DAILY PRESS. Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars PRE ASSUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in advance fo

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

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. FALL SEASON.

1861. W. S. STEWART & CO. SILKS AND FANCY BRESS GOODS, NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

Buyers will find in our stock a full assertment of BLACK AND OTHER STAPLE SILKS, NEW AND TASTY DRESS GOODS.

Just received, also, a large invoice of MANTILLA CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS. In Blacks, Plaids, and Plain Colors.

BLACK AND BROWN ALL-WOOL REPELLANTS Possessing the hest facilities for obtaining goods, we are coabled to offer our slock on the most favorable

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. NET CASH CLOTH STORE.-

ELLIS & HARROP.

NO. 225 MARKET STREET, UP STAIRS. SATINETS.—Bass River, Crystal Springs, Convers-ville, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Con-A new and desirable Fall Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., sold low for cash, in lengths to suit pur-

CARPETINGS. FOURTH-STREET

CARPET STORE, No. 47, ABOVE CHESTNUT,

I am now offering my stock of ENGLISH CARPETINGS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. Imported expressly for City Retail Sales, at Prices LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. WELLING, COFFIN, & Co. J. T. DELACROIX.

GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & Co., Manufacturers, importers, and dealers. 509 CHESTNUT STREET, CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c. We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carnet Engs of our own and other makes, to which we call the ttention of cash and short time buyers. sell-2m

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET-OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE. Are now opening, from Custom House Stores, their

. FALL IMPORTATIONS NEW CARPETINGS 1,000 pieces J. CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY 871 OTS. TO \$1 PER YD!

6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON; FINE AXMINSTER: ROYAL WILTON; EXTRA ENGLISH BRUSSELS; HENDERSON & CO.'S VENITIAN; ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS; ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES. HAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE IN THE TARIFF,

MODERATE PRICES. MILLINERY GOODS

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS. ROSENHEIM,

431 MARKET STREET, MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, VELVETS, FLOWERS, STRAW GOODS and every other article in their line. A superior brand of BLACK VELVET RIBBONS

MILLINERY GOODS, of the latest the sold cheaper than anywhere, for cash. Milliners and Merchants are invited to call and examine before purchasized clarifiers.

self-1m No. 8 N. THIRD Street, above Market. N. B.—Six per cent, discount deducted for cash. FANCY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES. A FULL ASSORTMENT

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN PER-TOILET AND SHAVING SOAPS. BRUSHES AND COMBS, of all descrip POCKET FLASKS AND DRINKING CUPS. VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS CHAMOIS SPLIT, AND PLASTER SKINS. POWDER PUFFS AND BOXES.

OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES. BY W. D. GLENN,

IMPORTER, No. 26 South FOURTH Street CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, In connection with their extensive Cabinet Br pow manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on land a full supply, finished with the MOOBE & 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 manu-facturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. au25-6m

LOOKING GLASSES. IMMENSE REDUCTION

LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARL & SON,
816 CHESTNO, STREET,
Announce the reduction of 25 Jer cent. in the prices of all

the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Physograph 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. 816 CHESTNUT Street

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE
BOOFER, THIBD Street and GERMANTOWN
Read, is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING,
an the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to
an the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to
CANTWELL & KEFFER,
CANTWELL & CANTWELL & KEFFER,
CANTWELL & C EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES. SALAMANDER SAFES.

STORE,

16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on hand.

BOOK BINDING.

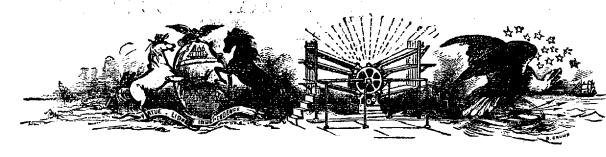
Magazines, Illustrated Papers, and Periodicals of every description, bound neatly and at REDUCED PRICES. N. B .- MUSIC bound strongly, and with great care. SAMUEL MOORE & SON, JAYNE Street, between Eighth and Ninth and Mar-

OIL.

We are now prepared to supply this

STANDARD ILLUMINATING OIL GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LOCKE & CO., Sole AGENTS, 1010 MARKET STREET.







VOL. 5.—NO. 52.

COMMISSION HOUSES. Welling, Coffin, & Co., No. 116 CHESTNUT STREET. Offer, by the Package, the following Makes and Descrip-

PRINTS. DUNNELL MFG. CO. — GREENE MFG. CO. BLEACHED COTTONS. Bay Mill, Lonsdale, Hope, Blackstone, Greene Mig. Co., Red Bank, Mariposa, Jamestown, Slatersville, Belvidere,

BROWN COTTONS. Fredonia, Ohio, Groton, Silver Spring, Glenville, Eagle, Mechanics' and Farmers' Union, &c. CORSET JEANS .- Glasgow, Manchester. DENIMS AND STRIPES .- Grafton, Jewett City,

Madison, Statersville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw. CANTON FLANNELS.—Statersville, Agawam, Shep-SILESIAS.—Smith's, Lonsdale, Biamond Hill.

WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE CLOTHS AND KERSEYS.
BROAD CLOTHS.—Bottomley's, Pomeroy's, Glenham CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS.—Greenfield, Gay's,

verse Brothers, Bridgewater. Flannels, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, Nankeens, Tickings, Colored Cambrics, Printed Cloakings, &c. au9fmw3m

WILLIAMS' FLANNELS ANGOLA, MERINO, SAXONY, Erg.

VARIOUS WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

For sale by

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION M RCHANTS PHILADELPHIA-MADE

GOODS.

EDUCATIONAL. DEMOVAL.—MADAME 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. DHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, SCHOOL APPARATUS for CLASS ILLUSTRA-TIONS, Globes, Drawing Instruments, &c., &c., made and for sale by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., Priced and Hustrated Catalogue, of 88 pages, fur-nished gratis, and sent by mail free, on application. sel8-1m

MISS LUCY R. MAYER WILL RE-SPRUCE Street, on MONDAY, September 9th, sel3-lm MISS C. A. BURGIN will reopen ther school for YOUNG LADIES, at 1010 SPRUCE sent. Sentember 16. MB. WINTHROP TAPPAN'S
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, will reopen at No. 1015 SPBUCE Street, on WED-

NESDAY, September 18, TTROY 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. OBRIEN, S. E. corner SINTH and WALNUT, Philadelphia.

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, oxford, Pa., accessible by the Baltimore Central Railroad. The Forty-sixth Session will open on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5. Terms \$75 per Session. For Circulars, address. **TERMANTOWN 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. BROOKS, & Co., CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
DEAN Street, above SPRUCE

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

DEAN Street, above SPRUCE.

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

J. W. FAIRES, A. M.,

Principal.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will respen SEP-TEMBER 2d. Boys prepared for Business, College, or any Division in the Public Grammar Schools. Call at the school-room between 9 A. M. and 12 M. au26-36t* H. G. McGuire. A. M., Principal. RIGHLISH 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 ard's store, in the same of the MONDAY, 9th of September.
CHARLES SHORT.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR
BOYS, in the Philadelphia City Institute, Northeast corner of CHESTNUT and EIGHTRENTH Streets,
will reopen MONDAY, September 2, 1561.
sulf-2m*
L. BURROWS, Principal. A. BACHMANN, Pianist, at the Nor-Street, gives instructions on the Piano, Organ, and Me-lodeon. se6-1m* BACHMANN, Pianist, at the Nor-

MOTELS. ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. BOARD REDUCED TO \$2 PER DAY.

