DAILY PRESS. TWELVE CENTS PER WREE, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ABNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE

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

VOL. 5.—NO. 55.

TOROTHINGHAM & WELLS.

COMMISSION HOUSES,

34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS,

DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS,

CANTON FLANNELS,

LIKEWISE,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS,

BLANKETS, AND ARMY

GOODS.

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION M RCHANTS

PHILADELPHIA-MADE

GOODS.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD SREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Prompt-paying merchants are respectfully

invited to examine our large and carefully-se-

lected stock of desirable goods, which will be

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

Nos. 239 and 241 North THIRD Street, above Bace

Have now open their usual

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF FOREIGN

AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

CASH BUYERS SPECIALLY INVITED. sel7-2m

Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD Street

HOSIERY HOUSE

LINEN IMPORTERS and

SHIRT-FRONT MANUFACTURERS

Importations direct from the Manufactories. sel1-2n

YARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

Nos. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets,

Have now in store a full and well-assorted stock of

EALL AND WINTER SHE GOODS

GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c.

EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

TO CASH BUYERS. 1861

DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS

to which they invite the attention of buyers.

MERCHANDISE, bought for CASH.

H C. LAUGHLIN & Co.,

No. 308 MARKET STREET,

Are receiving daily, from the PHILADELPHIA and

NEW YORK AUCTIONS, a general assortment of

CASH BUYERS are especially invited to call and ex-

1861, FALL GOODS. 1861

FRESH ASSORTMENT.

DALE, ROSS, & CO.,

521 MARKET STREET,

Have received, and are now opening, a fresh stock o

FALL & WINTER GOODS

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and ex-

FANCY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT

TOILET AND SHAVING SOAPS.

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.

POWDER PUFFS AND BOXES.

PATENT LINT, &c., &c.

BRUSHES AND COMBS, of all descriptions

POCKET FLASKS AND DRINKING CUPS.

CHAMOIS SPLIT, AND PLASTER SKINS.

OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES.

No. 26 South FOURTH Street

W. D. GLENN,

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN PER-

FANCY GOODS,

THOMAS MELLOR & CO.,

SANTEE, & CO.,

sold at prices to suit the times.

TAMES, KENT.

GREAT FALLS.

CHICOPEE, and

BARTLET MILLS.

HUTCHINSON,

LYMAN.

DWIGHT.

MASSACHUSETTS,

LACONIA.

EVERETT.

IPSWICH.

HAMPDEN.

AND OTHER MILLS.

CHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. FALL SEASON. W. S. STEWART & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, NO. 305 MARKET STREET. BROWN AND BLACK REPELLANTS.

BROWN AND BLACK, (VERY DESIRABLE,) ALSO, OTHER CLOTHS, FOR CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. A LALGE INVOICE of the above Goods just re-

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. NET CASH CLOTH STORE.

ELLIS & HARROP.

NO. 225 MARKET STREET, UP STAIRS.

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

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. ENGLISH WATER-PROOF

CLOAKS.

(AQUASCUTUM.)

BLACK-MIXED CLOAKS, GRAY-MIXED CLOAKS, BROWN-MIXED CLOAKS, CLARET-MIXED CLOAKS, OPENING:

EVERY MORNING J. W. PROCTOR & Co., 708 CHESTNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS. TARGE CARPET STOCK

SELLING OUT ΑT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

CLOSE BUSINESS.

BAILY & BROTHER, No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET. se17-tuths 2m ROURTH-STREET

CARPET STORE, No. 47, ABOVE CHESTNUT, I am now offering my stock of ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. J. T. DELACROIX.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

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

OIL CLOTHS, &o. We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetfree of our own and other makes, to which we call the

NEW CARPETINGS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET—OPPOSITE STATE 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;

BOYAL WILTON; EXTRA ENGLISH BRUSSELS; HENDLERSON & CO.'S VENITIAN; ENGLISH INGRAIN CABPETS; ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES.

HAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE IN THE TARIFF, Will be sold at MODERATE PRICES.

CHEAP CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

HEAP CARPETS, OIL CHOIRS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. E. ARCHAM-BAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open, from auction, this morning, Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 25, 31, and 37 cents; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 37, 45, 60, and 62 cents; Entry and Stair Carpets, 12, 18, 25, 31, and 62 cents; Ilrenty, Yarn, and Bag Carpets, 18, 25, 31, and 37 cents; Hooro Oil Cloths, 31, 37, 45, and 50 cents; Gift-Bordered Window Shades, 50, 62, 75, and 87 cents; Green and Buf Window Holland, &c. Cheap Dry Goods and Carpet Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET ocs-12t MILLINERY GOODS.

MILLINERY OPENING.

"CITY BONNET STORE," NO. 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

OPENING DAY,

Thursday, October 3, 1861.

LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,

oc2-tf

STRAW GOODS.

Always on hand.

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

MISSES O'BRYAN, 914
CHESTNUT, will open PARIS MILLINERY
for the Fall on THURSDAY, October 3. 0c2-12t*

LOOKING GLASSES.

LOOKING GLASSES,

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON.

816 CHESTNUT STREET.

Announce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in

Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paint-ings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the

country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make purg chases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices

EARLE'S GALLERIES, 179-16 STreet.

PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

TMMENSE REDUCTION

ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co., 491 MARKET STREET, AWNINGS AWNINGS! AWNINGS! Invite the attention of MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS

To their well-assorted stock of BIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, JOSEPH H. FOSTER. VELVETS, FLOWERS, STRAW GOODS, and every other article in their line. A superior brand o BLACK VELVET RIBBONS

443 NORTH THIRD STREET. MILLINERY GOODS, of the latest styles and fashions, new open at my store, and will be sold cheaper than anywhere, for each. Milliners and Merchants are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

At the old-established Stand can be obtained, at the shortest notice. AWNINGS,

FLAGS, TENTS, SAILS, SACKING-BOTTOMS,

WAGON-COVERS, BAGS, &c. AWNINGS of every description, plain and fancy, of

the best quality. CHINA AND QUEENSWARE. TALL. BOYD & STROUD.

No. 32 NORTH FOURTH STREET, USUAL LARGE STOCK ON HAND,
To which they invite the attention of CASH BUYERS.

BEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE always on hand and for sale at Union Wharf, 1454
BEACH Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS,
my7-1y \$17 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia



Collision near Burlington, Oct. 3, 1861 In the misty dawn
Of a foggy morn,
On the Camden and Amboy road, And another train,

Tee dark to be plain,
For its signal light had gone out;
Being on the same track,
Commenced to go back, Commenced to go back, Without thinking of what 'twas about And then was a smash, And a general crash

Of the trains, in the sand and the dirt;

But, strange to relate. With pleasure we state The fact, there was nobody hurt. And somehow or other,
In the general bother—
The papers don't tell this at all—
The public have waited
To hear it related
In rhyme, by the great OAK HALL.

And the great OAK HALL, (Which is six stories tall,) ll plods on its regular way Making garments for all,

SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS, OAK HALL will be happy to see the public to-day, of any other day, and sell them good Clothing, CHEAP FOR CASH. Be QUICK! For the Fall Stock is moving off ra WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,) Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

> RETAIL DRY GOODS. O. At 726 FALL S. S. SATE CHESTNUT STREET, В

FOR FALL TRADE. JUST RECEIVED BY

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 Set POINT DE BARCELONE (new article in Lace.)\$5 to \$10 in Collars, \$12 to \$25 in Sets. POINTE APPLIQUE LACE COLLARS AND 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-HANDKERCHIEFS, 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. Real Thread VEILS, \$2.50 to \$25. · Cambria · 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. Lace Siceves, 50c to \$1.25. Cambric Flouncing. Choice POINT LACE BERTHES, \$40 worth \$50 The above choice goods, in addition to our usual large

and varied stock of WHITE GOODS, LINENS, LACES, and EMBROIDERIES, will be offered at about TWO THIRDS of their usual retail value. The attention of PRICE, FERRIS, & Co., 726 CHESTNUT STREET.

WE WILL SELL THE BEST Bleached and Unbleached CANTON FLANNELS for 12% cents per yard; good Unbleached, 10 cents; best all-wood White and Red Flannels, 25 cents; best 37% cent. Red Twilled for 25 cents; 12% ards wide heavy Unbleached, 12% cents; Bleached Muslins of all widths, with but one or two exceptions, at the old prices. Bleached Table Linen, 31% cents; one lot slightly wet, two yards wide, 37% cents. Fine Table Linen and Napkins very cheap. All the new orthing the Musling de Laine. Cheap Crash, Cheap Blankets.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELLI, 003-6t

COWPERTHWAIT & CO., N. W. corner Eight and MARKET STANNELS! FLANNELS! FLANNELS!! FLANNELS!! FLANNELS!!!
Opera Fiannels, flured and stade of the stands of the stan

20 PER CENT. CAN BE SAVED BY 30 PER UDINI. OLD Duying 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,

FOR CASH, and we will sell them VERY CHEAP, FOR CASH. VERY CHEAP, FOR CASH.
Brown Mixed, and
Black Mixed Water-proof Cloth Cloaks,
Black Cloth Cloaks, of the newest and latest styles.
Clieap Stella Shawls.
Woollen Shawls for Fall and Winter.
Cheap Fancy and Black Silks at 75c, worth \$1.
Large size Balmoral Skirts, very cheap.

TYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH Streets, are opening their usual

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.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

FALL—1861. SPLENDID GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, The Cheapest ever Offered.

Thirty Per Cent, 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.

At the Old Established Store of THORNLEY & CHISM, 8e20 N. E. cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN. NEW BALMORALS
Just received, an invoice of

Just received, an invoice of English Balmorals, full size. New designs, choice colors. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. NEW WINTER SHAWLS.
Scotch Blanket Long Shawls. Scotch Blanket Long Shawls.
Black and White Checks Shawls.
Berlin Gray and Mottled Shawls.
Broche Long and Sutare Shawls.
Very cheap Chain Laine Shawls.
Square Blanket and Stella Shawls.

Fancy Heavy Woolen Shawls.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. TERY CHEAP MERINOS. Several hundred pieces Wide French Merinos. Richdark Colors,
Bright colors and Blacks.

Appl and bright color

Cashmeres, dark and bright colors, At prices much lower than usual. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. CURTAIN MATERIALS, GOLD-BORDERED SHADES, ETC.—A Complete Assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, and Rich Curtain and Furniture Materials, Bordere 1 Shades, etc., all made and put up at Short Notice and at the most reasonable rates. SHEPPARD, VAN HABLINGEN, & ARRISON, oc2-tf 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

MERINO SHIRTS, DRAWERS, LVL VESTS, ETC .- A Full Assortment of Merino Goods of best make for Ladies, Gents, and Youth, at last season's prices, SHEPPARD, VAN HABLINGEN, & ARRISON, oc2-tf 1008 CHESTNUT Street. SHAWLS.
Blanket She

Black Thibet Shawls.
Gents' Travelling Mauds.
COOPER & CONABD S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. ATER-PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS, BLACK MIXED.

Repellant Cloths, Brown Mixed.

Repellant Cloths, Gipsy Hoods.

Light Cloths, for Fail Dusters.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

CLOAKING CLOTHS. Watsproofs and Repellants.
Plain Colors Cloakings.
Fine and Medium Black Cloths.
so, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Boys' Wear, &c.
COOPER & CONARD,
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,
ansl.8m N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Sta

NOTICE TO LADIES.
Will open this morning, from a b

NOTICE TO LADIES.

Will open this morning, from a bankrupt sale, the 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, 15.
One Lot of Gents' L. Cambric Handkerchiefs, 25.
One Lot of Dark Linen at 25, worth 37%, at
JOHN H. STOKES',
an30 702 ARCH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861. last saw it, it waved over a larger territory, and

feit a sense of protection as I passed under its sha-

dow, and looked up to its waving in the sunlight.

all of the complete success of the North. True, there

were strong opponents of the present Administra-

tion, but they were still Union men; probably many

were Secessionists, but they were quiet. We

proved the croakers false prophets by reaching Louisville that afternoon without meeting any

accident from either Secessionists or Union men.

We found the city quite excited. Gen Anderson was expected on Monday, when it was thought he

would establish martial law : it was rumored, like-

wise, that the trains between Nashville and Louis-

ville would be stopped on Monday. In view of these

events, Southerners in Louisville were much ex-

cited; many were locking their houses, and, leav-

ing them in that condition, were flying Southward.

In fact, all trains going South were packed full

with refugees. Many were passing through, going

either North or South, to save their property from

confiscation. I found many on the boat to Cin-

cinnati the next day, going to Ohio and other free

States, where they held property, in order to keep it. Many left much behind them, but were auxious

to save the more valuable estates North. One lady

left her house and furniture in Tennessee, while her

money was held in Ohio by the authorities there as

When we left Louisville, my first sensation in look

ing at the Ohio river was one of disappointment.

