DAILY PRESS, Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Sty Doy Land Per Annum, Four Dollars for Eight Months, There DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariaby in adv

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLS

LARS PER ARRUM, in advance 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 purse16-1m

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. RIGLISH 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.

WINES AND LIQUORS. CLARET.—100 Casks Claret ex-ship David, from Bordeaux, for sale in bonded ware by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 20 FRONT Street. ocl-tf

TOORT WINE.—111 Quarters and 43 octaves DeMuller Port, for sale from Custom House stores by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. oc1-tf DURE' PORT WINE. DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN PORTUGAL IN 1820.

Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of

pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at CANTWELL & KEFFER'S, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRO-

orietors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet, ther approved brands of COGNAC BRANDY, for d other approved prants of le, in bond and from store, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-Buchanan's Coal IIa Whisky, Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin, London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

770UAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new I brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and BIASTER Street.

D UDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN-TO HEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of one cozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER

77IMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bot tled and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, south

MEDICINAL. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Debilitated Sun HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus' Dance
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For Differently of Breathing

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For General West HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Cold Feet.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Pallid Countenance
HFLMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Pains in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU FOR HEADACHE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR SICK Stomach

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, rec HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks made by the late Dr. Physic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dr. Dewoe's valuable work on Practice of Physic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dispensatory of the United States.

tory of the United States.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons Ireland, and published in King and Queen's Journal. HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, F. R. C. S. HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine. HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See remarks made by distinguished Clergymen.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, "Give health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid check;"
and are so pleasant to the taste that patients become
ond of them.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5, delivered to any address. Depot 104 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa.,

From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Describe symptoms in all communications.
ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTIED.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. oc5-stuth3m

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

The New Remedy for BHEUMATISM.

BHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalists Chloride of Propylamine, as a REMEDY FOR BHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

remedy.

ELIXIE PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken
of, has recently been extensively experimented with in

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals).

87 It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of BULLOCK & OBENSHAW, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphis ms 24-1y

MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRA-TED SUPPORTERS FOR LADIES, and the only Supporters under eminent medical patronage. Laonly supporters under eminent menical pairwage. Lies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only on Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand invalids have been advised by their physicians to use her appliances. Those only are genuine bearing the United States-copyright, tabels on the box, and signatures, and also on the Supporters, with testimonials. ocid-tuthati

KEROSENE CHIMNEYS, ALL
Sizes, 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 Druggists' and Confectioners' Ware.
The Trade are especially invited to call and see our
New Patented Nursing Bottle.
HABTELL & LETCHWORTH,
Glass Warshouse.

pattern and plain Urns, Sample Bottles, Show Globes, Tinctures and Satz Mouths, together with a general assortment of Druggists' and Confectioners' Ware.

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

HABTELL & LETCHWORTH,
Gless Warehouse,
oci-10t

CLIVE OIL.—175

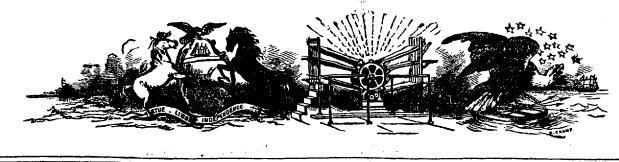
Baskets Fresh
Olive Oil, just received per bark August, for eale by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South
FRONT Street.

OLIVE OIL.—175

Baskets Fresh
Olive Oil, just received per bark August, for eale by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South
FRONT Street.

OIL CLOTHS,
ARCHAMIC CLOTHS,
ARCHAMIC CARCHETS, OIL CARCHETS,
ARCHAMIC CARCHETS, OIL





VOL. 5.—NO. 57.

TROTHINGHAM & WELLS,

COMMISSION HOUSES.

34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS,

DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS,

CANTON FLANNELS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS,

BLANKETS, AND ARMY

GOODS.

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION M BCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

GOODS.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MILLINERY OPENING.

"CITY BONNET STORE,"

OPENING DAY,

Thursday, October 3, 1861.

LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,

431 MARKET STREET,

Invite the attention of

MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS

To their well-assorted stock of

A superior brand of

BLACK VELVET RIBBONS

Always on hand.

phasing elsewhere.

M. BERNHEIM,

gel7-1m

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. oc2-12t* MISSES O'BRYAN, 914

CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE.

Chestnut st., below 7th, SOUTH CIDE.

Now opening from the New York Auction Rooms, a

large lot of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY

80 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD.

Also, a complete assortment of all the varieties of CAR-PETING, of OUR OWN IMPORTATION, com-

ported under the old duty, which will be sold at lov

Included in our stock will be found a complete assort-

ment of INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETING.

OIL CLOTH FROM 1 TO 8 YARDS WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE.

626 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

No. 47, ABOVE CHESTNUT,

ENGLISH CARPETINGS,

EMPRACING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

Imported expressly for City Retail Sales, at Prices

LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPOBIATION.

J. T. DELACROIX.

LARGE CARPET STOCK

SELLING OUT

CLOSE BUSINESS.

No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET.

GEBMANTOWN, PA

BAILY & BROTHER,

GLEN ECHO MILLS.

McCALLUM & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS.

509 CHESTNUT STREET,

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpet-

NEW-CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE. NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET—OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,

Are now opening, from Custom House Stores, their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

1,000 pieces J. CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY

871 CTS. TO \$1 PER YD!

FINE AXMINSTER; ROYAL WILTON; EXTRA ENGLISH BRUSSELS;

ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES.

HAVING BERN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE IN THE TABLEF,

MODERATE PRICES.

CHEAP CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

HENDERSON & CO.'S VENITIAN; ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS;

6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON:

CARPET STORE,

FOURTH-STREET

I am now offering my stock of

TWILLED VENETIANS.

BRUSSELS, which will be sold from

TEMPLETON'S AXMINSTER

oc5-1m

sel7-tuths 2m

CARPETS, from

4n29-2m

HENDERSON'S DAMASK AND

NEW CARPETING.

MILLINERY AND

ROSENHEIM.

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS,

se13-2m

and every other article in their line.

NO. 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

NO. 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

STRAW GOODS.

CHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

GREAT FALLS LYMAN,

CABOT, CHICOPEE, and

BARTLET MILLS.

HUTCHINSON,

DWIGHT,

MASSACHUSETTS,

LACONIA,

EVERETT

HAMPDEN

LOWELL.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL <u>Ŏ</u> RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO. At 726

CHESTNUT STREET.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

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, SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS,\$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 FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,) 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-HANDRERCHIEFS, CAPES, COIFFURES, BABBES, PHILADELPHIA-MADE and BERTHES, in all of the above materials rincess Clothilde HANDKERCHIEFS, (a new article embroidered in colors,) \$1 worth \$2.

