TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUN, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTES—invariably in advance for THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THERE DOL-LARS PRE ARRUM, in advance COMMISSION HOUSES.

WILLIAMS' FLANNELS

ANGOLA, MERINO, SAXONY, ETG.

VARIOUS WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

For sale by WELLING, COFFIN, & Co.

WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., No. 116 CHESTNUT STREET, Offer, by the Package, the following Makes and Descrip-

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

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

CORSET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchester.
DENIMS AND STRIPES.—Grafton, Jewett City,
Madison, Statersville, Agawam, Keystone, Chootaw. CANTON FLANNELS.—Slatersville, Agawam, Shep-SILESIAS.—Smith's, Lonsdale, Diamond Hill. WOOLENS.

ARMY BLUE CLOTHS AND KERSEYS.

BROAD CLOTHS.—Bottomley's, Pomercy's, Glenhau CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS .- Greenfield, Gay's SATINETS .- Bass River, Crystal Springs, Conversville, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Converse Brothers, Bridgewater.

Flannels, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, Nankeens, Tickings Colored Cambrics, Printed Cloakings, &c. au9fmv PROTHINGHAM & WELLS. 34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,

DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS,

MASSACHUSETTS. GREAT FALLS :LACONIA, LYMAN. EVERETT. DWIGHT, CHICOPEE, and .IPSWICH BARTLET MILLS.

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

FROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,) AND OTHER MILLS. CHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION M BOHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE

GOODS. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. FALL SEASON.

W. S. STEWART & CO. Importers and Jobbers of SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS NO. 305 MARKET STREET. BROWN AND BLACK REPELLANTS. BROWN AND BLACK. (VERY DESIRABLE,)

ALSO, OTHER CLOTHS, FOR CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. A LALGE INVOICE of the above Goods just re-

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. NET CASH CLOTH STORE.

ELLIS & HARROP,

NO. 225 MARKET STREET, UP STAIRS

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

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

ENGLISH WATER-PROOF CLOAKS. (AQUASCUTUM.)

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

OPENING EVERY MORNING J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,

LOOKING GLASSES. IMMENSE REDUCTION

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

nce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Pair ings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make pur chases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES.

816 CHESTNUT Street. CABINET FURNITURE. TABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-J LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION,

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

Hor the quality of the supplies of the condition of the supplies of 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

HARDWARE.

MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.
Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a large assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers for cash or short credit.

No. 427 MARKET Street, and oc8-2m No. 416 COMMERCE Street, Philads. No. 427 MARKET Street, and octain the commerce street, and octain the commerce street, Philadelphia.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, cheap for Cash and short Credit, by MOORE HENSZEY, 427 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

Sel3-lm CANTWELL & REFER, CANTWELL & REFER, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

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

8e23-lm W. W. KNIGHT & SON & CO. BUSINESS NOTICES. TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE

BOOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN
Boad, is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING,
on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to
make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

BY Orders promptly attended to.

my7-1y EVANS & WATSON'S

STORE,

16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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

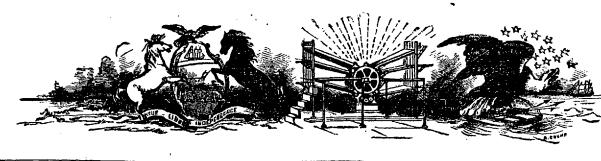
RUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBENHEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases
of one dozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported
and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER VAS, of all numbers and brands.

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

Also, Paper Manufacturer's Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 feet wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

198 JONES Alley. COTTON SAIL DUCK and CAN-ZIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA
WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine,
the best article out for "cobblere," for sale pure, bottled and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER
Street.