It was very pretty, but I expected something very

fine, and as we advanced the shores became higher

and more picturesque, until the beautifully wooded

hills and rich foliage made it indeed the beautiful river." And when the sunset giories added

their lustre to the deep waters, and the young

moon defined her clear-cut crescent against th

sky, I felt like a discoverer of a new and beauti

ful world. It was as new to me as to the European

beholder. From Cincinnati to Pittsburg my prin-

cipal recellections are of heat, dust, and thirst. It

saves passengers the trouble of changing cars, by

the plan of putting through passengers on the rear

car, and then changing the car by uncoupling and

uniting it to the next train, but any design that

puts one in the last car on a dusty day is not a

welcome one. The brilliant scarlet that was dash-

ed into the woods in Vrginia had been fading

gradually away, and here in Ohio the autumn

In accordance with my admirable plan of pass-

ing through when possible, I crossed the moun-

tains in Pennsylvania also at night, and what I saw

of the scenery the next morning made me bitterly

regret it. It was of a different character from any

I had yet seen, and more beautiful. I do not know

whether Western Virginia is not as fine, but as I

saw so little of it I cannot judge. But there is an

air of comfort, neatness, and elegance about the

houses in Pennsylvania that is very different from

the general appearance of any of the other four

States I passed through. In the slave States, the

houses on the route were, if not rougher, more dila-

pidated, and the quarters close to the house de-

prived it of an air of neatness. In Ohio, they gave

one the impression of a new country. In fact, tra-

velling anywhere, the wouth of the country is ma-

nifest, as well as its strength and energy. None of

these States had the white mansions, with pretty

latticed porches around them, and neatly enclosed

lawns and gardens, in such rapid succession. In

travelled so rapidly. At last I laid down the Phi

Union Feeling in North Carolina.

Two intelligent gentlemen recently arrived in

editer of the Times that a strong Union feeling

exists in many parts of the State. Among other

in their places, and cheered and swung their hats, and were so noisy in their rejoicings that all business was for the time suspended. The same feeling, to a considerable extent, pervaded the people of that six ''

It was generally understood that very many more of the ishabitable would have flocked in to the Union camp and taken the oath of allegiance, but that they were the wonted by the Secession troops who lined the coast. The main support of the rebellion is the belief, wide-spread and zealously encuraged by the leaders, that the Northern armies will break up their homes, destroy their property, and subject the whole country to a bru-

to the Secession cause—and the crowd cheered the

A "Warrior Candidate."

[For The Press.]
It has been the custom of nations, ancient and

modern, to reward citizens who have distinguished

modern, to reward citizens who have distinguished themselves in civil life, or who have drawn their swords in defence of the capital. It has remained for the debris of the Democratic party, represented by the late James Buchanan, and that disloyal Senator from Kentucky who is now a fugitive from his native State in a Secession camp, to reward virtue of a very different sort.

They have nominated for Senator in this district
—composed of Union, Lycoming, Centre, and Clinton—William H. Blair, who is styled by an editor who deserves to be inside of Fort Lafayette for his treasonable utterances, "the warrior candidate."

Let us see what his claims are to martial renown.

Let usee what his claims are to martial renown. He belonged to the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, of which General MoDowell said, in his official report of the Bull Run battle, that, although solicited by both himself and the Secretary of War to stay, they refused with a few honorable exceptions, and, on the norning of the engagement, "marched home to the misic of the enemy's cannon." Blair marched with them. It is true, the captain of his company cerifies that he offered to stay. The great fact is peent that he offered to stay. The great fact is peent that he did not remain behind, but marched home with those miserable man who have

marched bome with those miserable men who have disgraced their mothers and sisters, and, as far as they could the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

There were several gentlemen connected with that regiment who were so indignant at its descrition

of the fiaget a time when the enemy's guns were thunderingunder the very walts of our capital that they emained and joined other regiments. But our "varrior candidate," although he must

If the Beckinridgers are successful with this

It the Spokinfridgers are successful with this military heis, we may next hear of them trying the patience of the people by asking them to elect "the sleepysentinel," or some one of those Fire Zonaves who "fell back" at Bull Run, and never stopped till they reached New York.

It is very unpleasant to indulge in personalities, but Mr. Blair's friends, in putting him forward as a "warring conditote." have rendered him liable

done to add to the lustre of Pennsylvania's renown

May live to fight another day !"

have been wen then coveting senatorial

many very pretty farm houses and cottages.

up, I saw we were just entering the city.

leaves were dull and yellow.

a pledge for her return.

the Confederates had not even planned theirs. I The conversation now was wonderfully changed. I heard no more of the invincibility of the South, but SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

A Lady's Journey from Richmond to THROUGH TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY. (Concluded from yesterday.) [For the Press.]

Nashville looks like a city long in building, and not yet finished; there is an old and yet an incomplete air about it. Here my passport took me, and no farther. I had a letter of introduction to a gentleman in the city, who was extremely courteous, and showed me every attention I could expect. Through his inquiries, I found I would have to get another passport to the State line. Now, there are two powers

n Nashville, General Foster, the commanding officer, and the Committee on Passports. As I already had one from the Secretary of War, I found I must go to Gen. Foster. So the next morning I went, accompanied by the proprietor of the hotel, as Mr. G. expected to be absent. We drove to the Capitol, a very beautiful building, by the way; but I was too anxious to know my fate, and too fearful I would be sent back, to pay much attention to architectural beauties. We entered a large room, well filled with civilians and soldiers. At one end of the room was a table, and back of the table Gen. Foster. After we had sat a few moments in re-

spectful silence, and were more accustomed to his august presence, he advanced to us. "Miss Smith is desirous of obtaining a passport to the line," said Mr. S., presenting my passport and the letter to Mr. G., who, thinking it might be of service to me, had very thoughtfully sent it. This letter, which was written on their Government paper, and stamped with the department to which the writer belonged, was attentively read by Gen. Foster. Then he examined my passport. "Where is Mr. G.?" he asked.

Mr. S. explained. "He must come here. I do not know who this "He is Judge B., of Virginia," I remarked. "Oh. You wish to visit Louisville, Miss Smith How long do you wish to stay there ?" "I simply wish to pass through."

"Where to?" "Philadelphia." "Judge B. says you wish to visit Louisville. He shook his head ominously, and I began t "He knew I wished only to pass through. I suppose he thought Mr. G. could assist me no farher than Louisville, and asked no more.'

"How long have you been in Virginia?" I told him. "Where have you been? I told him this, also. 🍃 "Do you expect to return?"

"Are you a native of Philadelphia?"

