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

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

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. FALL SEASON. 1861. 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 sait pur-

se16-1m

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. NEW CARPETING.

JAMES H. ORNE. Chestnut st., below 7th, SOUTH SIDE.

Now opening from the New York Auction Rooms, targe lot of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BBUSSELS, which will be sold from 80 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD. Also, a complete assortment of all the varieties of CAR-PETING, of OUR OWN IMPORTATION, com-CROSSLEY'S WILTON & VELVET CARPETING. TEMPLETON'S AXMINSTER

HENDERSON'S DAMASK AND TWILLED VENETIANS Also, a large variety of ENGLISH BRUSSELS, imported under the old duty, which will be sold at low ment of INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETING. OIL CLOTH FROM 1 TO S YARDS WIDE. JAMES H, ORNE.

FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, 1861. No. 47, ABOVE CHESTNUT,

I am now offering my stock of ENGLISH CARPETINGS, EMBRACING EVEBY VARIETY AND STYLE. Imported expressly for City Retail Sales, at Prices LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

J. T. DELACROIX. GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

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

OIL CLOTHS, &o. We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpet

tention of cash and short time buyers. TEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, . 519 CHESTNUT STREET—OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE. re now opening, from Custom House Stores, their FALL IMPORTATIONS IEW CARPETINGS

1,000 pieces J. CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY 871 OTS. TO \$1 PER YD! 6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET;

FRENCH AUBUSSON;
FINE AXMINSTER;
ROYAL WILTON;
EXTRA ENGLISH BRUSSELS;
HENDERSON & CO'S VENITIAN;
ENGLISH INGRAIN CABPETS; LL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES IAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE

ADVANCE IN THE TABIFF, MODERATE PRICES.

THEAP CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS CHEAP CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SUADES.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, 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, 37, 50, and 62 cents; Herman, Varn, and Rag Carpets, 18, 25, 31, and 37 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 31, 37, 45, and 50 cents; Gilt-Bordered Window Shades, 50, 62, 75, and 57 cents; Green and Buff Window Holland, &c. Cheap Dry Goods and Carpet Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET occ-12t

MILLINERY GOODS. MILLINERY OPENING.

"CITY BONNET STORE,"

NO. 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

OPENING DAY,

Thursday, October 3, 1861.

LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,

NO. 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ROSENHEIM. BROOKS, & Co., 481 MARKET STREET,

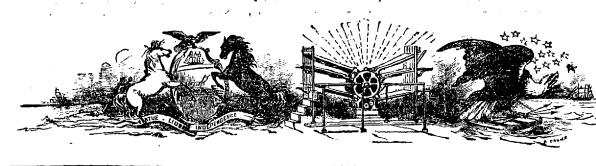
Invite the attention of MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS To their well-assorted stock of

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

BLACK VELVET RIBBONS Always on hand. MILLINERY GOODS, of the latest styles and fashions, new open at my store, and will be sold chesper than anywhere, for cash. Milliners and Merchants are invited to call and avantage to the style of the ants are invited to call and examine before pur

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 or the Fall on THURSDAY, October 6. oc2-121*





PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861. VOL. 5.—NO. 56.

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

PRINTS. DUNNELL MFG. CO. - GREENE MFG. CO. BLEACHED COTTONS. Bay Mill, Lonsdaie, Hope, Blackstone, Greene Mfg. Co. Red Bank, Mariposa, Jamestown, Slatersville, Belvidere

BROWN COTTONS. Fredonia, Ohio, Groton, Silver Spring, Glenville, Eagle, fechanics' and Farmers' Union, &c. Mechanics and Farmers Union, &c.

CORSET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchester.

DENIMS AND STRIPES.—Grafton, Jewett City, Madison, Slatersville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw. CANTON FLANNELS.—Slatersville, Agawam, Shep-

SILESIAS.—Smith's, Lonsdale, Diamond Hill. WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE CLOTHS AND KERSEYS. BROAD CLOTHS.—Bottomley's, Pomeroy's, Glenham CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS .- Greenfield, Gay's, SATINETS .- Bass River, Crystal Springs, Convers-

ville, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Converse Brothers, Bridgewater. ALSO. Flannels, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, Nankeens, Tickings, Colored Cambrics, Printed Cloakings, &c. au9fmw3n WILLIAMS' FLANNELS

ANGOLA, MERINO, SAXONY, ETC.

VARIOUS WIDTHS AND QUALITIES. For sale by WELLING, COFFIN, & Co.

TROTHINGHAM & WELLS, 34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET, OFFER FOR SALE BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS, DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS.

GREAT FALLS MASSACHUSETTS, EVERETT. DWIGHT. CHICOPPE, 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, COMMISSION M RCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE

GOODS. DRY-GOODS JOBBERS

FALL

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,

DRYGOODS, NO. 47 NORTH THIRD SREET, PHILADELPHIA

Prompt-paying merchants are respectfully invited to examine our large and carefully-selected stock of desirable goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

JAMES, KENT. SANTEE, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS

Nos. 239 and 241 North THIRD Street, above Bace, AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF FOREIGN Among which will be found a general assortment of PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. CASH BUYERS SPECIALLY INVITED. 5617-2m

THOMAS MELLOR & CO., Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD Street,

HOSIERY HOUSE,

LINEN IMPORTERS and

SHIRT-FRONT MANUFACTURERS. VARD, GILLMORE, & Co., Nos. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets, Have now in store a full and well-assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER SILK GOODS DRESS GOODS.

GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c. WHITE GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES, &c., to which they invite the attention of buyers. ge7-1m 1861. TO CASH BUYERS. 1861.

H C. LAUGHLIN & Co., No. 308 MARKET STREET, NEW YORK AUCTIONS, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, bought for CASH. 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 of FALL & WINTER GOODS which will be sold low for CASH and on short credits. Buyers are respectfully invited to call and ex-

LOOKING GLASSES.

TMMENSE REDUCTION LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET. announce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. Arare opportunity is now offered to make pure chases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES, 178-11 SIG ORIESTNUT Street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

At 726 CHESTNUT STREET.

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 Sets. 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, BABBES, 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.

Hemselliched 15 conts, all linen. Real Thread VEILS, \$2.50 to \$25. 75 cents to \$2. A new lot of Valencienne Edgings, Inserting, and Laces. Chemise Yokes (ruffled) 25 cents. Magic Ruffling, 6 to 13 cents. Linen Tape Trimming, 10 to 12 cents.