A Patriotic Letter.

longer, or find eternal rest in an honorable

grave, under the old flag. I conscientiously

believe that the fate of the commons of the

world depends upon the issue of the struggle;

and I am willing, if need be, to devote my life

A short time ago you did me the honor to appoint

me to a most important and responsible position, for which I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledg-ment. Under any other condition of public affairs,

ment. Under any other condition of public affairs, you have left me nothing to desire; but to the flag under which I have received honorable wounds—under which my father and grandfather fought for the honor and glory of the country—I think I owe something more, in this hour of trial, than a mere performance of duty in a position of ease and quiet. To the Government, I owe early education and support; for I entered its service almost a child and I feel towards it a filial affection and gratitude. All that I have, even my life, I owe to it, and it is a debt I am willing gratefully and cheerfully to discharge.

discharge.

From fourteen to twenty-five, my life was passed at sea, and for the past fifteen years principally on the great plains and in the Rocky Mountains.

I served during the Mexican war, and at its close resigned, and have been engaged in many expeditions of some importance since. I know that I am resolute, patient, and active, and if I had not courage my love of country would supply the want of

rage my love of country would supply the want of it in such a time as this. Devoted to my country, and owing it everything I have in the world, I write

to offer my services to you in any capacity you may wish to use them, until the present rebellion is crushed out of the land.

You cannot add to the distinction you have already conferred on me, by any appointment for

ready conferred on me by any appointment, for there is none within your gift more distinguished or more honorable, nor do I desire any change ex-cept that I may more efficiently serve the United States. In a word, I wish simply to offer my life for the flag.

With great respect, your obedient serv't.

C. F. BEALE.
His Excellency the President of the United States.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 6, 1861.
I sometimes wonder whether we ever have a Sab-

bath in Washington. I hardly think so. Perhaps

it is because people don't pray in war times; or,

perhaps, in the awful presence of universal death we

can hardly think of the future, of the life to come,

which is the idea of all religion. I can hardly

conceive anything more inviting than a ramble on

Sunday afternoon, and the last has been very au-

tumnal and yet very genial. There was October in

the morning air, in the heavy skies, and the dreari-

lemn thing, which it was no joy to think about, and

All this wore away with the day, and, with the

The Avenue was very busy, and more sol-

shadowy hours of the afternoon, we had summer

diers tramped its horribly-paved street than we

in fresh uniforms, with a clear blue and fresh red,

which had yet to see the camp wear and tear. They

capital sights, had escaped from the discipline of

the ranks, and were rambling among the public

buildings, through the grounds, and curiously

prowling about the Capitol pillars, the monument, and that unique and attractive combination of sober

stone, the Smithsonian. The patrol-guard was their

evil genius. It followed them wherever they went,

hovered over them wherever they stepped, and ar-

rested them whenever within bayonet range. I

saw them go to the guard-house by dozens, and

many who set out to see the beauties of the metro-

polis passed their sight-seeing hours in the narrow

Washington is the city of promenading. If you

on the Avenuc as at home-for I am sometimes in

doubt whether, after all, this Avenue is not the home

of most of our inhabitants. It is a kind of mutual-

admiration arrangement. People all go out to see

and be seen. If you see a pretty face once, you'll

see it a dozen times, passing and repassing. Gay

officers in full dress, with a heavy sash and clank-

ing sabres, who go jaunting along, half walking,

half creeping, a hesitating, rellicking manner,

constantly attitudinizing, and wearing that anxious, seemingly careless and indifferent expression which

people always wear when they want people to

notice them, when they think everybody is noticing

them, and when they wish it to appear as if they

were indifferent to any attention or observation

whatever. These fellows have it all their own

way. There is no chance for broadcloth. If you

are a civilian and have any respect for your feel-

ings, keep away from Washington. I know some

handsome young men, who came here with a repu-

tation which would have taxed the narrative powers

of Leporello-only to find that the charms of their

manner had departed, and the mute cloquence of

the uniform had revolutionized the capital. As for

myself, I don't know what the country is coming

to, and I am afraid I shall have to join the army

This war has its romance sometimes, and when

I say romance, I mean its heart-scenes. An inci-

dent occurs to me, of which I have been thinking a great deal lately. It was some three or four weeks ago, and on just such a Sunday evening as

any poet or preacher could wish, and with a friend

I was strolling up a suburban avenue, chatting

about matters forgotten. We passed an encamp-ment, alive with soldiers, and garrisoned by the

inevitable sentinels. The soldiers were in huts.

and not in tents, and behind one of the huts a num-

ber of them had gathered to observe the day.