I new lot of Pine Apple HANDKERCHIEFS, 25 cents Real Thread VEILS, \$2.50 to \$25. · Cambria · 75 cents to \$2. A new lot of Valencienne Edgings, Inserting, and Luces. Guipure
Brussels Thread Edgings and Luces. Chemise Yokes (ruffled) 25 cents. Magic Ruffling, 6 to 13 cents. Linen Tape Trimming, 10 to 12 cents. Lace Sleeves, 50c to \$1.25.

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 he Ladies is respectfully solicited.

PRICE, FERRIS, & Co., 726 CHESTNUT STREET. MOWPERTHWAIT & CO., N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!! FLANNELS!!!
Opers Flannels, all colors and shades.
Opers Flannels, figured and plain.
% and 44 Balardvale Flannels.
Heavy 4.4 Skirting Heavy 4-4 Skirting do. Heavy Twilled Red and Gray Fiannels. The best 25 cent White Flannels 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 Coates. We have now open a choice assortment of NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, FOR CASH. BROOKS, & Co., VERY CHEAP, FOR CASH.
Brown Mixed, and
Black Mixed Water-proof Cloth Cloaks.
Black Cloth Cloaks, of the newest and latest styles.
Chenp Stella Shawls.
Woollen Shawls for Fall and and we will sell them
VERY CHEAP, FOR CASH. Onesp Stein Shawl. for Fall and Winter.

Cheap Fancy and Black Silks.

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

Large Size Balmoral Skirts, very cheap.

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

Thirty Per Cont. under Regular Prices.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

Great Variety.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS.

Most of our Muslins still at

OLD PRICES

Claths. and Cassimeres. MILLINERY GOODS, of the latest be sold cheaper than anywhere, for cash. Milliners and Merchants are invited to sall and examine before pur-

OLD PRICES
Flannels, Cloths, and Cassimeres
Linens of our own Importation.
Blankets, all sizes.
Balmoral Skirts, &c., &c..
At the Old Established Store of THORNLEY & CHISM, se20 N. E. cor. FIGHTH 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 Square Shawls.
Broche Long and Square Shawls.
Very cheap Uhain Laine Shawls.
Square Blanket and Stella Shawls.
Fancy Heavy Woolen Shawls.
SHARPLLSS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

T/TERY CHEAP MERINOS.

Bright Colors and Endead.
Cashmeres, dark and bright colors,
At prices much lower than usual.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTAUT and EIGHTH Streets. prising CRESSLEY'S WILTON & VELVET CABPETING. OURTAIN MATERIALS, GOLD-BORDERED SHADES, ETC.—A Complete Assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, and Rich Curtain and Furniture Materials, Bordere I Shades, etc., all made and put up at Short Notice and at the most reasonable rates. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, oc2-tf 1008 CHESTNUT Street. Also, a large variety of ENGLISH BRUSSELS, im-MERINO SHIRTS, DRAWERS, VESTS, ETC.—A Full Assortment of Merino Goods of Dest make for Ladics, Gents, and Youth, atlast

season's prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, oc2-tf 1008 CHESTNUT Street. CHAWLS. Blanket Shawls. sses' Shawis.

Black Thibet Shawis.

Gents' Travelling Mauds.

COOPER & CONAED,

B. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.
Waterproofs and Repellants. Waterproofs and Repellants. Plain Colors Cloakings. Fine and Medium Black Cloths.

simeres, 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.
BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS.
EVERY NOVELTY AT MODERATE PRICES.

au31-6m N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Sta TOTICE 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, 15.
One Lot of Gente' L. Cambric Handkerchiefs, 15.
One Lot of Gente' L. Cambric Handkerchiefs, 25.
One Lot of Gente' L. Cambric Handkerchiefs, 25.
One Lot of Gente' L. Cambric Handkerchiefs, 25.
One Lot of Bark Linen at 25, worth 37%, at
JOHN H. STOKES, GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, CABINET FURNITURE.

MABINET FURNITURE AND BIL J LIARD TARLES. 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 COPARTNERSHIPS.

the subscribera, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 21st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be transacted and conducted is JOHN ZEBLEY, Jr. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the general Hosiery, Gloves, and Notions business, and the same will be transacted in the city of Philadelphia. The name of the general partner of the said firm is JOHN ZEBLEY, Jr., of the city of Philadelphia. The capital contributed by the special partner, JOSEPH H. SEAL, 455 Marshall street, Philadelphia, to the common stock is Ten Thousand Dollars in cash. The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 7th day of October, A. D. 1861, and to terminate on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1864.

J. H. SEAL: IMITED PARTNERSHIP.—We NEW CARPETINGS NOTICE.—The subscribers have agreed to continue, and renew for one year beyond agreed to continue, and renew for one year beyond the time originally fixed for its duration, the Limited Partnership heretofore existing between them, in accordance with the Act of Assembly, under the firm and name of BENNERS & DRAPER, for the importing and trading in foreign and domestic merchandise and the general commission business. The General Partners are ISAAO B. BENNERS and WARNER DRAPER, and the Special Partner is JOHN D. BENNERS, who has contricial Partner is JOHN D. BENNERS, who has contributed to the capital of the firm the sum of Ten Thousand

Dollars. The continued or renewed partnership com-mences this day, and ends on the twelfth day of Septem-ber, A. D. 1862. Philadelphia, September 12, 1861. D. 1862. Idelphia, September 12, 1861. ISAAC B. BENNERS, WABNER DRAPER, JOHN D. BENNERS. TICE DISSOLUTION OF COTHESHIP—The Copartnership heretofore
the undersigned, under the firm of
KIR I & GREENEBAUM, has been this day
dissort. Justial consent. MAECUS GREENE
BAUM MARCUS GREENEBAUM.
PHILADSLPHIA, October 2, 1861.

NOTICE. The undersigned having purchased the interest of A. B. Kirschbaum in the late firm of Kirschbaum & Greene-baum, will continue the wholeale and retail Glothing Business, at the old stand, N. W. corner SECOND and VINE Streets.

MARCUS GREENEBAUM.

oc3-thstu3t* TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

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 sold at prices to suit the times. se28-2m JAMES, KENT,

SANTEE, & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS! DRY GOODS.

Nos. 239 and 241 North THIRD Street, above B LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF FOREIGH AND DOMESTIC GOODS. which will be found a general assortment of PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. CASH BUYERS SPECIALLY INVITED. sel7-2m

THOMAS MELLOR & CO.,

Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD Street.

HOSIERY HOUSE,

LINEN IMPORTERS and SHIRT-FRONT MANUFACTURERS.

