THE PRESS.
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THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
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The Press.

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THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance,) at $2.00

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We are now prepared to exhibit a choice stock of Straw and Millinery Goods, which will be sold at close prices for Cash or short approved credit.

LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS, 725 CHESTNUT STREET. se12-18t

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Since the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient, and comfortable home for the citizen and stranger on this side the Atlantic.

And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to provide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated.

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practise the most rigid economy, the undersigned HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO TWO DOLLARS PER DAY, at the same time abating none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied. se7-3m TREADWELL, WHITCOMB, & CO.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, 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. au23-1y

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS, AND DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN PERFUMERY. TOILET AND SHAVING SOAPS. BRUSHES AND COMBS, of all descriptions. POCKET FLASKS AND DRINKING CUPS. VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS. CHAMOIS SPLIT, AND PLASTER SKINS. POWDER PUFFS AND BOXES. PATENT LINT, &c., &c.

OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES, BY W. D. GLENN, IMPORTER, se5-1m No. 26 South FOURTH Street.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Have removed from 530 MARKET Street, TO No. 525 MARKET ST., au31-1m And No. 522 COMMERCE Street.

LOOKING GLASSES.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, Announce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all 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 purchases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices

EARLE'S GALLERIES, jy9-tf 816 CHESTNUT Street.

PRESERVING JARS.

FRUIT CANS AND JARS!

IMMENSE 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. corner 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.

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

ALL PERSONS PUTTING UP FRUIT, &c., are especially invited to call and examine the HARTELL JAR, recommended by Dr. Atlee, Prof. Booth, and others, and see Silver Medals and First Premium Diplomas, which have never failed being awarded when placed in competition with other Jars. HARTELL & LETCHWORTH, au10-2m Glass Warehouse, 13 N. FIFTH Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. PETTIT, REAL ESTATE BROKER, and CONVEYANCER, No. 309 WALNUT Street, first floor, back, Philadelphia. Will attend to the Purchase, Sale, and Exchange, of Real Estate in the city and country. Money invested in and procured on mortgages. se2-tf

JOHN 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. my7-1y

FILE MANUFACTORY, 211 NEW STREET. Files and Rasps of every description, and good quality, made to order, at the above establishment. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at manufacturer's prices. Recutting done in a superior manner. ap1-d6m J. B. SMITH.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES. STORE, 304 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on hand.

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, on hand and made to order at shortest notice. je8-tf

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

NET CASH CLOTH STORE.— ELLIS & HARROP, NO. 225 MARKET STREET, UP STAIRS.

A new and desirable Fall Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., sold low for cash, in lengths to suit purchasers. se16-1m

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets. The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2d, at 9 o'clock A. M. Applications for admission may be made at the Academy on and after August 28th, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JOHN W. ROBINS, A. M., au19-tuths-2m Head Master.

EDGEHILL 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.

REMOVAL.— MAD. CLEMENT'S Protestant French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at present located in Beverly, New Jersey, will be removed to West WALNUT LANE, Germantown, Pa., on the 1st of October. For Circulars apply to Mr. JAMES EARLE, Chestnut street, opposite the Girard House. se20-12t*

GEORGE L. WALKER, COMPOSER of the celebrated DOUGLAS GRAND MARCH, Woodburn Polka, Geraldine Waltz, and other popular pieces, will receive a few more SCHOLARS on the PIANO-FORTE. Same method as taught by the first artistes of Europe and this country. Mr. WALKER'S pupils rank among the best performers in this city, professional and amateur. OFFICE—S. E. corner of SEVENTH and ARCH streets, second story. s17-tse31

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 10. The course on Military Engineering will include Field Fortifications, Siege Operations, Strategy, and Tactics. A. L. KENNEDY, M. D., se7-18t President of Faculty.

SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, MARKET and THIRTY-NINTH Streets, Philadelphia. PROF. E. D. SAUNDERS AND CORTLAND SAUNDERS, A. M., PRINCIPALS. A School for the Physical, Moral, Social, and Intellectual Training of Boys and Young Men.

Several acres of playgrounds are attached to the Seminary, and healthy physical development, especially in delicate boys, receives great attention. Abstinence from vicious habits, kindliness and purity of intercourse among the pupils are insured by the constant presence of teachers, encouraging them both in their sports and their studies. Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, together with the English branches, and French, are thoroughly taught. In short, every effort is made to give the pupils a fourfold and complete education.

THE TERMS, FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE MONTHS, COMMENCING AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION, ARE:

For permanent Boarding Pupils ... $125
For Pupils who spend Saturday and Sunday at home 100
For Day-boarding Pupils, who spend the nights at home ... 75
Washing, $8. No extra charges. Payments in advance.

As pupils who come under the influence of the Seminary at an early age are educated with the least trouble, a reduction in the terms of $25 per session will be made during the entire course of each permanent boarding pupil who is entered under nine years of age. Those who are not entered before they are seventeen years of age will pay an extra sum of $25 per session. This advance is not made in the case of those who become members of the Seminary before reaching that age.

A large reduction is made in favor of young men who are preparing for the ministry.

Further information may be obtained from the Principals, or from the following persons, who are among those who have SONS or WARDS boarding in the Seminary AT THE PRESENT TIME:

Mr. William Allen, Philadelphia; Hon. Joshua Baker, Franklin, La.; Mrs. E. V. Bennet, Williamsport, Pa.; Hon. N. B. Browne, Philadelphia; Mr. James Burke, Jr., Philadelphia; Prof. F. A. Cregar, Principal of the Girls' High School, Philadelphia; Mr. A. F. Damon, Philadelphia; Mr. W. C. Denny, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. W. Firmstone, Easton, Pa.; Mr. H. N. Fitzgerald, Philadelphia; Hon. J. W. Forney, Editor of The Press, Philadelphia; Mrs. C. Guerin, Newark, N. J.; Mr. Wm. J. Horstman, Philadelphia; Mr. W. Irvin, Clearfield county, Pa.; Mr. Wm. Kennedy, Philadelphia; Mr. Joseph Kerr, Philadelphia; Mr. John Leisenring, Superintendent and Chief Engineer Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; Hon. J. W. Maynard, Williamsport, Pa.; Mr. P. R. McNeille, Philadelphia; Mr. W. Reed, New Brunswick, N. J.; Mr. T. B. Wattson, Philadelphia; Mr. B. H. Bartol, Philadelphia; Mr. James Sykes, Washington; Rev. Wm. J. R. Taylor, D. D., Philadelphia; Mr. Wm. Schott, Philadelphia; Mr. J. Mickle, Bordentown, N. J. au31-1m

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, SCHOOL APPARATUS for CLASS ILLUSTRATIONS, Globes, Drawing Instruments, &c., &c., made and for sale by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 924 CHESTNUT Street. Priced and Illustrated Catalogue, of 88 pages, furnished gratis, and sent by mail free, on application. se18-1m

MISS LUCY R. MAYER WILL RE[illegible] her School for Young Ladies, No. [illegible] SPRUCE Street, on MONDAY, September 9th. se15-1m

MISS C. A. BURGIN will reopen her school for YOUNG LADIES, at 1010 SPRUCE Street, September 16. se11-1m*

MR. WINTHROP TAPPAN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, will reopen at No. 1615 SPRUCE Street, on WEDNESDAY, September 18. se7-2m

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y., or D. W. O'BRIEN, S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT, Philadelphia. se10-1m*

GERMANTOWN FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL MAIN Street, second door below JOHNSON Street. Madame F. DROUIN and M'lle Em. ROSSET having removed their School to Germantown, will open on MONDAY, the 16th inst. A deduction of ten per cent. will be made on pupils engaging before that time. REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, Pa.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, N. J.; Rev. Benjamin Dorr, Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Rodney and Rev. Mr. Atkins, Germantown. se4-toc1*

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, OXFORD, Pa., accessible by the Baltimore Central Railroad. The Forty-sixth Session will open on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6. Terms $75 per Session. For Circulars, address Miss H. BAKER, se11-1m Principal.

