orders of the chief commander; by men who understand theoroughly its use, who know not only BOYS, in the Philadelphia City Institute, Northeast corner of CHESTNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 2, 1861.

L. BURROWS, Principal.

L. BURROWS, Principal. how to move batteries, but divisions of 30, 40, 50, and more pieces in one solid mass, who know where best to place them, and how to direct their fire. A few pieces drawn by men, as at the Big Bethel affair of mournful rememberance, or a few stray cannon attached to a regiment of infantry are not entitled to the name of field artillery. Except under peculiar circumstances, field artillery should never be used in smaller bodies than batteries of six or eight pieces, to be attached to brigades or divisions of the other arms. For this purpose, however, not more than one-third or at most one-balf of the total strength of the field artillery should be employed, while the balance ought to be kept in be employed, while the balance ought to be kept in reserve united, under one commander for every corps d'armee, and to be used en masse, for battering down strong positions of the enemy, for preparing victory, or in cases of mishap for covering retreat.

> STRANGE OCCURRENCE—A HORSE STUNG TO STRANGE OCCURRENCE—A HORSE STUNG TO
> DEATH BY BEES.—In Amboy, Illinois, recently, a
> drayman's horse becoming frightened at a passing
> train, dashed away, and after running some distance, brought up in the middle of a cluster of some
> thirty hives of busy bees. Several hives were upset, and the horse was in a moment covered with
> myriads of angry bees. The agony and struggles of the unfortunate animal were frightful. Every effort was made to relieve him, but in vain, and his owner, after himself being severely stung, was compelled to retire, leaving him to his fate.

A Press-Room Scene at Midnight. Down in a dark, dismal, chilly alley-way, that somewhere in the past has elbowed itself in between towering shapes of brick and stately granite, right in the heart of the city's busy life-down a

gloomy alley, that, all in all, apes the grimness and grandeur and wild sublimity of a giant's causeway, in the lifeless life of the midnight moon—and then still further into the listening gloom, where the very footfall carries one's throbbing thoughts to "the boundaries of another world," and we find oursolves in a great rambling ill-paved area, where, nevertheless, the eye of fancy sees a moss-grown court-yard leading into an old English baronial mansion of the feudal times. The times are still feudal enough, Lord knows! but instead of the baronial mansion, we are face to face with one of those mammoth structures that prosperous enterprise rears in all ages, with the sweat that is wrung from the brows of men-a stately edifice of brick, that can be stately without ostentation, and without

We pass down a low flight of wooden steps, and find ourselves vis-a-vis with The Press' new mammoth cylinder-one of Hoe's last, and best. The large central cylinder is revolving with lightning speed, and the smaller ones that are disposed to the greatest advantage around it, more with the very precision of satellites in their lessened orbits, spitting out the morrow's papers till the eye grows weary watching. Along those wooden antennae thousands upon thousands of the pliant sheets have come steaming out on the cold world's charity, to move silently onward in their destinies, with their strange, mysterious influences en the lives of the best of us. Involuntarily, we repeat in a whisper that is drowned in the crash of machinery-

To fifty thousand tongues of might, To scourge the wrong—uphold in right."

The pressmen move about more slowly, with the gravity of Roman Senators, and with a heaviness about the eyes that will settle down into a lazy opthalamia bye-and-bye. The tokens of clean white paper, that look like blocks of Parian marble only a few feet off, have

gone down to a heavy account of indigestion in the smiling heaps on the long level pine tables that skirt vonder side of the room. The "packers," whose youthfulness of appearance is amply compentheir sleeves rolled up past puny muscles, now set vigorously to work; and as the still dewy sheets are enveloped one by one they are dropped into a pouch, whence they are conveyed to the post office

And now the levinthan's greedy paunch has been filled, and the arms, and cords, and antenna have Withal the scene is animated, and brimful of suggestiveness—such a suggestiveness as pictures on fancy's retina the heartdeep griefs and joys that are bound up in that mystery of earthly life, the newspaper! What burning sorrows shall the few black dashes of type bring, like a blight and a pall, over countless hearts and homes before the morrow's creeping sunlight shall have crossed the threshold once so happy! What aspirations crush

general correctness of what he has said re- falling slips of metal gives token that the word of specting the leaning of the Foreign Ministers | man's heritage of toil was too surely and sadly cortege, we wend our way to our homes, where, if

[Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.] SHANGHAE, May 27, 1861.

My last letter, giving an account of the Yang-tse expedition as far as Nanking, was despatched from that city. About one hundred miles from there the Hartford was left behind, and the Saginaw, with

cials called, md were politely entertained by the Flag Officer.

A day at yeh-chan was quite enough, and, after a turn in the beautiful lake, we were headed down stream, andreached Han-kan in ten hours. We remained a Han-kan two days. The Viceroy intended to viit the ship, but sent an apology at the last minute he was seized with a sudden indisposition—to colie, as we supposed. Part of a rainy day was sent at Kin-kiang, and a day at Nanking, after rejoing the Hartford. The squadron arrived her last evening, having met with no accident or extention, all of us much pleased with the trip up is Yang-tse.