Importations direct from the Manufactories. sell-2n 1861. TO CASH BUYERS. 1861 H C. LAUGHLIN & Co., No. 303 MARKET STREET,

Are receiving daily, from the PHILADELPHIA and 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-amine our stock.

PRESERVING JARS. FRUIT CANS AND JARS! IMMENSE STOCK SELLING OFF AT NOMINAL PRICES AT Nos. 117 and 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET.

The large wholesale stock of ARTHUR'S FRUIT CANS AND JARS, Now selling off at an IMMENSE REDUCTION. I am now selling off, at BETAIL, the entire stock of the late firm of Arthur, Burnham, & Gilroy, N. E. cor-ner Tenth and George streets, consisting of

ARTHUY/S FRUIT CANS AND JABS. "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE AND TEA POTS. PRATT'S SELF-VENTILATING MILK PANS; PRATT'S SELF-VENTILATING BREAD AND CAKE

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c. No such chance as this will again occur for getting the above well-known articles at a very low price.

Now is the time for Housekeepers to secure a supply of Fruit Jars for the season, at a small cost. CHARLES BURNHAM, N. E. corner TENTH and GEORGE Streets, Phila. su8-thstu2m

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, Messrs. ARTHUR, BURNHAM, and GILROY, of Philadelphia, have failed to comply with the terms of the contract, dated 31st day of May, 1860, between them and us,
by virtue of which contract they possessed the right to
manufacture, and use, and vend a certain Patent Fruit
Can, Jar, or Cap, known as Fridley & Cornman's Patent,
being dated October 5th, 1859,
And whereas, We have notified the said ARTHUR,
BURNHAM, and GILROY that all rights they possessed
by virtue of said contract have been forfeited, as per contract, Therefore, we give notice to all whom it may at
any time concern, that we will hold all parties responsible
who may purchase said Fruit Cans, Jars, or Caps, from
any one but our regularly-appointed Agents.

HUYETT & FEIDLEY.

Carlisle, Sept. 30, 1861.—oc5-stuth4t*

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH! ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH!

10,000 Beautiful Steel Plate Engravings of the LORD'S PRAYER for sale.

Valuable Property Given Away!
It commences with exquisitely executed words of it OUR FATHER," and then follow in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture is a superbly executed head of OUR SAYIOUR, and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS.

As a work of art, this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the Dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engraving of valuable presents, as follows:

1 House and Lot in York borough.

2 Buggies, (Quin & Palmer's make, warranted.)

1 Rockaway.

2 Building Late in York borough.

2 Buggies, (Quin a Faunce's man, warranted.)
2 Building Lots in York borough.
100 Valuable Books.
50 bbls. Plour, (warranted.)
1,000 Gold-Gilt Frames to sult Engraving of the Lord's

500 Steel-Plate Engravings of the Birth of Christ. Magnificant Looking Glasses.
Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
A Gift worth from 50 cents to \$500 with each en-

graving sold.

This Engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and, indeed, of all classes, who enter into it with interest and spirit.

Send on ONE DOLLAR and four red stamps to pay pastage on engraving, and you are sure to get it by return mail.

Address J. M. AUSTIN & CO., York, Pa. J. M. AUSTIN & CO., York, Pa. \$10 secures 11 Engravings and Tickets.
THIERY & KBUSE, Agents, N. E. corner FOURTH and BRANCH Streets, Philadelphia.

REFERENCES:
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THE REBELLION THE WAR IN MISSOURI. Retreat of Gen. Price Southward.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN BLAIR AND FREMONT Interesting Letter from St. Louis. FROM FORTRESS MONROR AND HATTERAS.

Gen. Fremont to Pursue Closely.

Movements in Western Virginia. How Reynolds Outgeneralled Lee. LATE AND INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Miscellaneous War News. &c.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Blair and Fremont. ondence of The Press.] Sr. Louis, October 1, 1861. The arrest of Colonel Frank Blair, by order of Major General Fremont, has directed public attention in a marked degree to affairs in Missouri, and

the daily readers of your columns will, doubtiess, expect to hear something of the causes of the The wide-spread reputation of Colonel Blair as a statesman, his known devoted loyalty to the Government, and the active and prominent part which he took in endeavoring to suppress the rebellion in Missouri at its inception, necessarily make his arrest a subject not only of national surprise, but of national concern, and hence, an anxiety to learn the cause of the arrest will naturally seize the public

mind throughout the country. At a solution of this matter involves an inquiry into the management of the military department of the West, it is but proper to state, before entering upoa such an undertaking, that I have been a resident of Missouri for upwards of twenty years; supported the election of Mr. Lincoln, and now warnly advocate a vice rough the state of the warnly advocate a vigorous presecution of the war as the only means of putting down an unrighteous and uncalled for rebellion. I have received no favor from Mr. Lincoln, Colonel Blair, or Grazel Example. ceived no favor from Mr. Lincoln, Colonel Blair, or General Frémont, and have never asked for, nor been in anywise interested in, any Government contract, and must, therefore, claim for this pro-diction the merit of candor at least. About the middle of July, Gen. Lyon, who had diven the rebel forces into Arkansas, encamped diven the rebel forces into Arkansas, encamped with an army of five thousand men at Springfield, the key to Southwestern Missouri. He soon karned that Price and McCulloch were actively engaged in collecting an army to give him battle, and would march upon him with a force of at least tventy or thirty thousand. Gen. Lyon telegraphed Col. Mair, who was then at Washington, urging the Government for reinforcements. Col. Blair towarded the despatch to Gen. Frémont, who was forwarded the despatch to Gen. Fremont, who was then in the city of New York, but expecting dily to leave for St. Louis. He did not reach St. Louis. however, until the 26th, on which day he Louis, however, until the 26th, on which day he took command of the Department of the West. On

tok command of the Department of the West. On the arrival here he found messengers awaiting him from Gent Lyon, calling for reinforcements, and stating that unless reinforced it would be impossi-ble to hold his position.

These appeals for aid were seconded by promi-nent Union men from different sections of the State, who informed Gen. Fremont that the people of the southwest were loyal to the Government; but if per-mitted to be overrun by the hordes of Price and sonthwest were loyal to the Government; but if permitted to be overrun by the hordes of Price and McCulloch; would be compelled to abandon their homes, or run the risk of being butchered with their families in cold blood.

These appeals met with no favorable response, and the brave and undannted Lyon was left with ne alternative but to fall back upon Rolla, and endeavor to secure his little heroic band.

This, however, could not be accomplished without

denvor to secure his little heroic band.

