DAILY PRESS, TWELVE CENTS PER WERE, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariaby in advance fol

"the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-

LARS PER ANNUM, in advance IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

FALL SEASON. W. S. STEWART & CO., Importers and Jobbers of SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

NO. 305 MARKET STREET. Buyers will find in our stock a full assortment 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 are enabled to offer our stock on the most favorable

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. NET CASH CLOTH STORE.

ELLIS & HARROP,

NO. 225 MARKET STREET, UP STAIRS.

A new and desirable Fall Stock of Cloths. Cassimere Vestings, &c., sold low for cash, in lengths to suit pur-

CARPETINGS. TARGE CARPET STOCK SELLING OUT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, CLOSE BUSINESS.

BAILY & BROTHER, No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET. sel7-tuths 2m

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. J. T. DELACROIX.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

McCALLUM & Co. MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS. 509 CHESTNUT STREET,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpet-

ings of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and short time buyers.

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 CTS. TO \$1 PER YD!

6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON; FINE AXMINSTER; EQUAL WILTON; EXTEA ENGLISH BBUSSELS; HENDERSON & CO.'S VENITIAN; ENGLISH INGBAIN CABPETS;

ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES. HAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE IN THE TARIFF,

MODERATE PRICES.

MILLINERY GOODS. MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co., 431 MARKET STREET, Invite the attention of

MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS To their well-assorted stock of BIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, VELVETS, FLOWERS, STRAW GOODS, and every other article in their line. A superior brand of

BLACK VELVET RIBBONS Always on hand. MILINERY GOODS, of the latest be sold cheaper than anywhere, for cash. Milliners and Merchants are invited to call and examine before pur-M. BERNHEIM,

M. BERNHEIM, sel7-Im No. 8 N. THIRD Street, above Market. N. B.—Six per cent, discount deducted for cash. CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION,

No. 261 South SECOND Street, for connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

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

LOOKING GLASSES. IMMENSE REDUCTION

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

816 CHESTNUT STREET, nce 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 chases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES,

816 CHESTNUT Street PRESERVING JARS. FRUIT CANS AND JARS!

IMMENSE STOCK BELLING 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

COFFEE AND TEA POTS, STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-PRATT'S SELF-VENTILATING MILK PANS:

PRATT'S SELF-VENTILATING MILK PANS; PRATT'S SELF-VENTILATING BREAD AND CAKE BOXES. ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c.

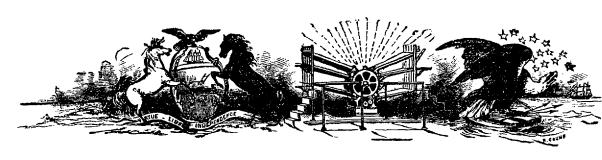
No such chance as this will again occur for getting the above well-known articles at a very low price.

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-thetu2m

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

EVANS & WATSON'S

TIALLOW.—THE HIGHEST PRICE



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1861. VOL. 5.—NO. 53.

COMMISSION HOUSES. TROTHINGHAM & WELLS, 34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET, OFFER FOR SALE

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS,

CANTON FLANNELS, FROM THE GREAT FALLS. MASSACHUSETTS, LYMAN. LACONIA. DWIGHT. EVERETT. CHICOPEE, and IPSWICH, BARTLET MILLS.

LIKEWISE, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, BLANKETS, AND ARMY

GOODS. FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,) AND OTHER MILLS.

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

COMMISSION M BCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. se29-6m

FANCY GOODS. MANCY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN PER-TOILET AND SHAVING SOAPS. 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. W. D. GLENN.

IMPORTER. No 26 South FOURTH Street GROCERIES TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE

BURAL DISTRICTS. We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their Country Residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS. CORNEB ELEVENTH AND VINE SREETS. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD,
SALMON, &c. __3.000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3
ACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted ackages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.
5,000 bbls Now. 12.22

5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Her-5,000 blue attractions, 6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings, 3,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings, 3,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings, 250 bbls, Mackinac White Fish, 50 bbls, new Economy Mess Shad, 25 bbls, new Halifax Salmon, 1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish, 200 quintals Grand Bank Codfish, 200 areas Harkimer County Cheese.

EDUCATIONAL. CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNI-PFR Streets.

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

Applications for admission may be made at the Acatember 2d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Applications for admission may be made at the Academy on and after August 25th, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
au19-tuths-2m Head Master.

REMOVAL.—MADAME CLEMENT'S
Represent 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*

SCHOOL APPARATUS for CLASS ILLUSTRA-TIONS, Globes, Drawing Instruments, &c., &c., made and for sale by JAMES W. QUREN & CO., 924 CHESTNUT Street. Priced and Illustrated Catalogue, of 88 pages, fur-nished gratis, and sent by mail free, on application. sc18-1m DHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS. MISS LUCY R. MAYER WILL RE-

LVL open her School for Young Ladies, No. 1010 SPRUCE Street, on MONDAY, September 9th. sal3-Im MISS C. A. BURGIN will reopen ther school for YOUNG LADIES, at 1010 SPRUCE Street, September 16. M. B. WINTHROP TAPPAN'S
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, will reopen at No. 1615 SPRUCE Street, on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. This Institution offers the accumulated advan-This institution oners the accuminated 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.

sel0-1m* 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 Miss H. BAKER.

Circulars, address sell-lm 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. R NGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The school of the subscriber, in Simes' Building, at TWELFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, will be removed to the larger Hall, directly over Mr. Hassard's store, in the same building, and will be reopened on MONDAY, 9th of September.

Built-ind CHARLES SHORT.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in the Philadelphia City Institute, North-east corner of CHESTNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 2, 1861. au15-2m* L. BUBROWS, Principal. A BACHMANN, Pianist, at the Nor-Street, gives instructions on the Piano, Organ, and Me-sec-lm*

WINES AND LIQUORS. CLARET.—100 Casks Claret ex-ship DORT WINE.—111 Quarters and 43 octaves DeMuller Port, for side from Custom House is by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204

South FRONT Street. 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 & KEVFER'S, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

I am now selling off at RETAIL, the entire stock of the late firm of Arthur, Burnham, & Gilroy, N. E. corper Tenth and George streets, consisting of ARTHUR'S FRUIT CANS AND JARS.

TENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRO-prietors, Bisquitt, 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.

Buchanan's Coal Ha Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin,
In bond and store.
CANTWELL & KEFFER,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street.

ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MANTER Street. DUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN-HEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases

of one cozen bottles each; warranted pure. Importe and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, south ast 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, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER 8224.6m

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

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

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

JOHN W. EYERMAN & CO.,

my4-tf 105 JONES Alloy.