The dening of the river is destined to effect a great change in the trade of China. Supplies and exports, which used to be transported to and from Canton year the mountains, can now reach their destinabu by a much easier route. There are now severall steamboats regularly employed on the several/steamboats regularly employed on the river, ad more are expected, with every pros-pect of good business. The only drawback is the devastion which the rebels have effected in what

hoped hat they will receive a cneek by the terference, if they cannot be put down in any other S. E. C. Sixing of a Railroad Track.—A portion of the track of the Cincinnatiand Chicago Air-Line Riilrad, where the road crosses a long marsh, a few niles southeast of Valparaiso, sunk Saturday northg soon after the passage of the down train. This harsh appears to be a vast lake covered with a thininerustation of decayed vegetable matter, not uncommon in portions of the West. leans.
[From the London Times, August 13.]

Mr. Russell has been for some time in the United States, discharging for the British public, not to say for the whole world, the same services that he did so well before in the Crimea and in India. He has everywhere had to perform his laborious duties under difficulties inconceivable to most of his readunder difficulties inconceivable to most of his read-ers, and little shared by writers compiling narra-tives at a library table, or taking down the words of some customary informant. He has had to write in haste, in exhaustion, in noise, in danger, in the very turmoil of war, with disputation, and even-menace, still in his cars. He has been occasionally menace, still in his ears. He has been occasionally contradicted, generally confessed to be right, and sometimes has frankly and courageously avowed himself to be mistaken or misinformed. His letters are now before the world in the form of volumes, and, having passed through the ordeal of criticism, are part of the literature of his country. Nowhere has his liberty of speech been so furiously arraigned, and his vocation so denounced, as in the United States. A correspondence in another column will show how little support, truthful, exact, and candid as he is, he is likely to receive there, even from those who might be supposed above the madness of

matter for record, and when the Governor of Lou-isiana cannot think himself ill-used, we do not see

why he should seize on the admission that no evasion had been practised to invite general disbe-lief in Mr. Russell's statements. In every good

is that he may be safely put out of the question al-

no such persons at all at the rendezvous or the

it helps to illustrate the state of things in the United States; and the Government of Louisiana has not mended matters, or served its cause, by at-

tempting to discredit the informant who has told the simple truth.

Tone of the English Press.

er, we extract the following views of the most pro-

ninene to elish iournals upon the American crisis THE BLOCKADE.

[From the London Post, (Government organ,) Aug. 14.

In the civil war which at present afflicts the United States, the Cabinet at Washington has acted in strict conformity with public law, at least in intention, if not in actual practice. It has adhered to the declaration of neutral rights annexed

to the treaty of Paris; it has abolished the odious

practice of privateering, and, in imitation of the policy of European nations, it has practically conceded belligerents' rights to the enemy. It has not treated captured Secessionists as traitors, but has extended to them the usual courtesies of war. The

Southern authorities, on the other hand, have com-missioned letters of marque, and these sea-rovers, if the account be true, have proved in a very sa-tisfactory manner, that the Federal blockade, ex-

tending over a coast of more than two thousand miles, is only valid on paper. An American correspondent, writing from Pensacola the other day, not only stated, but professed to give, the text of a letter in which Admiral Milne, the commander of the British squadron, had officially notified to the Admiralty that the blockade of the Southern parts was altogether interested.

the Admiratty that the blockade of the Southern ports was altogether ineffectual. On a former occasion we expressed a doubt whether so discreet and experienced an officer as Admiral Milne would have committed an act so obviously beyond the pale of duty. The authoritative contradiction which has been given to this clever American fabrication was scarcely necessary, because everybody knows, as a matter of fact, that the Federal Government does not possess at present a naval force sufficient to close all the Southern ports from Virginia to Texas. All that it can hope to do is to blockade the most important points, such as the mouths of the Mississippi, and the great seats of the cotton export trade. We are, however, now informed that by means of gunboats and other vessels of little draught, an attempt is to be made to enforce the entire line of blockade. If the Federal Government can secomplish this object, neutral natterner!!!

Government can accomplish this object, neutral na-tions will have no cause of complaint, because the blockade would then be effectual. If, on the other hand, the attempt should fail, merchant vessels would practically share in the immunity which the

will comparatively suffer little injury; if effectual, the first principles of public law tell us that we must obey with a good grace, however disagreeable the restriction may be for one great staple of British industry and British wealth.

WHY THE NATIONAL TROOPS FLED AT BULL RUN.

We must dismiss entirely any notion that the flight from Manassas to Washington was a proof of inferiority to ourselves in mere courage. The troops which fled had fought as gallantly as any could do under the burning sun of a long summer's day.

mer's day.