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 Ailantic. Ailantic.

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

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practise the most rigid economy, the under-

at the same time abating none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied.
se7-3m TREADWELL, WHITCOMB, & CO. CARD .- THE UNDERSIGNED,

A late of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have lessed, 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.

WINES AND LIQUORS. CLARET.—100 Casks Claret ex-ship Darid, from Bordeaux, for sale in bonded wares house by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. DORT WINE.—111 Quarters and 43

DURE PORT WINE. DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN PORTUGAL IN 1820.

Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at CANTWELL & KEFFER'S, above wine at CANTWELL & AREA AVENUE
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street.

HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PROprietors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet, and other approved brands of COGNAC BRANDY, for sale, in bond and from store, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street

TUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-

Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. **7**OUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new La braud—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

RUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN-HEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of one cozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported of one cozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER MIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA

WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine, the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bottled and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, south. east corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. se24-6m

TINE 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

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861.

EYRE & LANDELL. FOURTH AND ARCH, FOURTH AND ARCH, FOURTH AND ARCH,

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE NOW OPENING THEIR USUAL ASSORTMENT OF FALL DRY GOODS, ADAPTED TO FIRST-CLASS CITY SALES.

FASHIONABLE SILKS. FINE BLACK SILKS. NOVELTIES IN POPLINS. NEW FALL SHAWLS, SCARLET CENTRED SCARFS, WATERPROOF CLOTHS,

FULL STOCK OF STAPLES, GOODS. $\mathbf{D} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{Y}$

At 726

FOR FALL TRADE. JUST RECEIVED BY

CHESTNUT STREET,

PRICE, FERRIS, & Co.

POINT ALENCON LACE COLLARS AND SETS\$2 to \$12 in Collars, \$5 to \$40 in Sets.
POINT VENICE LACE COLLARS AND SETS,\$4 to \$12 in Collars, \$10 to \$30 in Sets. POINT DE BARCELONE (new article in Lace,) \$5 to \$10 in Collars, \$12 to \$25 in Sets. POINTE APPLIQUE LACE COLLARS APD SETS, \$2 to \$5 in Collars, \$3 to \$12 in Sets VALENCIENNE COLLARS AND SETS, \$1 to \$5 in Collars, \$2 to \$12 in Sets. THREAD LACE COLLARS AND SETS,50c to \$2 in Collars, \$2 to \$4 in Sets. FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS-....trimmed with Valencia lace, very choice style.
CAMBRIC AND SWISS COLLARS AND SETS— All prices. HANDRERCHIEFS, CAPES, COIFFURES, BARBES, and BERTHES, in all of the above materials.

Princess Clothilde HANDKERCHIEFS, (a new article embroidered in colors,) \$1 worth \$2. A new lot of Pine Apple HANDKERCHIEFS, 25 cents.

... Hemstitched ... 13 cents, all linen. Hemstitched · 13 cents, all linen.
Real Thread VEILS, \$2.50 to \$25.
- Cambrie

· 75 cents to \$2 A new lot of Valencienne Edgings, Inserting, and Laces Guipure Brussels Thread Edgings and Laces. Chemise Yokes (ruffled) 25 cents. Magic Ruffling, 6 to 13 cents.

Linen Tape Trimming, 10 to 12 cents. Lace Sleeves, 50c to \$1.25. Cambric Flouncing. Choice POINT LACE BERTHES, \$40 worth \$50. and varied stock of WHITE GOODS, LINENS, LACES, and EMBROIDERIES, will be offered at about TWO- million dollars, should pitiably speak of our THIRDS of their usual retail value. The attention of

PRICE, FERRIS, & Co.,

FALL AND WINTER DRESS

J. M. HAFLEIGH.

Below EIGHTH, North Side, ENGLISH HOSIERY. ON MONDAY, 30th,

Embracing all the best makes NOW OPEN, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, CASSIMERES.

PAIRS TWILLED ARMY BLANKETS, weight 4 % lbs., to be closed out at \$1.50 per pair.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

oct-2t

above Willow.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO., N. W. corner EIGHTH and MAI N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts. FLANNELS! FLANNELS!! FLANNELS!!! Opera Flannels, all colors and shades Opera Flannels, figured and plain. % and 4 4 Balardvale Flannels. Heavy 4-4 Skirting do.
Heavy Twilled Bed and Gray Flauncis.
The best 25 cent White Flannels in the city. oc1-tf

PER CENT. CAN BE SAVED BY buying DRY GOODS of
H. STEEL & SON,
No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Coates We have now open a choice assortment of NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, bought entirely FOR CASII, and we will sell them VERY CHEAP, FOR CASH.

Brown Mixed, and
Black Mixed Water-proof Cloth Cloaks.
Black Coth Cloaks, of the newest and latest styles. Cheap Stella Shawls. Woollen Shawls for Fall and Winter. Cheap Fancy and Black Silks.

1 lot of Figured Black Silks at 75c, worth \$1.

Large size Balmoral Skirts, very cheap.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH Streets, are opening their usual assortmen

Rich Fall Dress Silks.
Figured French Poplins.
All-wool Rich Fall Delaines.
Printed French Merinoes.
Woolen Foulards, new Fabrics.
Fall Shawls, new Designs.
Fine grades of Black Dress Silks.
New Goods, opening Daily.
EVER & LANDELL. FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

SPLENDID GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
set ever Offered.
Thirty Per Cont. under Regular Prices.
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. Great Variety.
DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS. Most of our Muslins still at OLD PRICES Flannels, Cloths, and Cassimeres.
Linens of our own Importation.
Blankets, all sizes.
Balmoral Skirts, &c., &c.
At the Old Established Store of
THORNLEY & CHISM,

N. E. cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN. SHAWLS.
Blanket Shave Blanket Shawls.
Misses' Shawls.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Gents' Travelling Mauds.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MABKET.

WATER-PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS, BLACK MIXED.

Repellant Cloths, Brown Mixed.

Repellant Cloths, Gipsy Hoods.

Light Cloths, for Fall Dusters.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.
Waterproofs and Repellants. Also, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Boys' Wear, &c.
COOPER & CONARD,
8e20 S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET.

THE ARCH-STREET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.

NEW FALL CLOAKS.
WATER-PROOF TWEED CLOAKS.
RLACK CLOTH CLOAKS.
EVERY NOVELTY AT MODERATE PRICES.
JACOB HORSFALL,
au31-6m N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Sts NOTICE TO LADIES.

following goods, which are decided bargans;
One Lot of Plaid Muslins at 18%, worth 28.
One Lot of Plaid Muslins at 25, worth 37%.
One Lot of Ladies' L. Cambric Handkerchiefs, 12%,
One Lot of Ladies' L. Cambric Handkerchiefs, 16.One Lot of Gents' L. Cambric Handkerchiefs, 25.
One Lot of Dark Linen at 25, worth 37%, at

JOHN H. STOKES,
au30

702 ARCH Street. NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE SECOND ADVENT OF JESUS CHRIST NOT PREMILLENNIAL. A series of Lectures by Rev. JOS. F. BERG, D. D. 12mo. Price

For sale at religious bookstores generally.
Published by
PERKINPINE & HIGGINS,
5628-8438*
56 North FOURTH Street, Phila.