"I am.

"No. sir.

"Well, Mr. S., I have no time to attend to this young lady; but I will save Mr. G. and her So saying, he wrote a few lines on the back of the envelope, and handed the letter back. When we reached the street I examined the letter. He had written: "The Committee on Passports will

please examine this lady .- FOSTER." I had fancied his questions were nearly particular enough, and hoped the committee would consider my personal opinions of no importance, and city, and he soon came and took me over to the court-house The room in which the committee sat had been used for public speaking, but the benches were pushed back and a table placed in front of the platform, where a few men sat in high state. Here I was re-examined, wrote my name in a book, took an eath that all I had said was true, that I would not come back, and that I would give no information injurious to the Southern Confederacy; got my

and private congratulations. Mr. Fogg, the president of the committee, advised me, if I had any letters, to have them read and stamped at the post office, or to destroy them. Afterwards, Mr. C. advised me to burn them, as they might be a cause of detention. And although they were simply family letters I was carrying to private individuals, I thought it best. So, that One of them had slipped between the leaves of a book, and this I forgot until I was some miles from

Nashville. It was end and disagrepable in the morning at three o'clock when I went into the hall and found

my fellow-passengers shivering in the chilly night the subject the whole country to a bru-tal and licentious soldiery. The lower and more ignorant classes, who are made to believe these things, are extremely violent against the North, but the more intelligent, who know them to be false, are by a very large unjority Union men. Two Secessionists were recently publicly discussing the subject of the blookade. One insisted that the When I reached the depot and went to the office to get my ticket I pressed through a room where, all huddled together, were these Irish! One of them was as much astonished at seeing me as I was horrified at seeing them, and lifting up her head, cried the subject of the discharge. One insisted that the South could stand it two years, while the other declared that unless it should be broken out him one year, the South would be ruined. A Union man who stood by thanked him for an admission so fatal

"You, look here !" . As my business lay in an opposite direction, and I supposed they called me from curiosity, I did not look here," but went on

After the cars had fairly started, and I was very comfortably seated, with my eyes closed, a slight commotion attracted my attention. I looked upat the other end of the car stood a small group, picturesquely lighted up by a lantern. I felt as if I had awakened in France or Russia, so different was this from anything I had seen in America before. The front figure was that of a boy, who held the lantern; back of him the conductor, examining tick-

ets, and behind him two soldiers, who reminded me of gens d'armes, asking for passports and questioning the passengers. I had abundant opportunity of watching them as they came slowly up the long, narrow, and half-lighted car. The gentlemen, who seemed to regard it a frolic, were very closely questioned—asked if they had letters, which they were required to give up; how much money they hadfor they were not allowed to carry a supply into the "cnemy's" country. Several unfortunate fellows without passports, or from other ressons suspicious, were carried back when they reached the line. One lady, who had carelessly passed through Nashville without making the proper inquiries, was sent back to get a passport. Finally, they came to me, asked me for my letters. I referred them to the one in my trunk. They asked a few questions, and satisfied passed on.

When we reached the State line, of course we were obliged to change cars, as the Tennessee cars could not very well pass into Kentucky. Our baggage was carried into a depot, and opened in the midst of a gazing crowd of men. A gentleman, who had a lady under his charge, very kindly of-fered to attend to my baggage with hers, and spare me the trouble of going out. The examiners pulled the things out of the trunks with no care at all, until this gentleman called to them that that was no way to treat a lady's clothes. "No," exclaimed one, "it is a shame, for they are mighty nicely packed." The compliment was poor remuneration for the annoyance. They then came to a number of

on repel themsolent foe who threatens our capital?
Did he plue himself in the "imminent deadly breach?" Did he play the part of Horatius Caules or Leonidis? Or did he not rather act on the Southern newspapers I had been saving for some time, and was very anxious of preserving. One of the men called out, "Look here, boys, here are some Richmond papers; let's take them to read."

The gentleman called to an officer, who commanded principle of he who them to put them back; but when I reached home What encouragement is there for men to do their whole duty, when a man who does not do half his duty onn he elected to a high and honorable position? But it is not possible that any considerable number of men can vote for Mr. Blair. He is a fit and came to look for them they were gone. The scamps had taken them. Worse than this, they took a dollar and a half from another trunk. If Davis thinks it necessary to examine all baggage, it would candidate of the party who are eternally crying out "peace! peace!" when they know there is not, nor can there at present be any peace.

CLINTON. it. This examination was very superficial. They tumbled out the contents, saw there were no large contraband articles, and put them in again. I had a number of private papers I did not want them to [For The Press.]

May I solicit a place in your paper briefly to express my hearty approval of the nomination of Alderman John Thompson for sheriff of the county seize, so I had laid them smoothly in the bottom of my trunk, and packed my music tightly and closely over them. As I have hoped, they thought there was nothing there but music, and did not take it out. The letter they also failed to find. When they get better used to the business, they may do it better. One unfortunate lady had her trunks packed so tightly that they could not repack them, so they sent some of the articles in for her to carry. I do not think any baggage was stopped, but, at any time, it would be very easy to carry almost anything through. A lady, some time since going South, was searched in Louisville, yet, in each plait of the very full and abundant trimming on her was nothing there but music, and did not take it and harmony in promoting the good, the honor, and the glory of our country, instead of partisan favoritism. In the nominee we have a specimen of that honesty of purpose, liberal qualifications, and unsurpassed love of country, such as our fathers delighted to honor. I have known Mr. Thompson more than thirty years, while a young man assiduously toiling, like Benjamin Frauklin, in his printing office. I know his honesty, his intelligence, his mobtrusive persistence in the conscious discharge of his duty.

I am now an old man, having, on all proper occasions, deposited my vote in the ballot box during a period of more than half a century, and having now no expectations of office or reward, I shall cast my vote, though it may be my last, for honest. John Thompson, and I hope my fellow-citizens will do likewise. of the very full and abundant trimming on her dress and mantle, she carried a percussion cap; they were not even suspected. And it is a notorious fact, that a very large number of the small arms in Virginia were carried through Kentucky by ladies. I assure you I was glad when my checks and keys were handed me, and I was fairly on my way into Kentucky, with nothing to fear but such trivial accidents as the pulling up of rails or the burning of bridges, circumstances, I was assured, very possible, and the rate at which we whizzed along would have rendered an accident very terrible. Our hotel, for breakfast, was very different in its appearance from any of the previous ones on the

route. It was a little log house, with two rooms, apparently; in each a table was spread for a

dozen, perhaps. Close by the table, in the one

waited on us, and served us to a good, hot, country

delphia. It looked like an old friend. When I

General Fremont not Superseded.
The Washington correspondent of the World I am enabled to state, on authority admitting of no doubt, that all sensation statements to the effect that General Frémont has been ordered to report himself as under arrest for trial by court-martial, are absolutely false, though this does not detract from the fact that General Wood is ordered temporarily to St. I was add Canaral Manufall to was in, was a bed, and, from the tossed and tumbled bed-clothes, a sleepy little child peeped out at the travellers. Instead of colored waiters, young, fresh-looking girls, in the shortest waisted dresses,

breakfast of coffee, biscuit, fried chicken, ham, and eggs. I think it was at Bowling Green I saw the first United States flag I had seen since I left Philadelphia. It looked like an old friend. When I Missouri.