Let us look, then, what were the real circumstances which led to the defeat of the Northern

They seem to have been twofold. Firstly, there was the independence of judgment which is characteristic of volunteer troops. We cannot doubt that, had they believed there was a real and pressing need for their services, they would have remained under arms with the same alacrity with which they

probably shall never learn, nor is it very material to inquire. There never was a battle yet fought in which at some moment and at some point a panic has not seized upon some of the troops engaged. But that in such circumstances it should grow and spread into a complete route of the whole army is the strange and startling peculiarity, and of this it happens that the cause has become tolerably clear. With but a scanty knowledge of elementary drill, with ne knowledge of war or of the circumstances.

with no knowledge of war or of the circumstance

of war, unaccustomed to the confusion of battle, and unable to depend on the arrangements for their sup-

port or relief being carried out by those whom they knew to be as inefficient as themselves, it is no won-der that a sudden alarm threw them into a confusion from which they could not recover.

MR. RUSSELL S INVOLUNTARY TRIBUTE TO THE

STRENGTH OF THE NORTH. [From the Liverpool Post.]
When Mr. Russell places the two parties so even-

ly in the balance, we must not lot him make us forget the vast disparity between their resources. In population it is 19,000,000 of free people against 4,600,000 free and 4,000,000 slaves. In wealth it is four to one, and in actual rovenue as eighteen to eight. For transit there are nearly 20,000 miles of

railway in the North, and only 7,000 in the South Besides all which, the South has no ships, and if food continue plentiful there the calculations of every traveller who ever anticipated the present continuous will be used.

ontingency will be upset.

But, even in this letter lie arguments strongly in

But, even in this letter lie arguments strongly in favor of Northern prowess. It appears certain that the Nationalists drove the Confederates a mile and a half back to their strongholds. In conversation with McDowell, Mr. Russell was convinced that his dispositions were excellent, and that they would have succeeded, but for the rawness of the troops, which rendered the retreat of the main body, covered by an advance of the reserve, an impracticable management. He eneals doubtfully of the fidelity of

by an advance of the reserve, an impracticable maneuvre. He speaks doubtfully of the fidelity of

From our foreign files received by the last steam.

those who might be supposed above the madness of a mob. He had stated that at New Orleans British subjects had been forcibly impressed into the ranks of so-called volunteers. On their resistance he said that they had been knocked down and dragged off, and only released after energetic representations by the British consul to the authorities. When we find it admitted by Colonel Manning, aid-de-camp to the Governor of the State of Louislana, that there do exist at New Orleans volunteer corps called the Carroll Guards, which he admits to be without any recognized military organization, to be so far beyond the control of the authorities, and for whom, therefore, he wisely declines to be responsi-ble, our readers will easily understand how British subjects, in common with other people at New Or-leans, would be liable to great outrage, notwith-standing carnest wishes to the contrary on the part of the authorities. Those authorities wish two things not easily comparible. As politiciars they things not easily compatible. As politicians they wish to enjoy the benefit of a strong popular feeling and a large force of volunteers. As the conservators of public order, they wish no man to be forced, and British subjects, at all events, to be left alone. Mr. Russell frankly admits that they acted on the latter feeling as soon as the opportunity occurred, and that he erred in charging them with a degree of evasion before they released the British subjects who had appealed to the consular aid. They had been released, it appears, with as little delay as was necessary to receive the statement of their case. Hail! all hail! fair science bright, That can within a single night, Convert the virgin paper white ings not easily compatible. As politicians the

See how the capacious maw of the leviathan closes upon the feeder's constant "tokens" of attentive care! See how every cord, and muscle, and ligament of that mammoth frame strains on to keep pace with the flight of time! See how the polished plates of brass glare on you with fiery eve-balls in the pernetual twilight of the place! And those live-coal eyes will be always on you with a strange snakish fascination even in your

dreams. Yet the grim giant is not a dragon or Cerberus; he can be gentle as a sucking dove when the engineer deals with him kindly, and pours the marrowy oil of consolation into his aching joints! How strange, that now so full of life and activity, he should change to as lifeless, inert a thing as a frozen yawn, whenever the daylight with its cares shall

The hour-hand has gone round on the dial, and the pine-oil lamps burn dimly-burn with a sort of asthma in the thickness of many breaths, that in any uncivilized country would have been sleeping long ago, or perchance, melting away in elysian

society in this country, when a man frankly confesses that subsequent information leads him to withdraw or qualify a word, the conclusion is that he sacrifices everything to truth. In the deportment of the Governor of Louisiana the conclusion is that together.
Our readers have only to cast their eyes over the correspondence to see what it is that provoked Col.

fiery-orbed giant's alimentary duct, and come forth sated for (that is, in their own estimation) by having -always with alacrity, and not unfrequently with extreme mental perturbation, touching the prema-ture closing of the mails.

that shall not rise in bloom again!

that shall not rise in bloom again!

af the moon has grown shrunken and more alabaster-like; the massive brick buttung c.1 further and further away into baronial times, and the against the half-merry, half-drowsy, twinkling of the stars. The "typos" above stairs have long since ceased their weary labors, and the midnight oil has ceased to shed its glimmering ray around the vast apartment. No longer the click of the spoken. The forms are "off," the mails are all in, the telegraph has learned to hold its prattling womanly tongue, and following the spiritless the wicked do not always cease from troubling, the

weary at least can be at rest.