GERMANTOWN INSTITUTE, MAIN Street, above Price. The above Institution will be opened for the reception of Young Gentlemen SEPTEMBER 9th, 1861. Further particulars on application to WM. H. McFADDEN, A. M., Principal, S. E. cor. of GREEN and BITTENHOUSE Streets. au30-tf

REMOVAL.—THE ACADEMY FOR BOYS, formerly located at the N. E. corner of Tenth and Arch streets, has been removed to No. 142 N. TENTH Street, and will be reopened on MONDAY, September 2d, 1861. A few pupils can be accommodated with board. For circulars, apply at the school. au29-1m T. BRANTLY LANGTON, Principal.

MISS M. W. HOWES' YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 11th September, at 1525 CHESTNUT Street. au27-1m

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, East of 41 North ELEVENTH Street, reopens Ninth month (September) 2d. All denominations admitted. $12 per term of 22 weeks. au27-1m W. WHITALL.

THOMAS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH Mathematical and Classical School, for Boys, N. E. corner of BROAD and ARCH, will reopen September 2d. au26-1mo*

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN Street, above SPRUCE. The CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will resume its duties on MONDAY, September 2d. J. W. FAIRES, A. M., au26-2mo Principal.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 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. au26-26t* H. G. McGUIRE, A. M., Principal.

ENGLISH 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 September. au21-tnol CHARLES SHORT.

MISS MARY E. THROPP will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at 1924 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, September 9th. Circulars, containing full information, to be had on application. au19 dtOct1*

THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in the Philadelphia City Institute, Northeast corner of CHESTNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 2, 1861. au15-2m* L. BURROWS, Principal.

A. BACHMANN, Pianist, at the Normal Musical Institute, 624 North ELEVENTH Street, gives instructions on the Piano, Organ, and Melodeon. se6-1m*

NOTICE—Bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company.—Holders of bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, of the various classes, and of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company, who have subscribed the agreement of reorganization, are required, without delay, to deposit their bonds with John Ferguson, Trustee, 35 Pine street, New York city, in conformity to said agreement.

Holders of any of the above bonds who have not subscribed the said agreement are notified to do so without further delay.

The sale of the said Railroad will take place on the 24th of October, 1861, and all persons omitting to subscribe the agreement for reorganization, or omitting to deposit their bonds in season for the use of the purchasing agents at the sale, will be liable to be excluded from participating in the purchase.

The parties holding those bonds in Philadelphia or vicinity can deposit them with J. Edgar Thomson, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

New York, Sept. 12, 1861. J. F. D. LANIER, Chairman of Purchasing Committee. JOHN D. FERGUSON, Secretary. se16-12t

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 103 JONES Alley.

The Press.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

FROM MISSOURI.

SURRENDER OF COL. MULLIGAN CONFIRMED.

A DESCRIPTION OF LEXINGTON.

Whereabouts of Gens. Pope and McCulloch.

A FIGHT AT MARRATTSTOWN.

Official Order of Gen. Fremont.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

EFFECT OF THE ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

POSITION OF POLK'S FORCES.

Probabilities of a Collision.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

SKETCH OF GEN. STURGIS.

Rumored Flight of Breckinridge and Preston in Kentucky.

The Rebel Fortifications at Ocracoke Inlet Destroyed.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Surrender of Colonel Mulligan.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 22—midnight.—A despatch received here to-night says that the United States troops at Lexington surrendered to the rebels on Friday afternoon, on account of the want of water.

Ben McCulloch was in Barton county on Monday last, marching on Lexington.

Major Tanner's wounds, it is feared, will prove mortal

The greatest activity prevails here in military circles.

The steamer *Sunshine* was brought down here to-day. She is not disabled, as was reported. She will, doubtless, be confiscated, as it is said her captain was paid in Confederate bonds for his services in ferrying Green's forces across the river at Glasgow.

A Brilliant Fight at Marrattstown, Mo.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 20.—The *Times* of this morning learns that a fight took place at Marrattstown, Missouri, on Tuesday morning, between 600 United States troops, under Colonels Montgomery and Johnson, and 400 rebels, in which the latter were completely routed, with a loss of seven killed. One hundred horses and all their tents and supplies were captured. Our troops lost two privates killed and six wounded. Colonel Johnson, while riding at the head of his command, was pierced by nine bullets, and instantly killed. Three bullets took effect in his head, two buckshot in his neck, one bullet in his left shoulder, one in the left thigh, one in the right hand, and one in the left. He died while urging his men to fight for the stars and stripes.

Official Order from General Fremont.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—All the officers of General Frémont's staff were ordered, to-day, to report themselves at headquarters forthwith.

LEXINGTON, THE POINT OF INTEREST IN MISSOURI.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the painful suspense attending the anxiety for news from Lexington, Mo., is greatly enhanced by a consideration of the size and wealth of the place, and its importance as a strategic point. The population of Lexington and vicinity was made up of the best class of the early emigrants from Kentucky to Missouri, is generally wealthy, and probably more refined than that of any other section of the State. [illegible] early settlers [illegible] were attracted by the similarity of much of the country to that Eden of Kentuckians, about Lexington, Ky., and they not only made their selections of land according to the standard of old Fayette, but carried the analogy to the naming of the county and principal town of their location in Missouri.

The city, containing now probably 12,000 inhabitants, is situated on a high, rocky bluff, which there has its course on the south side of the Missouri river, and which slopes almost precipitously directly down to the bed of the river, making a very steep ascent from the landing up into the city. From the rear of the city the land recedes slightly in alternate successions of beautiful prairie and choice timber, and is well occupied by finely cultivated farms, yielding a first-rate support to this hitherto thriving place.

The surrender of the city, with its beautiful residences, to the wanton deviltry of the Secessionists, was a serious calamity.

WHEREABOUTS OF BEN M'CULLOCH.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Jefferson City under date of the 19th instant, says:

Where Ben McCulloch is seems a vexed question. One day he is marching toward Jefferson City at the head of twenty thousand men; the next he is hurrying forward to join Price's forces; the third day he is—no one knows where.

If McCulloch is in this region, it is believed General Hunter will attend to him, and prevent his reaching the capital; but I do not believe he is in this neighborhood. The best information I can obtain places McCulloch at the head of some ten thousand Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas troops, way off in the northwestern corner of the State. His men are said to be very discontented; still denouncing the Missourians as cowards, and complaining bitterly of the treatment they have received in this State.

THE REPUTED QUARREL BETWEEN PRICE AND M'CULLOCH.

Recently I have heard again and again, that General Price and McCulloch had quarrelled, and several persons who have lately talked with the former have stated that the notorious Sterling never mentions Ben's name. They say, moreover, that since the battle of Wilson's Creek, McCulloch's followers and the Secessionists in this State have lost confidence in his capacity as a leader or military man; that he may be an excellent Indian fighter or controller of a small body of troops; but he has not the requisite qualities to make a general or commander on any extensive scale.

FORTIFICATIONS OF THE CAPITAL.

The fortifications of Jefferson city are being carried on as rapidly as possible, under the immediate direction and supervision of Major Krauth, for many years master of an engineer corps in Hungary, an officer thoroughly qualified for his position. The roads, hills, bridges, and the approaches to the capital are being fortified in the strongest and most effective manner, and in the event of an attack will be found extremely formidable to the foe.

The Fight at Lexington.