MARSHAL'S SALES. MARSHAL'S SALE—BY VIRTUE MARSHAL'S SALE—BY VIRTUE

of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Gadwalader,
Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and
for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty,
to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest
and best bidder, for cash, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCIIANGE, on THURSDAY, October 10th, 1861, at 12
o'clock M., the one-sixteenth part of the Schooner
JOHN S. LEE, her tackle, apparel, furniture, being the
interest of ANDREW J. HOWELL, a resident and inhabitant of the State of North Carclins, in the said
Schooner, now lying at House's wharf, Richmond.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Penn'a.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1861.

MARSHAL'S SALE—BY VIRTUE Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and hest bidder, for eash, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, October 10th, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., one certain small BAG OF GOLD METAL, marked VIVI at Res Cold Chepletts Mir. narked VIVI o Bas. Gold Charlotte Mint. WILLIAM MILLWARD,

U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, September 30, 1861. oc1-6t MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE
of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader,
Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and
for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty,
to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest
and best bidder, for Cash, at the PHILADELPHIA
EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, October 10, 1861, at 12
o'clock M., the one-third part of the Schoomer EAGLE,
her tackle, appared and furniture, being the interest of
Richard H. RIDDICK, a resident and inhabitant of the
State of Virginia, in said vessel, now lying at pier No.
17, Richmond.
U. S. Marshal, K. D. of Pounsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1861.

OCL-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE ARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE

of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader,
Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and
for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty,
to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest
and best bidder, for cash, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THUESDAY, October 10th, 1361, at 12
O'clock M, the one-sixteenth part of the schooner BURROWES, C., her tackle, apparel, and furniture, being
the interest of GEORGE HARRIS, a resident and inhabitant of the State of North Carolina, in said vessel, nie interest of GEORGY. HARMIS, a resident and in-habitant of the State of North Carolina, in said vessel, now lying at William-street wharf, Richmond. WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, September 30, 1861. ocl-6t

LEGAL. TINITED STATES, EASTERN DIS-

TRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, Greeting:

Whereas, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the Schooner "FAIRWIND," whereof JOHN E. WYATT is Master, her tackle, appared, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board theorem.

E. WYATT is Missier, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandisc laden on board thoreof, captured as a prize by the United States steamer Quaker City, under command of O. S. Glosson, and brought into this port to be menished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed, (instice 50 requiring.) You are therefore charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board thereof, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the DISTRICT COURT ROOM, in the city of Philadelphia, on the TWENTIETH day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day, following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the goods, waves, and merchandise should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this lehalf as to justice shall appertat. And that you daly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally, (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated,) that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not slovy a reasonable and lawful cause to the these presents it is also intimated,) that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said Schooner "FAIRWIND," her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, waves, and merchandise laden on board said Schooner, did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather contumery of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise polwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

the premises, together with these presents.
Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this Twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Independence of the said United States. oc1-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court. TN THE COURT OF COMMON I PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN MACG, Alias Subpæna in Divorce.

MARY C. MAGG. MARY C. MAGG. You are notified that said Court have granted a Rule to show cause why a Decree of Divorce should not be made dissolving the bonds of matrimony between you and your husband, returnable on SATURDAY, October 12, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, in the Common Pleas Court Ro ourt Room. A. V. PARSONS, ocl-tuth4t* Attorney for Libellant.

MOTELS. ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BOARD REDUCED TO \$2 PER DAY. Ailantic.

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 under-

signed

HAYE REDUCED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO

TWO DOLLARS PER DAY,

at the same time absting none of the luxuries with which
their table has hitherto heen supplied.

807-3m TREADWELL, WHITCOMB, & CO. A CARD.—THE UNDERSTUDD, 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 lueg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO. WASHINGTON, July 18, 1861.

M. N. HEATON'S LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL

All Coal particularly selected and prepared for family use. Housekeepers desiring to lay in their winter supply will be furnished with a good and clean article at very reduced prices for cash.

Dealers and Manufacturers supplied at wholesale prices.

au20-tuth&s2m*

DROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND OFFICE OF NAVY AGENT,
112 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,
Proposals will be received at this Office until SATURDAY NOON, October 5, for furnishing FIVE HUNDRED
BARRELS OF BEEF and FIVE HUNDRED

DRED BARBEUS OF BEEF and FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF PORK, to be delivered at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, within thirty days from the date of the acceptance of the proposal for the same. The Beef, Pork, and barrels to be of the best quality and describtion, invariably required for the use of the Navy, (except that the iron hoops be dispensed with,) and be subject to the usual inspection of the Navy Yard, and be paid for on presentation of the customary bills.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the net of Congress making appropriations for the naval service of 1846-47, approved 10th of August, 1846,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more respectable persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able Such guarantee.
The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated. JAMES S. CHAMBERS, CEALED PROPOSALS, till the 21st of October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburg, Harrisburg, or York, in the

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith. Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Trea-sury notes or other funds it has for disbursement, and The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required. may be required.

The Cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight; and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. S., and endersed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." FORM OF DID. I, A B, do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle on the hoof for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburg, Harrisburg, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the enclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighted on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861. sc30-tU21

HARDWARE. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Cheap for Cash and short Credit, by MOORE
BENSZEY, 427 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
sel3-1m NAILS! NAILS! NAILS!—Har-

risburg Nail Depot, 509 COMMERCE St. The best Nails manufactured for \$2.65 cash. All sizes.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1861.

THE REBELLION. FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. WHY THE SECESSIONISTS DID NOT TAKE LOUISVILLE.

HOW UNION TROOPS ARE WELCOMED. Number of Troops for the War. FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Movements of the Opposing Forces. AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

PLUNDERING OPERATIONS OF THE SECESSIONISTS. A Bogus Secession Ordinance,

THE SOLDIERS WHO CAPTURED LEXINGTON. LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. From Richmond and Charleston.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE REBEL COAST.

&c. &c. FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

DARNESTOWN, Sept. 29 .- Nothing of importance has occurred in this section within the past two Lanahan, the murderer, is quite resigned to his fate, and appears to have experienced an entire

change of heart, through the ministrations of Father Dougherty. The new pannier ambulances for mules are being tried at the wagon camp. By these one mule conveys two wounded persons from the field in an easy manner. It is an amusing sight to witness the first experiment with them, and the freaks of the mules in their attempts to divest themselves of their weighty burdens; but after one or two unsuccessful manœuvres they quietly submit. The remains of three mutinous companies of the Nineteenth New York Regiment have been consolidated, and three other companies are forming to fill up

the regiment. The Weekly Sentinel, of Rockville, a Secession journal, is dwindling down; and a new Union pa per, called the National Union, will be issued next week. It has already evidence of good support by advertisers and subscribers. A peace meeting was to have been held in Rockville yesterday, but was postponed, the Sentinel says, "for obvious

The cold weather of the last few nights has struction of temporary fire-places in their tents. The plan adopted by one of the New York regiments is—first to dig a trench a foot wide and deep, ments is—first to dig a trench a foot wide and deep, running from the interior to the exterior of the tent; then to cover it over with the exception of a foot at each end, and the inside serving as a fireplace and the outside end, covered with a headless barrel, serves as a chimney. The invention is said the replace will not give battle, but retreat before our advance, and reappear in some unexpected quarter, and resume their depredations and guestier, and resume their depredations. barrel, serves as a chimney. The invention is said to be of California origin. Firing was heard in the direction of Edward's Ferry, night before last, but the cause of it has not

been ascertained. From Colonel Geary's Command. [Correspondence of The Press.]