Letter from China.

Boats are tracked up stream by men, there being good tow-paths most of the way. Huge, ungainly water buffalses serve for beasts of burden, dragging sleds along the bank. In many places ruin and devastation show that the rebels have been in possession; they spare nothing.

Ngan-kirg and Kin-Kiang are sombre, dull-look-

attractive place; there is but little in it to interest strangers, and nothing to induce one to take a second walk through its streets. The neighboring cities, Han-Yang and Wu-Chang, are very large and populous. At Han-Kang several officials visited the Flag Officer, and he made an official cull upon the Viceroy, who is said to be the highest dignitary in the empire who is accessible to foreigners. The people are beginning to get accustomed to strangers, and are very civil, though still disagreeably curious.

strangers, and are very civil, though still disagreeably curious.

The Dacotal remained at Han-kan, the Saginaw in two days reached Yoh-chan, one hundred and fifty-three hiles further up, the highest point to which any freign vessels have as yot ascended the Yang-tse—ome eight hundred miles from its mouth. The river banks above Han-kan are more populous than below. We passed many villages and some largetowns. Only two steamers had been seen before on this part of the river; the wonder and admiration of the inhabitants seemed to be excited to the lighest pitch. Yoh-chan is a small place, with bu little trade, on the margin of Yangting lake. Wille there free access to the vessel was allewed to all who chose to come. Thousands availed themsives of the opportunity, and the appearance of he motley, excited crowd upon our decks wouldee difficult to describe. Several officials called, md were politely entertained by the Flag Officer.

were the richest and most populous districts, and the imediments they offer to trade. It is to be hoped hat they will receive a check by foreign in-

SING OF A RAILROAD TRACK .- A portion

TWO CENTS Impressing British Subjects in New Or- | the North to its great enterprise, but there are no

the North to its great enterprise, but there are no signs of disaffection amongst the great body of the Northern people. He complains of apathy, but he writes "amid the rolling of drums, the braying of trumpets and bands, the noise of marching men, rolling of wagons, and general life and activity in the streets." His letters rather lighten than deepen the conviction that the North American Anglo-Savon is at least an unready at these Angle-Savons. Saxon is at least as unready as those Anglo-Saxons

SOUTHERN NEWS.

TROOPS VIRGINIA HAS FURNISHED. According to the Richmond Examiner, the State Virginia has furnished the Confederate service 50 companies, uniformed and equipped according "JEFF" THOMPSON A VIRGINIAN. The Fredericksburg Herald states that Brigadier

General Thompson, the rebel leader, is a son of the late Capt. Meriwether Thompson, formerly of Culpeper, we believe, who removed in early life to Jefferson county, Va. A DISTINGUISHED HONOR.

Col. John B. Grayson, formerly of the United States army, has been appointed a brigadier general by President Davis, and is assigned to duty on the Placidate of the Control of t

Florida coast. A "LINCOLN SPY" ARRESTED IN TENNESSEE. The Memphis Argus. 22d, says: "Two men, named Michael Shaffer and — Presley, the former arrested as a Lincoln spy, were brought to the city yesterday, and lodged in jail." NO MORE NORTHERN MECHANICS TO BE "IM-PORTED. At a meeting of the mechanics of Memphis, held

on the 22d inst., a resolution was adopted discoun-tenancing the importation of mechanics from St. Louis and Louisville as inimical to Southern inte-THE TOBACCO CROP. The Richmond Enquirer states that tobacco still commands fine prices, but, as the warehouses are already crowded, it recommends the planters to hold on to their crops.

PROMOTION OF A TENNESSEAN. The Richmond Dispatch says that Col. Pickett has been bremed to the position of adjutant general in the regular Confederate service, of the division commanded by General Lee, now in Northwestern Virginia. western Virginia. RATHER DOUBTFUL.

leased, it appears, with as little delay as was necessary to receive the statement of their case. Thus far the story is very intelligible. The Carroll Guards go about the workshops and wharves of New Orleans compelling this man or that to join their ranks. They meet with occasional resistance and excuse, particularly that of being subjects of the British Crown. They don't care much for this, perhaps because they don't believe it, perhaps because they don't believe it, perhaps because they have heard the American theory that every person who lands in America, with the intention of residing there, acquires the rights and the duties of an American citizen. The consult is asked to appeal in their favor, and the Governor, on hearing their statement and that of their captors, lets them go, but not till they have suffered some detention and outrage. When this is undisputed, when it must be admitted that it was matter for record, and when the Governor of Lou-The Richmond *Examiner* says that among the prisoners there is a free negro who came as a chapain to one of the Connecticut regiments. A FALSE RUMOR. After all the rumors about a fight on the Louis-ville and Nashville road, the eighty men returned last evening, and no difficulty at all occurred. They got off the train at the Lebanon junction, and overtook the six wagons with the contraband, took

them back to the train, put the contraband goods on the cars, and brought them back to the city last off the track, by which four or five men were slightly injured .- Louisville Courier. TRAITORS IN KENTUCKY. The Memphis Argus of the 22d instant says: The steamboatmen at Paducah, Ky., have formed themselves into an association, denounced Aboli-tionism, and are determined to neither employ nor run with men known to be hostile to the South.

