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

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-LARS PER ANNUM, in advance

DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTES-invariably in advance for

SEA BATHING.

## **法国首** SEA BATHING.

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

'ATLANTIC CITY is now conceded to be one of the nost delightful Sea-side Resorts in the world. Its Bathing is unsurpassed; its beautiful unbroken Beach (nine

LANTIC CITY, the nearest House to the safest eart of the beach, is now open for the Season.
TERMS MODERATE.
NO LIQUORS SOLD ON THE PREMISES.
JONAH WOOTTON,
Proprietor.

MAMMANY HOUSE, NORTH CA-ROLINA AVENUE, near the Depot, ATLANTIC CITY.

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.

[EZG-Sim KLHAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

SEA - BATHING.—THE UNITED EAA - 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 beach, and surrounded by extensive and well-shaded grounds, is a desirable house for families. It is lighted with gas, and will supplied with pure water. The Germania Society will furnish the music for the season. TO cars stop at the door of the Hotel for the convenience of guests.

JEBEMIAH MCKIBBIN, je 20-ff

CABINET FURNITURE. MABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-J LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are anufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

d have now on hand a full supply, finished with the DORE & 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 Uhlon, who are familiar with the character of their work.

LOOKING GLASSES. MMENSE REDUCTION

LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS. PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Painttage. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make purchases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES. PETTIT, REAL ESTATE

BROKER, and CONVEYANCER, No. 309
WALNUT Street, first floor, back, Philadelphia.
Will attend to the Purchase, Sale, and Exchange, of
Beal Estate in the city and country. Money invested in
and procured on mortgages, 8e2-if and procured on mortgages.

CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED. A late of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have teased, 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.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

WELSH, Practical SLATE
ROOFER THIRD Street and GERWANTOWN BOOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Read, is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING, on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to

FILE MANUFACTORY,
211 NEW STREET.
Files and Rasps of every description, and good quality,
suade to order, at the above establishment.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, manufacturer's prices.

Recutting done in a superior manner.

apl-d6m

J. B. SMITH.

RASE AND COMFORT.

A. THEOBALD asks, Who can please or suit everybody?
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, 808 OOATES Street

EVANS & WATSON'S STORE, 804 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL-

Estate of JOHN B. KOONS. Estate of JOHN B. KOONS.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account filed by Fred. Fairthorne and Fred. A. Koons, administrators of JOHN B. KOONS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, gives notice to all parties interested in said estate, that he will meet them for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, September 10th, 1801, at his Office, No. 258 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. hiladelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. auco-finw 5t JOS. P. LOUGHEAD, Attorney. PRESERVING JARS.

PRUIT CANS AND JARS! EMMENSE STOCK SELLING OFF AT NOMINAL PRICES AT Nos. 117 and 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET.

The large wholesale stock of ARTHUR'S FRUIT CANS AND JARS, Now selling off at an IMMENSE REDUCTION.

I am now selling off, at RETAIL, the entire stock of the late firm of Arthur, Burnham, & Gilroy, N. E. cor-ner Tenth and George streets, consisting of ARTHUR'S FRUIT CANS AND JARS. "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE AND TEA POTS, PRATT'S SELF-VENTILATING MILK PANS; PRATT'S SELF-VENTILATING BREAD AND CAKE BOXES.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c. 19 No such chance as this will again occur for getting the above well-known articles at a very low price.

Now is the time for Housekeepers to secure a supply of Fruit Jars for the season, at a small cost.

CHARLES BURNHAM, N. E. corner TENTH and GEORGE Streets, Phila. au8-thstu2m

GLASS ABOVE,
GLASS BELOW,
GLASS ON ALL SIDES.
No danger of being poisoned with Metal in using the
HARTELL JAR.
HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,
aulo-2m Glass Warehouse, 13 N. FIFTH Street.

A LL PERSONS PUTTING UP

FRUIT, &c., are especially invited to call and
examine the HARTELL JAR, recommended by Dr. Attee, Prof. Booth, and others, and see Silver Medals and
First Premium Diplomas, which have never failed being
swarded when placed in competition with other Jars.

HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,
and Class Werelowes, 13 N. FIETH Street. MEDICINAL.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

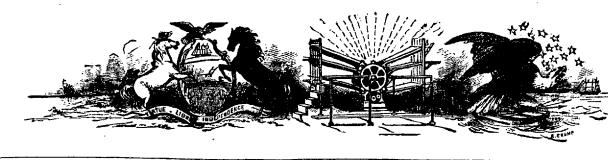
of the medical profession of this country the Putalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the
MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable ELIXIE PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken

and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals).

\*\*FIT is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of BULLOCK & CRENSHAW, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, ma 24-1y

\*\*Property India Property I

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.—
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, o hand and made to order at shortest notice. jest tr



a preside

VOL. 5.—NO. 32.

PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS for ARMY BAGGAGE

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

Proposals are invited for the furnishing of the gage 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 the star receipt of the order, also the number 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. specifications, and to the established patterns.

Six-mule (covered) wagons, of the size and description se follows, to wit:
The front wheels to be three feet ten inches high, hubs

Six-mile (covered) wagons, of the size and description eniles in length) is unequalled by any on the continent, save that of Galveston; its air is remarkable for its dryness; its sailing and fishing facilities are perfect; its detel and the same of the same of the same of the same of the country.

Teleaner and broader than those of any other Sea-Bathing place in the country.

Trains of the CAMDEN'AND ATLANTIC RAILBOAD leave VINE-STREET WHABF, Philadelphia, saily, at 7% A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, reach Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. Fare, \$1.80.

Romad-Trip Tickets, good for Three Days, \$2.50. Discance, 60 miles. A telegraph extends the whole length of the Road.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, 1s now open with a LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS.

Board \$7 per week: Bathing dresses included. aul\$-1m

IGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, the nearest House to the safest of the beach, is now open for the Season. NO LIQUORS SOLD ON THE PERMISES. JONAH WOOTTON, je22-3m

Proprietor.

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 two and a quarter inches wide by two and three-quarter inches deep at 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.

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, and to retain that width to the back end of the tongus; 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 fack 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 leach end one and a half inches to clamp the front hounds together, and fastened on the under side, and at Iront end of hounds, with half inches row 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 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 bounds, and one through the sider and hounds; a brace over front belster one and a half inche sat the back part of the hounds, and to be fastened with two bolts, one near the back end of the hounds, wo and three quarter inches thick, and three inches wide; jaws one foot long where they class 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 class the coupling p

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 and; distance from the centre of king bolt hole to the centre of the back axletree six feet one inch, and from the centre tof king bolt hole to the centre of the mortice in the hind end of the pele eight feet nine inches; king bolt one and a quarter inches diameter, of best refined iron, drawn down to seven-eighths of an inch where it passes through the iron axletree; iron plate six inches long, three inches

and a quarter inches diameter, of best refined iron, drawn down to seven-eighths of an inch where it passes through the iron axletree; 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 silding bay, fastened at each end by a scrow 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 tiree feet ten inches long, singletree two feet eight inches long, all well made of hickory, with an iren ring and clip at each end, the centre clip to be well secured; lead bar and stretcher to be three feet two inches long, twe and a quarter inches wide, and one and a quarter inch thick. Lead bars, stretchers, and singletrees for six-mule 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 to this fork; the fork to be five-sixteenth inch diameter; the links of these and of the lock chains to be not more than two sind a quarter inches long.