Lace Sleeves, 50c to \$1.25. Cambric Flouncing. Choice POINT LACE BERTHES, \$40 worth \$50. 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 WHILL SELLE THE BEST

Bleached and Unbleached CANTON FLANNELS for 12½ cents per yard; good Unbleached, 10
cents; best all-wood White and Red Flannels, 25 cents; best of ½ cent. Red Twilled for 25 cents; 1½ yards wide
heavy Unbleached, 12½ cents; Bleached Muslins of all
widths, with but one or two exceptions, at the old prices.
Bleached Table Linen, 31½ cents; one lot slightly wet,
two yards wide, 37½ cents. Fine Table Linen and Naykins very cheap. All the new styles Mousselines de
Laine. Cheap Crash, Cheap Blankets.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
oc2-6t

1021 MARKET Street.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO., N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts. FLANNELS! FLANNELS!! FLANNELS!!! Opera Flannels, all colors and shades. Opera Flannels, figured and plaia. % and 4-4 Balardvale Flannels.

feavy 4-4 Skirting do. Jeavy Twilled Red and Gray Flaunels. The best 25 cent White Flaunels in the city. ocl tf 30 PER CENT. CAN BE SAVED BY buying DRY GOODS of H. STEEL & SON. No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Contes. 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. Brown Mixed, and
Black Mixed Water-proof Cloth Cloaks.
Black Mixed Water-proof Cloth Cloaks.
Black Cloth Cloaks, of the newest and latest styles.
Cheap Stella Shawls.
Woollen Shawls for Fall and Winter.
Cheap Fancy and Black Silks.
1 lot of Figured Black Silks at 75c, worth \$1.
Large size Balmored Skirts, very cheap.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND Rich Fall Dress Silks.

Printed French Merinoes. Woolen Foulards, new Fabrics. Fine grades of Black Dress Silks.

New Goods, opening Daily.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH and ARCH Streets. TALL-1861. SPLENDID GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH,

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, Thirty Per Cept. under Regular Prices SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. Great Variety.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS. Most of our Muslins still at OLD PRICES Flannels, Cloths, and Cassimeres.

Linens of our own Importation. Blankets, all sizes. Balmoral Skirts, &c., &c. At the Old Established Store of At the Old Established Store of
THORNLEY & CHISM,
se20 N. E. cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN. NEW BALMORALS. Inst received, an invoice of English Balmorals, full size.

designs, choice colors.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
PIGHTH Street CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Str

NEW WINTER SHAWLS. Scotch Blanket Long Shawls.
Black and White Checks Shawls,
Berlin Gray and Mottled Shawls.
Broche Long and Square Shawls.
Very cheap Chain Laine Shawls.
Square Blanket and Stella Shawls. Square Blanket and Steins Shades Fancy Heavy Woolen Shades SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTII Streets.

TYERY CHEAP MERINOS. Several hundred pieces
Wide French Merinos.
Richdark Colors.
Bright colors and Blacks.
Cashmeres, dark and bright colors,
At prices much lower than usual.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTRUT and EIGHTH Streets.

OURTAIN MATERIALS, GOLD-BORDERED SHADES, ETC.—A Complete Assort-ment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, and Rich Curtain and Furniture Materials, Bordere's Shades, etc., all made and put up at Short Notice and at the most reasonable rates. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, 0e2-tf 1008 CHESTNUT Street. MERINO SHIRTS, DRAWERS. VESTS, ETC.—A Full Assortment of Merino of best make for Ladies, Gents, and Youth, atlast

sesson's prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,
oc2-tf 1008 CHESTNUT Street. SHAWLS.
Blanket Sh et Shawls.
Misses' Shawls.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Gents' Travelling Mauds.
COOPER & CONARD.
NINTH and MARKE WATER-PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,

S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. BLACK MIXED.

BLACK MIXED.

Repellant Cloths, Brown Mixed.

Repellant Cloths, Gipsy Hoods.

Light Cloths, for Fall Dusters.

EYBE & LANDELL,

FOURTH and ARCH Street se 17

CLOAKING CLOTHS.
Waterproofs and Repellants. Waterproofs and Repellants. Plain Colors Cloakings, Fine and Medium Black Cloths. Also, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Boys' Wear, &c.
COOPER & CONARD,
8e20 S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET. THE ARCH-STREET CLOAK AND

MANTILLA STORE.
NEW FALL CLOAKS.
WATER-PROOF TWEED CLOAKSRLACK CLOTH CLOAKS. EVERY NOVELTY AT MODERATE PRICES. au31-6m N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Sta NOTICE TO LADIES. Will open this morning from a bankrupt sale, the following goods, which are decided bargana:
One Lot of Plaid Muslins at 183, worth 28.
One Lot of Plaid Muslins at 25, worth 374.
One Lot of Plaid Muslins at 25, worth 374.
One Lot of Ladies' L. Cambric Handkerchiefs, 124.
One Lot of Ladies' L. Cambric Handkerchiefs, 15.
One Lot of Gents' L. Cambric Handkerchiefs, 25.
One Lot of Dark Linen at 26, worth 374, at

JOHN H. STOKES',
an30

702 ARCH Street.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION,

No. 261 South SECOND Street, in 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

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE. FALL, 1861. BOYD & STROUD.

No. 32 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
HAVE NOW THEIR
USUAL LARGE STOCK ON HAND,
To which they invite the attention of CASH BUYERS.
oct-lm EROSENE CHIMNEYS, ALL BIZES, Specie Jars, plain and fancy shapes, French pattern and plain Urns, Sample Bottles, Show Globes, Tinctures and Salt Mouths, together with a general assortment of Drugglets' and Confectioners' Ware.

The Trade are especially invited to call and see our New Patented Nursing Bottle.

HABTELL & LETCHWORTH, Ro. 13 North FIFTH Street.

Since the opening of this vast and commodicits Hotel, in 1864, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make if the most sumptious, convenient, and comfort-able home for the citizen and stranger on this side the Alfantic.

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

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practise the most rigid economy, the under HAVE REDUCED THE PRIOR OF BOARD TO TWO DOLLARS PER DAY,

MOTELS.

BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BOARD REDUCED TO \$2 PER DAY.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

at the same time abating none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied. se7-9m TREADWELL, WHITCOMB, & CO. CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, late of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.

PROPOSALS. SEALED PROPOSALS, till the 21st of October, 1861, at 12 of lock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburg, Harrisburg, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate the control of the control nate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with
the form of bid published herewith.
Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes or other funds it has for disbursement, and
to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his
bid. bid.

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

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 BID. 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 Chambursburg, Harrisburg, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the enclosed advertisement. The cording to the terms of the enclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed 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. nent 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. OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE. AND EQUIPAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited, and will be rectived at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY,
the 21st day of October, 1801, for furnishing, at the
Schuylkill Arsenal, WAN UPPER LEATHER, in such cember next.