Company C. Captain Raphact. Twenty-eighth Regiment P. V., having been on picket duty for six weeks at Noland's Ferry, will be relieved to-morrow, and return to the camp, near this place. The members of this company are from Philadel-phia and Frankford. It has been raining here very heavily. Many of It has been raining here very heavily. Many of our tents were blown down yesterday morning, and the Potomac is now so high and the water rushes down with so much force, that there is no danger of the enemy attempting to cross at present. By the time the river falls we will be better prepared than we ever have been to dispute successfully the passage of the river, and if there are laurels to be won by a defence of the upper Potomac, Colonel Genry and his command will win them. I cannot give you the details of operations here, but we are growing more confident in the strength of our position and in our capability to maintain it.

The health of the Twenty-eighth is excellent. The number of fever and ague cases has been ma-The number of fever and ague cases has been ma-

terially reduced. AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Kentucky Troops for the War.

The Chicago Trilune says the magnitude of preparations now being made for an army of loyal Kentuckians, is such as to encourage the most liberal assistance of her neighbor States and of the General Government. The gods help those that help themselves. And Kentucky, invaded along her entire southern frontier, is putting forth by her people (for the State authorities are led rather than the leaders,) the most determined efforts to drive back the hordes that would lay waste her territory. There are now, probably, in field and camp, 20,000 men, and at the rate of progress in the last two weeks, this number will be raised to 30,000 before the middle of next month, by which time nearly all the regiments now accepted will have entered the service. We give below a list of the regiments now being organized under the Federal authority, including that of Col. Rousseau, which alone has yet taken the field. The organization of this army will be as follows:

Commander of the Department—Brig. Gen. Kentucky Troops for the War. Commander of the Department-Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson

Brigadier Generals—W. T. Sherman, (of the army,) Thomas L. Crittenden, William Nelson, and W. Z. Ward. LIST OF REGIMENTS-INFANTRY

LIST OF REGIMENTS—INFANTRY.

1, Colonel Lovell H. Rousseau, (in service;) 2,
Colonel John H. Ward; 3, Colonel Edward H.
Hobson; 4, Colonel Wade Valegas; 5, Colonel
Thomas J. Bramlette; 6, Colonel Speed S. Fry;
7, Colonel S. T. Girard; 8, Colonel Curran Pope;
9, Colonel John M. Harian; 10, Colonel William A.
Hoskins; 11, Colonel Geo. W. Anderson; 12, Colonel Jore. T. Boyle; 13, Colonel Stephen Ormsby. CAVALRY. , Colonel Frank Wolford ; 2, Colonel James S. Jackson: 3. Colonel Bayless. The numerical order of the regiments is our own,

The numerical order of the regiments is our own, as no numbers have yet been given to them by military authority. Besides these organizations, all of which have been accepted in advance, some of the colonels, even, having been appointed at Washington, there is quite a large force of loyalists known as the Home Guard, (in contradistinction to the State Guard,) and of these the city of Louisville alone sent off 1,200 or 1,500 as the advance expedition to Muldraugh's Hill, under Gen. Sherman. Everywhere in the State the appeal "to arms" meets a hearty response. arms " meets a hearty response. How it Happened that the Secessionists The same journal says that the fact that General Buckner did not take the city of Louisville instead Buckner did not take the city of Louisville instead of stopping at Green river, where he invaded Kentucky on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is due not to any foresight or force of the United States authorities, or of the Union men of Kentucky, but to the loyalty, courage, and tact of one obscure individual. The Secessionists had laid their plans to appear suddenly in Louisville with a powerful force. They had provided for transportation four hundred cars and fifteen locomotives, and had eight thousand men, with artillery and camp equipage on board. They had secured the services of the telegraph operators, one of whom forwarded to Louisville a despatch explaining the detention of trains on the road, and were moving forward at a grand rate. Everything was going

detention of trains on the road, and were moving forward at a grand rate. Everything was going well with them, and Louisville, with perhaps the exception of a few Secessionists, was unsuspecting and unguarded, General Arderson being innocent of any knowledge of the movement, James Guthrie, president of the road, totally in the dark, and General Rousseau lingering in camp on the Indiana shore. But at a station just beyond Green rivor there was a young man in the service of the road, who was a warm friend of the Union, and whe comprehending the meaning of the mon. and who, comprehending the meaning of the monster train, when it came up, seized a crow-bar used for taking up rails to make repairs, and, while the locomotives were being wooded and watered, ran across a curve, and, in a deep narrow cut, wrenchacross a curve, and, in a deep narrow cut, wrenched the spikes from four rails. The train came along at good speed, the rails spread, the locomotive plunged into the ground, the cars crashed on top of it, and it was twenty-four hours before the train could go ahead. In the meantime Louisville was saved. The hero of the occasion had not had time to get out of the cut before the crash came, and was taken, but in the confusion and excitement got away, and is safe.

These facts are related by Dr. R. S. Newton, These facts are related by Dr. R. S. Newton, who was in Nashville when the Secession army advanced, was detained there several days subsequently, heard the circumstances narrated there, and was told of them afterwards by Gen. Buckner and other officers of the Confederate army.

Kentucky. Among the rebels of Kentucky there are of Among the rebels of Kentucky there are of course many frowning countenances when they see detachments of Northern troops enter the State, but the feeling among the Union men may be imagined would suppose that if the Ohio and Indiana troops the feeling among the Union mon may be imagined from the following description of a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in a letter dated Cynthiana, September 28: A young lady, daughter of an old citizen of Cyn thiana, who had been on a visit to relatives in Cin-cinnati, wished to return home, but her parents wrote to her, and sent her a message by a friend, to be delivered orally, by all means not to come;

How Northern Soldiers are Welcomed in

it was too dangerous. She made a brave reply, however: "I will come home. If all the Secession-ists in the Southern country oppose it!" And she started, it so happening, on the same train which brought up the Thirty-fifth Ohio, the first regiment of soldiers organized under the United States, that moved toward the interior of Kentucky, and struck at that hotbed of secession. It was a joyful sight to the families over whom a reign of terror had been exercised; and the same young lady just spoken of, when asked, at her father's table, afterwards, how she liked her escort, replied: "I gloried in it, and I wish all the soldiers in the United States could be brought here."