THE REBELLION

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY. MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL GENERALS.

Outrages Committed by their Troops. THE WAR IN MISSOURI

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. PRICE. REPORTED EVACUATION OF LEXINGTON

McCULLOCH AND HIS ARMY.

Whereabouts of Gen. Prentiss INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES. MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

LATER FROM FORTRESS MONROE UNION FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

&c. AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

&c.

&c.

Movements of the Rebel Generals. Louisville, Oct. 3 .- The Bulletin of this eveing says a gentleman recently from Bowling Green states that the military authorities there notified the sheriff of Warren county not to pay any more money into the State Treasury. General Buckner had gone with a portion of his troops through Hopkinsville, Greenville, and other places, and taken arms wherever they could find

The troops at Bowling Green believe that 30,000 additional troops are daily waiting but an hour's notice to come into Kentucky. A Mississippi regiment recently came to Bowling Green, expecting to come directly through and occupy Louisville, and remain there. Some mercenary Unionists are finding army em-

ployments for themselves and servants, and a market for their produce, and give unmistakable evidence of yielding to Secession. The Bulletin of the 2d says 800 or 1,000 rebel troops took possession of Hopkinsville on Monday afternoon, and the 400 Union troops, under Capt. Jackson, were falling back to Henderson, Reports were also in circulation that General Buckner, with 5,000 rebel troops, would attack Spotsville on Thursday. It was also rumored that General Zollicoffer wa

retreating towards Barboursville. Wm. Mure, the British consul at New Orleans, arrived to-day, and has gone Eastward. The proceedings of the Kentucky Legislature have been unimportant. The Advance of Zollicoffer—Excitement in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Times, of Wednesday evening,

fact, the people showed their taste and thrift, as in discussing the late movements in Kentucky, well as their wealth. I saw nothing splendid, very few fine villas, and handsome mansions, but very Our intelligence to day is of such a character as Our intelligence to any in or such a cheracter as to dispel every doubt in regard to the intention of the Confederate troops to occupy Kentucky in great force. At a late hour last night word reached this city that Gen. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, was The cars seemed to make poor speed between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, my impatient desires ladelphia paper I had secured as an old friend, "Sand men, to attack the Federal troops at Camp
"Dick Robinson." This move is of the most omithinking, with a half sigh, "It will be at least an nous character. It is not worth while to disguise the fact that our troops in Kentucky are in more danger than any other detachment of the Federal service. Gen. Zollicoffer is advancing, and intends to commence the attack; our Kentucky colliers are threated by a simulative. hour before we reach Philadelphia," and, looking

soldiers are threatened by an immediate assault

and an assault conducted by largely superior num-

New York from North Carolina, and informed the bers.

The excitement in Cincinnati last evening, consequent upon the receipt of the news from Zolli-eoffer, was very great. We had almost despaired of ever seeing some of our prominent citizens worked things, they said:

"Letters had been received from Raleigh, stating that the Legislature was in session when the capture was announced, and that the Union members rose up in regard to the importance of carrying the war into Kentucky, instead of suffering the Confederates to bring it to the banks of the Ohio. They have come to the conclusion, however, that somelost.

The late movements of the release on the Potomac have been of an inexplicable character, but no doubt can be entertained in reference to the renel operations in Kentucky. The line of railroad through Eastern Tennessee is of the highest imbortance to the Southern Confederacy. This line

bortance to the Southern Confederacy. This line is the very spinal marrow of Beauregard's great army in Virginia. All its life and resources flow from the Cotton States through this channel. Our dayance into Kentucky rendered it necessary for Beauregard and Davis to order the passage of the Cumberland Gap, and a regular invasion of the State. General Mitchell is exerting himself with com mendable zeal, and before the week shall close he will have a body of men on the dark and bloody ground, able to meet the approaching storm. A great battle must occur, and occur shortly. Zollicoffer cannot afford to delay an hour. He knows the Ohio and Indiana troops are swarming over the river, and moving with the greatest rapidity toward Southern Rentucky to crush him before the arrival of reinforcements from Tenn

We may, therefore, look for a collision More Outrages of the Rebel Troops. The Louisville Journal says that the taking of Manchester, in Clay county, by Zellicoffer and his men, was attended with great destruction of property. We have the same information in regard to all places in Kentucky captured or overrun by the invaders from Tennessee. In every instance private possessions are seized, theft and robbery are committed, and a est of wanton destruction perpetrated in defiance of all the laws of war among civilized nations. There is no more forbearance or moderation—no more respect for national law or moderation—no more respect for national law or the ordinary demands of common humanity—in the deeds perpetrated by our Tennessee invaders than in the proceedings of the wildest and most relentless savages that ever made an incursion among the abodes of civilization.

Difficulty between Generals Anderson and Mitchell-Reported Supersedure of Gen. Anderson.

A despatch to the Herald says General McCook arrived at Washington on Thursday, with instructions to present to the President and Cabinet and General Scott a statement of the condition of mili-General Scott a statement of the condition of military affairs in Kentucky, and along the Ohio river. It appears that a misunderstanding of some nature has sprung up between General Anderson and General Mitchell, involving points of professional state cacy, which profudes a cordial constant McCook was the bearer of a request that some other officer should be deailed to the command of these departments. He had an interview with the officers of the Government last night and to-day, and explained fully the purpose of his mission. It is understood that the conference has resulted in the appointment of General McCook to the command of the department of Kentucky, and that this selection will not only be agreeable to Gen. Mitchell and Gen. Anderson, who is suffering com ill health, but will also insure a prompt and effective administration of the campaign in Kentucky and along the Ohio.

The announcement that Gen. McCook is to take

the Ohio.