About 1,500 sides per week will be needed, and all de-About 1,500 sides per week will be needed, and an oc-liveries must be made subject to inspection. Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Leather," and be addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, oc4-t21 Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

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

7 AARSHAL'S SALE—BY VIRTUE

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

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 10th, 1861, at 12
O'clock M., one certain small BAG OF GOLD METAL,
marked VIVI o Bas, Gold Charlotte Mint,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1861.

Oct-6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE

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
e'clock M., the one-third part of the Schooner EAGLE,
her tackle, apparel 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, E. D. of Peunsylvania. U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Peunsylvania.
Philadelphia, September 30, 1861. oc1-6t MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE
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 10th, 1861, 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, is said vessel,
now lying at William-street wherf, Richmond.
WILLIAM MULLWARD,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1861.
oct-6t

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 Richmond, on TUESDAY, October 15, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., the one-sixteenth part of the Schooner M. A. SHINDLER, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, being

SHINDLER, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, being the interest of GEORGE HARRIS, a resident and inhabitant of the State of North Carolina, in the said schooner.

U.S. Marshal E. D. of Penn'a.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1861.

Oct-6t LEGAL. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOB BARTLETT'S Minors.

The Audited appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of Jesse Reynolds, Gnardian of Henry P. Bartlett, Joseph B. Bartlett, John T. Bartlett, Charles F. Bartlett, and Job C. Bartlett, minor children of Job Bartlett, and Job C. Bartlett, minor children of Job Bartlett, and to report distribution of the balance in his hands, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, October 14, 1861, 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 213 South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

oc4-finw5t*

LEWIS C. CASSIDY, Auditor. N THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ANNA SITGREAVES, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of Rev. Samuel Cox, Executor of the last will and testament of Anna Sitgreaves, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in his hands, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, October the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, October 15, 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 213 South IN THE COURT OF COMMON

PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHIDELPHIA. PHILIP KNERR vs. ELIZABETH KNERR. June T. 1861, No. 9. Divorce.
To ELIZABETH KNERR, the above named re-Please notice that the Court have granted a rule in this case to show cause why a divorce a vincule matri-monii should not be granted, returnable on Saturday, October 12, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. FREDERICK HEYER,
Attorney for Libeliant. ESTATE OF JAMES BROOKS,
DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the
estate of James Brooks, deceased, having been granted
to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate
will please make payment, and those having claims with dease make payment, and those having claims want the same, without delay, to

JAMES HORROCKS, Frankford.

Or to his attorney, DAVID M. HAMBLETON, se9-m6t* 51 North SIXTH St., Philadelphi WINES AND LIQUORS. CLARET.—100 Casks Claret ex-ship David, from Bordeaux, for sale in bonded wared house by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 TOORT WINE.—111 Quarters and 43 octaves DeMuller Port, for sale from Custom House tores by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 both FRONT Street. oc1-tf

DURE PORT WINE. DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN PORTUGAL IN 1820. and invalids in want of a reliable article o Physicians and invalids in want of a renewal and invalids in want of a renewal are Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the ove wine at CANTWELL & KEFFER'S, wine at CANTWELL & METERS 2,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street

HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRObrietors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Finet, and other approved brands of COGNAU BRANFY, for sale, in bond and from store, by

CANTWELL & KEFFER,

Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avaisse

and MASTER Street. STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-

KY.
Buchanan's Coal Ila Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin,
In bond and store.
CANTWELL & REFFER,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street. DUAVE CHAMPAGNE. A new brand—an excellent article. Importe and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KHF-FER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

RUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBENof one dozen bottles cach; warranted pure. Imported
and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER
Street. ZIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA
WINE.—This approved brand of Gigeinnati wine,
the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bottied and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER
Street, se24-6m

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861. THE REBELLION

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS. Affairs on North Carolina Coast. THE CONFEDERATE LOAN. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Breckinridge and Powell. AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI. Movements of Fremont and Price. Colonel Mulligan Carried South. MOVEMENTS ON THE POTOMAC. Jeff. Davis Reconnoitres Our Lines.

Miscellaneous War News. &c. SQUTHERN NEWS.

Richmond papers of last Thursday have been received in Baltimore. They contain the following Affairs on the North Carolina Coast, The Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat of Monday last

says: "We learn that Governor Clark is now doing all he can to defend the cosst, and is sending forward companies and regiments as fast as they can be ne can to derend the coast, and is sending forward companies and regiments as fast as they can be equipped.

"He made a request recently of the Secretary of War, that a few well-ordered regiments be sent to our coast, promising to send forward into Virginia an equal number of new regiments of North Carolina troops. But the request has not been complied with by the Confederate Government.

"We suppose North Carolina is expected to defend her coast herself, and therefore vigorous exertions should be made for that purpose without delay, which we are assured is being done, and that liberal citizens of the East are aiding the authorities all they can by private funds and force."

"The fleet which was off Fort Macon," says the Wilmington Journal, "probably left there last Sunday, and there are indications of its gathering in the vicinity of Cape Fear. The steamers were off New Inlet last week. That, it will be remembered, is a new passage to Wilmington, coming into Cape Fear river above Forts Johnson and Caswell, and within eight or ten miles of Wilmington."

Jost Davis Reconnecting our Lanes,

Jeff. Davis Reconnoitring our Lines. A Richmond paper, of Thursday, contains a despatch dated Fairfax Court House, Wednesday, which says:

"The President arrived night before last. Yesterday, escorted by the Adams Troop, of Mississippi, he made a personal reconnoissance in the vicinity and towards the outposts. At Beauregard's headquarters the rain to-day prevented a general review of the troops by the President. He was greeted, however, by the soldiers, wherever he appeared, with enthusiasm.

"The Federals advance cautiously, and hold Falls Church, and press our lines near Anandale. A large volume of smoke is seen towards Falls Church. I learn that the old church, which was

prior to the Revolution, was burnt night. The Richmond Examiner, of Thursday, contains the following The people of Richmond were again intensely agitated, yesterday, in speculations on the general subject of affairs on the Potomac. Rumors of vathe railroad station, had told them "if they handled their muskets well, by next Saturday night they would be in Baltimore." would be in Baltimore."
Other evidences equally emphatic of an approaching action were told and circulated through the city. The well-authenticated facts in relation to the morements on the Potomac are very few. There is no doubt but that on last week orders were issued to the Confederate forces at Fairfax Court House to hold themselves in readiness, with three days' rations, to move forward. This order was a general one to the whole army. The occasion of it is understood to have been the advance of several thousand of the enemy in the direction of Lewinsville, from which, however, they

A Call from Ben. McCulloch. The Memphis Avalanche, of last Monday, has the following special despatch: FORT SMITH, Sept. 26.—A regiment of Missou-rians, under Colonel Hunter, has been defeated by rians, under Colonel Hunter, has been defeated by the Kansas ruffians, under Lane and Montgomery, hacked by Federal troops. Lane and Montgomery are marching upon the Kansas frontier. General McCulloch has only about 3,500 men. A proclamation from him, dated Head-quarters, Camp Jackson, Sept. 35, says:

"Kansas Lane and Montgomery have defeated a Missouri regiment, funder Colonel Hunter, and have burned Oscoola. I need three regiments of infantry immediately. I will accept them for twelve months. Let all those who have arms bring them, as the arms turned over by the State bring them, as the arms turned over by the State may full into the hands of those nearest to them. Let those who wish to serve their State rally to her defence at once.