This, however, could not be accomplished without first crippling the enemy so as to prevent pursuit. Gen. Lyon therefore attacked the rebel force, numbeing wenty-five thousand, on the 10th of August, the relait and details of which engagement are too wel known to the country to need a repetition of then at this time. Suffice it to say that, after fighting, with a bravery and determination that would have done credit to veterans, our little army largely reduced in numbers, and without the means of waiting themselves of their victory, commenced an orderly retreat in the direction of Rolla, leaving Soulwestern Missouri in the hands of the rebels.

Ata period of the battle when a gloomy doubt as to the result pervaded all minds General Lyon discovered a company apparently awaiting orders. Twice had they been charged, and twice the enemy repulsed, but with a loss of every officer. Anxious agair to meet the foe, they called on General Lyon for aleader, and the hero nobly responded, "I will be your leader—follow me, my brave lads," and while leading them upon the enemy, fell from his horse pierced with a dozen bullets; and thus perishedas brave a man, and as true a patriot as ever drew I sword in defence of his country. His death was abscrifice rendered necessary by the culpable neglignee of those who had the power to but did not renferce him.

It issue to General Fremont to say that he rests This, however, could not be accomplished without

It isliue to General Fremont to say that he rests his defince upon the ground that he was without the mans to reinforce him; but the facts of the case, well known and well authenticated, afford no proof ti sustain the defence. The fact that it was a military blunder is too apparent to be disguised. Fremon fell into a trap that had been ingeniously laid for him by the enemy. Knowing the incalculable inportance of Springfield above all others in the Wes, as a military point, General Pillow, with an eye ti divert the attention of Fremont from Springfield, made a feint upon Bird's Point, and succeeded even beyond his expectations; for Fremont imhediately started down the river with a fleet of seamers and six thousand men, and when he reached there found everything safe, and no he reached there found everything safe, and no enemy to contend with. A backward movement was the sault.

Pillow could not have taken Bird's Point if he

Pillow could not have taken Bird's Point if he had mad) the attempt, for it was well protected by the batteries at Cairo, and even if he had succeeded, he could not have retained it any length of time. The abandonment of Springfield for Bird's Point was by no means a necessity, for Fremont had two retiments then at Rolla—Colonel Wyman's and Colond Stevenson's. Rolla is a small village, of about tiree hundred inhabitants, located at the present terpinus of the southwestern branch of the Paoific Rairoad, and about one hundred and twenty miles from Springfield. It is a place of no importance whatever, unmenaced by and almost inaccessible bethe enemy. Had these two regiments been ordered to march to the relief of Lyon, they would have reached Springfield a week before the battle, and it is the opinion of military men who participated in the engagement that with the aid of these regiments Lyon would have routed the enemy and mantained his position at Springfield.

In addition to this fact, several regiments were in St. Lonis, besides several thousand home guards in St. Louis besides several thousand home guards well drilled and armed. Fourteen days intervened between the arrival of Gen. Fremont at St. Louis between the arrival of Gen. Fremont at St. Louis and the day of battle, while not exceeding six days could possibly have been required to transport troops from St. Louis to Springfield. Yet not a man was sent. These facts speak for themselves, and point with unerring certainty to the responsible party. But great as the blunder was, it was still in the power of Gen. Fremont to save the State from being overrun by the rebel troops. Had he sent five or in thousand men (not half of his then available force here) to Rolla, to join the retreating force if Sigel, and ordered the army to

then available force are? to koin, to join the re-treating force if Sigel, and ordered the army to march back upn Springheld, he would have re-taken the plact and forced Price into Arkansas, for McCalloch had already retired into Arkansas, and Price had to force sufficient to make a success-A bold move of this kind was not only practica-ble, but actually expected by the rebels, who di-vided their forcis, and scattered over the country. It was not unfi Price learned that no forward

It was not until Price learned that no forward movement from here was in contemplation, that he conceived the idea of reuniting his forces, and marching upon Lexington. He passed through Codar, St. Clait, and Henry counties, and on his way obtained large accessions to his army. His march northwardy towards the Missouri river was well known here several weeks before he reached Lexington, and his progress almost daily chronicled by the press. His advance upon Warrensburg, a place immediately south of, and about 35 miles distart from, Lexington, was known here as early as the 5th of September. On the 9th he encamped at Warrensburg, awaiting reinfercements from Greene and Hanis, who were then on the north side of the Misspuri river. On the 10th, Greene crossed the river at Glasgow, with a force of 3,500, and Harris, with 1,500, crossed a little higher up, and information of the same reached St. Louis on the 12th.

On the 12th the Federal pickets were driven in

the 12th.

To which they invite the attention of CASH BUYERS.

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Blair, and the Postmaster General. Colonel Blair knew that it was of the utmost importance to place at the head of this department a man of indomitaat the head of this department a man of indomita-ble energy, and he supposed that General Frémont possessed this qualification in an eminent degree. He knew that Frémont was without a military edu-cation, and could claim but little, if any, military experience, but he naturally concluded that he would be surrounded by men of military renown, whose opinions and advice would form the basis of his operations. It never occurred to him that Fré-mont was bigoted in his opinions, and as a military leader would be likely to plan a campaign in con-travention of the views of all others, and in conflict with well-established principles of military science. Colonel Blair returned from Washington soon after the adjournment of Congress, and upon careful in-

Colonel Blair returned from Washington soon after the adjournment of Congress, and upon careful inquiry found that the omission to reinforce Lyon was a palpable neglect of duty, yet he carefully avoided raising an issue with Frémont in regard to it, but at the General's request, freely consulted and advised with him about future operations. Colonel Blair insisted that an army should be sent to Springfield before Price could recover from his crippled condition, and thus secure to the Union cause Southwestern Missouri. Frémont thought differently. Colonel Missouri. Fremont thought differently. Colonel Blair advocated the reinforcement of Lexington as

Blair advocated the reinforcement of Lexington as Price was advancing tewards that point. Gen. Fremont could not see the necessity of it. Col. Blair was of the opinion that the only method of putting down the rebellion in Missouri was to attack the Secesionists wherever found in arms against the Government and drive them beyond the borders of the State, while Gen. Fremont seemed disposed to adopt a defensive policy alone. Blair remonstrated with him, but remonstrated in vain. He predicted the results which have since followed, and it soon became with him a settled conviction that Gen. Fremont was incompetent to have the charge of so important a command. He plainly saw that without a change in the policy of Fremont Missouri was irretrievably lost. He very frankly told Gen. Fremont that he should write to be President and advice him of his conclusions. GENERAL MANSFIELD TO COMMAND AT HATTERAS. he President and advice him of his conclusions.