THE REBELLION

The People's Loan The combined action of the Banks of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, in accepting the second option of \$50,000,000 of the National Loan, on 7.30 per cent. for three years, shows the sagacity as well as the patriotism of these institutions. The maintenance of Jeff. Davis Recovered from his Illness. public and of private credit must be coincident -or rather, if public credit be weakened, private credit receives a terrible blow; while, at the same time, the involvement, even the ruin, of individuals, and even of banks, need not necessarily be of more than fleeting embarrass-

the State. As, with the first Fifty Millions, the public will be allowed to participate in the advantages to be derived from the investment of money, in the second and corresponding portion of the Loan. What these advantages are was very clearly shown in the Money Article of yesterday's Press; and we shall here condense the points.

ment and injury to the financial condition of

Let us assume that a person has One Thousand dollars to invest, and desires to place it out upon the most secure and most remunerative security. In State, city, county, or railroad bonds, or in bond and mortgage, at par, at six per cent., the result will be \$60. Deducting \$15 for ordinary taxes and 3 per cent. income tax on this \$60, the nett income from \$1,000, so invested, will be exactly \$43.20. Or. invest the thousand dollars in United States 6 per cent. stock at 90, the gross income accruing will be \$66.66; with 3 per cent. income tax and no ordinary tax leviable upon this, the nett income will be \$65.66, on the investment of a thousand dollars. But, invested in 7.30 Treasury Notes, at par, the gross income of \$78 will accrue, and deducting \$1.10 (half income-tax,) with no ordinary taxes, the nett income will be \$71.90 for each \$1,000 invested. Here, then, is a difference indeed. By one investment, a nett income of \$43.20; -by another, of \$65.66; by the new Loan, of \$71.90. We submit that there is wonderful significance and irresistible argument in plain facts like these. Figures of

rhetoric may lie, but figures of arithmetic are very truthful. That portion of the English press which is in the hands or under the influence of the Rothschilds and other European money-lenders, insists that the loan of \$150,000,000 cannot be raised in the United States; that the Government at Washington will have to borrow it in Europe; that the rate of interest is

ruinously high, and that our National Debt will crush us to the ground. This last declaration comes with infinitely bad grace from the other side of the water. The National Debt of England, commenced by Charles II., in 1660, has increased, chiefly to carry on foreign wars, to the enormous sum of st,000,000,000, besides a considerable amount, (\$70,000,000,) floating or unfunded debt, in Exchequer bills, which are promissory notes issued by the British Government for temporary nurposes. That England owing 4 000.

owing one-fifteenth of that amount is truly one of the best jokes of the day. As for the rate of interest, we take it that 7.30 per cent. in the United States, where the ordinary returns of investment in Pennsylvania and New York are six and seven per cent., is not higher, comparatively speaking, than 42 per cent. would be on a loan in Eng-

land, where 4 per cent. is the usual return for safe investments. That we must go to the money-markets of London and Paris to raise money is disproved by the fact that the patriotism and the wealth of our people are able to supply the moneyand that without an effort.

As for security for the interest on our debt, we point to the increasing population (twenty millions in the loyal Union States), to the productive industry, to the adventurous spirit, to the vast natural productions of the country upon and beneath its surface. These constitute the best guarantee for the redemption of the national faith. The Rothschilds, the Barings, the Gurneys,

the Goldsmids, and other leading European money-dealers, cannot understand that our own citizens are disposed to lend the country whatever treasure may be required to put down foul treason and preserve the Union. Yet, even money-lending experience might have reminded these moneyed gentlemen that, in December, 1796, when Pitt had resolved to prosecute the French war to the uttermost, a loyalty-loan of \$90,000,000 was subscribed, at the Bank of England, in fifteen hours, by the public at large; that, during the Crimean war, an appeal from Napoleon III., to the French people, was equally successful; and that, only a few months ago, Victor Emmanuel raised \$100,000,000 by like means. What patriotism has done in England, France, and Italy, in this manner, we need not fear that it will decline doing in the United States. To maintain the Union, we, as a people, will make any and every sacrifice, and, for this, to use the immortal words of the Declaration of Independence, "With a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and

our Sacred Honor." From the establishment of our Nationality we have kept faith with the public creditor. We have refrained from borrowing money except when absolutely necessary, and the chief complaint, among the fundholders, has been that we have too rapidly paid off our Debt. Hence, our public securities have been singularly free from the fluctuations which have shaken the European money markets; so much so, that during the present century the market price of £100 in the 3 per cent. British consols has been as low as 471 and as high as 1014. It is impertinent for English moneylenders to question the American ability to raise 150 million dollars at a rate of 7.30, when

the mere nett interest paid on the British Debt is \$145,000,000 a year. We have heard it asked-Why should the English money-lenders try to run down American credit? We reply—it is the fox and the grapes all over again. They are out of the ring, and angry at being so. Had our Secretary of the Treasury employed the Rothschilds, and the Barings, and that set, the United States might borrow a thousand million dollars in the money-markets of Europe. But then, these money-brokers would have paid only 6 per cent., (double the rate payable on British Consols,) and have quietly put the difference between that amount and 7.30 in their own pockets.

That is the history and mystery of the enmity of the Rothschild clique, of the sarcastic abuse levelled at us by the Times, of Mr. W. H. Russell's misrepresentations and abuse. MRS. D. P. Bowers.—This lady is now playing at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in London. Sho made her debut there as Julia in "The Hunchback." The English critics do not agree in opinion as to her merits. The Times says: "She has neither the physical force, the commanding figure, nor the passionate imperuosity which are required for a perfect delineation of this particular part. She cannot overwhelm a pit with the torrent of her woes." It adds: "This deficiency of power being conceded, the performance of Mrs. Bowers merits high commendation. Her general conception of the character, and her execution of its details, show an original intelligence, which, while MRS. D. P. BOWERS.—This lady is now playing at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in London. She made being conceded, the performance of Mrs. Bowers merits high commendation. Her general conception of the character, and her execution of its details, show an original intelligence, which, while regardless or perhaps ignorant of conventions, completely avoids every appearance of crudity. There is nothing 'stagy' in her interpretation, neither is there anything of the novice. To the extent of her capabilities, she has assumed as her own the feelings she portrays; and that this is the result, not only of art but of sympathy, is proved by the perfect case and nature of her manner, and by the genuine pathos with which she depicts the softer emotions. All that belongs to the category of grief conotions. All that belongs to the category of griof she thoroughly attains, if the creation of terror is

beyond her reach."

The Illustrated London News reports that Mrs. Bowers is "deficient in height and petty in feature," with "a tendency to superabundant emphasis, and to violent attitudinizing, which, on the English stage, she will find it necessary to correct. English stage, she will find it necessary to correct. She is, in fact, throughout too conscious that she is performing elecutionary feats, and declamation with her is in the ascendant. In pathotic passages, her grief or indignation takes too much of an artificial form; and more than once she ventured ou dangerous novelties which further experience will teach her the propriety of altogether omitting. Let her, above all things, as a rule, avoid imitation and exaggeration." From these conflicting criticisms, we conclude that Mrs. Bowers has succeeded in London but not very strikingly. in London, but not very strikingly.