BEN. MCCILLOUI,

"Brigadier General Commanding."

The Confederate Loan. The Richmond Examiner says:

It is thought that Congress will be easily induced to pass a measure of relief for the planters, in the case of prolonged delay on the part of the Government in selling the crops subscribed to the produce loan. The bureau charged with the negotiation of the loan, under the superintendence of J. D. B. DeBow, Esq., will, we understand, shortly issue another circular letter to the planters, advising another circular letter to the planters, advising a them of the prospects of Congressional relibf, as there has been some restriction of the action of the planters, from the apprehension that the Government may have to resort to forced sales, to their own prejudice and loss. Subscriptions to the loan still continue constant. We are informed that not a day passes without the incident of visits of applicants, offering to sell, not only produce, but every other conceivable article, for Confederate bonds.

Secession in the Prosphytorian Church Secession in the Presbyterian Church Several of the Presbyteries of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the Confederate Stafes have held their regular fall meetings, and, without exception, have passed acts of separation from the General Assembly of the church, and appointed delegates to attend at Augusta, Georgia, on the 4th of next December, for the purpose of forming a General Assembly of the Southern Confederacy portion of the denomination.

Sending away the Sick.

It has been reported on the streets for several days past, that in view of the prospective military movements at Manassas, the general commanding has determined to send from the hospitals at that point all our sick and convalescent soldiers. The rumor was confirmed yesterday, so far as the arrival of 230 soldiers could add confirmation thanks. The Defences of Mobile.

The Mobile Register says:
This work is going on rapidly. The people of
Mobile have met the call of the mayor for one
thousand hands with characteristic liberality, and hands and money in commutation have been so far freely supplied to meet all demands. We are in-debted to our Mississippi friends for liberal offers The Post Office Department. It seems that the administration of the postal affairs by the Postmaster General, Reagan, does not give satisfaction. The papers are complaining of the irregularity of the mails, and charge the insufficiency of the system to the head of the Department, and demand his removal. The Fayette-

ville (Tenn.) Observer says:

"The conviction seems to be fixing itself upon
the minds of the people that Hon. John H. Reagan,
Postmaster General of the Confederate States, is resumancer general of the Confederate States, is not the man for the station he is attempting to fill. He has been in office for months, but has done nothing known to the public, we hear it said, to commend him to their favor."

The Charleson Capacian respective. The Charleson Courier remarks:
"Will Mr. Postmaster General Reagan be s obliging as to pay some attention to the mails? Having very industriously warned off all express managers from doing what they would have done to

supply the faures of mails, the Postmaster General should endeavor to do something—or give place to one who could and would." Confederate Generals. The appointment of generals in the Confederate army is full, having reached the limitation of five general officers, provided by the existing laws of the Confederate States. The distinction between the provisional and confederate, or regular organiantion is, that the former expires with the termination of the war.

Seizing the Railroads.

The Joneshorough (Tenn.) Hains says that the

The Jonesborough (Tenn.) Union says that the Confederate States authorities have taken possession of the Tennessee, and, perhaps, other railroads, to enable them more effectually to concentrate troops and materials of war at any point, and with greater promptness and celerity than heretofore. Health of the Soldiers. Army surgeons declare with confidence that the crisis of the sickness among our soldiers has passed, and that already a noticeable change has taken place in the character of our camp diseases. The prevalent typhoid fever is far less virulent than formerly, and yields with comparative readiness to careful medical treament and good nursing. Measles and ordinary fevers are also rapidly abating.—
Enumirer.

Virginia Iron for Cannon.

Wirginia Iron for Cannon.

The small four-pound cannon, made of Virginia iron, that have been so long at the State armory, are being rebored and rified, after the Parrott plan. Some of these guns were tested yesterday, when all stood the full trial charge; and in experimenting upon one, indiscriminately selected, it stood a charge of 12 pounds of powder, with a shot of 72 pounds, without injury. As three-quarters of a pound of powder, and a 72-pound shot, is the service charge for the field, there can now be no doubt about the strength of these guns.—Dispatch. AVERNATER STATES AVENUE AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE ARMOTY.

The inerty bot-FYER, southal MASTER Se24-6m

The small four-pound cannon, made of Virginia are being rebored and rifled, after the Parrott plan. Some of these guns were tested yesterday, when another incident of recent securirence in the same of these brutal soldiers, I will give you another incident of recent securirence in the same town. In former times, when peace and prayer meetings prevailed in the band, the good people of Knoxville, of various denominations, were wont to assemble together in one place to worship God; and over the door of the house which they used for the purpose they placed the sign, in neat gill letter, "Union Prayer Meetings."

The Armory.

The Armory.

The Armory.

The Armory.

This inelitution, says the Enquirer, is now in all blast in making, repairing, and altering mus-

kets for the use of our army. The machinery used in these uceful operations is chiefly that which we so providentially recovered at Harper's Ferry. About seventy-five of the old flint-lock muskets are being daily altered into serviceable percussion guns, at these works. About 5,000 of these weapons yet remain on hand, and ten thousand or more—belonging to the Commonwealth—are, probably scattered throughout the State.

This said that the rebels have now 168 guns mounted at Fort Macon.

It is said that the rebels have now 168 guns mounted at Fort Macon, near Beaufort, with a force of 3,000 men. A body of 2,000 Secssionists are reported as being on Roanoke Island, between Albertal and the state.

Died of Wounds. A letter from Warrenton, Va., under date of October 2, says:
Colonel Barlow Mason, late aid to General Johnston, wounded at the battle of Manassas. died here last night. He was the brother of Hon. James M. Mason, Captain Murray Mason, and others. Incendiarism near Winchester.

The Winchester (Va.) Republican says:
The residence of John Stephenson, Esq. of this county, was fired a few days since, just before day-break, and burnt to the ground. Mr. Stephenson's family was from home at the time. There can be no doubt of the fire being the work of an incendiary. The loss was about \$5,000; it was insured, because to the authority of the like Valley. however, to the amount of \$1,000 in the Valley Insurance Company. We also learn that the ele-gant mansion of Captain H. M. Nelson, of Clarke gant mansion of Captain H. M. Nelson, of Clarke county, Longbranch, was set on fire a few nights since, and narrowly escaped destruction. The conservatory, we learn, was entirely consumed before the flames could be conquered.