The Richmond Enquirer says that the regiment referred to in General Heintzelman's official report, which broke so many of the charges of the Federal troops, was the Fourth Alabama Regiment, Colonel Lance agreementing Jones commanding. MORE DISLOYAL OFFICERS. Capt. II. K. Von Bocklin, according to the Baton Rouge Gazette, is on his way from New Mexico to offer his services to the Confederate States. RELIGION AND WAR.

THE FOURTH ALABAMA REGIMENT.

Manning to an outbreak. After he had been taking large credit to himself and his people for the small number of complaints, and the promptness with The Memphis Christian Advocate asks whether, which they were met, the consul was unfortunately obliged to trouble him with half a dozen new cases of detention or outrage. To all these cases the colonel replies by asserting either that there were under the influence of the war religion is progressing? and arrives at the conclusion that, while religious sentiment is seen floating on the surface of current affairs, experimental piety is suffering seriouslass. the man was never on the muster-roll in question, or that the enlistment was voluntary, though immeous loss. that the enlistment was voluntary, though immediately retracted, or that the man had been dis-DEFENCES OF MODILE HARBOR.

Fort Morgan. Mobile harbor, is now in a condi-tion, according to the Advertiser. for formidable resistance. Fort Gaines is also undergoing repairs, of violence, or that the persons had been discharged on their own plea of illness. The consultable both upon these cases and upon fresh cases, and it is impossible to read his letter without coming to a deep conviction that every strong, able bodied fellow in New Orleans, not very obo as to be in a condition to defend itself, if at-MILITARY DISTRICT OF EAST TENNESSEE Gen. R. C. Foster has charge of military affairs in the middle district of Tennessee. Gen. F. served

able bodied fellow in New Orleans, not very obtrusively attached to the British allegiance, is liable to a most ampleasant degree of persuasion to join some volunteer corps or other. He may be safe chough from the perfectly organized corps, and when he has run the gauntlet of half a dozen pressgangs, he is liable to be pounced upon by some fellow under no control, and, in fact, unknown to the Government, roughly used, dragged about, taken to some drilling house or yard, with some rough fellows to keep watch on him, and, unless he should have a friend to go to the British consul and plead his foreign allegiance, be marched off to the seat of war. This is a matter that should be known, for it helps to illustrate the state of things in the in the Mexican war. From recent developments, there is likely to be plenty of salt within the limits of the Confederacy for all the uses of our people. Arkansas has salt springs, and, in the rear of Corpus Christi, in the Laguna Madre, some thousands of millions of bushels are deposited, being the process of natural evaporation, and equal in quality to Turk's Island salt. Any quantity can be delivered in Corpus Bay, at the rate of ten cents per bushel. From Corpus Bay there is inland navigation to within twenty miles of the Brazos river, so that no blockade of Lincoln could interrupt the supply from this source.—Richmond Whig. ABUNDANCE OF SALT.

THE DEFENCE OF SAVANNAH. The Savannah Republican, of the 19th, says that in a week from that date, no Federal fleet will be able to enter a harbor or inlet, or effect a landing of troops on the coast of Georgia. THE FORTIFICATIONS OF DICHMOND THE FORTIFICATIONS OF DICHMOND.

The fortifications erected around the city are of the most complete and formidable character, and, in connection with the "masked batteries" and mines at various points, would render the march of a hostile army hitherward an undertaking of great peril. One in a hundred might survive to depict the "wiping out" which these extensive works would certainly accomplish. A few bastions are yet unfinished, and upon these a force of several hundred was are now proved.

hundred men are now engaged .- Richmond Whig. A BRITISH WAR STEAMER RUNS THE BLOCKADE. We take the following from the New Orleans Orescent, of the 22d:

On Monday night, during the blow, when the blockading squadron had about as much as they could attend to taking care of themselves, the Miramon raised steam and gave them the slip.

She is now quietly anchored at the lake end of the Pontchartrain railroad, and though flying the British flag at her peak, we can readily imagine that the Confederate States will manage to effect a change in that particular, and soon have a sufficient armament abroad to keep the lake clear of the Massachusetts and such like craft.

PAY OF DEFICERS AND PRIVATES IN THE REPER Crescent, of the 22d:

PAY OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES IN THE REBEL Pay per month of officers and privates accepted that the Confederate States army:
Colonel, \$175; lieutenant colonel, \$170; major, \$150; captain, \$108; first lieutenant, \$90; second lieutenant, \$80; first sergeants, \$21; other sergeants, \$21; other sergeants, \$21; other sergeants, \$21; other sergeants. geants, \$17; corporals and artificers, \$13; pri-

vates, \$11.