Mrs. Frémont was immediately sent to Washington to procure copies of his letters, and before her return Col. Blair was placed under arrest for the alleged violation of an order which it is said was made by Frémont, prohibiting any officer from corresponding with the President or heads of departments, in relation to matters in this military division, without first submitting the letters to the commander-in-chief for his approval. It would puzzle the ingenuity of the most astute lawyer to find from what source Frémont obtains his authority to enforce such an order. But Frank cares but little for the order, as he was requested by the President to keep him advised of what was going on in this department. be President and advice him of his conclu-

lepartment.
The fact that General Frémont had declined all Interviews with the prominent Union men of the State, who called upon him for the sole purpose of imparting valuable and necessary information in regard to the condition of affairs in the interior, was also a source of much pain to Colonel Blair, who well knew that Frément, surrounded as he was by Italians, Hungarians, and California speculators, bud no means of rosting himself in regard to the

Italians, Hungarians, and California speculators, had no means of posting himself in regard to the opinions and sentiments of the people of the State. The fact, also, that millions upon millions of dollars over and above the actual and necessary wants of the department are being expended here, chiefly for the benefit of peculators and sharks, is also a source of much anxiety to Colonel Blair. But this, together with the regal state in which our military head lives and moves, may possibly form the theme of another communication from Your obedient servant, Movements of the Troops.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 5.—[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]—Little doubt is entertained here that General Price is on his way South with the main body of his army, the force reported to be making demonstrations near Georgetown and Sedalia, being merely a detachment for the purpose. When last heard from, General Price's advance guard was at Clinton, in Henry county. It is supposed Price will push to the Arkansas line. General Frémont will follow him closely, and give him battle wherever he can find him.

A force of between three and four thousand re-A force of between three and four thousand re-A force of between three and four thousand re-bel cavalry were seen near Lipton to-day, whose object is presumed to be to get between our ad-vance and this place, and fall upon some stray re-giment or transportation train going out. Colonel Coffee, of Booneville, passed through here the other day for St. Louis, but it has been as-certained that he is on his way South-with important documents, containing the official record of the proceedings of the Mock Legislature, held at Lexington recently.

A scout from Linn Creek reports the probable

death of the notorious rebel leader, Rev. Miskel Johnson, who, while moving some of Dupent & Co.'s powder, on Friday night, was dangerously for Sedalia to-morrow. JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 6.—[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]—It seems to be the belief in military circles here, that General Price will avoid a battle with Frémont if possible; but others en-tertain the opinion that he intends a surprise upon some point the least protected, and that we shall have a fight in a few days.

General Frémont intends to follow the robel army into Arkansas, and force them to fight wherever he

The paymasters, who brought \$1,200,000 to pay off the troops to the 31st of August, have discharged their duty, and returned to St. Louis.

Claib Jackson is reported to be on the way to The farmers of Pettis county recently offered to furnish Gen. Fremont, gratis, with \$250,000 worth of grain for his army. Captain Champion, the rebel who was here last week, has been arrested as a spy, at Georgetown,

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTHESS MONROE, Oct. 6, via Baltimore.—The steamer Spandding has sailed for Hatteras Inlet with 500 troops.

Gen. Wool returned to Old Point this morning, and will doubtless remain here.

Gen. Mansfield goes to Hatteras Inlet on the Spandding, to assume the chief command there.

Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Postmaster General, and others, have great the down to Uld Bairt. Mr. Fox. spent the day at Old Point. Mr. Fox came down on the steamer *Philadelphia*, direct from Washington, with ordnance stores, and left at 4 o'clock P. M., after an interview with Commander Golds-

borough.

John Clark, late editor of the Boston Courier, was on board the propeller Finny, but left with the first boat load of stores, and thus escaped being made prisoner.

The captain of the Fanny is severely censured, as it appears that the rebel vessels were not seen until they were within four miles of the propeller. until they were within four miles of the propeller.
On Thursday merning two tug boats, having the Susquekanna's launches in tow, laden with the remaining stores of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, left Hatteras Inlet for the encampment of the regiment; but it was rumored before the sailing of the Pawnse that they had abandoned their position, and were on their way back to Hatteras Inlet.

The steamer Louisiana, which arrived at Baltimore on Sunday, brings the following intelligence

The steamer Louisiana, which arrived at Baltimore on Sunday, brings the following intelligence:

The report of the steamer Marrimac having been encased with railroad iron, probably that stolen from the track near Martinsburg, is confirmed by the passengers from Norfolk.

She also brings further intelligence about the steam-tug Fanny, whose capture by the rebels has been noticed. Captain Morrison, who was in command, has made his report to General Mansfield, who is considering the same. She had reached her destination, and one small boat load of stores had been landed when the attack was made. A number of shots were exchanged, but the soldiers on board the tug were inexperienced in working the Sawyer guns, one of which was breas and the other iron, and consequently had no effect, whilst one shot from the enemy carried away the smoke-stack of the Fanny.

A part of her cargo consisted of 250 of Sawyer s shells, 75,000 canister shot; 1,000 overcoats, 1,000 pairs of shoes. The steamers which attacked her were the Northampton, a fast side-wheel steamer recently built at this port, the side-wheel steamer Coffee, and a steamer with water-wheel at her stern. All three were pretty well filled with rebel troops. The valuable stores which fell into the hands of the captors are estimated at \$35,000. The S. R. Spaulding, Captain Howes, would steam up to-day and carry down to Hatteras Inlet the remaining three companies of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment.

The steamship Minnesota is about going up to Newport News, while the frigate Merrimac, it is reported, has been repaired and heavily armed, at Norfolk, and is one of the vessels prepared to run the blockade at the first opportunity. There are now only three ships of-war and gunboats at Old Point and Newport News, the others having been ordered to rendezvous at some points on the Southern coast. The Paunes left Old Point on Saturday for Washington, and the George Peabody has just reached Old Point from New York, with a valuable cargo of army stores.

essay done pike, and once in the vicinity of cheat the based of the coast, but on the valley. These were the Staunton and Beevely turnpike and the Huttonsville road, the former descending the mountains, and the other running through Elkwater valley and Muttonsville. At both these roads General Reynolds disputed Lee's passage. His obstructions to Cheat Mountain Pass were formidable fortifications on the top of the mountain. Loe's military cyre at once say he could not pass there.