They were singing some hymn, which I don't re-

member, something very simple and expressive,

and which I had often heard before, telling about

Canaan, and happiness, and the promised land. I

shall never forget the impression it gave me, for I

surely felt that in the heavy, rough voices of the

soldiers, their strange earnestness, their utter dis-

regard of the melody or the meter, and the reverence they seemed to feel for the teachings and

real religion and solemnity than ever burst from

the organ's pipes through the long-drawn sisle and

The hotels are a Washington institution. Here

you see life. If you are a Kosmos, like Walt

Whitman, you can gratify your spirit of observa-

tion and inquiry. Everybody seems to have drop-

and everybody confidentially assures you that he

has just had it from "high authority." Small

has just had it from "high authority." Small politicians, large politicians, generals, colonels, captains, lieutenants, contractors, correspondents, pickpockets, office-seekers, hackmen, waiters, bootblacks, detective policemen, cabinet ministers, quiet lookers-on—a perfect tide of the odds and ends of humanity; the greatest and the smallest always rushing and rolling, always on the flow and knowing no ebb. The office-hunters are in abundance—impudent, suspicious, talkative fellows, who seem to be engaged in a general cross-examination of eve-

impudent, suspicious, talkative fellows, who seem to be engaged in a general cross-examination of everybody they meet; who study the bill-of-fare as if it was a badly-written commission; quarrel with the waiters about the age of the beetsteak, and question, in the loudest possible terms, the integrity of the mashed potatoes, or the reality of the Verzenay. They are a jealous, strange, queer race. No one dislikes an office-seeker more than an office-seeker; and no one denounces the practice of hunting positions more loudly than the very men who come on that self-same errand. They have got the nicest possible way of presenting their case. I have known some hundreds of them, and not one has ever asked an office. If a Republican

walls of the military prison.

were strangers, and, in their anxiety to enjoy the

have been accustomed to see-crowds of Ahen

ness that seemed to hang over everything

vet cherished for its very gloom.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 24, 1861.

to the great cause of the people:"

VOL. 5.—NO. 58.

MRS. H. WRIGHT,

SOMETHING NEW AT

MILLINERY GOODS.

KENNEDY'S

MILLINERY OPENING.

"CITY BONNET STORE,"

OPENING DAY,

LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,

MILLINERY AND

ROSENHEIM,

BIBBONS, BONNET SILKS,

and every other article in their line.

NO. 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

NO. 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

BROOKS, & Co.,

STRAW GOODS.

VELVETS, FLOWERS, STRAW GOODS,

431 MARKET STREET.

Invite the attention of

MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS

A superior brand of

BLACK VELVET RIBBONS

Always on hand.

MILLINERY GOODS, of the latest

LYL styles and fashions, new open at my store, and will be sold cheaper than anywhere, for cash. Milliners and Merchants are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

set7-im No. 5 N. THIRD Street, above Market. N. B.—Six per cent. discount deducted for cash.

CHESTNUT, will open PARIS MILLINERY for the Fall on THURSDAY, October 3. oc2-12t*

CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE.

Chestnut st., below 7th,

SOUTH SIDE.

Now opening from the New York Auction Rooms,

large lot of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY

80 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD.

Also, a complete assortment of all the varieties of CAR

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

Included in our stock will be found a complete assor

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,

EMBRACING EVERY VABIETY AND STYLE.

Imported expressly for City Retail Sales, at Prices

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

Are now opening, from Custom House Stores, their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS

1,000 pieces J. CROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY

871 OTS. TO \$1 PER YD!

ROYAL WILTON; EXTRA ENGLISH BRUSSELS; HENDERSON & CO.'S VENITIAN;

ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS:

ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES.

HAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE

ADVANCE IN THE TARIFF,

MODERATE PRICES.