They have also a yearly allowance for clothing and one ration per day.

The volunteers are expected to furnish their own uniforms, and will be paid for the same in money by the Confederate States Government when mustered into service. Each regiment has a quartermaster, with the rank of captain, and a commissary, with equal rank, a surgeon and assistant surgeon.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

SOUTHERN GUNBOATS.

We are alight to hear says the Richmond Experience.

We are glad to hear, says the Richmond Examiner, that steps are being taken by the Navy Department to construct suitable vessels of light draught for purposes of river and harbor defence. It is bearable to have our ports blockaded by vessels like the Brooklyn, Wabash, and Niagara, because we have no means to prevent it; but to have such small craft as the Vankee, Resolute, and Philadelphia iceboat prowling through our rivers and hovering about our harbors is insupportable, as they might be easily taken or destroyed. We have some two or three hundred accomplished naval officers in the Confederate service; we have various points at the South where would practically share in the immunity which the Southern privateers appear at present to enjoy. When the American courts condemn foreign vessels for the breach of a mere paper blockade, the intervention of diplomacy will then be requisite, but at present no case has occurred either to merit or command the interference of neutral Powers. If Admiral Milne had made the report which has been attributed to him, the Federal Government would have a just right of complaint, because questions of the validity of blockades are not within the jurisdiction of an admiral commanding a squadron in the neighboring seas, but belong to those great courts which, either in belligerent or neutral countries, administer the law of nations. If the blockade be ineffectual, neutral commerce will comparatively suffer little injury; if efaccomplished naval officers in the Confederate service; we have various points at the South where efficient vessels of small draught and size could be fitted out; and we have pienty of enterprising "tars" to man them. Such being the case, it is surprising that we have submitted so long to the nuisance of having our harbors visited and menaced by the enemy's small fry shipping.

ATTEMPT TO THROW A TRAIN OFF THE TRACK.

On Saturday morning, about seven o'clock, the mail train coming in this direction, when about seven miles west of Cumberland, encountered eight or ten cross-ties piled upon the track near a curve in the road. The train ran upon the obstruction, and one of the ties became entangled in the pilot. The train stopped, and whilst the train-men were sking things up, some fifty armed men were shown. and one of the ties became entangled in the pilot. The train stopped, and whilst the train-men were fixing things up, some fifty armed men were observed coming down from an adjacent mountain at a double-quick. Before the men approached the train was got ready, and was soon out of sight, not, however, until several shots were fired at the engine, none of which did any damage. Two armed men were seen standing in the vicinity of the obstruction when the train stopped, but for some reason ran away before the others appeared. The men are supposed to have hailed from the robel camp at Ronney.

On Friday evening ex-Governor Thomas made a war speech at Cumberland, during the delivery of which some Secessionists in the crowd asked, "Who begun the war?" The ex-Governor replied, "The traitors of the South." "You are a hoary-headed old liar," was the response. At this, several Union men pitched into the Secessionist, and used him up proceeded to the office of the Alleghanian, a Secession paper, and literally gutted and destroyed it. They then went to the house of Mr. McKaig, a prominent Secessionist, threw a brick through his window and perpetrated other outrages. Several prominent Secessionist were observed leaving Cumberland during the night on horseback in the direction of Romney, Va. It is supposed they went to the camp there and returned with the soldiers who attempted to take possession of the train, and that the design was to capture ex-Governor Thomas, who

tempted to take possession of the train, and that the design was to capture ex-Governor Thomas, who was a passenger, and who was on his way to his home in Frankville. When the Secessionists fired upon the train all the passengers dropped upon the floor. On Saturday evening General Kelly sent Captain Dayton down from Grafton with a sufficient number of men to keep the rebels from repeating their attempt to destroy the lives of innocent pas-

sengers. MISCELLANEOUS. A Mr. Myers has lately commenced the manufacture of army buttons in Richmond, Va. The Warren Artillery and Swamp Rangers left Vicksburg for Arkansas on the 9th. A man named Henry Padget was killed in Robertsville, near Savannah, Ga., by a man whom he found in his house under suspicious circumstances.

Among those who fell in the memorable battle of the 21st, near Manassas, was the Rev. C. W. Howard, of Meriweather, Georgia, a Methodist Roger A. Pryor has appropriated the pay due him as a member of the Confederate Congress, to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Jackson county, Alabama, has nine military companies already in active service, and seven more

organized.

THE WEEKLY PRESS. THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers be Three Copies, " Twenty " " " (to one address) 20.00

Twenty Copies, or over, (to address of For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an

extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WEEKLY PRESS.

GENERAL NEWS.