The following particulars of the manner in which the fight at Lexington was at first conducted were published in the St. Louis *News* of the 20th inst:

The Confederates, under Price, estimated at 15,000 or 20,000 in number, opened a fire with artillery on the Federal garrison. Early Wednesday morning the garrison promptly responded, and the cannonading from both sides was kept up all day long, and until ten o'clock Wednesday night, though it was much weaker during the night than in the day. The garrison were behind their entrenchments, around the Masonic College, at the outskirts of the city, and about a mile from the river. The Confederates were making their main attack from the south side of the city, but they had also taken possession of the city, thus placing the garrison between two fires. They had seized three steamboats that had been sent up from Jefferson City with ammunition and stores for the garrison, taking possession of boats and cargoes. The garrison appeared to be making a gallant resistance, and it is the general belief that if their ammunition held out they would be able to maintain their position till the arrival of reinforcements. Gen. Sturgis, with 2,000 men, was at Knoxville, Ray county, twenty miles north of Lexington, at noon on Wednesday, and could, by a forced march, reach the river opposite the city by twelve o'clock that night, but, as there were no boats or skiffs on the north side of the river, it is difficult to see how he could effect a passage of the river in time to take part in the engagement.

Besides General Sturgis' force, there was another force of three thousand men under Colonel Smith, and still another under Colonel Groesbeck, on their way to Lexington from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The force under Colonel Smith had been sent from St. Joseph, at first, in pursuit of the half-organized rabble army under Patton, Boyd, and several other leaders, that left St. Joseph last week; but General Pope, on learning of the precarious situation of affairs at Lexington, despatched fresh orders to them to hurry on to that place with all expedition. Mr. Wasson likewise states that there were thousands of persons, men, women, and children, from the neighboring country, gathered on the banks of the river opposite Lexington all day Wednesday, and up to ten o'clock at night, watching with intense eagerness the progress of the battle. They could not get across the river, however, to the opposite side, and were therefore ignorant of the result of the fighting.

WHEREABOUTS OF GENERAL POPE.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 20th.]

Two weeks ago General Pope left St. Louis for the purpose of examining into the state of affairs in North Missouri, and to endeavor to restore peace to that distracted section of the State. In consequence of the incompetency, inefficiency, and drunkenness of some of the officers in command there, he found the country in a condition which beggars description. Union men had been driven from their homes, their horses stolen, their houses plundered, their families insulted and outraged, while the future seemed almost without hope.

Immediately on his arrival in North Missouri, Gen. Pope commenced a thorough reform. Officers in high position were sent to St. Louis under arrest. Orders, enforcing the strictest discipline, were issued. Martin Green was taught that at even twenty-three miles from the railroad, and in an almost inaccessible place, he was not safe, and fled for two days before a force not half so large as his own, scarcely stopping long enough to feed his horses. Even this flight would not have saved him if the *Sunshine* had not been allowed to fall into his hands.

A few days later, General Pope appeared at Platte river bridge—where the greatest outrage on record had been recently committed by the Secessionists. At his approach the bridge-burners fled, bearing with them great quantities of plunder. Starting three columns—one from St. Joseph, another from Cameron, and still another from Mexico—in pursuit, these three columns to concentrate as they approached Lexington so as to *corral* the rebels, Gen. Pope returned along the line of the railroad to encourage the organization of Home Guards, and place them on such a footing as to enable them to take care of Northern Missouri without the assistance of troops from abroad. Having accomplished this work, Gen. Pope is now in St. Louis; and we trust he will remain long enough to assist in the organization of the large force assembled at this point.

Letter from St. Louis.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN GEN. FREMONT AND COL. BLAIR—ORGANIZATION OF THE WESTERN ARMY—MANNERS OF THE SECESSIONISTS—GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILING IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, September 19, 1861.

Quite an unfortunate condition of affairs is just at present existing in our midst. I say unfortunate, for up to Saturday last everything was working smoothly. The Union cause was gaining strength, and even the barbarity on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, so atrocious and fiendish, had the effect of turning a good many heretofore traitors from their evil ways.

The position of our able Representative just at present is by no means an enviable one. "What has he done?" is the universal interrogation. This question, which it is understood will be answered fully in a few days, keeps the public pulse at fever heat. That Col. Blair has been for some time past aware of the rising popularity in our midst of Gen. Frémont, and has felt that the power of controlling certain matters was rapidly slipping into other hands, cannot be denied. Nor do his friends here by any means approve his course in endeavoring to ignore the fact that the Government has thought fit to place so valuable a man in the Department of the West as Gen. Frémont, even though at the sacrifice of Col. Blair's "great expectations."

This morning's *Democrat* has a card from Col. Blair, commenting rather sharply on the editorial of the day previous, which is the subject of general remark on the street this morning.

The announcement of the arrest of Col. Blair, which appeared in the papers of Monday, has not been denied by Col. B., while he makes reference to it in his card. When a fair exposition of the whole matter comes out, we may be wiser on certain points than we are now, but rest assured there will be a cat of pretty large size let out of the "bag" by somebody.

Meantime, Major General Frémont is laboriously at work, and yesterday morning, it being a fine day, he had a grand review out at Camp Benton, where a most superb flag was raised on the staff in front of the General's quarters.

Troops are moving in various directions, and it is estimated that six thousand men have departed from this point during the past week. The rendezvous at Camp Benton are most admirably adapted for military purposes, being directly in the rear of the fair grounds, on the edge of a pleasant grove, in front of which there are three long rows of barracks one story high, adapted for winter quarters for the soldiers.

Day before yesterday Second street, the principal business thoroughfare for our heavy grocery houses, was blossomed over with Union colors from one end to the other. It was indeed a pretty sight. The flags, mostly of one size, were suspended from the third-story windows to about the middle of the street, and their uniformity and attractiveness was the subject of remark on all sides.

In most of the bookstores, on Fourth street, are Union badges, emblems, pictures of Lyon, McClellan, Siege, and others, and it is amusing to hear the comments "Secesh" makes upon them when that *article* comes along. For instance, "There's Lyon, glad he's out of the way;" "Here's fuss and feathers, the old sinner," (General Scott,) &c., &c. But the female Secesher is a model of gentility and perfection. They swing in through the open door with a degree of contempt, as though the air was impregnated with a malaria of some sort, and if, perchance, a few Union flags happen to be for sale, they innocently ask "what those things are for?" One lady (?) turned over the *Atlantic Monthly* with the point of her parasol, disdaining to touch it with her fingers, because it had the American flag on its cover! Whew!

The city is throbbing with excitement. Enough has transpired during the past three or four days to enliven everybody, who, during the long, hot summer, has been caught napping. Horses, wagons, saddles, army equipments of every imaginable sort are pouring in here from the East, while out on the borders of the city the erecting of barricades and entrenchments has kept hundreds of men occupied who were glad enough to get eighty cents a day. Indeed, gangs of men were kept at work all night for a number of days, and relieved at day-break by fresh recruits. St. Louis is truly a military city in fact, and the change which has been wrought here within three months is wonderful to contemplate. If you will go down to Chateau avenue, there you will find General Frémont's headquarters, surrounded by military officers and others seeking information in regard to business connected with this department. Go back up to General McKinstry's quarters and all is hurry and bustle there, and thus it is all the day long.

Last night reports came of a battle at Lexington, and the defeat of General Price by the Federals; yesterday we had news of a terrible railroad accident near Cincinnati; and while I write, it is confidently reported that six regiments are to leave this neighborhood for Washington. We cannot spare a man from this point, or the State, at present, and if troops are drawn away from us, and our position weakened, we are liable at any hour to an attack which may result badly to our side. The position of Missouri, at present, is a favorable one for the Union cause. Let us not be suffered to undo all that has been done, thus far, in purging the State of traitors, and planting the old flag in every town, from Iowa to Arkansas. MARKS.