He made an effort to take the works by a stealthy night march up a steep side of the mountain. Two regiments were thrown through the dense forests, a dark, stormy night, on the side of the mountain, to an available point of attack. It is now supposed that Lee's purpose was to asarifes the opposite side. His movement was detected by a trifling incident. Gen. Reynolds, at Elkwater, was in telegraphic communication with the mountain. The rebels that the vessurity in the evening, and their operator, attaching his machine, inquired the force at Elkwater. Can Reynolds, a fell kwater was in telegraph office, and in the slowest with which their Grovenment moreor, inquired the force at Elkwater. Can. Reynolds, a fell kwater was in telegraph office, and in the slowest with which their Grovenment moreor, inquired the force at Elkwater. Can. Reynolds, a fell kwater was in telegraph office, and in the slowest with which their Grovenment moreor, inquired the force at Elkwater. Can. Reynolds, a fell kwater was in telegraph office, and in the slowest with which their Grovenment moreor, in can be sont from the latter place to the Gulf, was of the received in the side of the mountain, with instructions to the mountain, with instructions to out their way through. In the meantime, the confirms the stary about the secretity as high free for the confirms the stary to the confirms the stary about the secretity as high free for the confirms the stary to the account of the star was a star to the force at Elkwater. Can. Reyholds, a few only of those usually lyi

dollars in gold, are trifling in comparison to the fact that our defeat has given the rebels possession four-fifths of the State, and caused dismay to sink deep into the hearts of Union men everywhere.

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Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 late, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 with it, as I shall proceed to show.

The Department of the West was assigned to General Frémont at the urgent solicitation of Goldnel

dollars in gold, are trifling in comparison to the fact that our defeat has given the rebels possession inquired the force at Elkwater. Gen. Reyholds was, at the time, in the telegraph office, and immediately suspected the truth, and at one ordered two regiments to the mountain, with instructions to cut their way through. In the meantime, the rebels had met a wagon train on its way to the with it, as I shall proceed to show.

The Department of the West was assigned to General Frémont at the urgent solicitation of Goldnel

TWO CENTS.

The force ordered up made their way over the mountains in a drenching storm, encountered the enemy and drove them back with great slaughter, with little loss on our side.

In the meantime Lee, while menacing Elkwater In the meantime kee, while menacing Elkwater in the front, made an effort to outflank the force at Elkwater. He succeeded in capturing Benze's company of the Sixth (through the negligence, I am satisfied, of the captain), and succeeded in throwing a force of their regiments into a valley which leads to the rear of the fortifications. They were Tonnessee regiments. The pickets gave the alarm; three companies railied, gave fight, and sent the rebels flying out of the valley. They were pursued some distance, and ran like race-horses, throwing away costs, blankets; and knowskets to pursued some distance, and ran the race-norses throwing away coats, blankets; and kanpsacks to accelerate their flight.

Our troops lay in the entrenchments three days and nights, at Elkwater, momentarily expecting an attack. The rebels, however, did not advance in force nearer than two miles. Whenever our picket

companies could get a shot at them, they let them have it, and they "whacked" it to them at every Captain Loomis, of the Michigan artillery, had charge of that branch of the service at these for-tifications. He is a splendid artillerist, and a sol-dier all over. He ordered a few light pieces to a dier all over. He ordered a few light pieces to a knoll at the elbow of the valley, where with aghas he could observe eccasionally the enemy above. At every favorable opportunity he threw as shell among them, making sad havec with almost every shot. The residents of the neighborhood state that one shell fell within five feet of General Lee, but did not explode. While Captain Loomis was thus playing with his shells, he discovered a point at which skirmishers might be useful. A company of Indianians was sent out, and crept cautiously up the hill.

up the hill.
They had scarcely reached the summit, when they heard the approach of mounted men. They dodged into the bushes but were discovered. The horsemen wheeled and put spurs to their horses. The skirmishers knew from the magnificent style of the dress, that these officers did not belong to our the dress, that these officers did not belong to our camp, and blazed away at them. One fell from his horse, and another toppled, but was held on his horse by his comrades and escaped. It was thus that the traitor Washington was killed. Three shots went into his back, and all passed through his breast. He was killed with his back to the foe. He was dressed in a style of great richness, so much so, that the men who brought him in supposed he was the commander of the army. Everything of the was the commander of the army. Everything about his dress, down to his spurs, was of the most costly character. The wounded officer shot at the same time, was Major Lee, son of the general. It is almost certain the wound was fatal.

For three days and nights our troops lay in the entrenchments expecting an attack. It would have been a sorry day for the rebels when they entered the valley. But they did not come. After vainly endeavoring to flank us, Lee ordered a retreat, of the opinion, no doubt, that our Hoosier general is a hard put to crack. When the retreat general is a hard nut to crack. When the retreat was announced, our troops were more disappointed than rejoiced. Imitating the spirit of the general, they determined to hold the enemy in check or die, and they felt they had been cheated out of a

little glory.

Since the retreat our scouts have been on a sharp Since the retreat our scouts have been on a sharp look-out for the enemy, and it is reasonable to suppose Gen. Reynolds knows where they are, and will not allow him to keep too far away. There are movemets to-night which indicate that something is going to happen, and probably before this letter reaches you I may telegraph the particulars of an engagement. Our troops are "spilin' for a fight," and the general is desirous to accommodate them. In company with Major Christopher, I rode, this morning, up the valley, past several of the encampments and the fortifications. The view down the valley, the white tents spotting the sward, and moving regularly beside the silvery water of the Tygart, is indeed an inspiring scene. As we looked down upon it, the strains of a regimental band echoed and re-echoed through the valleys, adding not a little to the interest of the scene. This is about as husy and as pureling a little camp as you impunity.

abeut as busy and as bustling a little camp as you will find anywhere.

General Reynolds, like his troops, is camped out. A comfortable dwelling-house is used as headquarters, but the general is seldom there. His tent is bis dwelling and his business house. His usual is that of the common soldier—blue blouse and felt hat. A correspondent of the Herald, in describing the above engagement, says: I will here state that Colonel John A. Washing Tonge-Noxie to was killed by a party of ten men under command of Sergeant John J. Weiler, of Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Regiment. In the same skirnish it is almost certain that Weiler and his party wounded some others of the staff-officers of General Company C. The staff-officers of General Company C. The Company wounded some others of the staff-officers of General Lee. Here I will give you some facts in detail in regard to the engagements. Colonels Kimball, Ammen, and Jones, of the Fourteenth Indiana, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Ohio, bravely defended Cheat Mountain Summit, on the Staunton Pike, and repulsed the enemy under General Anderson with much loss of life, clothing, knapsacks, &c. Colonels Wagner, of the Fifteenth Indiana Regiment, Hascall, of the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, Marrow, of the Third Ohio Regiment, Andorson, of the Sixth Ohio Regiment, together with Loomis' battery and Bracken's cavalry, drove the rebels, under General Lee, out of Tygart's Valley, while Golonel Sullivan, of the Thirteenth Indiana, and Gol. Moss, of the Second Virginia, drove the enemy out of the mountain between our two positions, one on the Staunton and the other on the Huntersville road, at Elk Water. Never was an [For The Press.] positions, one on the Staunton and the other on the Huntersville road, at Elk Water. Never was an arrangement better made than that of General Reynolds to keep Lee out of this valley (Tygart's Valley.) The people of Western Virginia will long remember the efforts and success of General Reynolds and the officers under his command for their cities of the command of their cities of the command of their