DEATH OF A SURVIVOR OF MOSCOW AND AUSTERLITZ.—Michael Kershner died in Flagstuff (Me.) on the 12th instant, aged 85 years and 6 months. The Farmington Patriot of the 23d instant says:

"The deceased was a soldier in the armies of "The deceased was a soldier in the armies of France for fourteen years and nine months, and served under Napoleon Bonaparte in his campaigns in Italy. Spain. Austria, Germany. Prussia. and Russin: was in the battles of Moscow. Austerlitz. and several others. He was wounded severely three times—once in the head by a bullet, once by the stroke of a cutlass on the head, and once by a bayonet thrust through the thigh. Three years of his service were spent in the artillery, and the remainder in the cavalry. According to practice in the French army, when he was in the artillery his right arm was marked by printing the picture of a man in red India ink. with the number of his company, regiment, etc., and, when in the envalry, by printing a man and horse on his breast, in red and blue. These prints were very plain and distinct upon him when laid in his final resting-place. He was buried with martial honors."

with martial honors."

DIED ON THE DESERT.—The Los Angeles Star learns of two deaths at Death's Valley, on the Colorado Desert, lately—Daniel Holden and William Dewy. This is the place where the large body of emigrants died in 1849—out of a train space hundred and twenty wagons, only fifteen arrived in California. On the 14th of June, a party of three started from Potosi for Owen's Lake; had three animals with them. They had not proceeded far over the burning waste, till their water became exhausted, and as none could be found there, great distress ensued. One of the party, Townsend, started ahead to look for water, and succeeded in obtaining it, but on his return found his commades obtaining it, but on his return found his comrade dead! A FRIEND OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE C. S. A. ARRESTED.—On Monday night the detectives arrested a well-known rebel at the Anson House,

New York, in the person of Snuncel J. Anderson. The prisoner, it appears, formerly held a position in the custom house, but at a later period, through the instrumentality of Alexander H. Stephens, Vico President of the Southern Confederacy, he was appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff Kelly. He had recently returned from a visit to the South. He was sent to Fort Lafavette vestorday. was sent to Fort Lafayette yesterday.

Mysterious Murder.—Two bodies drifted ashore at Westport, Connecticut, on Thursday; one that of a man apparently about forty years of age, the other, a young man some nineteen or twenty years of age. The oldest had a large wound upon the left shoulder. The left car was also gone. The younger of the two had a large wound on the left thigh, and another in his abdomen, from which his bowels protruded. The bodies had the appearance of having been in the water three or four MYSTERIOUS MURDER .- Two bodies drifted ance of having been in the water three or four THE NEZ PERCES INDIANS .- The Marysville

THE REZ PERCES INDIANS.—The Marysville (Cal.) Appeal of late date says: These savages manifest an unfriendly disposition. Government agents lately held a council with three thousand of them at Lapwai. The Indians were stubborn, and some of them declined outright to accept the presents. Fifty fires, or some two hundred and fifty Indians, refused to take beef of the agent, driving up their own cattle and slaughtering them in front of the agency. The great emigration to the mines evidently alarms them for their rights as landlords. landlords. A HAVELOCK REGIMENT is to be organized in the river counties between New York and Albany.
All the members will be required to pledge themselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, profanity, gambling, and cards—to avoid useless desceration of the Lord's Day—to en-

courage religious services according to individual conscience, and to use every proper effort to obtain for the regiment a high moral and religious character. Alfred Shaw, a native of Bucks county returned from the South a few weeks since. He was with Beauregard's army at Manassas, as reporter for a paper of New Orleans, in which city he resided for twelve or fourteen years past. After some difficulty he got inside of the Federal lines; and then proceeded North by way of Louisville and

SUDDEN DEATH-SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY. Sudden Death—Suspectors of a family residing at Jamaica Plains, Mass., was suddenly taken the following morning expired. The ill, and on the following morning expired. Coroner held an inquest, and an autopsy disclo the fact that she was enciente, and that she had taken poison voluntarily or by the advice of some

ATTEMPT TO POISON A VOLUNTEER .- Recently an Indiana volunteer, while posted as sentinel at Lafayette Park. St. Louis, was accosted by a stranger, who offered him a piece of pie. Upon eating it he was seized with convulsions, and was only saved by the skill of the regimental physician. The pie contained strychnine. ATTEMPTED MURDER IN BROOKLYN .-- OR ATTEMPTED MURDER IN BROOKLYN.—On Monday night, Paddy Fox, a well-known politician, entered a saloon in Brooklyn, and taking deliberate aim, fired a pistol at James McCormick, inflicting a severe but not fatal wound. In the excitement the would-be nurderer escaped. Fox and McCormick bad had a political quarrel early in the evening.

CRUSHED BY MACHINERY.—On Monday evening.

ORUSHED BY MACHINERY.—On Monday evening. Michael Melvine, while engaged in oiling the
machinery of a stemboat lying at the foot of West
Twelfth street, New York, was caught in a revolving cog-wheel, by his clothing, and whirled around
a shaft. He was dreadfully crushed and bruised,
and died on the following day at the hospital.