Brigadier General S. D. Sturgis a Pennsylvanian.

[For The Press.]

As the recent distinguished services of this gallant officer at the battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Mo., and his more recent promotion, have excited the curiosity of the public to know more about him, and as it is probable that he will play an important part in the great drama now being enacted in Missouri, I propose giving a brief sketch of his military career.

General Sturgis is a native of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He entered West Point in 1842, graduated in 1846, and immediately thereafter joined General Taylor's army as brevet second lieutenant Second Dragoons. His first service of any importance was rendered two days before the battle of Buena Vista, at which time he made a reconnoissance, the results of which had much to do with the plans of the subsequent battle. Carleton in his history of the battle gave him great credit for his services. At the close of the Mexican war he was sent to California, where he performed two years of hard service, and was then ordered to New Mexico, where he remained three years, during which time he was engaged in the battle of Ojo Caliente under Col. Cooke, and subsequently commanded an expedition against the Indians, gaining a brilliant victory, for which achievement the Legislature of New Mexico passed him a vote of thanks, and a resolution asking the President to promote him, in compliance with which he was commissioned captain First Cavalry, 1855. In 1857 he was in the battle with the Cheyenne Indians, under the command of Col. Sumner. In 1860 he commanded a very important expedition against the Kiowa and Camanche Indians. His force comprised six companies. This was his most important action up to that date, and proved a most signal victory. The Secretary of War in his report, Dec. 1860, notices it in the following flattering manner: "A very active campaign has been carried on against the Kiowa and Camanche Indians on the head-waters of the Arkansas and Canadian rivers, where they have been met and chastised on several occasions. In one of these engagements, towards the head-waters of the Republican fork of Kansas river, a large body of Indians was encountered by Capt. Sturgis, of the First Cavalry, and severely chastised. They have been broken and dispersed in every direction." After this success he retired to Fort Smith, where he was posted when our present difficulties were inaugurated. This was an hour of intense interest to him—resignations in the army and navy were numerous, and at Fort Smith every commissioned officer resigned except the brave and loyal Sturgis. Who can tell the trials of his position? Yet he resolved to die rather than forsake the flag around which our brave countrymen have so often rallied and pressed on to victory. He was left in command at the fort, and maintained the post until the State troops, over three hundred strong, with ten pieces of cannon, were sent against him. At the same time all the country round were in arms and concentrating overwhelming forces. At this important crisis he bid defiance to their hosts, and gallantly marched his command out of the fort, taking with him all the movable Government property, including 20 wagons and teams, and in safety returned to Fort Leavenworth—the rebels landing and taking possession only thirty minutes after he had retired. For this important service I believe he was commissioned major. His retirement in Fort Leavenworth was of short duration. He soon hastened at the head of 2,300 men to cooperate with the lamented Gen. Lyon, with whom he formed a junction on Grand river, July 7th, and from thence they marched to Springfield in one column, Lyon commanding. The great danger that threatened our army at Springfield at this date was probably never realized by any but those immediately exposed to it. It is a matter of history now that Lyon had urged the great need of reinforcements, without which he could not hope successfully to engage the overwhelming host that was approaching him. In this hour of peril, when the Government was unable to send the help asked for, his main dependence rested on the loyal and gallant Sturgis and Siegle. At a consultation of officers it was determined that but one alternative remained—to make battle, and by a hasty march endeavor to surprise the enemy—confound and scatter them, and before he could recover, retreat to some better position. This was the resolve—this the forlorn hope. Forward marched the brave little army, every man resolved to "do or die" for his country. Lyon, supported by Sturgis, led the attack in front; while Siegle was appointed to conduct the flanking movement, which in its execution so surprised the enemy in the rear that he at first broke under Siegle's vigorous fire, and precipitately retreated on to the main body. This was an advantage gained, but, unfortunately, was soon lost by a terrible mistake. Seigle believed that an approaching column was Lyon's men, but it proved to be the enemy, and this fatal error was not discovered until they were so near to Siegle's artillery that by their first fire they killed all his horses, and rendered him powerless to bring away his cannon, except one piece, which was drawn by the prisoners he had previously captured. This sad disaster led to his utter defeat and rout, every man seeking his own safety by flight from the field. In front, the enemy having learned of the approach of Lyon, were ready to commence the battle, sanguine, from their superior numbers, that the contest would be of short duration. The battle commenced, and was hotly contested. Lyon, like a brave and desperate general, led and encouraged the men with daring gallantry, and seemed utterly reckless of danger. His exposure proved fatal to him, for in the early part of the battle he was severely wounded; but, even in this condition still gave his orders, and, in a desperate struggle that was about to ensue, a Wisconsin regiment which had lost its colonel called to him to lead them. He immediately placed himself at their head, and led on, alas! to instant death. The hero of the battle was slain! The charge, however, proved perfectly resistless, and the enemy's line was broken. At this moment Major Sturgis was informed of the fate of Lyon, and at once comprehended, that the command rested on him. This was a critical moment, and what is a strange fact, a perfect silence reigned over the field of battle. Sturgis at once convoked his officers, and while they were discussing the possibility of retreating, a column in front, bearing a United States flag, was seen approaching. This was supposed to be Siegel's Brigade, and they at once formed in line of battle, and prepared to join columns. But what a surprise, when the enemy opened fire on them, and showed his true colors! Here then was a dilemma. Their leader, the devoted Lyon, was dead, Siegel routed, and the forces he had engaged in the rear had now reunited with their main column, was marching forward, and already engaged in deadly conflict with the remnant of the little army, with a new commander, known to not more than half his men. But under all these discouraging circumstances, Sturgis was sufficient for the moment, and, by his own coolness and deeds of heroism, inspired his men with a new enthusiasm, and led them into the hottest of the fight, driving the enemy before them, and then turning on some other points of their lines, he would break and throw it into confusion, sending them flying in every direction; and so continued for *three long hours*, giving orders and leading his men, until the centre and right flank of the enemy were completely broken and panic-stricken, and fell back in disorder. At this favorable moment, when the ammunition of one of the regiments was exhausted, he thought it best to retreat, and having collected the wounded of the army, he gave the command, and retreated in good order, until they reached Springfield, where they were joined by Siegel. Believing that Siegel held the commission of colonel, Major Sturgis at once gave him the command of the army. On the following day they continued retreating towards Rolla. It was soon disclosed to Sturgis that Siegel held no commission, and he again resumed the command, and reached Rolla in safety.

It was certainly no over-estimate of the service rendered on this occasion that induced Mr. Lincoln to promote Major Sturgis to the command of a Brigadier General. The army had good reason to rejoice that a competent officer was so soon found after the fall of the heroic Lyon—one who by his skill and gallantry led and directed them until they had gained a decided success, covering themselves with military glory, and then leisurely falling back, leaving the enemy in such a sad condition that he was unable to pursue.

The above facts are now matters of history, and this sketch is only too brief to do full justice to the heroic subject. From the past, we have good reason to believe that Gen. Sturgis in the future will lead on our brave soldiers to many a victory and glorious triumph until rebellion is crushed, and the flag of the Union triumphantly vindicated. Then, with green bays a generous and grateful country will crown the gallant victors, and shed tears of sorrow for the heroic dead. I. H.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 20, 1861.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.—A battalion of Secessionists, under command of Mitchell Leporello, drove in Captain Gibson's pickets last night, on Salt river. Four Union men are missing.

A Federal encampment has been established at Harrodsburg. Two prominent Secession representatives, named Irving and Silvertooth, have been arrested.