INTERESTING FROM ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861. The Rebel Cabinet Divided in Relation to an Advance.

> ATTORNEY GENERAL BENJAMIN ACTING AS SECRETARY OF WAR

> REBEL MOVEMENT FROM RICHMOND TO YORKTOWN, The Defences of New Orleans. THE PEOPLE ON THE COAST PANIC-STRICKEN.

> NEWS FROM TEXAS. The War in Kentucky. ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

> AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI GEN. FREMONT IN THE FIELD.

Preparations for Another Battle.

REBEL PICKETS NEAR GEORGETOWN. PICKET-LIFE ON THE POTOMAC. LETTERS FROM THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

SOUTHERN NEWS. Late and Important Intelligence. The Boston Journal has received files of New Orienns papers of September 18, and Memphis and Nashville papers of the 20th, from which it gleans the following very interesting and important ac-

count of affairs in the South : SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS AT NEW OR-LEANS. The banks of New Orleans suspended specie payments at the request of the Governor of Louisiana, who issued a proclamation on the subject, stating the step was necessary to maintain the credit of the \$100.000.000 of treasury notes issued by the Con-\$100,000.000 of treasury notes issued by the Confederate Government, in order to supply the means for carrying on the war. The banks are to receive and pay out these notes at par. The New Orleans banks were the last to take this step. into which they have been driven by the rebel Government. This action of the banks at once created a scarcity of small chance.

of small change. The city authorities propose to issue small notes of five, ten, twenty, and fifty cents, for one, two, and three dollars, to supply the place of change.

The Crescent of the 18th ultimo says: There were gatherings on the flags of Carondelet yesterday. True, they did not exceed a corporal's guard, but it is with profound feelings of sorrow that we have to record that the prestige of Carondelet street is one of the things that were. We allude to it in the real sense of the word. No cotton on the market search was a superior with the street of the word. cognizes the Southern Confederacy politically, as well as commercially, she may receive the hundred thousand bales wanted from New Orleans. This is the general talk; but there is a great deal of side talk going on. The sequestration act is freely commented on. For the information of all branches of mented on. For the information of all branches of Northern firms we have to state that they are required to present a full balance-sheet to the authorities. For instance; a copartner of a Northern commercial firm is required to close at once and adjust the balances. If there is any thing due to Northern copartners it is under sequestration.

We hardly know how to balance accounts with Carondelet street. No cotton, no exchange, and no shaving—the glorious suspension of coin payments by our banks having knocked the shavers (Shylocks) into the middle of next month or next year, almost induces us to write the epitaph of Carondelet.

delet.

We are asked how Tommy S. Serrill got out of his arrest We are asked how Tommy S. Serrill got out of the Bastile. As we said at the time of his arrest the Lincolnites would not make much out of him, our expressions are confirmed. He was reported to be an agent of the Bank of England. He was just as much an agent as citizen Fassman's boss drayman. But Serrill has got out of the Lincoln Bastile. Some of our cotton factors would be glad to

DEFENCE OF THE CITY. The Delta states that the fortifications above Carrollton are going on finely, and will be completed in two weeks. They are represented as sufficiently strong to prevent the invasion of the city from that direction by any force, however large. The Crescent is apprehensive, however, that a visit from Uncle Sam's men will find the city unprepared. prepared.

EVACUATION OF SHIP ISLAND. The Bulletin of the 18th gives the annexed account of the evacuation of Ship island: count of the evacuation of Ship Island:

Night before last, at 8 o'clock, the evacuation of Ship Island, by the Louisiana troops, was completed, the fort dismantled, and the guns, ammunition, &c., removed. Thirty-two hours were consumed in destroying the fort, soldiers' quarters, &c., and in removing the troops and armament, during which time two war steamers, two frigates, and several smaller vessels, belonging to 0ld Abe Lingoln's float, were in sight, but, at a respectful discoin's ficet, were in sight, but at a respectful dis-tance, they not daring to interfere with the debarkation of our men.

Had not the officers of the Lincoln fleet been

Had not the officers of the Lincoln fleet been terribly frightened by the appearance of our transports in the vicinity of the island—evidently thinking that they brought reinforcements to the garrison—they might have caused our men much annoyance, if not great loss of life. The evacuation of Ship Island was a military necessity, and the officers who had charge of the work deserve much credit for the admirable and successful manner in which it was executed. Vestarday the blockeders which it was executed. Yesterday the blockaders, we understand, approached the island, and threw several shell into the deserted fort, and finding no enemy on the island, valiantly landed, and hoisted the United States flag. SEA-COAST DEFENCES.

The *Picayune* argues that the capture of Hatterss by the Federal fleet will prove a barren victory, inasmuch as it has aroused all the seaboard States inasmuch as it has aroused all the seaboard States to make vigorous preparations to repel like invasions. It says:

"We but speak of the feeling which is everywhere manifesting itself in reference to this matter, among us. The enemy, whether he approach by sea or by land, will be met as vigorously here as he has been in Virginia and in Missouri. The energetic measures which are everywhere in progress for his reception, under the active and judicious direction of the Confederate and State authorities, will result, we have no distrust, in planting us in a

rection of the Confederate and State authorities, will result, we have no distrust, in placing us in a complete state of defence."

The Mayor of Mobile advertises for one thousand men to work upon the fortifications of that city. Two launches have been completed at Mobile, to be used as a coast guard from Mobile Bay to New Orleans. Four more are to be built at New Orleans. What they will be able to accomplish may be judged from their dimensions and armaments which are given as follows:

"These boats are 27 feet long, 9 feet beam, 3; feet hold. Each boat carries twenty-four men, one 24-pound howitzer, and 24 muskets, and is handled 24-pound howitzer, and 24 muskets, and is handled by twenty oarsmen." TRADE OF NEW ORLEANS. The Crescent boasts of the business of the city, and says that within the last two weeks there have

been seven or eight large dealers there from Rich-mond, buying supplies for their houses, and esta-blishing trade relations with the merchants of New The stock of cotton on the 16th ult. was 10,401 bales. Sugar sold at 8½c. to 9c.; molasses, 32c.; flour, \$7.25 to \$8; mess pork, forty dollars per bbl.; bacon, 18c. to 21c.; hav. fifty dollars per con, 18c. to 21c.; hay, fifty dollars per FROM THE POTOMAC.

A letter in the Della, dated Camp Lecsourg, September 7. says:

"Thank Heaven, our commanders are as fully informed of all Northern movements as if telegraph wires ran into the offices of the department at Richmond, and despite all threats of Fort Lafayette, our agents are numerous and sleepless, braving every danger, and successfully accomplishing their hazardous missions with the steafthiness of Crows or Blackfeet Indians.