The body to be straight, three feet six inches wide, two feet deep, ten feet long at the bottom, and ten feet six inches at the top, sloping equally at each end all in the clear or i the front edge, to prevent the mules from eating the boxes; to have a joint hasp fastened to the middle of the lid, with a good wooden cleat on the inside, a strap of iron on the centre of the box with a staple passing through it, to fasten the lid to; eight study and two rails on each side; one bolster fastened to the body, six inches deep and four inches wide at king both hole, iron rod in front and centre, of eleven-sixteenths of an inch round iron, with a head on the top of rail and nut on lower end; iron rod and brace hebind, with shoulders

to it.

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

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.

in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inepected 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-tf

Quartermaster General U. S.

TUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kimball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man-

ball," from Liverpoot, alunder, weaver, & Man r's preparations:

25 lbs. Extract Aconiti, in 1 lb. jars.
25 lbs. Extract Hyoseyami, in 1 lb. jars.
50 lbs. Extract Belladonns, in 1 lb. jars.
100 lbs. Extract Taraxaci, in 1 lb. jars.
50 lbs. Vin Bal Colchici, in 1 lb. bottles.
100 lbs. Ol. Succini Rect., in 1 lb. bottles.
500 lbs. Calomel, in 1 lb. bottles.
600 lbs. Pil Hydrarg, in 1 lb. jars.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
mb8
47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

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

Raven'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.,

my4-tf 108 JONES Alley. BEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE
BEACH Street, Kensington.

17. THOMAS,
my7-1y

117 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1861.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, s and Docks, Sep. 4, 1861.

CEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH Class separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class), for the navy yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the bureau for any or all the yards. or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in scating the offers, no bid will be veceived which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period itated, and no allowance will be made for failures of he mail.

PROPOSALS.

ne mant.

To guard against offers being opened before the time oppointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the enclope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:
"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the
Navy Yard at (name the yard.)"
To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks,
Washington, D. C.

Washington, P. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town.) in the State of, (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement.) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the mwy yard at (name the yard.) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class.) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I requirest the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee. The undersigned (name of guaranter) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his for their] offer as above be necepted, enter into contract with the United States within aftern days after the date of notice through the post office of the acceptance of his for their] offer before mentioned.

the post office of the acceptance of ms to mentioned.

Witness:

(Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some purson known to the burean to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

rean to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6. White pine, spruce, fimiper, and cypress; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No. 2. Steel; class No. 15, Files; class No. 16. Ship chundlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 23. Beiting, packing, and hose; class No. 28. Angers.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow pine timber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood timber and lamber; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 11. Fron, iron spikes, and nails; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Fig.-iron; class No. 15. Paints; cils, and glass; class No. 17. Hardware.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 3. Yellow pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow pine timber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7. Fine, hair, and plaster; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Fine, hair, and plaster; class No. 11. Fighter, large hard, large spikes, and mails; class No. 13. Fighter pine, spruce, class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 28. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 25. Iron work, &c.

PHERADELPHIA.

Hardware; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 25. Iron work, &c.

PHERADELPHIA.

Class No. 3. Vellow pine timber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 11. Brun; iron spikes, and nails; class No. 14. Files; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 25. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 26. Augers.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 5. Out and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 11. Iron, iron spikes, and neils; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, olls, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 28. Sperm and lubricating olls; class No. 27. Anthrecite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumbarland coal

glass; class No. 24. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 25. Sperm and lutricating oils; class No. 25. Anthracite coal; class No. 26. Estuminous Cumberland coal.

The sehedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the navy yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be disceted by the commonding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Depactment. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated. It is to be previded in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellancous" are specified as the probable quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, and he such quantities, and at such, times, as the bureau or commandant may require; such increase, however, not to exceed one half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent litural the post office shall be debned sufficient notice) during the facal year ending 20th June, 1882; as dwhether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the

nttorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Tersons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All ofters not made in strict conformity with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected. Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

\*\*TLLINOIS STATE FAIR.\*\*

TLLINOIS STATE FAIR. This Great Fair, which offers twenty-five thousand doltars in premiums, will be held at Chicago, and commence on MONDAY, the 6th of Soptember, and continue through the work. Two hundred acres of magnificent prairie ground is appropriated to its use, and the fitting up and preparations in every department are correspondingly superior, and in every department are correspondingly superior, and in every respect most admirable and complete.

ingly superior, and in every respect most admirable and complete.

No entry fee is charged in any department, and competition is open to the world!

The rallroads of Illinois transport to and from the Fair all articles or animals for exhibition free of charge, and visitors at excursion rates.

Without interfering with, there will be added to the Exhibition, A Grand National Test of Fire Arms, and display of militury goods.

All trials of fire arms will be conducted at stated hours each day, under the superintendence of Colonel Samuel A. Buckmaster, so as not to interrupt or interfere with the Exhibition in the Rings, and may be safely witnessed by the entire mass of visitors in attendance, and from an immense covered amphitheatre, capable of seating thirty thousand persons. An elegant stand of colors will be awarded to the best drilled company of Infantry.

Sixty Rings of horses, and Fifty Rings of cattle, will compete for the premiums.

The large means employed, and the talents and energy put in requisition to make the best use of them, abundants and the superior to the superior to the state of them, abundants and the superior to the superior that the superior to the superior to the superior to the superior to the superior that the superior to the superior

put in requisition to make the best use of them, abundantly warrants the assertion, that this will not only prove the most useful, but most magnificent Agricultural Fair ever held in the United States, and if so, the best Fair ever held in the united states, and a so, the bose ever held in the world.

It will have visitors from the great Atlantic cities, and from Europe. And it will have a class of visitors to whom it will afford equal pleasure from the Farms and Workshops of the Great West. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that a Circuit Court of the United States of the
Eastern District of Pennsylvania will be held at the
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, on MONDAY, the 7th
day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the trial
and information filed by GEORGE A. COFFEY, Esq.,
Attorney of the United States for said District, against
the weekly newspaper called the Christian Observer;
also, certain property, including paper, type, printing
materials, account books, iron safe, and fixtures used in
whiching and publishing the said powerpaper, the said the weekly newspaper cancer the viscous also, certain property, including paper, type, printing materials, account books, iron safe, and fixtures used in printing and publishing the said newspaper, the said paper being seized as being used and employed, &c., with the intent of aiding, abetting, and pronoting insurrection and resistance to the laws of the United States, &c., and praying that the same may be condemned and confiscated according to the act of Congress in such case made and provided.

Sept. 3, 1861.

[se5-3t] U. S. Marshal.

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

Office and Wararooms, 1010 OHESTNUT Street Ornamental Chimney Tops.
Graden Vasos and Statuary.
Encaustic Flooring Tile.
Architectural Ornaments.
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. HARRISS S, A, HARRISON, 1010 CHESTNUT Street mh27-tf WOAD-500 lbs. for sale by

WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1861.

"On the Banks of that Lone River." An odd eaption for a local item, we confess, but the sweet English ballad's name is nevertheless quite appropriate to our subject.