Two supposed spies from Buckner's army were arrested in Louisville this morning.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23.—It is thought that J. C. Breckinridge and Wm. Preston escaped from here through Montgomery county on Friday last.

General Sherman had possession of Muldraugh's Hill yesterday.

Henry Dent, city marshal, has been appointed provost marshal of this city.

Effect of the Action of the Legislature.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a letter from Paducah, dated Sept. 17, 1861, says:

The action of the Legislature of Kentucky has fallen upon the rebels here like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. They fully calculated on a unanimous approval of the "extra-constitutional sublime neutrality" policy, under which they have been so effectively aiding the rebels and killing out the loyalty of Kentucky Union men. They are taken "all aback," and the wiser among them are "taking to their heels" while yet there is time afforded them to make their escape to Dixie. On yesterday morning, a gentleman living some twelve miles from here, seeing a lot of his neighbors, who have been loud-mouthed and blatant Secessionists, with their "traps" packed up, and marching with their faces toward the "land of cotton," he hailed them to know what they meant—in reply to which they swore that they could stand Lincoln's proclamation, Grant's proclamation, Frémont's proclamation, and all other "Black Republican stuff," but the action of the "*Abolition Legislature of their own State*" was more than they could stand, or would stand. And so they shook the dust from their feet as a testimony against Kentucky, that she had disgraced herself by becoming *abolitionized*.

POSITION OF POLK'S FORCES.

The rebels, under the Right Reverend Father in God, Major Gen. Leonidas Bishop Polk, Esq., are now in Mayfield, some twenty-eight miles south of this place, where they are said to be accumulating troops and fortifying their position, and are as usual scouring the country far and near, preying on the people, disarming Union men and running them off, so that they are compelled to fly to our lines for protection.

PROBABILITIES OF A COLLISION.

It is probable that the rebels may march upon us here, but I am skeptical about it, though it is certain that we will move against them as soon as we can get wagons to transport us, for the sooner we attack them at Mayfield the better for us, provided we go in sufficient force. Let them entrench strongly there, and they have the key to this whole section of country. But if they are driven from there, they must retreat into Tennessee, and content themselves with defending their own soil. They boldly say that they will take "Jackson's purchase," (which is the name given to all that portion of Kentucky lying west of the Tennessee river,) out of Kentucky, and attach it to Tennessee, and unless they are driven out of here soon, they will hold a mock convention, and declare it out of Kentucky and the Union, and in the Southern Confederacy. A portion of the force from Bird's Point, Cairo, and Fort Holt, just opposite Cairo in Kentucky, sailed down the Mississippi last week, and are said now to be at Blandville, Ballard county, which is about the same distance from Mayfield that Paducah is; and if this be so, they will certainly start to-day or to-morrow, and attack the forces at Mayfield simultaneously.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE AND VICINITY.

FORTRESS MONROE, via Baltimore, September 22.—The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning.

On Tuesday last the steamer *Fanny* ran down to Ocracoke Inlet with a company of troops, who entirely destroyed the rebel fortifications abandoned some time since. The magazine was burnt and the cannon sunk.

It is said that the rebels were assembled in force at Washington and Newbern, and that two thousand of them had landed on Roanoke Island with the intention of destroying the lighthouse and the dwellings of the Union men. A detachment of seven hundred men, accompanied by a naval force, were about to leave Hatteras Inlet to prevent this inroad.

The rebel privateers *Coffee* and *Winslow* had visited Ocracoke Inlet, to carry off the cannon left by the rebels, but they left on the appearance of the *Fanny*.

The steamers *Pawnee* and *Susquehanna* were still at Hatteras Inlet.

The *Argonaut*, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, laden with fish and salt, ran into the inlet, and was secured as a prize

A portion of the Eleventh Regiment, New York Fire Zouaves, composed mainly of the members of the First Regiment Fire Zouaves, reached Old Point this morning.

There was an alarm last night at Newport News. The troops in the Fortress and at Camp Hamilton were also under arms at dusk. A considerable rebel force was seen near Newport News, but it was withdrawn after burning a few grain ricks.

Movements of the Navy.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Fortress Monroe under date of Sept. 20, says:

Though nothing of particular importance has transpired of late, there are certain movements which indicate that great activity prevails with reference to the Southern coast, in both the army and navy. Frigates, sloops-of-war, and gunboats, come into the Roads, lay for a day or an hour, obtain a few supplies, take in some coal, and are off again. It is understood that they take their flight southward. The precise locality where they will congregate may not be more definitely indicated now. Gunboats and vessels of light draft preponderate. There are but few places where the great frigates, like the *Minnesota* and *Wabash*, drawing from 25 to 26 feet of water, can be made useful. I believe that it will not be deemed harsh or untimely criticism, to say that it has been a piece of practical folly to employ these great ships in blockading Charleston, when the nearest they could approach to the channel, through which steamers and vessels trading with that port pass, was five miles. Ships of ten and fifteen feet draft are wanted there and on the coast generally, and then we should not have the constant report that rebel steamers and sailing craft pass in and out of harbors, while the blockading ships were miles away, and yet the nearest they could get.

Within the last twelve hours several light draft, some of them side-wheel, gunboats, formerly tugs of great power, have come into the Roads. Were I to guess, I would say that they would next appear on Pamlico Sound, through Hatteras Inlet, though of this I have no positive information. Judging from the class and number of gunboats that from time to time appear here, we may safely affirm that our country will soon eclipse any other in this respect.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from the same point, expresses the same opinion:

We are upon the eve of sailing. It is in conjunction with several other naval vessels to an important point upon the Southern coast, there to make a demonstration worthy of the force sent. It would certainly be highly injudicious to make the least development respecting the precise destination of this formidable naval expedition, yet I will venture to remark that it is one of a number of secret expeditions which have for some time been in contemplation against the strongholds of the rebels on the Southern coast, besides that which resulted so brilliantly and successfully at Hatteras Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina. Within the past week such notes of preparation have been heard as have sufficiently demonstrated to the initiated that another achievement still greater and more glorious than that of Forts Hatteras and Clark will soon be made.

The Retiring Naval Officers.

Commodore Stringham entered the navy in 1809, and has been in the service fifty-one years, twenty-one of which have been at sea. He therefore is probably upward of sixty years of age. Commodore Pendergrast entered the navy in 1812, and has been in the service forty-nine years, twenty of which have been at sea. Captain Nicholson entered the navy in 1812, has been forty-eight years in the service, twenty-six of which have been at sea. Captain Hull entered the navy in 1813, has been in the service forty-seven years, twenty-one of which have been at sea. Captain Chauncey entered the navy in 1812, has been in the service forty-nine years, seventeen of which have been at sea. Captain Mercer entered the navy in 1815, has been in the service forty-five years, nineteen of which have been at sea. These are some of the officers relieved. In a word, the order relieves all in the Atlantic Blockading Squadron senior to Capt. L. M. Goldsborough, who will be flag officer of the squadron. Capt. Goldsborough entered the service from the District of Columbia in 1812, and has been forty-eight years in the service, seventeen of which have been at sea. His last cruise was in the frigate *Congress*, to the South American coast, and has just returned to New York. The officers relieved will await further orders.

The "Contrabands."