We have to record another act of incendiarism in Clarke county. On Sunday last Daniel W. Sowers, Esq., had five stacks of wheat, containing about 1,200 bushels, entirely destroyed by fire. The torch was applied to all five at the same moment. Miscellaneous.

The Augusta Chronicle says that it is understood that the Government has given an order for a small number of the newly invented breech-loading cannumber of the newly invented breech-loading cannon, to be executed at one of the extensive iron shops at Atlanta, Georgia.

W. N. Haldman, editor of the Louisville Contror, arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, on Tuesday, Among the arrivals at Richmond, on Wednesday, were Mrs. Bradley T. Johnson and Mrs. General Huger, of Maryland, and Sir James Ferguson Knight, M. P., England. The Examiner says that Sir James brings letters to President Davis, from Hon. A. Dudley Mann, now in Europe.

The forces now in the field under General Lea have been reinforced by the addition of a battalien of the Fourth Regiment of Louisiam Volation of the Fourth Regiment of Louisiam Volation.

talien of the Fourth Regiment of Louisian Vo-Innteers.

The shipment of ordnance to New Orleans still continues. A few days ago, four cannon and two pieces, mounted, were shipped for harbor defence.

Colonel Charles Dimmock, Chief of Ordnance, calls upon the people to send all old guns to the arrenal at Richmond to be repaired for service. It is stated that, in some parts of the South, rye, as a substitute for coffee, is bringing \$3 per bushel. The steamer Planet, lost by coming into collision with the steamer Delaware, is reported in the Examiner to have been sunk by the guns of Acquia Virginia has been divided into sequestration districts for the convenience of receivers under the

sequestration act.

A requisition has been made by Gen. Magnuder upon the citizens of the counties of King William, King and Queen, Gloucester, and Matthews for one-third of their efficient male slave population to work of certifications. work on fortifications.

General Wise is at his residence in Richmond. confined to his room by sickness.

Nitrate of silver, an article which is extensively used by daguerreotypists and surgeons, is now manufactured by Dr. C. F. Panknin, a chemist of Charleston, S. C.

Union Feeling in Louisiana—Fears of an Invasion.

Utiel Wright, Esq., arrived in Chicago on the 1st inst. from New Orleans. He succeeded in making his escape by assuming the disguise of a rebel officer. He prepared two good-sized packages, and fastened them with claborate waxen seals, directing one to a prominent Secession leader in Hempstead county, Arkansas, and the other to Ben McCulloch, wherever he might be. He purchased a horse and account general and having, one bein mechanism, wherever he might be have he horse and accountrements, and having, one night, donned his major's uniform at the store, he took a steamer for the Red river. When he artook a steamer for the Red river. When he arrived at the mouth, he transferred himself and his traps to a smuller boat, and proceeded up Red river as far as Fulton. Here he landed and took to horse. He passed through Sevier county and a part of Polk into the Indian Territory, his Secession uniform and his despatch to McCulloch proving a sufficient passport. He finally reached Fort Scott, and from thence came up through Kansas to St. Joseph, where he took to the rails, which brought him to this city. As soon as he came in view of the stars and stripes, he exchanged his millitary for a civil suit which he had brought in his travellingbag. He did not stop to leave his despatches, but disposed of them while at Fort Scott!

Mr. Wright brings no special intelligence of imdisposed of them while at Fort Scott!

Mr. Wright brings no special intelligence of importance. The Secession leaders are very close about the army and the operations in Virginia, and they know but little more about them in Louisiana than we do at the North. His inferences are, from

they know but little more about them in Louisiana than we do at the North. His inferences are, from the number of men who have gone from Louisiana, that the rebel force is at least 200,000 strong. But few recruits were going ferward, as all that it was thought safe to spare from home service are already with the main army, or in Tennessee and Missouri. There was a strong Union feeling in Louisiana, but it was snypressed; yet ready to break out whenever a sufficient National force for protection should appear. The blockade of the Mississippi was drawing closer—still, vessels continue to arrive and depart through the "passes," though not so frequently as formerly. The slaves were quiet, but the inhabitants were under constant apprehensions of a rising. Some considerable insurrections had taken place, but they were speedily put down. The business of New Orleans was prostrated, and there was nothing doing except in the necessaries, and these were scarce and high. The poorer class suffered terribly, but most of the men had gone to the war. The banks had suspended, and were anticipating a seizure of their specie (of which they held some \$12,000,000) by the Government. There were great fears of an attack upon the city by a naval expedition, and preparations for defense were making on quite an extensive scale. Mr. Wright confinms the reports of the employment of the Indian tribes of the Southwest by the Secessionists. They expect to bring into the field from five thousand to ten thousand warriors.

At Fort Scott Wright heard rumors of McCulloch's approach, but nothing definite was known. The fort had been strengthed, and the commundant was confident of being able to hold it against any attack which McCulloch could make. There was much fear and anxiety on the southeastern borders of Kansas. There had already been a raid from

much fear and anxiety on the southeastern borders of Kansas. There had already been a raid from Missouri, and several were killed, and much property earlied off or destroyed. The sattlers rallied, however, and drove off the marauders. lied, however, and drove off the marauders. Another visit was expected from them and their Indian allies. Many were leaving, but the majority were determined to make a stand in defence of their homes. There will be much hard fighting, and much suffering in this section, unless the rebels in Missouri suffer a decisive defeat.

In regard to the general feeling in New Orleans, Mr. Wright states that those who were most sanguine a few months ago are now desponding. Many do not hesitate to curse the leaders of the rebellion. But the more rabid are still confident of being able But the more rabid are still confident of being able to "whip the Yankees," and are determined to fight it out to the bitter end. Provisions were telerably plenty, but high. Several cargoes of coffee had been secured, some of which were prizes sent in by the privateers. The leaders in New Orleans are uneasy at Framont's provenants et St. Orleans are uneasy at Fremont's movements at St. Louis. They think that it means a winter voyage down the Mississippi, and a loud call at their doors. How Union Men are Treated in Tennessee

A Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati $oldsymbol{Times}$ says : The loyal men of Tennessee are being demo-ralized, trampled in the dust. Late intelligance from East Tennessee shows the condition of the patriots of the mountains to be indeed most de-Day after day they are arrested in large num-bers by the war dogs of Zollicoffer and the civil minions of Harris, dragged before a Confederate judge, and if they will not forswear their country they are east into prison or driven from the State. The other day sixty or seventy Union men were brought into Knoxville, arrested in vacious parts of East Tennessee. Even the Confederate judge was constrained to rebuke the mad tyranny of the minions of Zollicoffer and Harris. Net a dozen of all these had absolutely done enough to make out any color of charge upon.