nolds and the officers under his command for their faithfulness in keeping Lee and his 20,000 rebels out of this beautiful valley. Never have men and officers labored more faithfully than those under command of General Reynolds. It would be wrong to particularize anyone, hence, let me assure you that never have seldiers behaved better than those engaged in defending this part of Western Virginia againt rebel invasion. The Union loss, killed, is comparatively small, while that of the rebels was heavy, if we take the admissions of prisoners. The enemy have fied the wrath to come in hot hate. enemy have fled the wrath to come in hot haste.
Where they are and where they will stop, God only
knows. One thing is certain, I think, Jeff. Davis

will not pit Lee against Reynolds again—not soon AFFAIRS ON THE POTOMAC.

From the Upper Potomac. DARNESTOWN, Oct. 4.—This morning and during the middle hours of the day guns were repeatedly heard in the direction of Conrad's Ferry. At three o'clock this afternoon General Banks rode thither, and has not yet returned. It is supposed that the iring was from our guns, to protect the preparations said to be progressing there for crossing the river. The First Brigade, commanded by General Aber-Many of the Union farmers complain of the tyranny and impositions of persons connected with the regimental supply trains, who, they state, take everything from them in the shape of fodder, grain, &c., leaving none for their own stock during the approaching winter, and if expostulated with, receive for anyor. (Then sell your stock to the eccive for answer, "Then sell your stock to the

From the Lower Potomac. WASHINGTON, October 7.—The steamer Phila-delphia, Captain Reynolds, arrived at the navy yard, this morning, from Fortress Monroe. All was quiet along the river. The steamer Baltimore will go to Fortress Monroe to day with a large quantity of heavy shol and shell.
The United States steamer Pawnee is at the navy yard for some slight repairs.

Captain Dove, late of the *Pocahontas*, has been ordered to the Western waters for duty.

The steamer *Pocahontas* is at the navy yard o exchange her present armament for a heavier

The health of this division continued good.

SOUTHERN NEWS. The Seizure of Mississippi City—Importance of the Post. A gentleman named Chas. Ransom, from Boston, arrived in Cincinnati on Eriday night, by way of Cairo and Union City, from New Orleans, having left the latter place on the 29th of September. As he has been in New Orleans for over three years, he experienced little difficulty in reaching Kentucky, but in order to pass the Confederate lines he was obliged to resort to strategy; pretend that he had important business a short distance in the interior of Kentucky, and as he had formerly lived in that vicinity, he was enabled completely to deceive the rebel officers, who had no doubt of his Southern nativity and Secession sympathy. ceive the rebel officers, who had no doubt of his Southern nativity and Secession sympathy.

He fully confirms the reported capture of Mississippi City by the United States troops, but so secretly has the expedition been managed, that it is impossible to tell how many troops have been landed there, or by whom they are commanded; but it is generally believed that there is force enough to hold the place until reinforcements arrive, which are momentarily expected. The greatest consternation prevails throughout the South, and particularly at New Orleans. The first anneuncement of the seizure of Mississippi City was received in the latter place, and believed; but, afterward, is was contradicted, and a general rejoicing and furnous "drunk" ensued; but while they were in the midst of their conviviality, confirmation of the rumor arrived, and the depression consequent thereon was correspondingly great.

THE WEEKLY PRESS. THE WHERLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers t 12.00 (to one address) 20.00

(to address of For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send on

extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. # Postmasters are requested to act as Ag

THE WESELY PASSS.

The Rebel Commissioners in Europe---Purchase of Materials for the Insurcents. A gentleman in London, writing to a Government official in Washington, states positively that the rebal commissioners are in regular communication with the Richmond cabal. They receive and send

with the Richmond cabal. They receive and send letters by every mail. In many instances, he says, they are thought by special bearers, sometimes by English and French agents. He says further that agents of the rebel General are constantly comployed in purchasing materials of various kinds for shipment to Sauthern ports. Versels, too, are afted out right under the eye of the English authorities.

Fight in Caster County, Kentucky. DISPERSION OF THE REBELS AND CAPTURE OF TEN Or Monday last, about daylight; a company of late State Guards, from Greetup county, Ky, formerly under command of Captrin Kunse, oame to Grayson, Carter county, Ky., and stayed at Dr. Lanshown's, for the rerpose of stealing-the arms of the Home Guards, and take them to a camp in Morgan county, under the direction of John C. Breckinridge.

When the fact became knewn, some fifteen of the Home Guards went to arrest them when the the Home Quards went to errest they fight came off, and two men were killed and one wounded. The killed were - Bartlett and Wm

Henry, and the wounded was Geo: Martin. The Home Guards took some ten to twelve horses, and a large amount of revolvers and small arms, and took ten prisoners, and, in charge of Lieut. Cor. S. Cifant, arrived this morning, on their way to Louisville.

There was quite a number of interesting incidents connected with the skirmish, among which was the shooting of one of the Secessionists by a boy of thirteen years of age. The gathering of the Tsion men was upon the shortest notice; a company of the furnace men coming in barefooted and without arms to the Captain.

The steamer this morning brought down the prisoners, and they will be transferred to the Louisville. Their names are as follows: S. H. Walcott, B. F. Chums, Orlando Nichols, R. L. Stewart, John White, W. H. Campbell, H. E. Davidson, W. A. Warnoch, A. J. Landower, C. C. Pomeroy, Geo. Mather.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

An Important Paper from the Delaware Nation. THE CHIEFS IN COUNCIL—THEY ADDRESS THIRTY THE UNION-THEY PROMISE TO PIGHT IN BEHALF OF ALL PARTS OF TRIBES ASSAILED BY DISLOYA PACTIONS—THEIR WORDS ARE FEW, BUT PREG-NANT WITH MEANING.

NANT WITE MEANING.

DELAWARE NATION, STATE OF KANSAS, Beptember 24, 1861.

Anderson Sarkoxie, Head Chief of the Delawares, in the State of Kansas, and Ne-con-he-quin, Second Chief, and John Connor, Third Chief, send to their grandchildren, of other nations, their friendship, and ask of them not to quarrel and shed blood about the condition of the country. Let none of the tribes war against the Union, and the Great Fatner who is at the head of the Government, but let all of them stand by the Union. If there should be any division in any nation, and any part of a tribe attempt to assail and war against the others, because they are for the preservation of the Union, then we, the chiefs of the Delawares, promise and obligate ourselves to lend the whole power of the nation to aid and protect such tribes as may be invaded. We say to our Creek friends, and to all other nations, that we will stand and die by the Great Father, who is now using all his lawby the Great Father, who is now using all his law-ful power to preserve the Union; and we will per-mit no other nation to war against the Union with

his Anderson X Sarkoxie, mark. Head Chief of the Delaware Nation. NE-con-HE-QUIN, X Second Chief. JOHN CONNOR, X Third Chief.