THEAP CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. E. ARCHAM-BAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open, from auction, this morning, Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 25, 21, 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; Hemp, Yarn, and Rag Carpets, 18, 25, 31, and 37 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 31, 37, 45, and 50 cents; Green and Buff Window Shades, 50, 62, 75, and 87 cents; Green and Buff Window Holloud & C. Cheen Dry Goods and Carpet

Window Holland, &c. Cheap Dry Goods and Carpet Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET.—100 Casks Claret ex-ship

David, from Bordeaux, for sale in bonded wares ise by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 STREET OF THE CAR

DORT WINE.—111 Quarters and 43 octaves DeMuller Port, for sale from Custom House s by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204

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.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-

XY.

Buchanan's Coal Ha Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin,
In bond and store.

CANTWELL & KEFFER,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street.

ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FER, southeast corper of GEBMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

and MASTER Street.

DURE PORT WINE.

6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON; FINE AXMINSTER;

attention of cash and short time buyers.

J. T. DELACROIX.

CARPET STORE,

FOURTH-STREET

I am now offering my stock of

NEW CARPETING.

BRUSSELS, which will be sold from

TEMPLETON'S AXMINSTER

HENDERSON'S DAMASK AND

MISSES O'BRYAN, 914

No. 137 PINE STREET,
WILL OPEN
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1861.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

FALL Ö WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1861.

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO., EMPORIUM,

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS,

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD SREET, PHILADELPHIA. Prompt-paying merchants are respectfully nvited to examine our large and carefully-selected stock of desirable goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

TAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO. Thursday, October 3, 1861. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

> DRY GOODS. los. 239 and 241 North THIRD Street, above Race

ARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS, Among which will be found a general assortment PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. 82 CASH BUYERS SPECIALLY INVITED. 8e17-2m

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

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.,

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

PETING, of OUR OWN IMPORTATION, COM-FALL & WINTER GOODS CROSSLEY'S WILTON & VELVET CARPETING. Buyers are respectfully invited to call and ex-TWILLED VENETIANS Also, a large variety of ENGLISH BRUSSELS. im-

MILITARY GOODS. BLUE CLOTHS, BLUE BEAVERS. BLUE TRICOTS. BLUE - CASSIMERES.

BLUE FLANNELS. MORRIS, CLOTHIER, & LEWIS, No. 37 South SECOND Street,

ARMY WOOLLENS.

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co., LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. 116 CHESTNUT STREET, Are prepared to deliver on contract 3-4 and 6-4 Dark and Sky Blue

CLOTHS AND KERSEYS. GERMANTOWN, PA. Indigo blue Kerseys.

INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS, for sale at the lowest prices.

REGIMENTS EQUIPPED AT SHORT NOTICE. BENJ. L. BERRY, CLOTH HOUSE, 50 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ARMY FLANNELS. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,

116 CHESTNUT STREET, Are prepared to make contracts, for immediate delivery, WHITE DOMET FLANNELS,

INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS, A NDREWS' ORIGINAL CAMP, OR TRAVELLING

BED TRUNK.
(Fatent applied for). For sale by W. A. AND ILL W.S. No. 612 CHESTNUT Street. ARMY OR NAVY

BLUE SATINETS. 5,000 or 6,000 Yards Indigo Blue Satinet, such as is used in the United States Navy.

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS, 34 FRONT Street COTTON DUCK,

SUITABLE FOR TENTS.

FOR SALE BY

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. AWNINGS. AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

JOSEPH H. FOSTER,

443 NORTH THIRD STREET. At the old-established Stand can be obtained, at the

AWNINGS FLAGS, TENTS, SAILS, SACKING-BOTTOMS. WAGON-COVERS,

BAGS. &c. AWNINGS of every description, plain and fancy, of the best quality. oc4-6t CHINA AND QUEENSWARE. FALL

BOYD & STROUD. No. 32 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
HAVE NOW THEIR
USUAL LARGE STOCK ON HAND,
To which they invite the attention of CASH BUYERS. YRUP MOLASSES OF FINEST

QUALITY, strictly Choice Porto Rico Molasses, Muscovado and Sugar House Molasses, Prime and Roasting Rio, White and Green Laguayra, Maracaibo, and St. Domingo Coffee. Best Lump and Southern Tobacco, Erasive and Detersive Soaps. Also, Refined Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, in store and for sale by PHILIP REILLY & CO., oc5-8t* No. 7 North WATER Street.