The announcement that Gen. McCook is to take charge of the department of Kentucky has given great satisfaction to the Kentuckians in Washington. They like General Anderson, but have been continually under apprehensions that his ill health would prevent his acting with the energy they deemed all important at this crisis. They want to make short work of the campaign in Kentucky, and then proceed to the liberation of Tennessee.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 3.—The report contained in the despatches published in this afternoon's papers, that General Fremont had been removed, created in tense indignation among the mass of the Unionists and great rejoicing among the Secessionists.

A recruiting rendezvous for an Irish regiment was closed on receipt of the news. A meeting in the second ward this evening, for A gentleman who visited Benton Barracks this

afternoon reports that the greatest excitement ex-

ists among the troops there, amounting almost to mutiny. A mass meeting has been called, to be held on Saturday, for an expression of popular opinion here relating to the removal of Fremont. Col. McKinstry has been ordered to the Depart ment of the Cumberland, in Kentucky. A gentleman from Sarcoxie says Judge Chenault had hung nine men for loyalty to the Union. Sr. Louis, Oct. 4.—The following special detch has been received by the Democrat :

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 3. Gentlemen who have

arrived this evening from Sedalia confirm the report of the evacuation of Lexington by the rebels, and also bring intelligence of its partial occupation by Gen. Sturgis. Major Baker, of the Home Guards, who was among the prisoners taken at Lexington, and who refused to give his parole, escaped from the rebels on Monday night. He arrived at Sedalia this He says that all the rebels left Lexington on

Monday afternoon, and that their rear guard, as it left, was fired upon with shells by General Sturgis, who just then appeared on the opposite side of the river, and several were wounded. When they first left Lexington, Major Baker thinks it was the intention of Price to march di-

TWO CENTS.

Siegel, and the reported pursuit by Sturgis in the rear, he made his escape. He thinks General Price's effective force num. bers about 25,000, in addition to which he has some 15,000 irregular troops, whose principal occupation is foraging. But this portion of the army had pretty much left the main body before Baker escaped. Gen. Siegel, who commands our advance guard, had all his preparations made for an attack last night, and had the enemy made his appearance, he would have met with a warm reception. Our forces are mostly stationed at Otterville, Se-

ville to Sedalia is twelve miles, and from Sedalia to Georgetown four miles. We have also something of a force under Gen. Pope at Booneville, only twenty-five miles northoast of Sedalia.

dalia, and Georgetown. The distance from Otter-

Is St. Louis in Danger! The Missouri Democrat, in an article discussing this question, says:

The Secessionists of the city pretend to take great comfort in the notion that the cry of "On to Lexington" has driven Frement out of St. Louis, and left the city epen to the attack of either Hardee from the direction of Greenville, or Jeff. Thompson from the neighborhood of New Madrid. McCulloch, too, it is rumored, has not joined General Price, nor does he intend to join him, but is cherishing designs upon Rolla. We are surprised that this kind of talk is giving real starm to many of our Union friends. There is not a particle of danger. this question, says:

ger. Gen. Frémont has taken away from our neigh-Gen. Frémont has taken away from our neigh-borhood a large army, but he has also provided for all the contingencies that may happen to us. Ironton is now in possession of three Illinois regi-ments, which are sufficient to check any demonstra-tion from Hardee. Jeff. Thompson dare not push on to the northward for fear of the superabun-dant forces at Cairo and Bird's Point, which would surely fall in upon his rear, and make an ensy capture of him. Rolla is guarded by two regiments, and can be fully-reinforced, as well as Ironton, in half a day.

and can be tully reinforced, as well as fronton, in half a day.

Admitting the possibility that all these points may be turned against us, and that the enemy, in force, will advance upon the city—still there is no serious cause for alarm. There are to day ten thouserious cause for alarm. There are to-day ten thousand troops in camp around St. Louis, and within forty-eight hours as many more could be commanded from the camps in Illinois and Indiana. The fortifications around the city, for the construction of which Gen. Kremont has been so lavishly abused, are completed, and by the close of this week are expected to be fully mounted with the heavy guns now in the city intended for them. Can anything further be provided for our safety? We think all apprehensions may be fully and finally dismissed.

Importance of the Osage Should the enemy design an attack upon Jeffer-Should the enemy design an attack upon Jefferson City, almost the first step in the execution of the plan would be the destruction of the bridge across the Osage river. The capital of the State would thus be virtually insulated from St. Louis and the East, for it would consume much most valuable time to reconstruct the bridge, or to convey troops and munitions over the broad stream without it, especially in the face of the obstacles which the enemy would cortainly interpose. It is of vital consequence that this bridge be preserved intact for the transit of our forces eastward or west, ward, as circumstances shall require.

Whereabouts of General Prentiss. Whereabouts of General Prentiss.

The Quincy Herald, of October 1st, says that Mr. Bowen, the express messenger who reached that city on Monday night from St. Joseph, states that General Prentiss was at Chillicothe, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Chillicothe is a station about forty miles north of Lexington. General Prentiss had about three thousand troops with him. General Prentiss had about three thousand troops with him. From remarks made by different persons at Chillicothe during the brief stoppage of the train, Mr. Bowen was given to understand that General Prentiss apprehended an attack by the rebel forces, but by what number, or under whose command, Mr. Bowen was not informed. How our Union Troops at Springfield,

Mo., are Treated. Of the Union troops wounded at Wilson's creek. near Springfield, Mo., one hundred and seventy-Springfield, and while the Union ladies of the viinity and some of the rebel officers treat them kindly, a correspondent of the St. Louis Democra.

says:

"They are kept in a constant state of anxiety by the threats and bullying insults which are daily heaped upon them, not by the head men, but by a set of ragamufins who constantly prowing about the streets, and infest the hospitals for the marpose of venting their venomous spleen on disabled and helpless men. From what I saw I am inclined to think Col. T. T. Taylor, Dr. Russell, and Major Gunning are, naturally, gentlemen, and disposed to extend courtesies and kind treatment towards our sick and wounded; but I have even towards our sick and wounded; but I have even heard some of the higher officers in command say that if the Federals shoot their men, they will most assuredly retaliate. I ardently hope, or humanity s sake in general, and for the sake of our brave wounded in particular, that some arrangement will be made to bring them away—to bring them where they will not be kept in constant dread and annoyance, and subjected to insult upon

McCulloch and his Army—The Fort at Rolla. A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat. writing from Rolla, Mo., under date of September 29, says:

29, says:

I state, on what I consider good authority, that McCulloch's army, last Thursday, were in the vicinity of Springfield, supposed to be about 15,000 strong, the Jefferson City rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