"Of our numbers and preparations in and around

A letter in the Delta, dated Camp Lecsburg,

an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men we would have pressing down upon us a mil-lion of frenzied and revengeful soldiers, ready to which now beset the Lincoln Government, in re-cruiting and filling the regiments now in service, would immediately vanish, and the entire North, in forty days, would be one immense encampment. Others assert the true policy is to await the action of the French and English Governments, that our of the French and English Governments, that our difficulties may be arranged without further effusion of blood. The army desires an onward movement, the capture of Washington, the consequent uprising in Maryland, and the possession of Baltimore for quartering the army in the winter. What course will be settled upon is unknown, or whether the army will cross the Potomac, or commence the erection of winter quarters on this side, is also unknown. A few days will determine everything. difficulties may be arranged without further effusion of blood. The army desires an onward movement, the capture of Wushington, the consequent uprising in Maryland, and the possession of Baltimore for quartering the army in the winter. What course will be settled upon is unknown, or whether the army will cross the Potomac, or commence the erection of winter quarters on this side, is also unknown. A few days will determine everything.

Warning off Humphrey Marshall.

Judge Pryor, of Covington, who was appointed by General Anderson on a committee to visit the camp of Humphrey Marshall.

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It is evident that a change has taken place in the councils of the Federal Seaders, in regard to the next field of military operation, and it is also evident that the authorities here are apprised of this change in the tactics of the Federalists. At this moment large bedies of troops are being sent to the Peninsula from Richmond; 5,000 men and 400 mounted men have been ordered to Yorktown." ARMS AND MILITARY STORES FROM MEXICO.

A Galveston correspondent of the Crescent, writing on the 10th ult., makes the following references to the reception of arms from Mexico: "The Indianola Courier says several thousand rifte and musket cartridges and several tons of lead arrived there on Sunday last from the Rio Grande.
"I see by the Lavacca Key that Capt. Jordan, of the Green Lake Company, has returned from Matamoros, having succeeded in procuring three boxes of rifles and 1,100 pounds of powder." A Corpus Christi letter of the 28th ult., published

the Galveston papers, says: "Great quantities of powder, lead, and percussion caps are in transit from Mexico to the interior of this State, and a very extensive purchase of arms. ammunition, and equipments for infantry has been effected at Yora Gruz for the Confederacy, on very favorable terms.

"A train from the Rio Grande also recently brought to San Antonio five thousand sacks of coffee."

FROM TEXAS. Recruiting appears to be going on actively in Texas. The Governor has been called on for three thousand more troops. Two thousand are to go into camp, and ten companies of infantry and four of artillery to go on the coast and Rio Grande. A mounted regiment was being raised.

A Toxas paper gives the following rumor of invasion:

Rumor says that 3,000 Federal, or rather United States, troops have been landed at San Blas, or at some other point on the Pacific coast of Mexico, for some other point on the Pacific coast of Mexico, for the purpose of marching across the country toward Tucson, and forming a junction with the troops in New Arizona and Mexico, and then entering Texas by way of El Paso. If such is the case, they will probably be surprised to learn that their friends have been captured, and that they will have to meet a strong Toxas force instead of a strong body of Federal friends.

The Brownsville Flag, in view of the expected interference in Mexican affairs by France and England, calls for the occupation of Northern Mexico by Southern troops, to at least the Sierra Madre. A Monterey correspondent of the San Anonio Ledger, however, takes a different view. He **Says: "Let us be convinced that the taking of Sierra Madre, either by voluntary annexation or by force, will be the downfall of slavery, as nowhere in these States would it pay, or could it compete with native labor, nor could we establish such a barrier as to prevent the slaves running into Mexico."

STARTLING RUMOR. Under this caption the Savannah Republican, of September 17, says:

"A soldier who came up from Fort Pulaski last night reports that an engagement between the Lincoln fleet and the fort at Port Royal commenced

Monday afternoon and continued through the whole of yesterday. The guns were distinctly heard from Fort Pulaski. Prevailing Distress and Fears—The Rebel Campaign in Virginia Considered a Blunder.

Blunder.

The Cincinnati Times of Saturday evening says that a gentleman named Charles Logan, from Ogdensburg, New York, who has been in Montgomery, Alabama, for more than two years, arrived at Cincinnati on the Major Anderson, on Saturday morning, having made his escape from the South, by way of Memphis, Union City, and Cairo. He says that it is impossible to ascertain whether there is, or is not, any Union sentiment still lingering in the South, as to express the least devotion to the olding will bring down a series of persecutions of which we in the North can form no conception.

He left Montgomery about the first of Sontember. we in the North can form no conception.

He left Montgomery about the first of September, went to New Orleans, and thence northward to Natchez, Memphis, and Cairo. As he made loud professions of devotion to the Southern Confederacy, and had letters from prominent citizens of Alabama, he succeeded in reaching Union City on the 20th ult. without the least difficulty; but he was detained for three days at the latter place, before being permitted to go on, and then only was allowed to pass to Columbus, from whence he made his escape on foot.

States, from Charleston to New Orleans, 10,000 well armed troops. The Home Guards are drilling in all the cities, towns, and villages on each day, but they have only old hunting rifles, shotguns, &c., and are very scarce of ammunition.

The fall of Hatters, and the probabilities of other expeditions of a similar character but on a other expeditions of a similar character but on a larger scale, and against more important points, have struck consternation throughout the entire South. All the arms fit for use have been sent to the Potomae, and there is still a scarcity there of everything except artillery.

The imprecations upon the heads of the poor Virginians, who are condemned as cowards, and even inferior to the Yankees, are both numerous and emphatic. It is the general opinion that the Confederacy did a bad work, when they precipitated Virginia. They say that, while they could easily have defended their own homes, without that State, their whole coast is now exposed to the depredations of "Northern Vandals," and that 10,000 men, landed at Charleston, Mobile, or New Orleans, would effectively disperse the army on the

10,000 men, landed at Charleston, Mobile, or New Orleans, would effectively disperse the army on the Potomac, when the whole command of McClellan, which they know to number over 200,000 men, would come down upon them like an avalanche, and they would be without troops enough concentrated in a single point, to resist him. "Divide and Conquer," they believe to be the motto of the North. The blockade is being enforced more strictly every day, and the pressure upon the Southern planters is becoming frightful Upon the mer-chants and business-men it can have no effect, as they are already bankrupt.

Yet, with all these discouragements, not a voice has yet been raised for submission; but this, he thinks, arises from the fact that each man is afraid to be the first to speak. If once the ice were broken, and the first storm of indignation weathered safely, he is of opinion that a peace

party, both numerous and determined, would party, both numerous and determined, would spring up.

At present, the opposition is confined to criticisms of the conduct of officials in power; and these are daily becoming more severe, and they must result anything but beneficial to the rebels. The general impression prevails that New Orleans will be the next point of attack, and daily the wildest rumors of the approach of the Federal forces are circulated in that city. Hundreds would leave the city if they could, but they are would leave the city if they could, but they are unable to do so. The Home Guards, unarmed as they are. are regarded as protection. They are well drilled, but the blockade has effectually prevented them from getting the supply of Belgian muskets which have been confidently expected.