Another instance of the joy inspired by the advent of the Ohio troops, was the remark of a man by the name of John Jones, who had invited and given dinner to a large number of men of the Thirty-fifth, the day succeeding their arrival in the village, when asked about it afterward, he imagined the question was addressed to him for the purpose of ascertaining how many men had eaten at his house, so that he might be paid: "I don't want any pay for that; they are welcome to all that I have; I could hug and kiss them—soldiers that have; come to fight our battles!" and the old man's frame trembled with emotion. That man was actually held and shot in the breast several weeks ago, by a number of Secessionists—for nothing more than sowing he liked Lincoln better than

ago, by a number of Secessionists—for nothing more than saying he liked Lincoln better than Jeff. Davis. His cowardly assailants went seet free. More recently the bridge assassination was another palpable evidence of the gross parbarity and bloodthirstiness of the rebel gang in that den. The poor man who was guarding the bridge had a ball driven into his forchead—and what became of the cold-blooded villain who shot him? As you have

already informed your readers, he escaped without even a trial The Dangers that Menace Kentucky and the Western States. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Louisville under date of September 27. says: We are inpon the defensive. They [the rebels]

We are? pon the defensive. They [the rebels] are menacing one of our greatest thoroughfares—the Ohio river. They are devastating Kentucky, whereas we might have been capturing armories, military depots, and powder mills in Tennessee. Having consumed the States under the iron heel of their usurpation, they are making a desperate effort to quarter their soldiers in the plentiful regions of Kentucky, Hinois, Indiana, and Ohio. And they have the railroad on which to transfer them at pleasure. Where there is something to steal, thither they can throw their starved and naked regiments. thing to steat, interest they can throw their starved and naked regiments.

Already it has been widely rumored that two rements reached Bowling Green from Virginia. The report has been discredited; still it may be true. On the heels of this course the report that 5.000 Mississippians have joined Buckner's army. What is there incredible in either statement? The one new some in the direction of Monrhish he reliable to

may come in the direction of Memphis, by rail; the other through Knoxville by the same means of conveyance. The transfer is rapid, and a regiment here and there can be spared, without materially weakening the aggregate force at the several points. AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

may come in the direction of Memphis, by rail; the

A Bogus Secession Ordinance. A special despatch to the Chicago Tribune from St. Louis, dated Sept. 28, says: Reliable news from Lexington states that the old Legislature was in session at that place, and on Wednesday passed a secession ordinance, accepting the terms offered by Jeff. Davis to join the Southern Confederacy. On Thursday a confiscation act was discussed. The only point of difference was whether the property of persons who have taken up arms against the Confederates, or of all Unionists, shall be confiscated.

The Plundering Operations of the Rebels, A special despatch from Jefferson City to the St. Louis Republican says: Louis Republican says:

The other night a number of rebels concluded to mob a Unionist in Pettis county, and, surrounding his house at a late hour, knocked loudly at the door and made terrific threats. They soon perceived the supposed Federalist climbing out of the back window, and, falling upon him, they beat him nearly to death. Imagine their astonishment when they discovered the fellow to be a Secassion friend, who had crept into the dwelling to steal, in the absence of the proprietor. in the absence of the proprietor. continually forward from Western and Southern Missouri to Arkansas Stealing in these sections has now been systematized, and the rebel plunder

rilla warfare where they have little opposition. The rebels, as they forage upon every one, narticidarly Unionists, instead of carrying stores, can move with great celerity and keep out of the way of our more slowly-progressing troops. Description of the Rebel Soldiers who

Captured Lexington. A correspondent of the New York Times, who, ira his intense eagerness to describe the battle of Lexington, entered the lines of General Price while the siege was progressing, and was held for a short

The Southern soldiers are rather an interesting crowd. The officers, almost all of them, gentlemen both by birth and education: but, as to the privates—the hor polloi—I believe them the most initiable burlesques upon gentlemen, soldiers, or anything else human, that ever was created. They thronged the streets in tumultuous drunken hordes. always mounted, armed with rife or shot-gun and a bottle of whisky—fellows ragged in clothing, redundant in swagger, copious in blasphemy, and beating, in every respect, the most intensified conception of a dozen Bombastes Furiosos, mingled in ception of a dozen Bombastes Furiosos, mingled in one. Ignorant to the last degree, they affect a profound knowledge of the political affairs of the country, and the principles which underlie this gigantic war. Yet talk with fifty of them, and fortynine will swear to you, with a preface of a half-hundred oaths, that the Abolitionists are waging this war to steal "our niggers." "Our niggers!" Take any thousand from the hordes that are howling on the track of the Nationals in Missouri, and who prate about "our niggers," and nine hundred

ing on the track of the Nationals in Missouri, and who prate about "our niggers," and nine hundred and ninety-nine of them are too poor to buy even a baby, if full-grown niggers were selling at ten cents a dozen. I mean by this, the masses—the common soldiery—not the officers, who are, as I said before, generally gentlemen of wealth, intelligence, and refinement. All the big guns of the Confederates were there.
I saw, among others, Gens. Slack, Price, Parsons,
Rains, Hardee, Gov. Jackson, Gens. Harris, Green,
McGoffin, Capt. Emmet McDonald, Cols. Turner, McGoffin, Capt. Emmet McDonald, Cols. Turner, Payne, and Clay, and so on, adenfinitum. I had but a short view of Gen. Rains, as he at the time was reeling in his saddle, and making frantic efforts to discharge his revolver into the body of Colonel Turner, with whom he had some slight altoreation relative to a matter of no particular importance. The "plunder" taken by the Secessionists was not large—the guns were not of the improved kind, the cannon inferior, the ammunition small in quantity. The specie taken from the bank was recovered, minus some \$15.000.

minus some \$15,000.

I might add many incidents of more or less interest relative to this fight—of deeds of self-donial and heroism that would do honor to the days and daring of knight-errantry—suffice it that the soldiers fought and suffered as men and patriots.