For the last thirty or forty years, perhaps, a quiet, shady lane has cosily stretched itself along

the west bank of the Schuylkill river, from the Wire Bridge past Market street. Beginning nowhere in particular, and as though by the merest accident in the world, leading shiftlessly along to almost any indefinite locality, and ending in the same incomprehensible way—without an apparent purpose in life, any more than to drag out a fettered existence, like the "Father of the Marshalsea," and, moreover, blocked up by short-sighted art into a mere ravine that Nature had too much judgment to hollow out for it-it has come to be looked upon as a sort of topographical nonentity, as a foundling that has never awakened to the shame of its own paternity, and that has never been taken kindly by he hand, and taught to look back with a fond regret to the brightest days of its existence. Thus for nigh half a century it has stretched itself

long the river's edge on sunny days, and watched ts face reflected in a thousand rippling circles for every pebble cast into the water; and in all that half a century it has been wandering by the waterside without a name !—at least without a name in the city's official nomenclature of highways and by-People have called it the river road, because it

has wound along the river's brink so many passing years without straying after fresh fields and greener pastures; and some, in their self-complacence, nave called it the "lonesome road," because they could never muster the courage to travel it by sunlight, or moonlight, or twilight. While others, more courageous, and probably more esthetical, and certainly owning property in "the village," have christened it the "romantic road." And others still, whose sordid eyes can never see the dulce for the utile, have bestowed upon it the unmusical appellation of the "short ent." But the gordid are often their own unwitting satirists. So, the corpulent, and the asthmatic, and they that are wont to groan under heavy marketing of a Saturday, have never found it a particle shorter than other routes of less pretensions; not a bit shorter on summer days, when the river is only a band of gold between two slopes of green, and when every atom of dust by the wayside is gasping and panting for a breath of life; not a bit shorter in wister time, when every blast of Old Boreas comes sweeping down from its northern fastness like a charge of the First City Troop: not a bit shorter than other routes, in fact, because of its serpentine course, and because of a certain air it has of having just stepped out for an evening ramble, and of having been charmed away to selfforgetfulness by the water-likes, and the fresh haycent, and the voices of the rustling corn. Here,

then, for an apostrophe: "The veined wind-flower in the sombre wood, Thought-breeding pansies in the sunlight glowing, Or red-cloaked lilies in the meadows growing. Best image thee, in every changing mood!"

Half way down the road you come to an old stone bridge that once had a wooden coping, no doubt, for vestiges of it still remain; but every one who ever went that way, and sat awhile to rest himself, was wont, it seems, to carve his initials away, and the name many a one who years sprawled into existence a good long life ago says: from the point of the sculptor's chisel, have managed to sprawl along Time's highway ever since, unscathed, and smile at you thus, with a world of memories in their eves :

COUNTY BRIDGE. 1828.

Beneath the bridge a streamlet used to come

down to the river every day from Powelton, but its visits have ceased long since, and tradition is silent as to the cause. Its bed is sere and trackless now, but when the brown-faced autumn comes the withered leaves shall gather there, and rustle sadly Though but a brief half mile in length, and sweeping through dangerous gravel pits, the Lonesome Lane is still in the prime of beauty, and still

a study for levere of Matura, in her picturesque and startling moods. Where foot-walks ought tebe there are ridges of grassy knolls, that the roaming cattle have almost shorn of their growth of greenness by constant croppings; and out of the knolls start tall cedars, and oaks, and sapling willows. As for the main roadway, it has taken a most novel and unjustifiable method of getting to its journey's end-a method of hills and hollows that may be pleasant enough to the eye in a sketch, out is apt to startle a stranger with the notion that the lane has come to an untimely end, in a clump of poplars or a wooded farm.

None but vagrants ever seem to frequent the lonesome lane, and they always seem to be seated upon the grassy knolls, untying bundles of clothes in their laps, or else have their eyes bent industriously on the water; always seem to start mysteriously at the sound of a foot-fall near them; always seem, from the look of their bleared and blood-shot eyes, to have a weighty secret, which tney are anxious to keep concealed from you. Some-times a stray pedler crosses the threshold of their haunts, and seats himself upon a knoll; but it is only that he may wipe his face, and unsling his pack for a moment's rest, and a moment's breath of the grateful air. He is always a languid, careworn, weary man, with a furrowed brow and unshorn chin, and a lustreless eye that tells the tale of a purposeless, withered life. After a lapse of time that has brought no rest, his staff is taken up again, and the weary tramp resumed, till he sinks

from view in a hollow of the road. His moment's rest was a thought of his fatherland. Beyond the willows and the gnarled cak-branches that cut up the face of the moon so oddly, lie the broad green marshes by the river. In the brave days of old when freshets were not a nine days' wonder, the bosom of the marshes would often be covered with canal-boats, and the subsiding waters would leave them there to perish in their ignominy. Several of these boats are still to be seen thus imbedded in the smiling but treacherous mead out of reach from the land-side, and unfit for service on the water. In the morning's sunshine their dismantled hulks loom out of the river-mists, with a strange reminiscence of a mindful scene in "Great Expectations." As far as vivid scenery can go, here may we view the faithful counterpart of its

opening chapter; and only a few weeks since, the graveyard, too, was here, as though to complete the picture. All day long the voices of the marsh keep up a tuneful melody. All day long the grasshopper sings the "Siege of Belile," or something else as monotonous, but fifty per cent. more endurable. All day long the locusts are whispering secrets in the cover of the grass. All day long the old-fashioned frog is croaking an autobiography—which frogs on other lonesome roads never so much as think of doing. If his croakings were only more intelligible, or the English language more pronounce-

to be able to speak flippantly of "mashes" for "marshes," and "patridges" for "partridges, without a blush mounting to their ermine cheeksmuch to be able to use the feline particle "catridge" in place of the honest substantive their grandsires used in '76. Sportsmen are such a peculiar class of beings, and must be indulged in as sharp-defined characteristics as the featherless fledglings that they prey upon. The slaughter of accents has made their natures imperious. And there are tuneful voices in the lonesome lane by night. The tremulous chirp of the cricket, who. like Widow Machree's kettle, " sings songs full of melody"—the call of the locust to his comrades the unearthly hoot of the screech-owl, and anon the dull flapping of his wings—the plash of an oar. from out the darkness of the water, as though an Indian were paddling down the stream in his birch cance—the winding note of the boatman's horn, to which the distance lends a mournful cadence—the steady roar of the waters of the dam ;-these are the voices of the lane after nightfall; and never-even in the gloom of midnight-is nature wholly voiceless, though it is held by Barry Cornwall that a All things that live and are, love quiet hours-" But the lonesome lane (how cheerless the allitera-

tion!) is fast being shorn of its primal romance.

ing to that foremost law of organic nature—the law of change-of which the poet hath truly said: "Tis writ in the sky, 'tis writ on the deep,
'Tis writ on the graves where our fathers sleep."
Out to the furthermost verge of the verdure, the

new wharves of the Pennsylvania Railroad are now being extended, and the Vandal spirit of progress is wedding itself to new piles of brick and mortar at every turn of the road.

Still the Swiss cottage built back among the trees will always have a redeeming beauty, for each sterile feature of the landscape, and still more the associations connected with the Fair grounds just opposite, will always lend a brightening aspect to the spot, though every sylvan charm should fade with the dying years. Nearly all the agricultural fairs of the city and State societies have been held on this very site. Here was given birth an impetus to the Commonwealth's inventive skill and industrial interests, which the nation's crisis may check but cannot overthrow. Here were the trials of speed between highborn stock, that stirred the blood of the "fancy" men like rich old wine—here mammoth beets and golden pumpkins smiled for days at a time on village matrons and the countryfolk-and here the panorama of human life passed swiftly down to the valley and shadow of Time.