Not long since P. Dickinsen, Esq., of Knoxville,

not long since P. Dickinson, ask, of Knownie, passed through this city on his way home. He had voted against separation and against the permanent constitution. Leaving home about the 12th day of August, he had obtained a pass from Gov. Harris, telling him where he was going, and proceeded to New York and Boston. At the latter place he found some of his old friends, sailed on the bay, fished, and at a chowder, as was his castom in days found some of his old friends, sailed on the bay, fished, and ate chowder, as was his custom in days of yors. Returning to his home in perhaps a mouth from the time of his departure, he was seized and arraigned before the perjared Judge Humphreys, and required to take an oath to support the rebellion. This Mr. Dickinson manfully refused to do, delivering a short address to the court. He had resided in Knoxville thirty years.

There he had made his fortune, and there were interred the bedies of his relations. He had obeyed the laws of his country, and had not even offered any resistance to the rebellion, ner was he counseling others so to do; but peaceably pursaing his usual avocation. This man, this high-toned gentleman and honorable patriot, was required, by a perjured judge, to enter into bonds in the sum of \$10,000 for his good behavior, and leave the bounds of Secessia, within a few days, as an alten enemy.

The Confederate troops have been careering over the people of the loyal town of Knoxville, now for months, insulting them in their brutal ignorance, abusing their women and children, and murdering their men. In a copy of Brownlow's Whis, which has found its way to this place, I notice the advertisement of a poor widow, for the sale of her house. Her husband was shot by a Confederate captain. He was a hard-working man, and a hold Union man. He had, the day before, hoisted the flag of his country on a pole, at a street corner, near by his dwelling.

For this offence he was set upon by two ruffians, fired upon some half dozen times with revolvers, and wounded. He ran into his house, where, seizing a gun, he put his cowardly assailants to

and wounded. He ran into his house, where, seizing a gun, he put his cowardly assailants to flight. The next day his murderer posted himself in the attic of a house near by, and, espying his victim through the window, shot him, inflicting a mortal wound. The next day one of these ruffians was promoted to a major's commission, and the other a captaincy. They are in Colonel Vaughn's regiment of Tennessee volunteers, lately, and perhaps now, in Virginia, near Manusqus. This affair occurred before Tennessee "seceeded." The widow is now endeavoring to sell her little home and get away from the sight of such fiends.

As illustrative of the base ignorance and fanati-

It is said that the rebels have now 168 guns mounted at Fort Macon, near Beaufort, with a force of 3.000 men. A body of 2,000 Socessionists are reported as being on Roanoke Island, between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. Other troops have been posted at different points on the mainland, A sweeping impressment has been resorted to, and hundreds of Unionists are included in the conscription.

TWO CENTS.

Union Feeling in North Carolina. The people in the interior of North Carolina are said to be anxiously awaiting the arrival of Federal troops, especially in the extreme western portion of North Carolina, where the Union sentiment is as strong as in Eastern Tennessee, though not so in-discreetly open. The outrages perpetrated upon the Union men are chiefly committed by troops from South Carolina and Virginia, a few of which have been sent there in addition to the North Carolina forces which were recalled from Virginia. Entrances on the Southern Coast.

The fallacy of the notion of establishing an effective blockade of the Southern coast by blockading the ports of entry alone, appears from the fact stated by Lieutenant Bankhead, that bethe fact stated by Lieutenant Bankhead, that between Savannah and Fernandina, Florida, there are no less than six good entrances, with excellent anchorage, and with as much water as there is in Savannah bar, not blockaded. The following passos all communicate by water inland with Savannah, Beaufort, S. C., Brunswick, and Darien, all of which are cotton ports; Wassau. Ossabau, Great and Little Lapello, Doboy, Hampton Creek, Altamaha. St. Simon's, and St. Andrew's. With the exception of Altamaha and Hampton, these entrances have at least twelve to fourteen feet at low water. They are narrow and not much known, low water. They are narrow and not much known but were found very important in 1812 in getting

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY. Breckinridge and Powell Requested to Resign.

We published, several days ago, an account of the adoption of a resolution of the Senate of Kentucky, requesling Breckinridge and Powell to resign in consequence of their Secession proclivities. In the House, on the 1st instant, after an animated debate, in which the treachery of Breckinridge was eloquently depicted, similar action was taken. An effort was made to shield Powell from this censure. but it was unsuccessful. The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal. in describing these proceedings, says:

proceedings, says:

At the conclusion of Mr. Yeaman's remarks Mr. Underwood offered a preamble and resolution that, whereas, the Legislature believes that Breckinridge is in favor of disuniting the States by acknowledging the independence and separate nationality of the Confederate States, and will act with a view to accomplish that object, therefore he is instructed to resign. This was rejected—44 to 20—showing the determination of the House to act on both Senators. The previous question was then demanded, the motion being to strike out Powell's name, which was rejected—44 to 25. The question then came up on the resolution from the Committee on Federal Relations, which is, as Breckinridge and Powell do not represent the will Committee on receral Relations, which is, as Breckinridge and Powell do not represent the will of the people of Kentucky they are instructed to resign. This was adopted—38 to 21—and thus the House has executed a duty which should have been promptly performed long since as a matter of justice to the State. The majority would have been greater, but that Powell had a few friends

in the House. The "Confederate" Congress and the Conquest of Kentucky.

The Nashville Banner says that the Confederate Congress, in secret session, has passed a bill for the conquest of Kentucky precisely similar in its general provisions to that which was passed for the conquest of Missouri So, was watch have the congress. quest of Missouri. So we are to have the same state of things in Kentucky that they have in Missouri, if the Confederates have the power to bring it about. We must naturally feel an interest, therefore, in observing what the condition of affairs is in Missouri.—Louisville Journal. Gen. Roseau's Brigade.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal writing from Elizabethtown, Oct. 2, the headquarters of Roseau's Union Brigade, says:

Now that the Rolling Fork bridge is rebuilt, we may expect the others below us to be speedily repaired. Work has already been begun on the Nollin bridge. It is rumored that the teams of country rebels in that vicinity have been impressed into the service, and are now doing duty in the way of hauling bridge timbers. Col. Crittenden's regiment, the Sixth Indiana, has been thrown forward to cover the workmen at the bridge. The enemy's ment, the Sixth Indiana, has been thrown forward to cover the workmen at the bridge. The enemy's pickets are said to be at Bacon creek, some twelve miles beyond Col. Crittenden. The latter throw forward a detachment as far as Vpten's Station yesterday. They met with no resistance. The enemy's horse are all through that neighborhood, and it appears inevitable that skirmishing will begin very soon. According to accounts received direct from Green River bridge to day, Buckner has only about fifteen hundred men there. All the yest only about fifteen hundred men there. All the rest

that were brought up to that place have been sent off down the river to the locks. The Invasion of Kentucky. Parson Brownlow's Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, of We repeat that serious and extensive movements will be inaugurated in Kentucky at once. The Nashville Banner states that the Confederate Congress, at its late session, passed an important bill on the secret calendar, to aid in bringing about the independence of Kentiusky on terms analogous to those offered to Missouri. The Confederate forces now in southwestern Kentucky amount to welve or fifteen thousand. Several regiments, as we are informed, of Confederate troops, have crossed over into Kentucky this week, from East Tennessee. One of these under the command of Col. Cussning, had advanced from Cumberland Gap, and made a stand at Cumberland Ford, some fifteen or twenty miles from the State line. We fear that this fall is to tell a tale of horror upon the dreadful doom of affairs between Kentucky and

Tennessee! The soil of that gallant State is to be drenched with the purple torrents of fraternal blood!

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI. JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 4.—[Special to St. Louis Democrat. - The steamer Emilie arrived here this evening with the wounded from Lexington.

Tuesday morning. Mr. Prescott, a citizen of Lexington, who was in Colonel Mulligan's fortifications during the siege, contradicts the report that General Sturgis had Mr. Prescott says that he heard General Price tell Rains and Parsons that now was the time to fight if they ever intended to, and heard them dis-

One thousand rebels remained in Lexington or

cussing the propriety of falling back to fortify. Rose Hill, in Johnston county, fifteen miles west He thinks, however, that their real intention is to retreat southwardly to the Arkansas river. Since the surrender they had obtained two cannon from the Lexington foundry, in Lexington, which increased their field-pieces to fourteen. They also had two mortars.

Colonel Mulligan was taken south with General Most of our army have gone forward well appointed, and are likely to do splendid fighting. General McKinstry's division, under Lieutenant Colonel Totten, moved west to-day, and will en-Captains Able and Henry Storr, who were captured a short time since, while carrying despatches from General Fremont to General Lane, and were

down on the Emilie, having escaped from Lexingwho distinguished himself at Dug Spring, has been appointed brigadier general, and will assume the command of the cavalry brigade of General Pre-General Mckinstry is not to be transferred to Kentucky. He will have command of the Fifth division of the army of the West, and will start

confined fifty hours in a dungeon at Westport, came

West to-night. It is thought that General Fremont will also leave -morrow. He and his army are enthusiastic and confident, and are burning to meet the enemy.

JEFFERSON GIAY, Oct. 4.—[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]-Colonels Grover and White were not brought away by the steamer Emilie. as a still remain at Lexington. The former is in a critical condition, but the latter is likely to recover. The report of a large amount of loaded shell having been Aug up inside of Mulligan's entrenchments, after the surrender, is untrue. ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 4-[Correspondence of the St. Louis Regullican.]-Thirty-five of our wounded men arrived here from Springfield yesterday. Three ambulances left this morning, and others will

start to-morrow for that place, to bring away mere of the wounded, about five hundred of whom still.

Mrs. John S. Phelps, who was active in her attendance to our wounded soldiers after the battle of Springfield, is very ill of typhoid fever. John Gullett, State Senator from Lawrence coun-

he has demanded an investigation, and is confiden

From the Upper Potomac. DARNESTOWN. Md., October 4 .- A gentleman, who came from near Poolesville, last evening, states that he heard firing at noon in the direction of Edwards' Ferry. He saw a great smoke arising from the same point, and thinks it was caused by

the burning of a warehouse on this side of th river. largely of late.

force under his command has been strengthened

apon us at long range over the Pot From the Lower Potomne. The reason why the rebels at Mathias Point, Acquia Creek, and other points where rebel batteries are known to have been erected, have permitted small Government transports to pass up is that they desire to produce the impression that they have abandoned them and withdrawn their guns, in order to get the Peusacola to sail, and riddle her as the passes down der to get the Peusacola to sail, and riddle her as she passes down.

This design is thoroughly understood by our Government, and probably a large body of troops will be sent down the river to drive them out of their carthworks. The destruction of the Pausacola and her armament would be a loss to the Government of at least \$1,000,000.

Besides, her large crew would either be killed or taken. It is said, in addition to this, that the rebels intend to get as many vessels up to Washington as they can, and then, by closing the Potomac, the Government will be deprived of the means of transportation which it must have.

A Union Reconnoissance. Our troops ate breakfast on Friday morning at Polick Church, sixteen miles beyond Alexandria, on the Fairfax road—400 of them—100 New York Sixteenth, under Captain Palmer; 75 New York

H. S. Magraw. H. S. Magraw.

Henry S. Magraw, who has been for a long time a prisoner at Richmond. has been released by the orders of the investigating commission, instituted there a few days ago. He has gone to Lancaster, Pa., to visit his family. He speaks well of the treatment received while at Richmond. He reports that Charles Scott, formerly member of Con-

Military Matters in New England. General Butler has issued an official order designating Boston as his headquarters, under the new order constituting the six New England States as a department, The staff of General Butler is announced as

A Vessel Chased by Privateers. Captain Johnson, of the bark John Benson, who arrived at New York on Saturday from Porto Rico, reports that on the 3d of September, while on the outward passage, his vessel was chased by a suspicious craft, probably a privateer. She was a black schooner, and hoisted the American flag; but finding that the Fohn Benson paid no attation to her, made all sail and gave chase. The pursuit continued for a day and a night, but the Benson outsailed the pirate. The latter carried a heavy gun on her forceastle.

Goods for the South Captain Souper, of the steamship Harttah, which arrived at New York on Saturday from Havana, bringing dates to the 28th ultime, reports that the schooners Zelda and W. H. Thorne, under British colors, but belonging to the South, and the schooner Red Fox, of New Orleans, under Moxican colors, are loading at Havana with muskets, lead, and ammunition, for New Orleans. The schooner Argyle, owned by B. Weir, a member of the Governor General's Council, of New Brunswick, cleared from Halifax on the 24th ult., for Key West, with a cargo of copper, tin, shoes, gunny

inrough the West India Islands, or at least the Keystone State-often found it difficult to get a supply. At Kingston she got a little bad coal from private stores, after having been refused it by the commander of the British fleet. The crew of the Sumpter were reduced, when she was at St. Thomas, to sixty men. A good deal of dissatisfuetion existed among them, and several deserted at St. Thomas. The officers and crew of the Keystone State are in good health. She has five men on board, sent on board by the United States consul at Surinam, for mutiny.