The treatment extended by the Confederate officers to the prisoners was humane considerate and cers to the prisoners was humane, considerate, and cers to the prisoners was humane, considerate, and gentlemanly to the fullest extent; that in many cases offered by the privates to our men was brutal and shameful to the extent that would disgust the small humanity of a Hottentot. The officers' private horses were stolen, their trunks broken into, and every possible species of indignity and wrong offered them by the common soldiers of the Confederate army.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

General Rosecrans' Army. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial under date of Sept. 28, says : under date of Sept. 28, says:

After the battle of Carnifex Ferry, it was generally assumed that the army would immediately advance to Lewisburg. Gen. Cox had pushed forward promptly from Gauley Bridge pursuant to orders, and halted at the debouch of the Sunday road into the James River and Kanawha pike. McCook's brigade joined him two or three days afterwards via the road upon which Floyd fled. To move the remainder of the column immediately in the same direction seemed according to military logic but his did not prove to be a seguence. We dalthe same direction seemed according to military logic, but this did not prove to be a sequence. We dallied in Camp Scott while the troops became impatient and fell sick. Correspondents undertook to investigate causes, and after some difficulty concluded that there was a hitch in the transportation department. But it was not deemed wise to permit that to be published. Novertheless it was true, but it was unavoidable. It had been raining, and the long road over the mountains—101 miles—had become desperate.

become desperate.

Meantime a corps of pontoniers was organized, and a temporary bridge for troops was thrown across the rapids at Carnitex ferry. But, after this was done, it was decided impracticable to move the done, it was decided impracticable to move the transportation train and artillery over the route which Floyd and McCook had taken, bad weather having made it almost impassable. The alternative of marching to Gauley bridge only remained, and the general was waiting, when we left, for the last train from Clarksburg, before moving in that direction. But Cox and McCook had advanced to Big Sewall Mountain—a height which the rebels had begun to fortify, but which they deserted as Cox approached. It was reported that they fell back to Meadow Mountain, nine miles this side of Lewisburg, and were fortifying it. With this much information, and there being no prospect of iminformation, and there being no prospect of immediate decisive action, we concluded to take

What is called "the situation," then, is briefly this. Floyd and Wise, with forces known to be reliable the first awood factor, \$50,000; Howard, a wood to the properties of a host ton thought of the standard of the properties of a host ton thought of the standard of the properties of a host ton the reliable and the properties of the standard of the properties of the standard of the properties of the standard of What is called "the situation," then, is briefly this: Floyd and Wise, with forces known to be reinforced up to an aggregate of at least ten thousand, are at Lewisburg, or in its immediate vicinity, and cannot be half a day's march from direct railroad communication with Richmond. We have an advance post of Cox's and McCook's brigades on the Lewisburg pike watching them. Rosecrans' lies at Cross Lancs, and a portion of the "brigade of the Kanawha" is still guarding Gauley Bridge, which has now become the base of operations instead of Clarksburg. In the Cheat Mountain region Reynolds continues to hold his positions, and Lee continues to menace them. And over the whole country, except immediately in those counties where the Union strongth is overwhelming, the Secessionists continue to carry on

through Western Virginia on Staunton and down to Richmond, while Manassas should be left to fall to pieces of its own weight, or of advances to Cum-berland Gap, seizure of the Tennessee and Lynch burg Railroad, stopping Southern supplies and troops for Virginia, and relief for the Union men of East Tennessee, all fade away before the dull of East Tennessee, all fade away before the dull reality that the roads are becoming impassable, and that Gen. Rosecrans and his subordinates, instead of meditating bold movements to warmer climates, are already hunting up winter quarters in the neighborhood of Charleston! We had Western Virginia clear of rebel armies, we opened a gap to let them in, then fought them, behind their entrenchments, on ground of their own selection, drove them out again, and then stopped. That is the sum of our Western Virginia cumpaigning up to date And, to accomplish it, we have kept twenty to thirty thousand Ohio and Indiana troops there that have heep importatively needed pearer

there that have been importatively needed nearer home.

The danger now is, that, assured of the safety of their positions in the East, and confident of their ability to amuse our troops at the Gaps with a small fragment of their force, Lee may move the main body of his army (composed of fifteen to eighteen thousand men) down to Staunton, run it thence by rail to East Tennessee, and suddenly drop in rail to East Tennessee, and suddenly drop in on us to Southeastern Kentucky, in junction with Zonicoffer, in an advance on Lexington. Four days will put Lee's army at the Cumberland Gaps. Despairing of his ability to force his way past Reynolds, at the Cheat Mountain Gaps, is there not at least a possibility that he may also here not at least a possibility that he may make this sudden rush for a prize so eagerly coveted as

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Kentucky?

The Late Exploit at Pensacola. FFECT UPON THE REBELS-THEIR FORCES AUG-MENTED-NUMEROUS DESERTIONS - COM. MER From the New York Times of yesterday. U. S. STEAMER RHODE ISLAND, BROOKLYN NAVY YARD, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861.

It may relieve the anxiety of some hearts to learn that, when this steamer left the Colorado, on the 21st inst., all the men wounded in the late cutting-out expedition from that vessel were doing well, and that hopes were entertained that all would eventually recover.

As an immediate result of the expedition the re-bel forces were augmented the very next day, and we learned from a deserter that some two hundred of their troops had deserted to their he of their troops had deserted to their homes. On the crew of the Co. ado the effect was most happy, giving them confidence in themselves and in their officers, and teaching them the value of that discipline and training to which they have been most rigorously subjected. It will be a satisfaction to all on that vessel to find that the danger and daring of the exploit are rightly estimated at home. on the Sunday following the attack, Flag-officer Mervine caused the following address to be read from the quarter-deck of the frigate, in the presence of the officers and men. It was received by lively demonstrations of satisfaction from the crew, which had to be repressed by the officers as being hardly consistent with the dignity of a man-of-war. The commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico is desirous of expressing, in some public manner, his appreciation of forces in the Gulf of Mexico is desirous of expressing, in some public manner, his appreciation of the conduct of the officers and men attached to his flag-ship, who were engaged in the attack on Pensacola navy yard, on the morning of the 14th inst. It is by similar deeds of daring that the proud position of our navy has been won, and a proof has now been given that there has been no degeneracy in the spirit of her sons since the days of Decatur, Morris, and Hull.

The commander-in-chief laments that such signal success should have demanded the death of

others.

Ito desires to express his personal sympathy with the wounded, and with the friends of the dead, and his assurance that a grateful country will not forget any of those who have given such undoubted proof of their devotion to her interests and her flag.

WM. MERVINE, Flag Officer,

Commanding Gulf Blockading Squadron.