American Affairs in Europe. MR. ROEBUCK, M. P., MAKES A SPEECH. At a public dinner, given to Hon. Mr. Roebuck. Member of Parliament for Sheffield, that remarkable gentleman expatiated very freely on foreign affairs. He was very loving towards France and Louis Napoleon, but towards Brother Jonathan he was something else, as will be seen by the extract from his speech below:

from his speech below:

He had now travelled over Europe, and for a few moments would cross the Atlantic, and would ask what should be the conduct of Englishmen with regard to the great contest going on in America: He owned that with regard to that country his early anticipations had been shaken. He believed in the great mon—the Washingtons, the Jeffersons, and ethers of past times [hear, hear], and that there was about to be shown to mankind a new era in the government of man—that this people, instructed and well-to-do in the world—many of them men of rank—would have governed themselves as men ought to do. He had been miserably disappointed. [Hear.] If we were to say to an American, "We give you every virtuo under Henven, we believe you to be the greatest people on the earth, but still it seems to me you don't speak English as it should be spoken—this you speak through the nose"—[laughter]—fire and fury will be the answer. He will say, with a mighty indignation, "Sir, I grant you the imputation that we snuffle in our speech." [laughter,] and then all we have stated on behalf of this nation will be forgot, because we had said that they snuffled in their sneech. [Oh!] That had been made on the mental the mental the mental the mental that they snuffled in their sneech. we have stated on behalf of this nation will be forgot, because we had said that they snuffled in their speech. [Oh!] That, unfortunately, he (Mr. Roebuck) believed to be a true statement of the present case. The unspeakable audacity, the overbearing insolence of Americans [hear! hear!] had withdrawn from them all sympathy on the part of the people of England. [Hear! hear!] looking at the great contest now going on, was there a man in this country who did not in his heart desire that the slave might be free? [Hear. heart desire that the slave might be free? [Hear. hear.] These are with the North, our commercial interests are with the South, but still we have acted interests are with the South, but still we have acted throughout with complete neutrality, and what has been the consequence? We have been visited with abuse as was never before heaped upon us, and we have borne it with a magnanimity and carelessness which showed our superiority. We must still, however, pursue our course of striot neutrality with regard to the affair. Our hearts and our wishes were with the oppressed. After further remarks upon the slave question, Mr. Roebuck resumed his seat amid great applause.

A Spanish General's View of the Union Armv. General Sana, a Spanish officer, who was mentioned in Mr. Russell's last letter as on a visit to the troops at Washington, has written a letter to there. So the coping has crumbled and shrunk the Diarto De la Marina, of Havana. It will ago was laid beneath the sod, has been overgrown; the battle of Manassas, and when the army was in with the ivy-green. But the lapse of time has not its worst condition. If the General should visit the crumbled the marble slab set in the staunch-built | camps at this moment, he would find them very masonry. The strange, old-fashioned letters that much changed from what he last saw them. He

says:

It is necessary to see this place to be convinced of what is occurring, and to form an idea of what kind of an affair an army is composed of men witheut any military habits, and led by officers—chiefs and generals—for the most part devoid of the knowledge necessary. Excepting the war material in the transportation department, such as wagons, guncarriages, ambulances, &c., which is magnificent, all else is a confusion of ill-clad men, without any military instruction, and, what is worse, without trying to acquire it, according to appearances, since during the time I remained there I have seen them pass days and nights in the camps without doing anything, with the exception of battalion drill for a short while in the morning, and again in the evening. As far as I have been able to observe, they have no large fields for manceuving or target exercises, which surprises me, since I know the fondness they have for it in this country. Nothing imposses you that there are seventy thousand men in the neighborhood preparing for war. Silence and tranquility—signal in the camps neither more nor less then if everything were in a mercal state.

state.

For all I have searched, I have not succeeded in finding either cavalry or artillery. True, the latter they abandoned on the Bull Run field of battle, and tively insignificant numbers. What they have is draught cattle such as I have never seen anywhere; the harness and gun carriages are all bran-new, since they lost those they previously had in the battle, and that, too, in great numbers, as every one

since they lost those they previously had in the outtie, and that, too, in great numbers, as every one
says.

Certainly, all that money can procure is had here
in abundance; but there are things which cannot
be improvised. Hence it is that, according to my
opinion, these gentry will be beaten as often as they
go into buttle—at least for the present.

Nothing of all that is said by the Southern papers
on the result of the battle is exaggerated. Here it
is known perfectly well that the Federalists, besides
having run away helter-skelter, lost about 19,000
muskets, seventy odd cannon, (!) all their wagons
and provisions, field train, tents, and a great part
of their knapsacks. It is only necessary to take a
peep at an encampment to notice that not one of
these latter is to be seen. The soldiers use no more
clothing nor uniform than what we understand by
barrack dress, and their clothes are so clumsily
worn, dirty and motley, that it is necessary to see
to believe. Beards and long hair are also very
much in fashion. I wonder if they imagine the
enemy will be frightened by showing them dishevelled heads and dirty, hairy faces.

The Loss of the Privateer Jeff. Davis. The Richmond Enquirer has the following account from one of the crew of the privateer Jeff. Davis, lately wrecked, from which we extract the

following:

"When about eight hundred miles east of Cape Florida they came in contact with the ship John Crawford, Captain Edge, from Philadelphia, bound to Key West, with arms and coal for the United States forces. She was found to draw twenty-two feet of water, and could not possibly be brought in. The officers and crew, numbering in all twenty-two persons, were taken on board the privateer, the vessel fired and holes bored in her sides and bottom. This was about 4 o'clock in the morning, and by good daylight the ship was wrapped in flames, going down shortly afterwards. It was found impossible to secure any of the arms, as they were stowed unto secure any of the arms, as they were stowed un-

to secure any of the arms, as they were stowed under the coal.

"They then turned their course, with a light wind, for St. Augustine, Florida. Upon nearing the coast the wind increased, until finally it blew a perfect gale. The vessel had crossed the Gulf safely, and on Friday night, the 15th, they hove to, and found themselves in sixteen fathoms water. At daylight land was discovered and a clear coast. They were then about ten miles south of Matanzas! Squared away and made for St. Augustine bar. Found the tide too low upon their arrival, and stood off. The captain hoisted the Confederate flag at the fore-topgallant mast and fired a gun as a signal for a pilot. Three attempts were made to get into the harbor, but it was found they could not weather it. The vessel kept working up to the windward through the night, and at daylight they discovered themselves ten miles from the bar. The flag was again hoisted, and a pilot was observed coming towards the brig and giving the usual sig-

think of doing. If his croakings were only more intelligible, or the English language more pronounceable and primitive, he would tell you, how in days of yore, the Schuylkill Ranger made his haunts in these old hulks and marshes—and how the prowess of his deeds made godly people tremble—and how the mysteries of strange men's bodies, found floating lifeless among the tall green reeds, remained forever unravelled—and how ghosts from Potter's Field were seen to patrol the lonesome road on moonless nights, so that it fell into disrepute, and was ever after shunned. But Potter's Field has been removed along with its ghostly phantoms, and the Schuylkill Ranger has gone to the tomb of the Capulets.