Movement of Rebel Troops from Richmond to Yorktown. correspondent of the New York Herald says that fugitives who recently escaped from Richmond to Washington report that there is an extensive movement of troops from Richmond to Yorktown, and that the railroad and every available means are used for the transportation of men and cannon night and day. Around Richmond, long rows of wooden shantics are being erected, evidently for winter quarters. In a few days, all the prisoners

at Richn and are to be sent to different places fur Affairs in Richmond--News of McGraw and Eyster, of Pennsylvania. The Washington correspondent of the Tribune

Col. H. Kelly, of Greenwich, New York, has arrived from Richmond. He says that ex-Senator Benjamin is acting as Secretary of War; General Bragg has not been appointed, and it is believed Bishop Polk will have the place. 150 to 200 Federal prisoners are daily sent to New Orleans and Charleston. None have been sent to North Caro-lina since the Hatteras victory. Among those still in Richmond are Messrs. McGraw and Harris. The latter want to go to Kentucky, but neither has any chance of getting away. They are permitted to sleep in the court house. E. T. Boutwell, U. S. N., and Gen. Kantz were held as privateers, to be offset to the rebel privateer prisoners in New York. The General was at first on parole, but when it was learned that the Charleston pirates were in the fearned that the Charleston pirates were in the Tombs he was put in jail. Mr. Eyster, merchant from Chambersburg, Penn., has been a prisoner nine weeks, and three weeks since was remanded to the common jail from the tobacco warehouse. His imprisonment is made so painful that he sent a message to the authorities begging to be shot. Col. Seldon, of New York, and Mr. Shurtliff, an artist from that city, attached to Bartlett's Naval Brigade, are also among the prisoners. Some of the woodcutters from Maine, taken from their jobs

Jefferson Davis. The Richmond Enquirer of the 24th contains this item: We are glad to say President Davis was able to be in his office yesterday for the first time since his

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY. Affairs on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. [Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

Headquarters, Rousseau's Brigade, Near Elizabethstown, Sept. 27.—Everything is quiet, and promises to remain so, for some days at least. A promises to remain so, for some days at least. A day or two since, six hundred cavalry pussed down, near Lebanon, from Anderson and other counties above, on their way to join Buckner. On arriving near Munfordsville, they passed down in the direction of the turnpike bridge, and it is supposed. from various rumors, that they destroyed it. Par ties of rebels from Central Kentucky are con stantly going over to Buckner. Stragglers from these parties are brought into camp almost every day by our scouts.

The people of Louisville will be gratified to learn that when the division advances, Colonel Rousseau will be placed in command of a brigade. Besides the Kentucky boys, an Ohio regiment has paid him the high compliment of asking to be attached to his brigade.

the high compliment of asking to be attached to his brigade.

The position of the enemy at Green river is a very strong one, and it is not improbable that they will bring up all their forces, and make a strong stand there. The hill beyond Green river, rising to a considerable height on the north side, falls off but a few feet on the other side, and then spreads away in a high plateen. Thus a formidable natural breastwork is formed, the brow of the hill protecting the enemy in a position from which he can command the passage of the river. Of course, it is uscless to fire round shot against the side of a hill, and consequently, when we get to Green river, we are likely to witness the spectacle styled "shelling the rebels."

Judge Pryor and General Wm. O. Butter

Judge Pryor and General Wm. O. Butter Warning off Humphrey Marshall.

TWO CENTS.

but found upon their arrival there that Marshall and his followers had left and taken up a position, as was reported to them, at a point some fifteen miles southeast from New Liberty, in what is known as the Eagle Hills. The purport of the order sent by Gen. Anderson was, that if he was organizing a force with any hottle intentions expect the State force with any hostile intentions against the State of Kentucky, he must disband said forces at once. Address of the Legislature. A committee of the Kentucky Legislatury has

recently issued an address to the people of the State, in which, after denouncing the infamy and duplicity of the traitors, in conclusion says:

We believe we have done our duty to a chiva? ric people, who have forborne long, but will neverial, as a last resort, to resent an injury and punish an insult. We should hold ourselves unworthy to represent you if we had done less. The only error, we fear, is, that we have not been as prompt, you may think, as the occasion demanded. Thrice have the Revolutionists appealed to the ballot-box in this State, and thrice have the people expressed, by overwhelming majorities, their determination to stand by the Union and its Government. They have not been active in this war, not from indifference or want of loyalty, but in the hope of better promoting a restoration of the Union, and checking the rebellion by that course. Our hope of an amicable adjustment and a desire for peace led us to farbear until forboarance has ceased to be a virtue. The attempt to destroy the Union of these States we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky but against all mankind. But, up to this time, we have left to others to vindicate, by arms, the integrity of the Government. The Union is not only assailed now, but Kentucky is herself threatened with subjugation by a lawfess usurpation. The invasion is carried on with a ruthless destruction of property and the lives and liberties of our people that belongs only to savage warfare. duplicity of the traitors, in conclusion says: tion of properly and the lives and liberties of our people that belongs only to savage warfare.

We have no choice but action—prompt and decided. Let us show the insolent invadors that Kentucky belongs to Kentuckians, and that Kentucky valor will vindicate Kentucky's honor. We were unprepared because unsuspecting. An insolence of the control of the

tucky valor will vindicate Kentucky's honor. We were unprepared because unsuspecting. An insolent and treacherous invader tells the people that their legislators have betrayed them; and he comes with fire and sword to correct their error, by a crusade against property, liberty, and life.

Young men of Kentucky, to arms! to protect the home of your fathers, mothers, and sisters. Sound the toesin on every hill and in every valley, until Kentucky shall drive the insolent invader from her soil. Probable Withdrawal of Rebel Soldiers from Virginia for Service in Kentucky.

A Washington correspondent of the New York

A Nashington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

Serious doubts are entertained whether, after all their preparation, the rebel forces will have the temerity to attempt to cross the Potomac, either above or below this city. It must be as evident to their leaders as it is to us, that such an effort can bring to them nothing but a disastrous defeat. In the mean time, their forces have nearly consumed all the available provisions in Virginia. A dependence upon its exhausted resources presents a sorry prospect for the winter campaign. So long as Kentucky, and its vast granaries, afforded opportunities to procure for them and transport them pork, beof, and grain, they were safe enough; but to be shut out from Kentucky is starvation to their army. It is a military necessity for them to recover the ground lost there by the active demonstration of Kentucky's hostility to Secession. To do this, and to secure to themselves the vast accumulations of pork and other provisions at Louisville, and grain and cattle in other parts of the State, they must strike without delay, before the Unionists there have been fully armed and organized. There are now not more than ten thousand Union soldiers defending Louisville. In ten days more there will be thirty thousand there, and an almost unlimited amount of artillery. The Union men are hurrying to the Union camps, with their own shot-guns and rifles. If Kentucky is not conquered in a week, the conquest will have to be abondoned altogether. These considerations, it is believed, have induced the rebel chiefs to send forward to Kentucky by railrond, via Nashville, a large part of the forces recently in Virginia. If this is true, the abandonment of the lines in front of Washington is partially accounted for, and it is believed that Buckner has been largely reinforced from the rebel army of the

accounted for, and it is believed that Buckner has been largely reinforced from the rebel army of the

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI. St. Louis, October 1.—The Republican learns that a statement is forthcoming from Colonel Harding, the adjutant of General Lyon, who was, in the absence of General Lyon, in command of this department up to the period of General Fremont's

All the reports received from Lexington corrobo-rate the opinion already expressed, that the rebels intend to keep their main force there; but it is stated that several bodies, ranging from two hundred to two thousand, have left there within a few days past for the north and west, but for what purpose is unknown. General Frémont preserves a strict silence, but he is said to be actively engaged in obtaining the exact number of troops he can command, and organizing plans for the approaching engagement, on the success or failure of which he is to rest his reputation, and win or lose his all. Every day an

of any immediate attack on any of those points by

for it is generally supposed that it will decide the Some, perhaps, murmur at the delay, but General Fremont is determined to have everything ready before he advances, and not to strike a blow before he thinks it will be effective. The opinion is becoming generally prevalent that the Secessionists at Lexington are by no means despicable, but that with their vast numbers and ample ammunition, their confidence and courage,

The pickets of Price's army descend from Lexington to within about eight miles of Georgetown. They are stationed very near to each other, and thus the intelligence of all our movements is conveyed to Price's headquarters in the briefest space of time. A telegraph wire was laid to General Fremont's

they will make a powerful and determined resist-

headquarters, at Camp Lilly, this afternoon. headquarters, at Camp Lilly, this afternoon.