United States Flag-ship Colorado, 1 OFF FORT PICKENS, Sept. 15, 1861. Affairs in charleston and on the Line

nal success should have demanded the death of three brave men, and the sufferings of so many

The Washington Republican, of yesterday, contains a further account of the statements of Mr. Haley, who recently escaped from Charleston. from which we extract the following: in South Carolina, he saw several hundred citizensoldiers drilling in their shirt sleeves, the weather being quite warm, and instead of guns they had sticks of wood. It was amusing to see them go through the manual of arms for the musket, and the bayonet exercise was especially editying; but, as they had no guns, they were doing the best they could. He asked one of the officers why Floyd didn't send more guns to South Carolina? "Because," said the man, "he wasn't in office long

cause," said the man, "he wasn't in office long The Jackson Fund. It appears that in all the Southern cities funds were raised for the wife of Jackson, who murdered Colonel Ellsworth. It is supposed that the amount raised is at least \$100,000. In Charleston, persons were deputed to solicit aid from banks, stores, public offices, and private houses, and on their 'na-tional fast day,' subscriptions were taken up in all the churches for the benefit of the "Jackson Fund." The aggregate sum collected in Charleston was about

Slaves.

The work or sugar house is full of slaves, sent there for punishment, because they do not or cannot get work enough to pay their hire. There is no work for them to do, yet they are whipped because they do not get employment. A short time since, four slaves were arrested, and are now in prison, for poisoning the family who ovened them. The Charleston slaves are among the most intelligent in all the Southern country. A large proportion read, and lest they should organize rebellion, they are not allowed to hold religious meetings, but are required to attend white churches, which increases their intelligence; and they understand this war better than the poor whites. They believe their day of deliverance has come, and it is supposed that when the time comes for them to act, they will be ready, and strike a blow that will be felt.

Minister Ward.

Among the persons making their way to the North with whom Mr. Haley came in contact was Mr. Ward, our late minister to China. It is supposed that he was on his way to Europe as a Confederate commissioner. When he arrived at Bowling Green, Ky., he was obliged to hire a private conveyance to Louisville. There was none to be had. The last carriage had been hired by two police efficers of Charleston, (who had been sent after Mr. Haley and his son.) and by two women, also from Charleston. Mr. Ward was in a hurry, and was sorely troubbep lest he should be compelled to walk; but bethinking himself that money might overcome the difficulty, he offered each of the four occupants of the carriage \$30 for their soats. They sold out to him, and he started on his mission. He reached Louisville a short time shead of the Charleston officers; but when they arrived they immediately informed General Anderson of Ward's movements, and he telegraphed to Cincinnati to have him arrested.

A Brave Yankee Girl. One of the ladies whose seat Mr. Ward bought at Bowling Green was a genuine Yankee girl, and had a housekeeper in Charleston. She heard there was danger of being robbed by the rebels, and to preserve her money she procured a belt and placed it as near her heart as she could get it, and than hought a revolver and bravely determined to then bought a revolver, and bravely determined to use it, if occasion required, but she passed safely through without using her pistol or losing her

A SOLDIER HORRIBLY WHIPPED.

Among the soldiers now at Fort Sumpter, is Jas. Cahel, an Irishman, who, a few weeks ago, had the bravery to say that when the Union fleet hove in sight, he interded to spike the guns of the fort. For this expression, Captain Rhett, (son of the editor of the Mercury) ordered him to be tied acros: a gun and whipped—to receive one hundred and twenty-five lashes, well laid on. The soldiers in the fort rebelled against the infliction of this punishment, and so alarming was the mutiny, that Rhett sent to Fort Moulerie for soldiers to quell it. They came, and the man was whipped. This incident, which occurred but two or three weeks ago, shows the state of feeling among the soldiers in Fort Sumpter. They are mostly foreigners and Northern men, who, having no work, were obliged to go into the army to live. Among the soldiers now at Fort Sumpter, is Jas

Baltimore Troops in Charleston. Before the bombardment of Sumpter. George Foy, a Northern man, was sent to Baltimore to raise troops. He offered twenty dollars bounty, to be paid at some subsequent period, and all sorts of other fine promises, by which he succeeded in raising about 150 men, and took them to Charleston. They were sent to Fort Johnson, where they remained until after the bombardment, when they occupied the arsenal. They were very much dis-satisfied with their treatment. They were neither satined with their treatment. They were neither paid nor clothed, except that they did receive a coarse jacket and pantaloons of such stuff as fishermen wear. In the bar-rooms of Charleston they publicly expressed their dissatisfaction—said they had been humbugged, and only wished they could fight under the stars and stripes, and that they intended to desert on the first opportunity. For such free tells a number of them were not up. For such free talk a number of them were put un der arrest; some who novild talk were garged, and others were severely punished. Finally, to get rid of them, they were, a few weeks ago, sent to Virginia. Foy, who ealisted them, is now with General Wise, in Western Virginia.

A son of John C. Cathoun is an affect in one of the Sauthern legione, and is a non-proving. of the Southern legions, and is now in Vir

furlough.

The Situation.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in a letter dated Sept. 24, says:

What is called "the situation," then, is briefly this: Floyd and Wise, with forces known to be re-

Free Negro Contributions.

TWO CENTS.

well as letters of business, and on the subject of the war. We may hereafter give a few choice extracts from some of these billet-deaux. Among the papers found was a Richmond Enquiver of the 24th August, which has been placed in our hands. It does not look like the Enquiver of a year ago. That was a handsome paper, this is a rough, dingy, vulgar-looking sheet, the very type of Secession. We give a few extracts from the paper before "OLD DAN. DICKINSON."-In commenting upon the present position of Hon. (and patriotic) Daniel

S. Dickinson, the Enquirer says: "And this is the man on whose account some of our Southern friends desired a continuance of the old Union! Let us preserve the Union, said they, and put old Daniel Dickinson in the chair of Washington, and everything will yet be right! Ninctenths of the Southern people mistock Daniel S. Dickinson for an honest man and a patriot. Little did they then suppose that he would ever reach the depth of infamy to which he has descended in the space of a few months." "The alien and sedition laws of the elder Adams were as nothing in comparison to the Lincoln law now in force in Maryland."

"Ben McCulloch says 'he will winter in St. Louis, Heaven, or some other place.' His coolness and bravery were unparalleled, and his name is now but another word for victory." From Wise and Floyd.

A messenger. "breathless with haste," had just arrived at the White Sulphur Springs from Floyd's camp, which he left on the 23d ultimo. Floyd was encamped at Meadow Bluff. General Floyd was encamped at Meadow Bluff. General Wise, the messenger said, was still at Big Sewall Mountain, some miles beyond, having declined to fall back from that point. The errand of the messenger was to hurry up all the force at the White Sulphur to Gen. Floyd's aid, as he was in expectation of an almost immediate attack. The messenger said it was believed, at the time of his leaving Floyd's camp, that Wise was already fighting, Whercupon, three companies set out for Floyd's brigade, and four for Wise's.

Murders. Robberies. &c.