And the little birds, too, have a tale of their lives to twitter, had we but time to stay and listen, for it is here that the city's younger sons and would-be sportsmen most do congregate, when the shooting season comes. What matter if most of them cannot handle a gun? They have accomplished much to be already so well acquainted with the lingual requisites of their calling. It is much to be able to speak flippantly of "mashes" for "partridges," for "cmarshes," and "partridges" for "partridges," for "cmarshes," and "partridges in day a gain hoisted, and a pilot was decoming to grounded on the North Breakers. This was abount alf past six o'clock Sunday morning, the 17th instant. A small beat was sent ashore with briggrounded on the North Breakers. This was about half past six o'clock Sunday morning, the 17th instant. A small beat was sent ashore with 17th instant. A small beat was sent ashore with 17th instant. A small beat was colocked. The efficacy of the sunday morning, t

Commodore Stringham Serenade Commodore Stringham was serenaded at his home in Brooklyn, New York, on Wednesday evening. In response to the compliment he said:

"CITIZENS, NEIGHBORS, AND FRIENDS: I cannot express in words the appreciation I have of the feelings you have manifested on this secasion [Applause.] You must not expect a speech from a sailor who has never been in the habit of talking to sailor who has never been in the habit of talking to an audience, except on the quarter-deck of a manof-war. [Great cheering.] I have sailed under the glorious old stars and stripes for fifty years, and when I fight again, I hope it will be still under that noble old banner, to which the gentleman who preceded me has alluded. [Applause.] That is the glorious old banner of our country, and our country will even yet be represented by its starry folds. But, I must say that they have complimented me very highly this evening. I know it is because I am the representative of those gallant officers and men who served with me, and took part in the action at Hatteras. [Applause.] It was owing to their co-operation that success was achieved, and I shall bear the news of this appreciation to them. I accept your welcome in their behalf, and greet you to the hospitalities of my cistion to them. I accept your welcome in their behalf, and greet you to the hospitalities of my house. [Cheers, amid which the commodere re-

PETER McInnis, one of the oldest settlers at Kouchibougae, N. B., died at that place on the 21st ultimo. at the advanced age of one hundred and The green meads and marshes are gradually yieldthree years.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

From the various Southern exchanges that have reached us, we clip the following accounts of our Hatteras victory. The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard of Saturday says: "On Tuesday last, Gov. Clark received a despatch from General Huger, at Norfolk, stating that two steam frigates, eight arraed vessels, with other small craft, had left Old Point on Monday, and steered South. The impression was they designed an attack upon our coast. Gov. Clark at once ordered the Seventh Regiment of State troops, commanded by Colonel Campbell, to Newbern. On Wednesday, a despatch was received via Newbern, that the fleet had anchored off Fort Hatteras.

On Thursday afternoon an intense feeling was created here by the additional announcement that Fort Hatteras had been captured by the Nationals—that the guns of the fort were silenced at an early period of the day. We had nineteen cannon mounted at that point, with about 500 troops. The force of the Nationals is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 9,000. We doubt if they had more than 4,000 if that, as more could not well have been spared from Old Point.

The Raleigh Register, of the same day, has the REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THEIR HATTERAS DEFEAT.

The Raleigh Register, of the same day, has the

Oapt. Gates, of the schooner Isabella Ellis, reached Newbern on Thursday last, having left Hatteras on Wednesday at 12 o clock M., and reports that when he left the Nationalists were box barding Fort Hatteras, the fort not responding after barding Fort Hatteras, the fort not responding after the expiration of about ten minutes. Capt. G. further stated that he heard from a pilot who was moving his family from the island, that on the pre-vious night, (Tuesday,) the enemy had landed a large force between Cape Hatteras and the fort. The following is the number of the National fleet seen off the Cape: 8 steamships of war, I sailing frigate, 3 steam gun-boats, 3 barks, supposed to be transports; 9 long launches or surf-beats. Under this state of affairs, we feel warranted in entertaining the most serious apprehensions for the

Under this state of affairs, we feel warranted in entertaining the most serious apprehensions for the safety of Newbern, Washington, and in fact the entire coast. Col. Campbell's regiment, recently stationed at Graham, and originally destined for Virginia, was sent to Newbern on Wednesday. The Charlotte Artillery left their camp here on Thursday for the same destination. The Wilmington Artillery, now at Camp Boylan and under marching orders for Virginia, have been detained here until ten be ascertained if their services are needed as it can be ascertained if their services are needed on Since the above was written, we have learned that Commodore Barron, Captain and Lieut. Sinclair, with the steamer Winslow, and Capt. Bradford, have been captured by the Nationals.

FRIDAY, 11 o'clock A. M.
A despatch to Gov. Clarke has just been read in the House of Commons, conveying the intelligence

A despatch to Gov. Clarke has just been read in the House of Commons, conveying the intelligence of the surrender of our troops at Hatteras to the Nationals. Among those surrendered was Colonel Martin, brother of Adjutant General Martin. For the sake of the credit of the State, we forbear to describe the effect which this despatch produced on the House. the House The Newbern Progress of Friday has the fol-

owing:
Fort Hatteras was surrendered to the National authorities about eleven o'clock on yesterday, Thursday. The steamer Winslow, which left there soon The steamer Winslow, which left there soon after the surrender on yesterday, arrived here about ten o'clock last night.

She brought up five wounded men and one dead body. From Lieut. Citizen, of Capt. Lamb's company, who escaped and came up, we gathered the following particulars:

The national steamers, eleven in number, commenced the bombardment on Wednesday, and the forts. Clark and Hatteras, returned the fire. It was kept up until dark, with but little loss on our side. On yesterday morning the conflict was renewed, and continued until about eleven o'clock, when, after a desperate resistance, our forces were

when, after a desperate resistance, our forces were compelled to surrender, and the whole garrison are now held as prisoners, save a few who escaped.

The Goldsborough Tribune of the 30th issues an extra from which we extract:

The attack was made on Wednesday morning at 8 c'clock, and kept up till 11 c'clock A. M. on .8 o'clock, and kept up till 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday. Eleven of the enemy's vessels were en-gaged in the bombardment. Fort Clark was cap-tured first, and Fort Hatteras at the time named above, as that of the close of the cannonade. From 600 to 800 prisoners were taken by the enemy. Among them are Colonel Martin, Major Andrews, and Commodore Barron, son of the celebrated com-modore of that name. Some eight or ten escaped. Of the killed and wounded we have no account at this time, but expect further details before we pu

this extra to press.

The Wilmington Journal, of Friday afternoon, The Wilmington Journal, of Friday afternoon, has the following:

"An official despatch, received this morning from Newbern, via Goldsborough, says that Hatteras Battery, and 555 of our men, including Capt. Bradford and Com. Barron, have been taken prisoners by the National fleet."

The Raleigh correspondent of the Petersburg Express, of the 2d inst., says: "The news from our coast of yesterday and to-day is of a very sad character. Our coast is certainly in possession of the Yankees. They entered Hatteras Inlet on yesterday and took possession of our batteries and men there. From accounts, I suppose their entrance was effected with very little trouble. We had only one regiment, consisting of 800 men, sta-

trance was effected with very little trouble. We had only one regiment, consisting of 800 men, stationed there and at Ocracoke Inlet. This was the Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers. Its field officers were W. F. Martin, colonel; Geo. W. Johnston, lieutenant colonel; H. A. Gilliam, major. The entire regiment, with the officers, were taken prisoners by the Yankees.

The Yankee force consisted of sixteen war vessels, among them two very large ones. They stood out and bombaraeu our battefies at plaasure, and our guits not being able to reach a hull of the fleet. Our men being few, our guns small, and our ammunition scarce, all that could be done was to surrender. What does the entrance of the Yankees into our

What does the entrance of the Yankees into our waters amount to? It amounts to this: The whole of the eastern part of the State is now exposed to the ravages of the merciless vandals. Newbern, Washington, Plymouth, Edenton, Hertford, Elizabeth City, are all now exposed, besides the whole of the adjacent country.

The strength of the Yankee force already landed is not definitely known. It is supposed to be about 8,000 men. Our State is now plunged into a great deal of trouble, which certainly could have been avoided had the proper steps been taken.

Females are leaving the eastern part of the State rapidly, and coming here and going elsewhere. There is great agitation now throughout the State, as far as the news has reached.