SCARCITY OF ARMS IN TENNESSEE.—Isham
C Hawris Gavenore Tennessee heardward. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee, has ordered every house in the State to be searched for old muskets, rifles, bayonets, swords, and pistols. The officers are to receive one dollar for every musket and bayonet they discover, and fifty cents each for swords and pistols. THE GUNBOAT SENECA LAUNCHED .- Another of the new steam gunboats building for the Government was launched on Tuesday at the ship-yard of J. Simpson, Greenpoint. She was christened the Seneca, and will have her machinery put on board as soon as possible, when she is to be reported to the Navy Department.

IT IS A NOTEWORTHY FACT that General Siegel completely surprised the old Indian fighter and Texan Ranger. Ben McCulloch, securing all his pickets, selecting a good position, and beginning to drop shells right into the midst of his camp, while half his men were asleep in their tents, and the remainder cooking their breakfasts. KENTUCKY'S proportion of the war tax, says the Frankfort Commonwealth, should be paid thus: The State should issue bonds sufficient to realize the amount, and the taxes should be increased just enough to provide for the payment of the veryly interest upon such bonds.

Four Boys Drowned .- We learn from the Pittsburg papers that on Friday evening four boys, named William Simpson, John Simpson, Job Grapevine, and Joseph Dearn, were drowned in the Manongahela river, opposite the levee, by the upsetting of a skiff, as is supposed. CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION .- At the war meeting in Cincinnati, on Saturday evening, a resolution denunciatory of Secretary Cameron was voted down, and a substitute expressing entire confidence in the Administration adopted with executable in a polynomia. with overwhelming applause. THE Secesh of Louisville were greatly distressed because Gen. Rosseau paraded a regiment of United States troops in that city on Saturday, to receive a stand of colors.

Major Myer, signal officer of Gen. McCleilan's staff, is training signal parties. Signals have been made over fifty or sixty miles extent of country. Rockets and burning lights, as if signalling, are seen nightly on the other side of the Potomac. GENERAL McCall's command comprises the brigades of Generals Couch and Smith, in addition to all Pennsylvania troops, ten regiments, and suitable cavalry and artillery. He will soon be reinforced by two more Pennsylvania regiments. CHARLES V. NEID and THOMAS DAVIS. arrested in Pittsburg on suspicion of being Secon-sionists, had a hearing on Saturday. It is probable both the men will be discharged on taking the oath of allegiance, nothing being proven against them. HORATIO DAVIS, Esq., of Roxbury, died a few days since, leaving from \$60,000 to \$70,000 to the poor of that town. He had made a will in favor of a nephew, but cancelled it on hearing that the latter was a Secessionist.

A SECESSION FLAG IN THE PORT OF QUEEC.

The Simonds, Captain Leavitt, a British ship owned in St. John. New Brunswick, has been lying in the port of Quebec some three weeks, floating a Secession flag, as we learn from a special despatch to the Children. to the Tribune. A MILITARY GENERAL COURT MARTIAL WAS.

ordered at St. Louis a few days since for the trial of some regulars under command of Maj. Gon. Frement. The prisoners were charged with desertion and disobedience of orders. A YOUNG MAN named Sherwood was killed last week at Bath, N. Y., by falling upon a circular saw, which cut across his hip and into his back to A MAN named Arbunkle was killed on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad last week, about three miles this side of Mansfield. Released.—Davis and Need, the suspected coessionists arrested in Pittsburg, were released on Monday after taking the oath of allegiance. THE Hartford Courant suggests that if Ben he is lying still. A BOARD OF OFFICERS is now in session, which will report to the War Department the most suitable dispesition to be made of the Texas troops at Fort Hamilton. A CAMP ON STATEN ISLAND .- A camp for a

corps d'armée is to be established on Staten Island, under command of General Sherman. THE Canada papers complain that desertions from the British regiments stationed in the provinces have become frequent of late. AMERICAN FARMERS have already received something like \$30,000,000 from England for breadstuffs this year. THE Cannelton (Ind.) Reporter hoists the name of Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, for President in 1864. W. H. McCarty, a custom-house officer,

was killed on the Louisville and Lebanon road last Saturday evening, while attempting to get on the train at Bardstewn Junction. A MINISTER ON TRIAL FOR WIFE-MURDER.-Rev. Henry Bridge, a Congregational minister, is now being tried at Utica for the murder of his wife. CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Second Presbyterian Church, Bridgeton, N. J., was struck by lightning on Sunday morning, the 18th inst. FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An unknown man, apparently a laborer, was run over and killed near the Crestline, Ohio, station last week. Intense indignation is felt among the Germans of Chicago, relative to the killing of Kraata by Captain Crofton.

pointed an aid on the staff of Gen. McCall. MR. WM. S. AFRICA, a noted politician of Blair county, died in Huntingdon lately. It appears that General Siegel was at one time in the enemy's hands, but was rescued.

HON. EDWARD McPHERSON has been ap-