Murders, Robberies, &c. General disorder is rife in Richmond. A few days ago the Mayor took a Bowie knife away from a rowdy brought before him, and said he should keep it as a pucleus of an armory, which he was creating by similar involuntary contributions.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. Position of the Rebel Army of the Poto-

The Herald of yesterday says: The position of the rebel army of the Potomac on Tuesday was ascertained to be as follows: The centre at Fairfax Court House, extending back to Manassas Junction; the right wing extending to a point near the mouth of Occoquan Creek, and the left wing to near Leesburg. The Batteries on the Potomac.

It is now evident that these batteries along the south bank of the Potomac have been erected to resist an attack upon Fredericksburg by the Union army. It is unquestionably true that they have complete control over the navigation of the Potomac between Occoquan and Mathias Point. This has been demonstrated by the throwing of shells from the Freestone Point battery, half a mile inland on the Maryland side, a few days ago, and by the experience of our vessels, which were compelled, by the battery at Acquia Creek, some time area. In y the battery at Acquia Creek, some time ago, to yithdraw to a distance of over four and a half withdraw to a distance of over four and a hair miles, to be out of range of their rifled guns. But although they have the power to stop our naviga-tion of the river with these batteries, they dare not do so, for fear of precipitating the attack, to resist which these river batteries were erected. Frede-ricksburg might be made an easy prey if an army should advance in that direction, and the possession should advance in that direction, and the possession of Gordonsville, or Fairfax, or Culpeper Court House would be the immediate and unavoidable result of the capture of Fredericksburg. The rebel army of the Potomac would thus be cut off from all communication with Richmond and the South, and be caught like rats in a trap.

The batteries upon the Potomac, below Occoquan, are the chief protection of Fredericksburg, and the rebels do not care to invite a movement of the Union army in that direction. The very erection of these batteries, thickly lining the Potomac, is an inthese batteries, thickly lining the Potomac, is an indication of their consciousness that Fredericksburg is their weakest point, and that its capture would turn the flank of their great army and insure its destruction. They seem to have become alarmed lest their recent practice upon our passing vessels should invite an attack, and since Saturday they should invite an acces, and since caturday they have not fived a gun.

Much alarm has been manifested by parties engaged in bringing supplies of various kinds up the Potomac. They have applied to the Government to provide them with convoys. Capt. Dahlgren assured them there was no danger, and their request could not be granted.

Arrival of Slaves from the Enemy's Camp. Arrival of Slaves from the Enemy's Camp.

Two negroes reached Washington on Tuesday afternoon from the rebel army. One of them belonged to Chancellor Nicholas, of Dumfries, who is now a captain in the rebel army. He is quite intelligent, says he has been driving a wagon with the army about three months, and has worked some in the trenches—that he has been worked very hard. He has attended upon Capt. Nicholas and others at meals, and has heard them say that Gen. Beauregard would not attack Gen. McClellan in his fortifications; that he had done his best to call the latter outside of them into another masked call the latter outside of them into another masked battery Bull Run affair, and being satisfied that he would not come, Gen. Beauregard and his army had fallen back. He says that Gen. Johnston has suddenfatten back. He says that Gen. Johnston has suddenly disappeared from Manassas within the last few days, and he had not heard any of the officers say where he had gone, but he had no doubt that the statement he had heard in Washington that General Johnston is at Leesburg, is true. This colored man says he has heard the estimate frequently made by the officers that there were about one hundred thousand men in the rebel army of the Potomac. He says the army is very much in want of woollen clothing, that what they now have is nearly worn out, that the only overcoats they have were taken at Bull Run. One of these men says there appeared to be plenty of salt where he was, while appeared to be plenty of salt where he was, while the other man says it was a very scarce article

could not be granted.

the other man says it was a very scarce armore where he was.

The Nicholas "contrabend" was brought to General McClellan's headquarters by one of the men belonging to the New York Twenty-sixth Regiment, in General Franklin's Brigade. After he was examined by Colonel Key, of General McClellan's staff, Colonel Key ordered him to General Franklin, with instructions that he be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, and paid wages. The other man was disposed of in the same manner. Both of these slaves had been employed by the enemy against the Government. This will be the disposition of all such "contrabands," who escape to this department, and are known to have been employed by their musters to assist in overthrow-

What the Enemy Means.

The enemy undoubtedly intends to ofier battle at Manassus. or at some point this side of it. It may be that General McClellan may accommodate them, but good military authorities believe and hope he will not fight unless at very great advantage, or from behind his entrenchments at Arlington. The fact that he follows the enemy up does not of necessity indicate that he wishes to fight. It is simply a matter of precaution, to assure himself that the robels are not merely feinting, and keeping his vast army at Washington while they are sending the bulk of their troops to Western Virginia or Kentucky. Should he find their force greatly weakened he will attack them at once and follow them up to Richmond, if possible, but he will not risk a battle with anything like even numbers. Do not be surprised, therefore, if you hear of General McClellan marching his army to Fairfax and back without a battle.—N. Y. World.

Beauregard's and Johnston's Strategy. What the Enemy Means.

Beauregard's and Johnston's Strategy. The admirers of the rebel generals must admit that they have been foiled, and that their genius that they have been foiled, and that their genius was not equal to the task they set out to accomplish. The Southern people furnished them with a splendid army, the very flower of that section, and told them to take Washington, then held by a dispirited and disorganized army. To be sure, they marched up to our ramparts valiantly, and made demonstrations in every direction, but found thomselves utterly unable to accomplish their object. They have exhausted their devices, and are now retreating, to provoke the Federal army to attack They have exhausted their devices, and are now retreating, to provoke the Federal army to attack them. It is not likely they will be accommodated on their own ground. Our general knows that, flushed with victory, and with everything at stake, the rebels will fight as they have never fought before, while all history proves that troops who fight in front of their own entrenchments never do very well. The temptation to relire under cover is too strong to be resisted. Hence, prudent people do not be lieve that Gen. McClellan will risk a fight, but will wait until the nayal expedition strike terror into wait until the naval expedition strikes terror into the Southern army.

Our lines are now precisely where they were prior to McDowell's campaign, only we have four times the men then over the river, and also held the Chain Bridge region.

The rebels are either trying to draw us on fair hattle ground for a last despoyant fight or into any

The rebels are either trying to draw us on this battle ground for a last desparate fight, or into ambuscades, which it is suspected Beauregard has been preparing between Falls Church and Fairfax for another Manassas, or are falling back on Manassas for winter quarters, or are concentrating for an attack elsewhere. You pay your money and may take your choice.—N. Y. World. Another Attack on the Rebel Coast. The latest batch of nawspapers received from the The latest batch of nawspapers received from the South contains the following extracts from the Savannah Republican, Sept. 17:

"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." It is well known that a number of vessels, larger and smaller, composing a squadran of imposing, strength, sailed from Fertress Menroe during the second week in September, with orders to rendezyous at or near the mouth of the Savannah river.

THE WESSLY PRESS. achieved, of which we are presently to get details.