On Saturday, a reporter of the Express had a conversation with two wounded soldiers who were present at the bombardment, and gleaned the followpresent at the bombardment, and gleaned the follow ing:
On Thursday morning early, the enemy's powerful guns opened fire at Fort Hatteras, the war ships keeping out at a distance almost entirely beyond the reach of our guns. This they were enabled to do by means of their 64 pounders, while the largest

do by means of their 64-pounders, while the largest guns at Hatteras were only 32-pounders.

It is stated that one of the national steamers became a little bold and ventured within the range of our guns. A well-directed shot was immediately fired, which struck a small boat hanging from the davits on her forward quarter, and knocked it into fragments. Another shot speedily followed from Hatteras, which struck the hull of the steamer fair and square, producing an opening which was disand square, producing an opening which was dis-tinctly visible from the fort. This was more than the national craft had bargained for, and she in-stantly directed her bow to seaward, and made for deeper water. About cleven o'clock our magazine was exploded by a shell from the enemy, which scattered death and destruction all around. It is to this unfortunate and unexpected casualty that the capture of the fort is attributed, and not to a lack of ammunition as has been erroneously stated. By this are

nate and unexpected casualty that the capture of the fort is attributed, and not to a lack of ammunition, as has been erroneously stated. By this explosion, the great majority of the deaths on our side were effected. The wounded were speedily hurried to the Winslow, and the steamer sent off to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. All accounts agree that the Yankee soldiers now quartered on Hatteras Island will have a most unpleasant situation, if they can be confined to that locality. It is a dreary, barren spot, composed chrefty of sand. During the latter summer and early fall months, it abounds with mosquitos, remarkable alike for size and bloodthirstiness, and during the winter the winds from Old Neptune sweep across the island with a fury and keenness against which the thickest of garments offer but poor and inadequate protection. Another insurmountable obstacle is the entire absence of fresh water, so important for drinking and culinary purposes. Every drop used by our troops has been carried from Nowbern, a source to which the Yankees cannot possibly resort.

A gentleman now in this city, who visited Fort Hatteras last Tuesday, two weeks since, informs us that it was scientifically arranged and substantially built. The timbers used were of the most massive and durable kind, and the whole was covered with earth to the thickness of twelve or more inches, and then turfed, the grass being already verdant and Junyious. The same gentleman informs us and then turfed, the grass being already verdant and luxurious. The same gentleman informs us

and luxurious. The same gentleman informs us that there was an abundance of ammunition—powder, shell, and solid shot—and that the magazine, located between the fort and the shelter in the rear, was considered by skilful engineers as bomb-proof. If this be so, the wounded soldiers may have been mistaken as to the explosion of the magazine. VALLANDIGHAM IN A SCRAPE. In Dayton, Ohio, a few days since, Vallandigham, the traitor, was presented with a little bill of fifty-five cents for whisky, by one Sol. Herschelrode, grocer. Val. attempted to repudiate, and even inimated to the grocer's face that he was a scoundrel. Sol. demurred. Val. drew a six-shooter to enforce the allegation. Sol. drew another six-shooter. Val. thereupon counted himself out instanter, and retreated to a millinery establishment, where he concealed himself until his foe had retired. So says the Dayton Janual. So says the Dayton Journal.

The Louisville Democrat says:

The right to confiscate is undoubted, but the policy is more than questionable. The negro question is too irritating a wound to be touched by tion is too irritating a wound to be touched by such an unskilful hand as that of Fremont.

"It is a part, however, of the fortunes of war. When the negro property of Union men is confiscated by Secessionists, we can expect nothing elso than that the generals of the United States army should feel at liberty to do the same. It does not affect the Union feeling either one way or the other in this State, and is rather regarded as an act to be expected in war than commended." FROM RICHMOND. The Richmond Dispatch of the 29th says:

HOW FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION IS RECEIVED IN

At last accounts that have reached us Gen. Lee was, with a part of the force under his command, not far from Huttonsville, in Randolph county. The not far from Huttonsville, in Randolph county. The enemy, or part of the force under Rosecrans, was between him and that town, the distance between the camps of the opposing forces being eight or ten miles. Up to that time Gen. Lee had moved steadily, and the enemy had been receding before him after he had passed a defensible point on the line between Pocahentas and Randolph. It will be remembered that Rosecrans endeavored to get possession of that point when he heard of the approach of sion of that point when he heard of the approach of our army; but Gen. Lee got ahead of him, and oc-cupied it but a little while before he could reach it. HEALTH OF THE GEORGIA TROOPS IN VIRGINIA. A letter from Monterey, Va., to the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, says that of the 4,500 Georgia sol-diers in that place, under the command of General Jackson, two die daily, usually from the typhoid TWO CENTS.

fever. Net the Georgians, according to the writer of the letter, do not suffer so much from sickness as the Virginia troops. The same letter states the number of rebel troops in Western Virginia as 18,000, and says that they will soon surround General Recognition. REPORT OF THE MANASSAS BATTLE.

The Richmond Dispetch states that up to Monday neither Johnston ner Beauregard had made any report of the battle of Manassas, though one was expected from them in the course of a few days.

The Parrott gun taken at the battle of Manassar is stated by the Dispatch to be at Acquis Creek. RELEASED ON PAROLE. The New Orleans Picapuse states that the rebels have released on parole the Union prisoners taken at Fort Fillmore and elsewhere in Texas. GROWING ALARMED.

The Memphis Appeal calls upon the Atlantic and Gulf States of the Confederacy to increase their coast defences, urging that those States are now utterly defenceless on their coasts, and daily exposed to attacks from the Federal Government. AN ARMORY AT AUGUSTA. The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist understands that a Confederate armory is to be established near that city. The manufacture of cannon is now going on there at a very rapid rate, and, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, the manufacture of the small arms will be commenced.

WAR NEWS.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS AND THE WAR. The Boston Post, the leading Democratic journal f New England, asks: · Cannot Massachusetts throw off her old narrow jealousies and prejudices, and come forth in a free, frank, patriotic spirit, and exhibit but one purpose in its political movements now—namely, a determination to maintain the Government, the Constitu

tion, the Union?

Says the Newark Advertiser, "Gen. Kearney is rapidly improving the condition of the New Jersey Brigade, and inspiring confidence among the men, in whose welfare he shows so much interest. He has now in course of construction several ovens of iron and brick, from which he expects to serve all the regiments daily with fine fresh bread. He is also erecting a slaughter-house, from which fresh beef will be issued to the men." THE OFFICERS OF THE . R. B. FORBES ARRESTED. The steamer R. B. Forbes, purchased for a gunbeat by the Government, arrived at the Washington navy yard on Wednesday afternoon from Fortree Monroe. Her captain, first and second mates, bootswain, and carpenter were immediately arrested by order of the Navy Department, and put in double irons. It is believed their arrest has grown out of their reckless conduct from the time of the hoat leaving Boston.

THE NEW JERSEY BRIGADE.

boat leaving Boston. FROM BENTON, MO. The Missouri Democrat of the 3d says: We have direct advices from Jeff. Thompson's camp at Benton. Our informant learned there that Thompson's forces were about to fall back on Sikeston. The heavy baggage of the rebels at Benton and other points was being hastily returned to New Madrid. The forces were to attempt to effect a union at Sikeston, where a stand was contemplated against Prentiss. Pillow's troops, including Hardee's and Thompson's columns, amount to about 30,000 men.

PRENTISS MARCHING ON SIKESTON. Gen. Prentiss was at White Water, or White River, and marching on to Sikeston, eager to give the enemy battle, and is to be reinforced at Jack-son by Smith's American Zouaves, and Marsh's Illi-SAD AFFAIR ON THE KANAWHA.