Important News from Fortress Monroe. Important News from Fortress Monroe.
Fortress Monroe, Oct. 4.—The United States steamer Passine has returned from Hatterns Inlet.
She reports the loss of the propeller Fanny on Tuesday night. She was on her way from the Inlet to Chicamaconica, the encampment of the Twentieth Indiana regiment, and was captured by three rebel tugs, which put out from Roanoke Island.
Two rified cannon, twenty-five of the Indiana regiment, including Quartermaster Ira W. Hart, several of Colonel Hawkins' regiment, and a cargo of commissary stores, fell into the hands of the rebels. The captain of the propeller and the crew alone

The captain of the propeller and the crew alone escand.

The Paumee brings no other news of importance. General Wool is expected at Fortress Monre tomorrow morning. It was not determined when he should go to St. Louis. His visit to Washington, however, refers to that subject.

It is well understood that the rebels will soom attempt to run the blockade at Old Point with two steamers from Norfolks and from Yorkiown, and another powerful steamer on the James river.

Passengers by the Old Point boats say that Gen.
Magruder had demanded the evacuation of Newport News in twelve hours. port News in twelve hours. Cavalry Brigades.

John Gullett, State Senator from Lawrence county, who was arrested here by order of Gen. Hunter, has been released on parole, but is not permitted to leave town.

St. Louis, Oct. 5.—Lieut. A. Moston, one of the Illinois regiment at Camp Benton, was arrested for uttering seditions language in the presence of a large crowd. He said Lincoln's Government was played out, and he was in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and would join it the first chance. He took off his coat, and wanted to fight any man not thinking as he did.

A banker has been made the repository of \$1,600, awaiting the issue of a \$500 bet that Secosh flags would wave triumphantly over St. Louis by the 31st f October.

One of the paroled Lexington officers is circulating a report that two hundred of the Irish Brigade deserted, and joined the Confederates. This story has been repeated several times within a few days.

Colonel Marshall publishes a card refuting the

charges of cowardice brought against him, saying of proving them false. Accompanying it is a con-tificate signed by Major Jenkins, Captains Walters, McNulty, Smith, and Mitchell, and Lieutenants Murray, Parks, Skillman, Dint, and Blair, stating that they saw nothing in Colonel Marshall's con-duct justifying the charge of cowardice. They claim that all hands sought cover at times, but Col-Marshall was seen encouraging his men, and doing his duty. AFFAIRS ON THE POTOMAC.

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Rumors are current here that General Stone will shortly lead an advance over the Potomac. The

Inrgely of late.

The Potomac is now fordable at several of the fords between the Great Falls and the Point of Rocks. The enemy are known to have a largely augmented force in the vicinity of Leesburg, but military authorities are of the opinion that it is only a feint, and that on the first demonstration by our forces they will fall back upon the Manussus Gap Railroad, and thence down to the Junction. No apprehension is felt of any attempt on their part to cross the river or make any serious attack upon us at long range over the Potomac.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. 3

Sixteenth, under Captain Palmer; 75 New York Twenty-sixth, under Captain Arrowsmith; 75 New York Twenty-seventh, under Captain Jay; 75 Kentucky Cavalry, under Woodburn, and 75 Fifth Maine. They went to break up a nost of 150 robel Cavalry who were plundering the Union farmers of the district and turning them out of their homes. The rascals, apprised of the expedition, got into their saidles at daybreak, just in time to receive the fire of our head files. The wounded fell in numbers, but were thrown on to their horses and carried off, or hastily taken into the woods. The church was used as a barrack, the beds on the floor being yet warm. There was joy in Accotink over being yet warm. There was joy in Accotink over our 400, for the rebels had harassed them mercilessly for weeks. From the clurch for many miles west north, and south a reconnoissance was made, which showed that there were no large bodies of troops this side Occoquan. The reconnoissance was pushed about nine miles further into Virginia in this direction than any made since Rull Rue. this direction than any made since Bull Run

gress from California, who married a Mississippi woman, and allied himself to the Southern rebels, was wounded severely in the thigh at the battle of Bull Run, and that General Wheat, the notorious filibuster and leader of the K. G. C's, although wounded severely by a ball through the body, entering the abdomen and passing out at the back, is recovering. There is some difficulty about the release of Mr. Harris, who was taken with Mr. Marray but it is believed that he will be likewed. graw, but it is believed that he will be liberated and allowed to go to Nashville. The Reported Assassination of Colonel Knipe.

There is not a word of truth in the statement of the attempted assassination of Colonel Knipe, of the Pennsylvania Forty-sixth Regiment, as com-municated in a private letter.

The murderer Lanaghan has not yet been exe-ented.

follows:

Major George G. Strong, assistant adjutant general, officer of ordnance and chief of the staff; Captain Peter Haggerty and Lieut. Wm. H. Wiegel, aids-de-camp; Dr. Gilman Kimball, brigade surgeon and medical director; Captain Paul R. George, brigade quartermaster, with an assistant quartermaster.

gun on her forecastle.

The Bensow was also chased on the 29th of September, on the return passage, by an unknown brig, but outsailed her.

Key West, with a cargo of copper, tin, shoes, gunny &c.
The Chase of the Sumpter. The Chase of the Sumpter.

The steam gunboat Keystone State, Commander Scott, with one hundred and forty men, arrived at Aspinwall on the 25th ult. She intended to remain at Aspinwall five or six days, and take in three hundred and fifty tons of coal. She reports that the gunboat Iroquois was at St. Thomas on the 8th. The steam war ship Richmond took coals in at Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 3. The Powhatan left Surinam on the 12th of September. The Confederate steamer Sumpter left Surinam on the 1st of September, steering east, with her smoke-stack down, but it is supposed she had gone kome. She bought coals at Surinam, after having been refused it from Government supplies, of some English merchants. She had been to Demarara, but could not get coal. She then went to Irench Guiana, but the commander there refused her coal, saying the Government had none to spare. Coals are scarce all through the West India Islands, or at least the Keystone State-often found it difficult to get a

Surinam, for mutiny.

Colonel Marshall publishes a card refuting the much higher figure.

Letters from the southwest, received here, state that many of the citizens of that region are moving their families and effects to the South.

Capt. A. G. Smith, at the head of some fifteen hundred Union men, is puzzuing the Secessionistsia Barry and Stone counties.

M. J. Lab. S. Dables and effects to the South their families and effects to the South capture for their families of Fennsylvania. Several regiments of cavalry, from Pennsylvania, have been ordered here, and accepted directly by the War Department, without any official knowledge of their exist. ment, without any official knowledge of their existence by the State authorities, and are not therefore, recognized by the Governor of Pennsylvania as a part of the quota of volunteers called for from that State. Miscellaneous from Washington.