The fort which crowns the highest elevation in this region is a quadrangular structure, having a 32-pounder siege gun mounted in the centre of each side. The ground slopes away from either side, and the fort commands an extensive view, and will prove a most formidable object of approach by an enemy. The military defences about this point indicate in their conception a good deal of engineering skill. A master mind has evidently had planning to do. planning to do.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Louisville, Oct. 3.—Nashville papers of the 29th., and Richmond papers of the 24th, have been received. Twe hundred and fifty Federal prisoners were sent from Richmond to New Orleans, including Captain McIves of the New York Sixty-ninth, Lieutenant J. B. Hutchinson of the Fifteenth Penn-

sylvania, and Lieutenant Welsh of the First Minat Richmond, sixty-eight of whom were taken by General Lee's command, twenty taken near Munson's Hill, and the remainder captured by General Floyd. Lieutenant Merrill, of United States Engineers, is among the prisoners. The latest Richmond papers contain the follow-

ing news: Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of tobowe, belonging to August Belmont, has been confiscated at Richmond. Private McBuck, of the New York Sixty-ninth Regiment, was shot by the rebel guard for looking Ex-Street Commissioner Smith, of New York, has been appointed a Major General in the Confederate

colones van Poren, of Texas, has also been appointed Major General, and summoned to Rich-Over twelve thousand rebel soldiers are in the hospitals at Richmond. Ex-Minister Daniels has been appointed an aid to Gen. Floyd. & Senator Benjamin is still acting

David B. Tujer, of the firm of Wad-sth, Turner, & Co., d John Raynor, of sew York, had been arrested; Richmond and brought before the Secretary of tr. Turner was subsequently The abandonmer of Ship Island by the rebels, and its occupon by the Federals, is con-The War in Western Virginia---Position of the wo Armes.

The Richmond Distch, of the 21st ult., has the following from Western Virginia:

the following from Wesn Virginia:

The strength of the emy in Western Virginia is believed to be betwheorty and fifty thousand. There are now under h. Raynolds, is and strength of the emy in Western Virginia. Randolph county, abt twenty-five thousand. Randolph county, abt twenty-five thousand in the Kanawha Valleyad Gen. Roscoraus is said to have fifteen thousand ome say eleven to twelve thousand. Thus there e certainly not less than forty, and there may I nearly fifty thousand of the enemy's forces opering in Western Virginia. Generals Lee and Lori; having a superior force to cope with, and Geners Floyd and Wise are laboring under the disadutage of a considerable disparity of numbers. Wunderstand that several regiments have been ordeed from Lynchburg to reinforce our army byond Lewisburg, and that still further forces wibe sent forward to the same destination very proutly.

still further forces whose sent forward to the same destination very prontly.

The news brought dwn by the Central train yesterday was that Gen. se had again fallen back, upon his former posion, his forward movement having been desisted hm for some strategic reason.

Twenty " " (to one address) 20.00 Twenty Copies, or over, (to address of For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

mising protection and friendship to the North Ca rolinians if they did not oppose the Federal troops These documents were probably the proclamation of Colonel Hawkins.

Richmond, Va., Markets. The Enquirer, of the 27th ultime has the following in its report of the markets: Becon continues very scarce, and the receipt Acon continues very series, and the receipt from the country are light, owing, in a great degree, to the difficulty of procuring transportation. We quote 24 to 25. Prime country butter, 25a30 cents per pound. Cent, 57a60 cents per bushel. Wheat, 30 cents a 35. Family flour \$7a7.50. Common whisky, 69a55 cents per gallon; mountain do., 75 cents a \$1, and good old rys, \$1.25 a1.75.

al.75.

The stock of coffee is abnost exhausted, and prices are very irregular. We quote at 38a45 cents per pound, at which prices but few can afford the luxury.

Liverpool salt is still held at \$7.50. We are now in regular of the article from southwarden. Virginia. in receipt of the article from southwestern Virginia, which is sold at prices equivalent to about \$6 for a sack of Liverpool. The prospects are that we shall continue to receive liberal supplication that sections of the State. of the State.

Receipts of tobacco are quite Beavy, and the Receipts of tobacco are quite licary, and the warehouses were crowded; so much so that it is feared inspections will have to be, in a short time, suspended. Prices are lower, especially for lugs and common leaf, while really fine, suitable for foreign markets, has undergone but little change. We quote good and strictly prime from \$5 to \$10; medium leaf \$5 to \$7; common \$3 to \$4.25, as to quality; lugs from \$1.50 to \$2.25.

The Capture of Hatteras, The capture of Hatteras.

The same paper contains a lengthy report, by Acting Governor Clark, of North Carolina, relative to the capture of Hatteras, in which he states that the number of troops in Fort Hatteras was 800, while something more than 600 were captured. He concludes that 200 must have escaped, but where they went he has no information. The Governor expresses the sentiment that defeatsmust be looked for in the course of war; that success cannot be expected at all times and that it is the cannot be expected at all times, and that it is the duty of patriotism to rise above defeat and turn adverses to advantage. He says, furthermore, that Fort Hatteras would never have surrendered, only the Federal forces had the largest guns and the most of them.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 3—via Baltimore.—Gen. Wool will proceed to Washington, to-night, and will be relieved, for the present at least, by Gen. Mansfield, who arrived from Washington this morning for that purpose.

One hundred of the mutineers confined on the Rip Raps were this morning released by General Wool and restored to duty. Rip Raps were this morning released by General Wool and restored to duty.

There has been every day, with but one exception, a flag of truce between Old Point and Norfolk for the last two weeks.

The steamer Wm. Selden came down to day from Norfolk. She was seized by the rebels last spring, and her presence at Old Point excited considerable feeling. She brought down some fity refugees, men, women, and children. They were sent back, not having been supplied with the requisite papers.

Navigation of the Potomac. The Washington Republican, of yesterday, says: As many as forty vessels, of all sizes, have come up the river to this city and Georgetown within the past forty-eight hours, and we hear of nothing in the shape of attempted interruption, except a little firing from a battery at Potomac Creek, which is just below Acquia Creek. The river is so wide there that no harm was done. None was expected to be done, we suppose, the principal object being there that no harm was done. None was expected to be done, we suppose, the principal object being to make a noise. The river is reported to be still full of vessels making their way up. The coal, hay, and other markets, will be well supplied, and there is no danger of prices being run up above the ordinary range. If any are alarmed, they have only to go to the navy yard, and see the abundant means the Navy Department has of beating down any battery which may be erected to cripple the navigation of the Potomac.