Properly directed and systematically detailed and disciplined, the negroes now working for the Government here perform a great deal of labor, and are considered superior for most descriptions of work to any other class of laborers. They do pretty much everything that white laborers are expected to perform, and are coming to be preferred, not only as quite as productive, but as more cheerful and willing. It is not to be disguised, however, that a consciousness of their importance crops out now and then in their bearing and conversation. On the whole, however, the commendation of the "contraband" is universal and hearty. Their future condition is frequently discussed among themselves. They do not appear to have any settled ideas about it, any further than that there is no immediate prospect of their being restored to their former owners. Now and then one appears a little concerned with the stories he heard from his late master, and braved in the running away, that the Yankees, when they were through building fortifications, would take the negroes to Cuba. This and all other questions in their minds soon yield to the present feeling of satisfaction consequent on the novelty attending their changed condition, and in having enough to eat, "rain or shine."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Late and Interesting from New Orleans.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday says:

We had a long conversation yesterday with a very intelligent man, who has resided in New Orleans for a number of years, and left there only ten days since. He says that there are now about four thousand troops in the city. There is no drafting, and there has been none, except the illegal impressments carried on by the captains of volunteer organizations. The interference of the British consul, some time since, by which some sixty of Queen Victoria's subjects were released, rendered kidnapping unpopular. The rumor of an intended attack by the United States troops agitates the community as often as once a week, and *delights a full half of the population*. Our informant believes that *nearly all the mechanics and laboring men are for the Union, and a majority of the merchants also.*

Many of the latter were originally Secessionists, but the blockade and consequent utter prostration of business has made them painfully conscious of their error. Many stores have been closed for want of goods to sell, and other large houses will soon close. The city could easily be taken by a force of ten thousand men by way of the lower river or Lake Ponchartrain, and the defences northward consist only of a few rude breastworks which have not yet been mounted with guns. As before said, a large proportion of the people are disgusted with rebellion, and there is now no boasting except from a prominent few of Jeff. Davis' officeholders. It is a little significant that the *Picayune*, a late convert to Secessionism, is the chief reliance of the people for news, crowds visiting that office in preference to the original traitor sheets, the *Delta* and *Crescent*. The blockade has been rigidly carried out. For a long time not a single vessel has passed it, the reports of the Southern papers to the contrary notwithstanding.

As will be inferred from the statements in regard to business given above, great distress prevails. Thousands are out of employment, and a free market has been put in operation. In the country the state of affairs is no better. Owing to the excessive drought in the Gulf counties of Mississippi, not half a crop of corn was raised; while in the cotton districts of Northern Louisiana, the terrible rains that have prevailed during the past two months have much damaged the crop. Our informant says that nearly all the cotton he saw on his passage North was not over a foot and a half high. *The negroes have, in some places, acted somewhat suspiciously—all, doubtlessly, understanding the condition of political affairs; and several outbreaks, that bid fair to be formidable, have occurred, but been suppressed.*

A planter, only a few weeks since, wrote to his agent in New Orleans: "For God's sake, send me $400 worth of provisions (naming the articles wanted,) for I have nothing to feed my people with." Our informant had a passport from General Twiggs, and made his way up the river without molestation.

In conclusion, we were assured that *one decisive Northern victory will rouse the now concealed Union sentiment at the South.* As proof of this it may be stated, that immediately after the Hatteras victory the report was current in New Orleans that North Carolina would rejoin the Union; *and this report was generally believed, though the fort itself was regarded as unimportant.*

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

The Naval Expedition Down the Ohio.

FLAG-SHIP N. W. THOMAS, near Evansville, Sept. 18, 1861.—The flag-ship *N. W. Thomas*, Capt. James Gormly, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Phillips, reached Evansville in advance of the fleet, at 4 o'clock P. M., this day. The fleet—composed of thirteen steamers—are all in sight, and make a beautiful appearance. There has been but little of interest transpiring since we left. We have the cream of the United States army on board, composed of detachments of the Cincinnati Home Guards.

At Louisville, we added two more boats to our fleet—the *Charlie Miller* and *Pink Varble*. It took us 48 hours to pass through the canal. At Flint Island the flag-ship hove to for the remainder of the fleet to come up. There is enthusiasm at all the towns that we passed, especially at Cannelton. At Lewisburg, Ky., there is a splendid Union flag flying. Our marines saluted it with three cheers.

Interesting Account of the Situation of Affairs in Virginia.

A deserter from the rebel army says the number of troops from Richmond to the Potomac, at Leesburg in one direction and Acquia creek and Mathias Point in another, may safely be put down at one hundred and seventy-five thousand. Fifty thousand of this number were at Richmond last week, another fifty thousand at Manassas, while the remaining seventy-five thousand are scattered along from that point to Munson's Hill, and from the vicinity of Noland's Ferry to Harper's Ferry, and on the Potomac, south of Alexandria, from the vicinity of Acquia Creek to Mathias Point.

The troops at Leesburg are militia, and number about five thousand. There are also about five thousand in the vicinity of Noland's Ferry. The force at Fairfax Court House is quite small. Generals Beauregard and Johnston make this place their headquarters. The main conspicuous battery on Munson's Hill consists of three forty-two-pounders. A little in the rear of this is another battery, more obscure, containing three more guns. The men are generally well clad at present, but not with woollen clothing, and are beginning to suffer for the want of them, especially those from the extreme Southern States. Blankets are very much needed at nights, and it is considered impossible to supply their wants. The troops have no shoes except those they brought from home, and most of them are about used up, and there is no possible means for supplying the article. They cannot be manufactured, as leather is scarce, and there being no neatsfoot oil to be had, hides cannot be cured for the manufacture of leather.

He thinks that the anticipated advance will be made simultaneously at Nolan's Ferry, Alexandria, and at a point between Acquia Creek and Mathias Point. The movement at Alexandria will probably be a feint. They have made every attempt to induce General McClellan to attack them in their masked batteries, but are now satisfied that he will not do it, and consider it a military necessity to advance themselves. Salt is scarce at fifteen dollars per sack; coffee fifty cents per pound; common sugar, twenty-five cents; common molasses, one dollar per gallon.

He says Jeff. Davis, although not dead, was quite feeble when his death was announced, and that his health is declining fast.

Flag Officer Goldsborough.

A correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin* gives the following sketch of Louis M. Goldsborough, successor to Flag Officer Stringham:

He was born in the city of Washington, and is a son of the late Charles W. Goldsborough, for many years secretary to the Board of Navy Commissioners. He entered the navy at an unusually early age—June 18, 1812—having personally solicited his appointment from President Madison, and, passing through the various grades, became a post-captain September 14, 1855. When a lieutenant on board the *Porpoise* October 16, 1827, he was distinguished by the dashing manner in which he captured a piratical brig, by boarding, driving the pirates into their boats, and finally to the shore, keeping up a running fire, and producing great slaughter among them.

From 1853 to 1857 he was superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, a position for which his studies had fitted him in an eminent degree, and the duties of which he performed with marked ability, receiving the special commendation of the Secretary of the Navy. Among the ships which he has commanded may be mentioned the *Ohio*, 74; *Cumberland*, 44; and *Congress*, 44. With the last named, for two years past the flag-ship of Commodore Sands, he has returned from the Brazil station within a few weeks, earnestly desirous of drawing his sword in the cause of that country which he prizes beyond his life.

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

MATTERS AT THE NAVY YARD.—Yesterday morning, Captain S. F. Dupont, for some time commander of the navy yard, having been ordered South, was presented to the master workmen at the yard and Naval Constructor Hoover. The Captain made a parting speech on the occasion.

He complimented the men very highly for the energy and skill displayed in their different departments, and said that he had been greatly satisfied with their labors. The workmen at the Philadelphia navy yard have accomplished a thing unprecedented in history—the construction of a sloop-of-war in fifty-eight days. For this they were entitled to great credit, and the Captain hoped that the same energy as has been shown heretofore would characterize the men during his absence.