Fremont in the Field.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 27th ult. says Major General Fremont, with several of his staff officers, and other military assistants, on the 26th, left for Jefferson City to assume in person the immediate and active command of his army in the field. [He arrived at Jefferson City on the 27th.]

The attention of the country is now riveted upon Missouri. From its commencement, the war drama here has been of peculiar interest. Camp Jackson, Booneville, Carthage, Springfield, and Lexington, with intervening tragedies only less thrilling, have in succession absorbed and intensely excited men's minds. All now feel that interests of incalculable moment hang upon the success of Frémont in his present movement. The success of Fremont in his present movement. The situation of Missouri is critical. The rebels have gained advantages that have flushed them with

unwonted hope, and are known to be moving forward in increasing numbers for the seizare of Important posts. We believe that their confidence will be short-lived. Though without the army which should be at his command, there is still every reason to believe that Gen. Frémont will speedily achieve a series of memorable successes, and in effect end the war, in this State. That seek and in effect end the war in this State. That such will be the result we feel as certain as we can be of any human event yet in the future. The enemy has repeatedly shown himself to be almost immeasurably inferior to our troops, and has thus far gained whathe has by avoiding fight, and at length pouncing in immense numbers upon a comparative handful of them. This being his evident plan, it would seem to have been policy to draw him in force into the interior of the State, and thus surround and capture or destroy him.

Besides the paramount interest felt by Fremont in the security of Missouri and the prosperity of the country, he doubtless feels that he has an immense personal interest now staked upon his suc-

cess.
Price and McCulloch are reported to have formed a junction of their forces near Georgetown, and to be together advancing, some thirty-five or forty thousand strong, upon Jefferson City. Further, accounts represent that other prominent points are immediately menaced by the rebels. It is evident that they will now be left little leisure to prosecute their surface and will scarcely be allowed. their amateur warfare, and will scarcely be allowed the alternative, as heretofore, of fight or flight. The indications are that they will be hemmed in on all sides, and be forced to surrender at discre-

Important Action of Gen. Price.

The St. Louis Democrat says: "We learned from sources of undoubted reliability, that after the surrender of Col. Mulligan Gen. Price proceeded to organize his immonse force upon an infantry basis, sending off the large number of horses attached to his camp, and reserving out of the whole but four regiments of cavalry.

This proceeding means at least two things via This proceeding means at least two things, viz.: that the rebel general intends to deprive his men of the opportunity of scattering or going, home if they get tired of campaigning; and that he is determined to give Gan. Fremont a fair stand-up light whenever the occasion offers.

This intelligence, we are sure, will meet the hearty approbation of Gen. Fremont and the brave soldiers under him. A regular stand-up, open-field fight is just what they want. The Arrival of Fremont at Jefterson City --The Expected Battle. A St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago Post says, under date of September 28: The news this morning is that General Fremont and staff have at last reached the capital, and been

assigned to comfortable quarters.

Information from the "seat of war" is exceed-Information from the "seat of war" is exceedingly, meagre. Many persons still assert that McCullooh is not in the neighborhood of Jefteson City at all, nor even in the State; but there is reason to believe the contrary. He was undoubtedly in the neighborhood of Georgetown before Gen. Price's attack on Loxington. Had not Price been aware of the presence of his friends in sufficient force to cut off reinforcements, he would not have maintained the seige of that place for two days. All his movements, thus far, indicate his confidence of an ability to carry out his plans. Indicat his the boast he is reported to have made at Lexdeed, the boast he is reported to have made at Lexdeed, the boast he is reported to have made at Lexington that in sixty days Missouri would again be under the Government of Chalb. Jackson, seems to have been made in the belief of his ability to carry it out. Whether he will do so or not remains to be seen. His army, in conjunction with that under McGulloch, is fully equal to the cammand with which Fremont has gone to meet him, and the Pathfinder may have to encounter more than he

Pathfinder may have to encounter more than he

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THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEREST PRESS will be sent to subscribers be

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has bargained for. However, his artillery, after all the most effective strength of an army, is vastly superior to any that Price or McCulloch can have, and his troops are fully as reliable.

A Battle Near at Hand.

The same journal says, editorially, the indications are that another buttle must be fought in that is the within a very short time. Probably two battles—one at deorgetown, between the rebel forces ander Harbee, Rains, and others, and our troops under Siegel and Hunter; another at or near St. Joseph, between the rebels under Price and the Federals under Sturgh. If the latter should be fought, we shall probably hear of another defeat, as Sturgis' force ir less than 5,000, while Price's is said to be 10,000. It is probable, however, that Sturgis will get out of the way.

At Georgetown, the issue may be one way or the other without being the all declave, as that place is morely the outpost of Gen. Fretnont's army, the main body of which it still at Jefferson City. In case his increments are directed by military skill, we do not say how he can fail of thrashing the rebels to their satisfaction within a very short time.

Troops are pushing forward in large numbers and with considerable raindity and the indications. A Battle Near at Hand.

Groops are yushing forward in large numbers and with considerable rapidity, and the indications are that he has the game in his own hands: MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. Picket Life on the Upper Potomac.

Correspondence of The Press.1

Point or Rocks; Maryland, September 24, 1861. There are so many Pennsylvanians who have relatives or friends in Colemet Geary's regiment, that a brief account of picket life on the Upper Potomac, from one who has spent some days there, may not be without interest. The regiment is encamped near Point of Rocks, from whence companies are near Point of Rocks, from whence companies are detached for picket duty along the river, above and below the "Point." The pickets of a company extend for some distance from the "quarters" of the company, which are located generally near the centre of the line. From five to eight men are assigned to each picket, where they form an almost independent family. They receive their rations in hulk, and cook them themselves. They are so plentifully supplied that they have more than they can use, and they exchange the surplus for little articles with neighboring farmers. Some of the pickfully supplied that they have more than they can use, and they exchange the surplus for little articles with neighboring farmers. Some of the pickets have substantial thatched huts of straw; others are building "shanties" of boards, which they will line on the inside with straw. The pickets occupy the narrow strip of land between the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and the Potomac river. The scenery is of the most beautiful description. Our favorite Wissahickon does not excel it. The life has such charms for the mon, and they enjoy it so greatly, that their only fear is that they will be recalled to camp, the monotony of which is increased by the contrasting, excitements of picket life. The danger is not sogreat as may be imagined, for in front stretches the broad Potomac, from two to three hundred yards wide, studded, it is true, with innumerable islets, but with the most ordinary vigilance no person can approach our pickets from the Virginia side without being perceived. The pickets are generally covered by trees, in addition to which they have their defences; they are comfortably equipped, have splendid arms, and are commanded by able and indefatigable officers. During lengthy conversations with the pickets along the whole line, no murmurs nor complaints were heard, all seemed happy and contented, and they almost idolize their Colonel, in whom they have the most unbounded confidence. The men in some places were in the highest spirits, full of fun and frolic, more like schoolboys than demure men. This is owing to their perfect health. They say they "never felt so well before in all their lives;" they are generally increasing in weight and strength; some of our "puny Philadelphia boys" now look as robust and hearty as those from the interior of the State. There have been some cases of fever and ague, but the approaching frosts will relieve the men from any apprehensions on that score.