The Cincinnati Times of the 3d inst. says:
For a day or two rumors have been prevalent that J. B. Gibbs, of this city, formerly Post Commissary at Camp Dennison, but now located on the Kanawha, had shot and killed Sergeant Joyce, of the Second Kentucky Regiment. The rumors have been confirmed. Gibbs was arrested, and is now strongly guarded. strongly guarded.

The correct statement of the affair is that Joyce

and a number of men. who had just returned from a tedious scout, were ordered to work on the en-trenchments. They refused, and, during the dis-pute which followed, Gibbs drew a pistol and de-liberately murdered the serveent DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR IN INDIANA We learn from the Indianapolis Sentinel, of the 20th, that on the 28th ultimo a crowd of Indiana troops made an attack on a house of unenviable reputation, in that city, and after putting the inmates to flight, began the work of demolition. Feather to night, began the work of demolition. Feather beds were ripped open, queensware was smashed, and carpets, tables, looking-glasses, bureaus, and the like, torn and splintered into fragments. At one time the house was fired, but citizens on the ground, fearful of danger to adjoining property, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The affair originated in the refusal of the proprietress of the house to permit one of the troops to enter it.

house to permit one of the troops to enter it. BRIGADIER GENERAL NELSON. BRIGADIER GENERAL NELSON,
Who is now in command of our troops at "Camp
Dickinson," Garrard county, Kentucky, is a native of Mason county, Kentucky, where his father
was long established as a physician. Gen. Nelson
has been in the naval service for more than twenty
years. He has a full knowledge of military tactics, as it is a branch thoroughly taught in the naval school, as well as at West Point.

FROM NEOSHO, MISSOURI. ROLLA, Sept. 2.—Two men from Neosho reached here to-night. They report that there were no Southern troops in Newton county, but everything Southern troops in Newton county, but everything had been eaten up and cleaned out. A Secession fing had floated in Neosbo since the 4th of July. At Suressio, Jaspet County, they met an advanced guard of McCulloch's forces, about 800 strong At Mount Vernon, Lawrence county, 3,000 Arkansas and Texas troops, under McCulloch and Churchill, were passed. They were told that McCulloch was along, and were shown his horse. They heard it reported in Springfield that Rains was encamped forty miles this side of Fort Scott; that the Confederates had a skirmish with the Jawhawkers, and lost one man, and that Price had moved on Bolivar. Eight hundred of McBride's men had been encamped for two weeks around Waynesville, but left en Saturday morning for Linn creek, where it was rumored 200 Union troops had arrived.

SURPRISE OF THE HOME GUARDS AT BENNETT'S SURPRISE OF THE HOME GUARDS AT BENNETT'S MILL. MO.

NEOSHO, Sept. 2.—A report was brought here last evening, by three cavalrymen belonging to Capt. McFall's company, that a party of Home Guards near the headwaters of the Meramec had been attacked and routed with great slaughter. The report was confirmed by the arrival, late in the evening, of Lieutenant Chandler, the commander of the Home Guards. The attack was made after dark, Saturday evening, at a place called "Bennett's Mill," which was occupied by about 70 Home Guards, and the surprise was complete. The Secessionists numbered from 400 to 500, and it is supposed by people here, were commanded by supposed by people here, were commanded by Schnables. Three of the Home Guards were cer tainly killed, besides some of the pickets, but how many more was not known, as the escape was sud-Lieut. Chandler was wounded in the arm, but had the satisfaction of killing the man who wounded him. The lieutenant came twenty-five miles on foot to this place, with three of his companions. Bennett's Mill is about that distance from Rolla, in a southeast direction, and about the same distance from Cuba station. It is a half dezen miles east of Salem and in Pant courts. from Cuba station. It is a half dezen miles east of Salem, and in Dent county.

The night before the attack, the Home Guards, with three of Capt. McFall's men, had taken eighteen prisoners and killed two of the rebels. These prisoners were liberated by the dispersion of the Home Guards at Bennett's mill. One hundred cavalry, under Captains McFall and Bowen, have gone down to the scene of the fight.

FROM CRAWFORD COUNTY, MO. Stephen Lunsford was taken by five Secessionists on Monday night, about four miles from Bourbon Station, and suspended by the neck with a grape-vine. The outlaws, supposing him dead, then left him; but he revived, cut himself loose, and made his escape.

THE TRAITOR BARRON. A circumstance has transpired which places the conduct of Commodore Barron in a most atrocious light. It is stated that he actually gave orders that the light on Cape Hatteras should be extinguished, thus luring innocent merchant vessels to destruction. The order book of Major Andrews, commanding at Fort Hatteras, progress his guilt completely. ing at Fort Hatteras, proves his guilt completely. AID TO FREMONT. William Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, has been ap-pointed aid to General Frémont, with a commission

of major in the regular army. He will act as military secretary. WHO HOISTED THE FLAG ON FORT CLARK? WHO HOISTED THE FLAG ON FORT CLARK?

Commodore Stringham has made a supplementary report, in which he says: "I venture to relate two incidents. The raising of the United States flag upon Fort Clark I have mentioned, and that it was a deed of noble daring was apparent to friends and enemies. It was done by a sailor from the Paunee, one of the few from that vessel out of their ship, their boat having been swamped in landing troops. The "Minnesotians" yet talk of J. D. Kraigbaum and his gun-sponge. He accidentally dropped overboard his sponge, and instantly jumped after it, grasped it, swam up to the port, and was helped in by his comrades. When asked by his officer why he did so rash an act, he replied that he 'did not want his gun to be disgraced.'"

RECOVERED FROM HIS WOUNDS Col. Gilman Marston, of New Hampshire, has so far recovered from the wound he received at Bull Run, that he will leave Exeter for the seat of war OUR ARMY IN WESTERN VLRGINIA

The Clarksburg correspondent of the Cincinnati Wise and Floyd co-operating, and with their forces but a short distance apart, are attempting to force their way into the kanawha Valley; Lee, with a well-appointed column, which has lately been receiving considerable reinforcements, is threatening the region of the Cheat Mountain Gaps; and still further north the posts at New Creek are threatened. Thus along the whole extent of our lines the storm is the atening to break.

A correspondent of the Wheeling Intelligencer says:

Gen. Rosecrans and his alds are active in stopping the rat-holes, but it would not be proper to tell your readers what movements they are making.

The "Peace" disturbance at indianapolis Journal thus alludes to the disturbance in that city on Saturday last. A peace meeting, it seems, had been called, and was being addressed by a Secessionist named Walpole. Theze were a good many soldiers in the meeting, and "ney for in the meeting, and "ney follow."

Specially up to 37 for extra for nilly and fance lots, as to quality. By Flour is stead, y at \$2.75 at \$2.50 at \$2.50 at \$2.50 at \$2.50 at \$1.0000 bus at \$1.10a1.12 for good dramp and prime 2.000 bus Assurber, which all \$1.25, and 1,000 bus fair and prime new Del aware sold at 28a23c; 400 bus h given the firm all \$2.50 at \$2. Gazette, of the 4th inst., says: Wise and Floyd co-perating, and with their forces but a short distance apart, are attempting to force their way into the Kanawha Valley; Lee, with a well-appointed column, which has lately been receiving considerable reinforcements, is threatening the region of the Cheat Mountain Gaps; and still further north the posts at New Creek are threatened. Thus along the whole extent of our lines the storm is threatening to break.

A correspondent of the Whaeling Intelligences.