BLACK X BEAVER, Interpreter. mark.
J. W. Armstrong, Interpreter.

TONGE-NOXIE.
SAMUEL A. YOUNG.
EVAN JONES, Missionary to the Cherokees.
To George McIntosh,
Head Chief of the Creek Nation.
With the request that this be communicated to all the nations with which he can communicate, and particularly the following nations, to wit: The Seminoles, Chickasaws. Cheyennes, Paw Paws, Wakoes, Cherokees, Witchetaus, Kechies, Osagea, Navajoes, Ta us-ka-ros, Ewies, Caddoes, Tongo Indians, Anadagoes, Cahoctaws, Camanches, Shawnees, Senecas, Munsees, Ottawas, Pottawatomica, Wyandotts, Chippewas, Sac and Fox, Kickapeos, Kiawas, Miamis and Peoras.

Democracy and Treason.

No language is strong enough to express the humiliation with which every true Democrat sees the honored name of "Democracy" converted inte a mask for traitors. It would be some satisfaction it we could believe that this accursed crime of secret treason to our Government was somewhat evenly divided among the different party organization, as is the case with the ordinary catalogue of human crimes. But it can neither be denied nor gainsaid that the foul element of secession now cowardly lurking in our Northern bommunities, is not to be found in any solitical commissions. that the foul element of secession now cowardly lurking in our Northern communities, is not to be found in any political organization except in the Democratic party. Witness the editors of the New Yerk Day Book, the New Yerk Day Book, the Journal of Commerce, the Breeman's Appeal, and of the dialoyal country papers here and there throughout the North, Democrates all. Witness the shameful cry of "peace" which comes to our ears in our daily walks from this class of Democrate, while our sational flag is trampled under foot, our stolen forts, ships, and mints remain unreclaimed, and thousands of loyal citizens, plundered and persecuted by rebels, remain unreclaimed, and thousands of loyal citizens, plundered and persecuted by rebels, remain unreclaimed, and thousands of loyal citizens, plundered and persecuted by rebels, remain unreclaimed, and thousands of loyal citizens, plundered and persecuted by rebels, remain unreclaimed, and thousands of loyal citizens, plundered and persecuted by rebels, remain unreclaimed, and thousands of loyal citizens, plundered and persecuted by rebels, remain unreclaimed, and thousands of loyal citizens, plundered and persecuted by the loyal and patriotic of our own party. But, as it is, while the Democratic party of this city is in the hands of Breckinridge ex-officials, what true Democrat, alive to the perils and demands of his country, especially what Douglas Democrat, can vote the ticket prescribed by this double-faced junto? Shall these men basely make a curtain of the stars and stripes to hide the treachery that lurks behind? Shall we, for fear of being called traitors to our party, become traitors to our country? Can you vote for the men who exulted over the death of our patriotic leaders, and whe gloried in the defeat of the brave Malligna? In a word, can you vote for men who sympathized with Sreckinridge in his treason as he spoke it in the Senate House, and as he is now practising it in the rebel States? If so, God help you. As fer me, caring nothing who may have voted for D

man who is not a thorough, determined, outspokes Union man. A Douglas Democrat,

Our "Special" LL. D. [From the London Daily Telegraph.] The letters of Mr. Russell to the London Times have afforded a fruitful subject for comment during the last few days. We have just received those descriptive of the rout at Bull Run, and the grand result of the criticism upon them is not at all favorable to Mr. Russell's reliability as an historian. In fact, people are more inclined than ever to believe the stories which were so frealy circulated during the Indian and Crimean wars, of the extreme auxiety which he always displayed to keep out of harm's way himself, while he relied on others for facts which has pen could so shifful account, one cannot help regretting that the national forces did not have a few leaders so pre-eminent for coolness and bravery, since such men would have undoubtedly stemmed that mad flight, and made the rout an orderly retreat. But a gentleman who saw Mr. Russell at Centreville when the retreat had but just commenced, tells me that the The letters of Mr. Russell to the London Times who saw Mr. Russell at Centreville when the retreat had but just commenced, tells me that the treppdation which he then displayed, and the eagerness which he manifested to press on to Washington, did not indicate that sublimity of coolness and indifference to personal danger which his letter would indicate that he exhibited. Then, the editor of the Chicago Tribune, a perfectly reliable man, who accompanied Mr. Russell in his masterly retreat to the Long Bridge, has published a, statement analyzing the letter descriptive of the rout, and showing that the writer of it could not passibly have witnessed the seenes which he protends to describe with such accuracy and fidelity. They did not transpise until an hour or two after he had passed the localities where he states that they occurred. Then, it strikes the casual reader as rather importinent, THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Late Engagements in this Quarter—
How Lee was Outgeneraled—Cowardice
of the Tennessee Rebels—How Mount
Vernon Washington met his Death—
Gen. Reynolds—Capt. Loomis.

[Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.]

Late events in this quarter have not been as fully given to the country as their importance demands.

The object of Lee was to get into Tygart Valley, and once there, with a large force, he could have advanced without much trouble to Grafton and Clarkaburg, the principal military depots in Western Virginia. He advanced with an army variously estimated from 15,000 to 25,000. He marched up the Staunton pike, and once in the vicinity of Cheat Mountain had two roads, both of which lead into the valley. These were the Staunton and Beverly

Tive, which are precied. The greatest consternation prevails throughout the South, and operate of Mississisphic form the solution of Mississisphic clity was received in the sizure of Mississisphic clity was received in the latter place, and believed; to take and believed; to take the make a solitary bayonet charge during the easter that the possible strikes the casual reader as rather importance, Then south, and particularly at New Orleans. The first announcement of the seizure of Mississisphic clity was received in the latter place, and believed; to take and believed; to take the make a solitary bayonet charge during the least, to the yat the say the least, on the part of the veracious chronical troops did not take as single battery or make a solitary bayonet charge there, cannot be observed the national troops did not take as single battery or make a solitary bayonet charge there, cannot he depressed the feature place, and believed; to take and the depression of make a solitary bayonet charge during the case; that the saint of the veracious chronical troops did not take as single battery or make a solitary bayonet charge there, cannot he depression of the strikes the casual readers as rather importance of Mississisphic to say the lea