Another Advance Movement. The army is surely, but slowly, advancing into Virginia. Stirring events are close at hand. Surveys of Railroads. General Van Vliet has had surveyors at work on

the Orange and Loudoun railroads, and they will soon be used for Government purposes. A branch track will also be laid to McDowell's position. Ciellan says:

The work south of Hunting creek, "Fort Lyon."
That on Shuter's Hill, "Fort Ellsworth."
That to the left of the Seminary, "Fort Worth." That in front of Blenker's brigade, "Fort Blen-That in front of Lee's house, "Fort Ward."
That near the mouth of Four-Mile creek, "Fort That on Richardson's Hill, "Fort Richardson." That now known as Fort Albany, "Fort Albany."
That near the end of Long Bridge, "Fort Run-

The work next on the right of Fort Albany, 'Fort Craig."
The work next on the right of Fort Craig, "Fort The work next on the right of Fort Tillinghast, "Fort Ramsay." The work next on the right of Fort Ramsay, Fort Woodbury." That next on the right of Fort Woodbury, "Fort De Kalb." The work in rear of Fort Corcoran and near the canal, "Fort Haggerty" That now known as Fort Corcoran, "Fort Cor-That to the north of Fort Corcoran, "Fort Ben-That south of Chain Bridge on the height, "Fort That near the Chain Bridge, on the Leesburg

"Battery Martin Scott."

That on the height near the reservoir, "Battery Vermont"

That near Georgetown, "Battery Cameron."
That on the left of Tennallytown, "Fort Gaines."
That at Tennallytown, "Fort Pennsylvania."
That at Emory's chapel, "Fort Massachusetts."
That near the camp of the Second Rhode Island
Regiment, "Fort Slocum."
That on Prospect Hill, near Bladensburg, "Fort
Lincoln." That next on the left of Fort Lincoln, "Fort next on the left of Fort Saratoga, "Fort

That on the right of Fort Stanton, "Fort Car-That on the left towards Bladensburg, "Fort Greble." The Punishment of Depredators Upon Private Property. The following important order has been issued by

[GENERAL ORDER, NO. 19.]

HEADQUARTERS, ARRY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1861.

The attention of the general commanding has recently been directed to depredations of an atrocious character that have been committed upon the persons and property of citizens in Virginia, by the troops under his command. The property of inoffensive people has been "wlessly and violently taken from them, their dies broken open, and, in some instances, but— to the ground. The general is perfectly any of the fact that these outrages are perpetriction of the mass of the army. He fethers who have the interest of the service at heart will cordially unite their efforts with his in endeadoring to suppress practices which disgrace the

writing from Cairo, under date of September 30,

Norfolk, seven miles below here, which is occupied by the vanguard of our army, is at present the absorbing point of interest. The post teems with exciting rumors, and for an exect past we have been expecting every day to hear of an attack. The preservation of the post is no doubt due, in a great measure, to the gallantry and vigilance of cavalry. He has familiarized himself and his men with every lane and trail and by-way in the country, and every, island in the swamp. He moves from place to place with the greatest rapidity, attacking the enemy when they least expect him, often pursuing them to the very confines of their camps. He says the orders to "draw sabres" is equivalent to three hundred men, the shot gung heing no protection whatever against the sabre thrust, and no matter what the odds, before they recover from the confusion into which his charge he thrown them, the rally has sounded, and off having been desisted for for some strategio reason. not transpired.

The armies of Gerrals Wise and Floyd have changed their positior from Sewell's Mountain to Meadow Bluff, which i on this side of the Sewell, but further to the west in the direction of Summer ville. The position they now occupy is upon what is called the Wilderness road, leading into Greenbrier county from Summerville, along which Gen. Rosecrans is approaching with a part of eleven regiments. It is with a view to meet him on his maych that Gens. Floye and Wise have proceeded up the Wilderness Road's Meadow Bluff. If the movement of Gen. Rosecrams be correctly reported, we may expect to hear of ancher battle in that direction in a few days.

Speaking of affairs in Western Virginia, after the fight at Camifex Ferry, the Dispatch says:

Thoyd and Wise together lave not six thousand effective men. Rosecrans haseleven thousand with him, while four more thousand are marching by the Meadow Bluff to enter the turnpike between the Sewell Mountain and Lewisburg. Cox has five thousand five hundred men against a little more than five hundred for fine 27th, speaks of the affairs in the Examiner, of the 27th, speaks of the affairs the Examiner; of the 27th, speaks of the affairs the Examiner; of the 27th, speaks of the affairs the Examiner; of the 27th, speaks of the affairs of blood and tressure to be attempted by an ene-

quisite papers.

Henry Magraw, Esq., of Pennsylvania, who went to Manassas for the body of Colonel Cameron, returned by the flag of truce, and will proceed to

Names of the Fortifications near Wash-A general order recently issued by General Mc-XI. The works in the vicinity of Washington are named as follows:

road, "Fort Marcy."

That on the cliff north of the Chain Bridge, "Battery Martin Scott."

That on the right of Gen. Sickles' camp, "Fort

[GENERAL ORDER, NO. 19.]

will cordially unite their efforts with his in endeavoring to suppress practices which disgrace the name of a soldier.

The general commanding directs that in future all persons connected with this army who are detected in derectating upon the property of citizens shall be rested and brought to trial; and he assure all consarrad that crimes of such enormity which the military law they confered of this property in charge of a guard, the country in charge of a guard, the country in charge of a guard, the country in charge of the same, as principals, and held responsible for the Same, as principals, and correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Cairo, under date of September 30,

the case, sonnson may use in constant far of an asserted that the enemy are in constant far of an asserted that the enemy are in constant far of an attack from us, and have no intention of assuming the offensive.

The battle of Cairo proper has been fought. The most formidable forthfications are erected—not so much to guard against the attack certain to be made as by their forbidding strength to make a successful attack impossible, or at least too costly of blood and treasure to be attempted by an enemy. Cairo is now so thoroughly fortified that an

rect on Georgetown; but information having been brought to him that General Siegel was advancing with 40,000 men, he moved westward, towards Independence.

Whether the main body of the robels pursued this route for any distance, Major Baker is unative, as during the confusion among the robels ware, as during the confusion among the robels upon the reception of the news of the large force of the manner in which Rosecrans was pressing George of the manner in which Rosecrans was pressing George in Western Virginia as "critical," in consequence of the manner in which Rosecrans was pressing George in Western Virginia as "critical," in consequence of the manner in which Rosecrans was pressing George in Western Virginia as "critical," in consequence of blood and treasure to be attempted by an energy for its stated that twelve "native training to capture it would be madness. The attempt to capture