Strange as it may seem, the occasional appearance of the enemy on the opposite bank, the daily

Strange as it may seem, the occasional appearance of the enemy on the opposite bank, the daily slarms serve but to give additional zest to this wild life; it keeps the men on the alert, their powers are actively exercised, and when they lie down to sleep their slumbers are sound and sweet; they arise refrashed and ready for action. they arise refreshed and ready for action. They have fresh beef served to them on alternate days; potatoes are part of their rations, and flour is someimes served instead of hard biscuit; those who are not too lazy can easily secure quite a variety of dishes by taking a little trouble in the culinary department. The men wash their clothes in the canal, and dry them on the bushes; the ironing is done in the wearing. Great credit is due to Quartermaster B. F. Lee for bis untiring exertions to provide for the sustenance of the men under Col. Geary's campartment up to the period of General Frémont's arrival here, which will show, beyond question, the absolute impossibility of aid being rendered by General Frémont before the battle of Wilson's Creek, in which General Lyon fell.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 30.—[Special despatch to the St. Louis Republican.]—There is no intelligence of importance from Booneville, Georgetown, Sedalia, or Glasgow, and no apprehensions are felt of any immediate attack on any of those points by cared for, and as comfortable as a patriotic response to their country's call can permit a soldier to be.

Erom the "Niagara."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

United States Steam Frights "Niagara."

Off S. W. Page of Mississippi, Sopt. 2, 1851.

Of the weather, I can say but hot, hotter, hottest—thermometer 112 degrees. Oh, for an teeberg; or, better still, an iced cobbler! Since my last, nothing has occurred to change the usual dull routine of our present life until Friday last, when quite a little excitement was created by one of our small boats (which had been sent on a sort of soouting expedition up the Pass) being chased by a rebel steamer, and many were the speculations as to the success or non-success of the chase. Our forecastle pivot was trained ready to draw a bead on the "secesh" as soon as she came within range, but before she had got within that desirable distance it was given up as a bad job, and she returned. On sending ashore the next day we learned that she was fully armed, and was down on a kind of voyage of "see what you can see." Last evening the Water Witch arrived here, bringing us news up to the 15th ultimo. She also brought us a man who had escaped from New Orleans about two weeks since and got on board the Brooklyn. He states that he saw the great "Prow steamer" they are there fitting, out to come down and visit us. His description of her is, she is clad with railroad iron, and completely arched over with iron, nothing visible above her deak; she mounts but one gun, and throws a number of streams of hot water; in appearance she represents a vessel bottom up; she is to be ready in two weeks' time, but is as yet undecided which one of us to "butt' first.

We are ordered by flag officer, and send per Water Witch, twenty-five men and an officer to the Brooklyn, to take part with a like number from her in erecting a fort at some point up Pass a l'Outre. I refrain from making any comments on the feasibility of the plan, but I am doubtful any permanent benefit can be derived from it, with the small force we have, against the overwhelming numbers that the rebels can bring to bear upon us. It is rep increased interest is felt in the approaching battle,

sadly ineffective. On the afternoon of the 8th inst., the Vincenness arrived, having come down to relieve the St. Louis, and, after communicating with us, took her departure for her station. On the 11th, the long-level of the station. looked-for and anxiously-wished Connecticut arrived, bringing us our letters—those sweet messengers of love, which contribute so materially in making life desirable to us, removed, as we are, from those who are the very well-spring of our existence. By her we learned that the party we had sent down to the Brooklyn had not gone up the. Pass as yet, as those was not, water enough on the sent down to the Brooklyn had not gone up the Pass as yet, as there was not water enough on the bar, and were to wait until the flag officer sent a vessel down of lighter draft. I was unable, in my last, to state exactly what it was the intention of this party to do; but, as I have since learned, the idea is to creet a battery at the junction of the passes, which will hold command of the whole river. As to the possibility of our holding this point against the forces which may be masched against it, I am rather doubtful; but I surmise it is intended more for a blind to draw the attention of the rebels from Fremont's movements up the river. By the Connecticut came a new supply of officers for the squadron, and a recell of ten licutenants and ten midshipmen, two of each from this ship, much to the serrow of all hands, for, from our very long association, officers and mea had become so well accustomed to each other, that it has made a breach not assily filled among us. They go home to join some of the new vessels fitting out; and may they be ordered to duty warthy of them, for they are men of undoubted courage, faithfulness, and shility.

There is a rumor prevalent among us that we are to join with the flag ship in an attack on Ship Island, in a few days but Feive it to you as received al-

There is a rumor revealent among us that we are to join with the flag ship in an attack on Ship Island, in a few days, but E give it to you as received although I know the flag officer has long entertained an idea to that effect.

This morning the usual menotony of our life was relieved by the appearance of a small batteau approaching the ship from the shore. Sending a boat to her and bringing her alongside, it proved to contain the light-house keeper and his son, who stated that the steamer Ivy, of the "retel navy" had visited him a day or so ago, and, after seizing the few valuables he had, ordered him to hold himself, in readiness to go up to New Orleans and give an account of himself. But, as brightness the backneers, he thought best But, as his Union sentiments would be apt to meet the disapproval of the bucanners, he thought best to make his escape to this ship. On hearing his story our captain had three boats manned and armed and sent in after his family and elects, which they succeeded in getting without any molestation. This keeper informs us that the great hoomaring the Enoch. Train, has made two attempts to come down, but has broken down such time, and is now at auchor at the head of the miss understand. is now at anchor at the head of the pass, under-going repairs. The difficulty appears, that she is entirely unmanageable—when under way not easily entirely unmanageante—when under way not easily stopped, and when stopped not assily got under way; so I think that you may make a note in your log-book, that the great "bugehoo" is a sizte. We will send the light-house keaper and family to northward per Connecticut, enriched some three hundred and odd dollars, raked on board here by authoritation. subscription.

The Santee has just arrived. She easy stops for the purpose of making an exchange of surgeous, and then proceeds to Calveston. She informs us that the Rickmond has relieved the Brooklyn, she having started on her way home. The Powhatan has not as yet returned from the chase of the Sumpter, still leading us to the hope that they may propa successful.

may prove successful.

Arrest at Hagerstown, Md.
Chambersburg, Oct. 1.— Dr. Magill, known as a leader of the Secessionists of Washington county, Maryland, was arrested yesterday at Hagerstown, Maryland, by order of Colonel Kenly, and was taken to Fort McHenry this morning. He is charged with having been in constant communication with his son-in-law, the notorious Pob Swann, of the rebel army. The arrest has greated the greatest constornation among the resident traiters of Hagerstown.

PORTLAND KEROSENE