Yesterday the force of men at the navy yard was increased, by the addition of 70 ship carpenters and 40 laborers. The *Harriet Lane* is receiving her stores preparatory to another cruise. She will be ready to receive her officers by to-night. This vessel was built by W. H. Webb, of New York, in 1855. She is of 670 tons register, and mounts five rifled 32-pounders. She has received all the necessary repairs.

The new side-wheel steamer, it is thought, will be ready in about a week or ten days.

A number of Holmes' metallic life-boats, purchased by the Government, have been received at the navy yard.

Captain Drayton, who was ordered to the receiving ship, has been since ordered to the Pacific on a special mission. Captain Ogden, of New York, is to take charge of the receiving ship. The recently-shipped seamen and ordinary seamen, who were on board the receiving ship, have been taken to Washington to compose the crew of the *Pensacola*, which is being fitted out at the Washington navy-yard.

The Rev. Mr. R. Talbot, U. S. N., who has been for some time past rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Chester, has been, by his own request, ordered on active duty by the Navy Department.

The subject of enlarging the navy yard is now being agitated by the joint special committee of Councils, appointed for the purpose of urging upon the Government the propriety of so doing. The committee paid a visit to the yard, and received a salute of thirteen guns from on board the receiving ship *Princeton*.

The United States steamer *Monticello*, which has been at the navy yard for the past two weeks repairing the heavy damages received at Hatteras Inlet, left yesterday afternoon for Fortress Monroe, where she goes to again join the blockading fleet. While here she received a valuable acquisition in the shape of rifled gun. Her armament now consists of one ten-inch pivot gun, one rifled Parrott gun, thirty-pounder, and three thirty-two pounders. Her present officers and crew have been in three engagements, and are all anxious to again meet the enemy.

The following is a list of her officers: Daniel L. Braine, lieutenant commanding; E. V. Gager, master; J. F. Winchester, master; G. De F. Barton, paymaster; Fred. E. Potter, assistant surgeon; G. M. Wait, chief engineer; Jonathan Thomas, assistant engineer; C. L. Griffin, assistant engineer; L. A. Brown, Richard Hustace, A. G. Stebbins, master's mates.

BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS—SHARP AND HANKINS' MANUFACTORY.—Messrs. Sharp & Hankins' breech-loading fire-arm manufactory deserves to rank among our public institutions, as its resources for making these weapons are now being pretty much monopolized by the Government.

The building is situated on the west side of the Schuylkill river, a short distance below the terminus of the wire bridge. It presents a massive appearance to the spectator, quite in keeping with the important character of its functions. It is built of brick, is four stories in height, and is surmounted by a gothic tower from which floats the "Banner of the Free." During Saturday and yesterday workmen were employed digging trenches on Bridge street, and the "Summer road," as it is called, to permit of the introduction of gas into the building. Such is the extent of the orders for arms that have been received, that it has been found necessary to provide for running the establishment both night and day.

Messrs. Sharp & Hankins have received a contract for furnishing arms to the navy, and are now getting ready to fill it. It will be necessary to construct certain tools especially for this purpose.

Independently of the Government work, the following descriptions of arms are here constantly being made: Sharp's sporting rifle; Sharp's latest patent breech-loading rifle for the army; No. 3 Sharp's patent five-inch barrel repeating pistol; No. 2 of the same, three-inch barrel; No. 1 of the same, two-and-a-half-inch barrel. These pistols are all four-barrelled. The entire series of weapons manufactured in the building are patented by Mr. Sharp. Their manufacture has given employment to about eighty hands, during the dullest times, and the number will now be increased. In case it should be found necessary, two hundred men could be employed in the building at one time.

All of the weapons above enumerated are of the breech-loading pattern, and are made of the best quality of steel. The steel used has hitherto been entirely imported, but experiments will shortly be made for the purpose of testing American steel, and the prospect is that it will be found to possess quite as valuable qualities as the foreign article.

Steel possesses in a higher degree than any other compound the qualities requisite for firearms. It is tenacious, elastic, and hard, to a much greater extent than either of the other materials. Probably the best steel yet produced in this country is that made of Salisbury iron, a more tenacious material than the best forges of England can yield. By Government tests made at the Albany iron works it is said to have stood a test of 107,000 pounds to the square inch.

Messrs. Sharp & Hankins also manufacture all the ammunition, cartridges, etc., used with their weapons. This branch of their business is carried on in a structure outside of, but adjacent to the main edifice.

Twelve thousand arms of various descriptions are turned out here in the course of a year, and most of them sold direct to the city trade, and many more are exported to California and the other loyal States.

Previous to the shipment of the weapons purchased by the Government, they are required to be tested with a double charge of ammunition. From the quality of the materials, however, and the skilfulness of the workmen, besides the care exercised in the supervision of the entire establishment, very few of the arms tested fail to come up to the standard.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SWORDS.—No less than eight firms in and around the city are now making cavalry swords. Horstmann & Bro. receive the sword blades in their rough state, polish and temper them, and provide handles and scabbards. Henry Disston has modified the machinery of his extensive saw factory in Laurel street, and his entire force are now making swords, bridle bits, and horse-shoes. Sheble & Fisher, whose factory is at Frankford, have changed their fork and rake mill to an armory for swords and sabre bayonets. C. A. Vandyke & Co., also near Frankford, employ three hundred men upon cavalry spurs, belt plates, and sword and scabbard mountings. Lambert & Mast are mounting German sword blades. There are as many more firms engaged upon the same species of war implements.

Thomas J. Jeffries, Esq., of Philadelphia, paid a visit to Washington last week, at the request of the War Department, to make arrangements for organizing a huge blacksmith shop for the Department.

A PATRIOTIC LODGE.—We learn by a gentleman from Wilmington, Delaware, that the Odd Fellows of that loyal and patriotic little city are moving to the support of the Government in the war. On Friday evening Columbia Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., *unanimously* voted to take $250 of the Government loan. Columbia is a young lodge, and is among the best in the State. This action of the lodge, we are told, is mainly due to Henry Eckel, the district deputy grand sire, who appealed to the patriotism of the members, successfully, as the result proved. This is the first lodge of Odd Fellows in Delaware that has thus practically spoken, and we trust it may not be the only one. Columbia deserves the noble name it bears.

AFFAIRS AT THE ARSENAL.—The supplies at the arsenal, consisting of material for making up the different articles of soldier's clothing, are given out daily. Hundreds of women in the neighborhood are kept busily at work. Major Gibson, commanding officer at the arsenal, is about to be succeeded in position by Mr. Alligood, of this city.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—A portion of the Forty-first Pennsylvania Regiment made a street parade yesterday morning, accompanied by Birgfeld's Band. The men were uniformed in blue frock-coats and blue pants, and wore the regulation felt hat. They were not armed. This regiment is commanded by Colonel Gregory, and has been recruited from our Home Guards for active service.

EXPELLED.—Company A, of the First Regiment Gray Reserves, has unanimously expelled Wm. H. Winder, who, it will be recollected, was arrested some time since for treason, and sent to Fort Lafayette.

THE CITY.

☞ *For Additional Local Matter see inside.*

EAST PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL FAIR.—The Fair of the East Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Society, which was chartered by the last Legislature, was opened yesterday at the society grounds, above Norristown. It will be kept open until to-morrow, when the prizes will be awarded. The Fair Ground is situated on an eminence a mile north of the town, and from it can be had a beautiful view of the surrounding country. As we enter at the gate on the west side of the enclosure, our attention is at once attracted to the large frame building standing nearly in the centre of the Fair Ground, which is known as the home department. Here an animated and pleasing scene is presented. The interior of the building is festooned with flags and evergreens, forming a beautiful and striking contrast when compared with the gay counterpanes, table covers, etc., which are hanging from numberless cords stretched across the room.