THE WEEKLY PRESS. bore his outrageous treason till they could stand it no longer, and they made a break for him. The disturbance ought not to have occurred, and but for Mr. Walpole's intemperate and insane raving against the Government and the war, it would not have occurred. A small erowd of a hundred or two soldiers then went round to the houses of Mr. Walpole, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Beach, Dr. Pierce, and Mr. Bider, prominent Secessionits, to make them take the oath of loyalty to the Governor happened to see the crowd, and through his influence they made no disturbance at those places, but all the rest were made to take the oath.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

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

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Three Copies, " Fire u a

Ten " "

Twenty " "

Twenty Copies, or over,

extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

the rest were made to take the oath.

## PINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

PRILADELPHIA, Sept. 5, 1861. Since is were freely offered at the Stock Board to-day, and fell off I in consequence. City 60 maintained previous quotations. The shares of the Camder and Amboy Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Minchill, Beaver Meadow, Norristown, and Lehigh Valley were all steady, and the Liehigh Navigation Company stock advanced 1. Reading Railroad shares sold at 171, and closed weak.

The opening of a subscription book for the national loan at the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., proves quite a convenience. As in New York, the subscriptions received are made by all classes of the people—from those whose whole means compass only a single fifty-dollar loan bill to the capitalists; who put down their names for ten to twenty thousand dollars. The popularity of the national loan, as a safe and profitable investment, is secured, and every day will now increase the eagerness to participate in the loan. At Chicago, according to the Tribiene of that

city yesterday, there was a good supply of Eastern exchange, and the market was dull at par toper cent. premium. On the street, it was, in some instances, very difficult to sell exchange at par, and in order to get currency shippers had tosell their paper at |a | off. Gold continues in good demand at 4a2 per cent. premium for currency. Within the past two or three days, there have been received in this city large quantities of New Jersey and Pennsylvania cursency, and we have also seen some "free Indiana" adost. Again we caution our readers to beware of this stuff. It is dangerous to the touch, and the only proper manner to treat it is to send it back whence i

Yesterday's Cincinnati Gazette says: Money matters were very quiet to-day, and we have not a single new feature to notice. The demand for Exchange was less active, and rates are unchanged. But little doing in Treasury notes, which are rather scarce. We quote at 974a98. There was more inquiry for gold, but rates are without change. We quote:

% prem. % prem. % prem. doeton.....par@ 'niladelphia......par@ The St. Louis Democrat, of Monday, says:
There was no change in the market to-day over yesterday, and duliness continues to rule the hour. There was some discussion in the exchange market on the probable effect of Major General Fremont's proclamation on funds, but we could not learn that any particular scare was raised, and the market closed heavy as usual, at 6 per cent. premium for sight exchange on New York over Missouri funds, and gold 7 to 7? Treasury notes are in active demand, but we could not hear of any one who was offering them. The fact is, the people are just waking up to the fact that Government securities are the very best there are going, and, as the nation is full of idle money, no better market can be found for it than the national exchequer.

The Baltimore American, of this morning, says:

The Baltimore American, of this morning, says "The stock market to-day was rather inactive. the dividend paying securities, however, continue pretty firm. There was no inquiry for State Loans, but for city there was a very good demand. For the loan of 1875 880 was bid, but none offered; for 1886 \$80.25 was asked, and for 1890 \$80.50 was bid. \$81 asked. For bank stocks there was but little demand."

At Boston, the Traveller says: Money is steadi-

ly getting to be more and more abundant, day by day, and the best endorsed notes and acceptances are scarce in the open market, at 51 per cent. The banks are discounting liberally at six. Sterling exchange at from 107 to 107½, prevents any exports of specie, and gold keeps constantly coming in, from the various sources of supply. There is more coin and bullion in the country now, than there ever was before, and it is sure to be largely increased. There is more activity, and a general improvement

in most kinds of business. The following is the shipment of coal by the Barclay Railroad and Coal Company, for the week end-

Increase ..... 7.412 07 over the Hazleton Railroad, for the week ending Aug. 31, 1861:

Aug. 31, 1861 :

Weck.
Tons. Cwt.
Hazleton Mines, 3,307 19
Cranberry. 1,618 05
Diamond. 1,233 01
East Sugur Load, 3,044 17
Council Ridge. 2,052 07
Mount Pleasant, 1650 01
Harteigh. 1,675 04
Milesville. 750 10
Jeddo 3,024 00
E2,555 01 Total......17,396 15 417,372 12 Last year.....14,098 06 421,095 05 434,760 07 435,193 11 Increase..... 3,298 09
Decrease..... 3,722 13

The New York Evening Post says of stocks and money matters in that city to-day: The feature of the day is the great animation and The reature of the day is the great animation and firmness in Government securities. All the issues are in strong demand and close much higher. The sixes of 1881 sold freely at 90. The six per cent. notes touched 983. For the fives of 1871 803 is bid. The share list is also very firm, especially the Western stocks, which are active at a rise of 3a1 per cent. Galena, after the Board, was 684 bid. Rock Island sold at 43. Toledo leaves off at 30 a304. The weakest of the railroad shares are New York Contral, Erie, and Hudson, these being pressed for sale under the severe competition which is going on for westward-bound freight. We hear of some very low figures named. First-class freight has been carried by rail to St. Louis at the rate of 60 cents per 100 lbs. New York Central closes at 734 a734.

There was a further advance in Missouri sixes There was a lutther advance in missouri sixes, with large sales; over \$100,000 were taken at 43\frac{1}{2}a 43\frac{1}{2}a. Tennessees were without change, selling at 43\frac{1}{2}a, the price of yesterday. For the other Southern bonds there was more inquiry, with less on the market. The subscriptions for 7.30 Treasury notes conti-The susserptions for 7.30 treasury notes continue very active, though the amount taken this morning is not so large as in the early part of yesterday. The new arrangement with the banks will somewhat lessen the labor of the Assistant Trea-

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, September 5, 1861, BEPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange

FIRST BOARD.

AETER BOARDS 6 Cam & Amb R...112½ 200 do........97 1000 Norristown R 6s..97 CLOSING PRICES-STEADY.

or, and was helped in by his comrades. When asked by his officer why he did so rash an act, he replied that he 'did not want his gun to be disgraced.'''

CAPTURE OF REBEL EMISSARIES.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribunc says: On Wednesday morning a detachment of Fire Zouaves captured four rebel emissaries, six miles below the East Branch. Some important letters were found on their persons.

THE PATRIOTIC SHOEMAKER.

The first treasury note issued will be to the patriotic Massachusetts shoemaker, whose letter, accompanying a remittance of \$100, which he tendered to the Government for ten years without interest, was published a few days ago.

CLOSING PRICES—STEADY.

Bid. Ask.

Phila 6s int off. 87 87% Sch Nav Prefs. 110.

Beh int off. 87 87% Sch Nav Prefs. 110.

Beh int off. 87 87% Sch Nav Prefs. 110.

Phila 6s int off. 87 87% Sch Nav Prefs. 110.

Beh int off. 87 87% Sch Nav Prefs. 110.

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Beading R. ... 17 09 17% Leth Cit & Nicro 34% Sch Nav Brena R. ... 44% Sch Nav Prefs. 110.

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Philadelphia Markets. SEPTEMBER 3-Evening.

FLOUR.—The market centimes dull, and the impury for both export and home use is limited; the only sale reported are 1,000 bbls Ohio extra family, and 500 bbls extra on private terms. Small sales to supply the trade are making at from \$4.50 to \$5 \$\mathre{\text{P}}\cdot\text{ bbl for Western and city fresh-ground superfine, \$5.25@5.50 for extras, and \$5.62% up to \$7 for extra farmily and fancy lots, as to

BHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Cryst-