If Beaufort, near as it is to both Charleston and Savannah, and controlling intercourse between the two cities by its command of the railroad, is really two cities by its command of the railroad, is really in the hands of a National force, we need inquire no further as to the cause of Beauregard's recent retrograde movements. It must indeed be almost impossible to keep the South Carolina and Georgia troops in comp a single day after the receipt of news so disastrous,—N. 1. Times.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

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Designs of the Rebeis.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: The weather is remarkably favorable for military operations, and the armies on the Potomae appear to be prepared for some decisive movements. The next ten days will be the critical period in reference to the averation. The next ten days will be the critical period in reference to the operations hereabouts. Some conjecture that a large portion of the Confederate force will be despatched to Cumberland Gapun aid of the attempt by the Dissurion troops from Tennessee to command that important point, which is, in fact, the key to the strategic line which separates the southwestern States from Kontucky and Virginia. The possession of this line is doubtless to be strongly contesedt. There is much speculation upon the position and designs of General Johnston's army. Some suppose he awaits an opportunity to attack Gen. Banks, and others that he intends to join Gen. Beauregard, at any critical moment.

join Gen. Beauregard, at any critical moment.

Nothing further has occurred in the movements
of the Confederate forces near the Potomac by which their designs may be gathered. But still the general conclusion hero is that they will not attack the Federal lines, and that, as the cold weather approaches, they will be withdrawn southward. IV orden huts are to be constructed, it is said, at or near Richmond for wintering a large body of troops.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET,

of troops.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1861. The panic in Minehill Bailroad stock, caused by fears of the rivalry of the East Mahanoy Railroad, a new feeder of the Reading Railrond and Schuylkill Canal, appears to have exhausted itself after producing a full in Minchill shares of some four dollars. Minchill stock has recovered from 46%, the point of greatest depression on September 28, to 47 %, at which it remains firm, many of the present stockholders evincing a disposition to take the offered stock at the present rates. This decline has been entirely the result of a discounting of the future; there being nothing in the position of the Minchill Railroad Company which is not only entirely free from debt, but has a handsome surplus, nor in the condition of the East Mahanoy Bailroad, which is not yet completed, to warrant any present sacrifices on the part of the holders of Minehill Railroad shares. The East Mahanoy Bailroad Company, who are tunnelling the Broad Mountain, have some distance to here yet before they will be through the moun-

tain, and their road will not be ready to commence carrying coal until early summer of 1862 City Sixos of the old Issue are firm at \$3, and the new issue at 90, while State Fives have improved &, closing steady at 75%. Reading Railroad shares were stoady at 17%. Morris Canal preferred sold at 104, a decline of 34. Schuylkill Navigation shares also fell off. For the common stock 4 was bid, 11 for the preferred, and 62 for the loan. Pennsylvania Railroad shares were firm at 27%. For Camden and Amboy shares, 111 was bid. Four shares of Kentucky Band stock sold, at the second board, at 70. United States Treasury six and seven-tenths per cent. notes were sold at 99. Ten thousand dollars of two-years United States Treasury notes, pay

ing six and seven-tenths per cent. interest, were sold The money market is dull, and the rates unchanged. The subscriptions to the National Loan, at Jay Cooke's office, to-day amounted to about seventy-five thousand dollars, from seventy-five subscribers. Very nearly three millions of dollars have thus far been taken in Philadelphia, in addition to the bank subscription. The Bankers' Magazine for October is just received. The leading papers are a handsomely illustrated essay ou the History of American Coinage, On Improvements to Savings Banks; a review of the Annual Report of the London Joint Stock Banks; and a paper of Suggestions

as to Taxes on Incomes, contributed by J. R. McCulloch, Esq., to the new Encyclopedia Britannica. States Mint, for the month of September; Gold deposits from all sources..... . \$3,210,939 83 GOLD COINAGE. 12,000 00 Fine Bars..... 643,282 \$4,789,524 26 SILVER COINAGE

\$179,090 00 180,500 00 10,000 00 5,500 00 Half Dollars 358,000 Quarter Dollars 722,000 1,290,000 \$375,000 00 \$6,000 00 Cents 600,000 Value. \$4,789,524 26 375,000 00 . 6,000 00 Total._____2533,292 85,170,524 26 The following are the shipments of coal by the Barclay Railroad and Coal Company, for the week ending

Amount of grain measured at port of Philadelphia for quarter ending September 30, 1861 :

The New York Evening Post of to-day says : The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The stock market is unite active to-day at improving prices. There was a large business in New York Central and the leading securities of the Government. The sales of Central yesterday and to-day reach about 4,000 shares, large amounts having changed hands last evening at 73% a 73%. The top price of to-day is 73%.

Pacific Mail continues in brisk demand at 88% 288. Panama fell off to-day to 115 asked, 1135bd.

In Chicago and Rock Esland there were large transactions at 45% 2645%, which is a decline. Burlington and Quincy also fell off 2; per cent.

Milwankee and Frairie du Chien rose to 18. This road is doing a large freight business. The company aroready to pay, upon presentation, the coupon on their first mortgage bonds, due first January next.

Federal sixes of 1881 are active and better, selling at 91%, which is the highest point yet touched. The con-91%, which is the highest point yet touched. The coupons are spacingly offered at 91%. The fives of 1871 and '74 are also held higher.

74 are also held higher.

In six per cent, two-year notes a large business has been done at 99 ½ 299 ½.

The bonds of the Border States are weak, especially Tennessees and Virginias. The fresh supply from Illinois banks depresses prices.

Missouris are ½ to ¾ per cent. better than yesterday.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales. October 2, 1861. BEFORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange FIRST BOARD. 490 do New, b5 90 10 Mechs Bank 20 1590 do New, 90 1000 Reading 6s '70... 80 1000 do '86... 71

BETWEEN BOARDS. SECOND BOARD. 4 Bk of Kentucky. 70 | 6 Minchill: 2. 47½ | 100 Penra 5s. 75½ | 5 do b5 47½ | 200 Gity 6s Mew. 90 | 13 Penna R. 37½ | 300 do 83 | 12 Minchill R. 47½ | AFTER BOARDS.

OLOSING PRICES—DULL.

Bid. Ask.
Phila 6s int off. 82½ 83
Phila 6s R # 82½ 83
Phila 6s R # 82½ 83
Elmira B Pref. 8½ 6½
Elmira B Pref. 8½
El CLOSING PRICES-DULL.

Elmira R.....

Philadelphia Markets. OCTOBER 2-Evening The Breadstuff's neeket is firmer to-day, owing to the advices from abroad—the difference in the views of buyers and sellers limiting the operations in Flour to 400 bbls extra at \$5.50 a 5.62 14; 200 bbls family at \$5.75,

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

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