Along the north side are spread to the view a collection of flowers and plants which send forth a pleasing perfume. As we pass on we notice various fine specimens of needle work. Other tables are loaded with collections of all kinds of home-made wine, and as we pass on down the aisle our attention is attracted to a real simon pure "Vegetable Bonnet." It is "built" entirely of vegetables and flowers. The frame is composed of small twigs, which are drawn into the shape of a bonnet. The outside, or covering, is a large cabbage leaf, and is trimmed with grass and flowers; the strings are made of corn leaves, and the frill or cap inside is of leaves interwoven with pinks, &c.

The display of flowers, fruits, and vegetables in the room is very fine, and all attention is paid to them by the visitors. In an ante-room is a collection of jellies, cakes, and confectionery. These delicacies are all deposited by ladies, which gives evidence that an all-important branch of education has not been neglected—that of housekeeping. A tempting array of pies and custards makes up the collection.

Along the north, west, and east sides of the enclosure are arranged stalls for the accommodation of horses, horned-cattle, sheep, and hogs. The stock on exhibition is not remarkable in all its branches. There are some fine animals in each class, such as will tempt the owners of scrubs make an improvement. Some of these animals excite a great deal of attention, most of them for their beauty.

Of horned cattle there are some fine specimens, but they are in small numbers.

The swine part of the show is pretty well represented.

The sheep exhibition is not large, but it contains some pretty good representations of the "Long Wool," "Fine Wool," "and Middle Wool." From what we can learn, it seems that the farmers conclude it more profitable to grow sheep for wool than for mutton.

It is expected that by to-day the stalls for horses will all be taken up, as new arrivals are constantly coming in. During the afternoon of yesterday a team of six mules, attached to a heavy wagon containing about seven tons of iron ore, attracted considerable attention. The agricultural implements, which occupy a place in the rear of the grounds, are very fine.

The race course attracts a good share of the attention, and yesterday afternoon we had the pleasure of witnessing a very interesting heat. The track is in excellent condition and trotting horses are in the ascendency. The track is one half mile round, and a platform has been erected from which an elegant view can be had clear round the ground.

The managers, who are indefatigable in their endeavors to please, deserve credit for the manner in which matters were conducted.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—This Board held their regular stated meeting at the Blockley Almshouse yesterday afternoon.

The house agent reported the census of the house up to Saturday last, as follows:

Whole number in the house	2,675
Same time last year	2,276
Increase	399
Admitted during the last two weeks	174
Births	12
Deaths	20
Discharged	137
Eloped	54
Number bound out	3
Number granted lodgings	41
Do. do. meals	132

The steward reported the receipts of the House to be $115.70.

The out-door agent reported having collected the sum of $274.62, and paid the same into the treasury. Total $390.32.

A number of bills were presented, and warrants were ordered to be drawn for their respective amounts.

The committee appointed to cancel unclaimed warrants remaining in the hands of the Board, reported that they had cancelled the warrants, for various sums, amounting in the aggregate to $95, and had notified the City Controller.

The committee on reductions of salaries made a report, with a resolution annexed, reducing a number of salaries. We give the names of the offices, the salaries of which have been reduced, the amount of salary under the new arrangement, and the amount of reduction:

Office.	Reduced Salary.	Amount of Reduction.
Steward	$1,400	$200
Clerk of Store	900	100
Storekeeper	850	50
Matron	550	50
Plumber	500	100
Apothecary	800	50
Assistant Apothecary	475	25
Farmer	600	82
Gardener	500	50
Wagon-driver	360	108

The committee also recommended that the office of steward's clerk be abolished.

The report was adopted, after some little discussion.

This will make a yearly saving of $815.

The committee appointed to petition Councils for an increased appropriation made a report. It says that, in consideration of the extraordinary demands made upon the Guardians for out-door relief, together with the great increase of the population of the house, which is nearly 20 per cent. over the estimates for 1861, and from the fact that the population of the house for the present year has averaged 2,749, and that in all probability the weekly average until December 31, 1861, will not fall short of 3,200, the committee have concluded to ask for an additional appropriation of $20,250, in order to carry on the operations of the Alms house, and afford sufficient relief to the out-door poor.

The committee presented a resolution asking time to urge the matter before Councils. Adopted.

Mr. Dickinson offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Councils be requested to appropriate to the Board of Guardians the trust funds under the wills of Esther Watts, George Emlen, James Hutton, Archibald Thompson, and Bernard McMahon, that the same may be distributed in accordance with the requirements of said trusts.

The steward's requisition was read and granted, and the Board then adjourned.

THE CONTINENTAL ACCIDENT.—The New York *World* contained a vehement article a few days ago upon the Continental calamity, based upon an account copied from the local columns of a Philadelphia afternoon paper.

The *Herald* of yesterday morning did Mr. Wheatley justice by publishing his card.

The calamity occurred, says Mr. Wheatley, in a large dressing room (in which were seven young ladies), lighted, as shown on the inquest, by a centre light six feet four inches from the floor. The gas-burner which set fire to the dress was an ordinary bracket light, about five feet from the floor, on the wall alongside the mirror, the same as in a private house. Shelves had been placed all around the room to put the dresses on, and it was not with my permission or knowledge that nails had been driven in the wall, which, in fact, were the cause of the accident.

DEATH OF A SEA CAPTAIN.—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Captain Perry C. Cope took place from his late residence, at No. 337 Chestnut street. The deceased was 46 years of age and married, and had been following the sea from boyhood. His last vessel was the *Wm. Cummings*, which has been taken charge of by Captain Willard, who has since sailed for Liverpool with grain. Capt. Cope, previous to this, commanded the frigate *Bird*, running to California and the East Indies. He died from small-pox, being sick only about ten days. Yesterday morning the flags on the different vessels on the river front were displayed at half-mast. The burial took place at the Lafayette ground.

IMPROVEMENTS AT FAIRMOUNT PARK.—Workmen are now engaged in grading the avenues, repairing and rolling the gravel-walks, etc., at Fairmount Park. Mowers have recently been at work on the lawns, with their scythes, and laborers were yesterday occupied in carting off the crop of grass thus obtained.

On the western slope of the hill, immediately opposite the old wheel-house, trimmers were also busily at work yesterday morning and afternoon, lopping off the decayed branches of the trees overhanging the fore-bay. Little by little our pet park begins to assume an *ensemble* of rusticity, comfort, and inviting tranquillity.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—A lad named Thomas Grace was cut in the thigh on Sunday afternoon, about two o'clock, with a knife thrown at him, as is alleged, by a young man named Chas. Nagle. The wound is not serious. The affair happened at Fourth and Naylor streets. Nagle was arrested by Officer George Shear, of the First ward. He was taken before Alderman Lentz, and held to bail for a further hearing.

CORONER'S CASES.—Coroner Conrad was summoned yesterday morning to Bodine street, above Columbia avenue, to hold an inquest upon the body of a man who was found dead in bed.

A woman died suddenly yesterday morning at a house at the northeast corner of St. John and Buttonwood streets, and the coroner was sent for to hold an inquest.

ARRESTED.—A man named James Farron has been held by Alderman Hutchinson upon the charge of having run over a child. He was a driver of a hay wagon, and was arrested on Saturday evening, at Seventeenth and Wood streets. The accused was required to enter bail in the sum of $1,200.

IN NEW YORK.—Hon. Alexander Henry, mayor of this city, is now on a visit to New York. He is taking a little recreation while his office is being repapered and repainted, and renovated generally.

BEING REPAIRED.—The towboat *Pendulum* is now at the dry dock at Simpson & Neill's receiving repairs. She is owned by Flannigan & Brother.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.—At a special meeting of the Washington Fire Company of Frankford, held on Saturday evening last, $500 were subscribed to the national loan.