THE REBELLION Interesting News from all Parts of the South.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI. The following copy of a letter addressed to the President of the United States by Colonel THE PROSPECTS OF A BATTLE. E. F. Beale, present surveyor general of California, so well known in Pennsylvania and Virginia, will be read with pleasure, alike for THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

its noble spirit and cheering example. In a letter to a personal friend, which came by the PLANS OF THE REBELS. same mail, Colonel Beale says "nothing could be more delightful or agreeable to me than the The British Steamer Bermuda. office I hold, at least in California; nevertheless, I feel that if my services are required this is no time to withhold them from my JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE ALIVE AND IN VIRGINIA. country. I have been looking forward with the keenest delight to two or three years of Latest from Fortress Monroe. rest after so many long ones of hardship, but I will cheerfully put off my time of rest still

Miscellaneous War News. &c. SOUTHERN NEWS.

[From the Richmond Examiner of Friday, Oct. 5.] Hon. John C. Breckinridge in Virginia. LYNCHBURG, Oct. 4.—Hon. John C. Breckinridge and other Kentuckians were at Abingdon yesterday. It is understood that Mr. Breckinridge will resign his seat in the United States Sonate, issue an address to the people of Kentucky, and actively engage in the war. It is believed that he will be in Richmond in a few days.

Federal Vessels off New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—The sloop-of-war Vincennes, a large propeller, the steamer Water Witch, another sloop-of-war, a schooner, and a pilot boat are now at Head Passes. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, Re-elected. Augusta, Oct. 4.—Joseph E. Brown has been elected Governor of Georgia by a majority of between five and ten thousand.

Yankee Prisoners at New Orleans. New Orleans, Oct. 4.—The prisoners arrived his evening, and were marched to prison under an Sales of Cotton at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Cotton sales of the week 475 bales. Low middling to middling, 8½18½c. Stock 11,500 bales. Whisky, 75a80c. The Potomac Line—Crossing of the Enemy at Occoquan. my at Occoquan.

Information was obtained yesterday, through official despatches, that the enemy had crossed the Potomae, in considerable force, in the neighborhood of Occoquan. The object of their crossing is understood to be to essay the capture of some of our river batteries, although circumstances, which it would not be proper now to montion, indicate that the invading force, said to be ten thousand strong, are not advised of the locality of our works on the Potomac. Before the day closes it is probable that the enemy will be attacked.

Movements of John C. Breckinridge and The telegraph brings us the gratifying intelligence that Vice President Breckinridge and Governor Magoffin have retreated to Owen county, and have there made a stand, assisted by the military experience of Colonel Humphrey Marshall. Owen was the banner county for Mr. Breckinridge in the late Presidential election, giving him some twelve or fourteen hundred majority, and is today almost unanimous for Secession. It was the county which gave the mammoth barbecue on the 5th of last month to Clement Vallandigham, where there were ten thousand people.

Owen has a strong military position between the Kentucky and Licking rivers, in a high rolling country, forty miles below Cincinnati, separated from the Ohio river by the Eagle and Ten Mile Gov. Magoffin.

from the Ohio river by the Eagle and Ten Mile creeks, and distant ten miles from the river. These streams have abrupt bluff banks, sometimes rising to the height of three hundred feet, and are passa-ble at very few places. Owen is also surrounded by the strong Secession Owen is also surrounded by the strong Secession and populous counties of Scott, Harrison, Grant, Pendleton, Boone, Gallatin, Carroll, and Henry, making an aggregate population of seventy-five thousand, capable of furnishing ten thousand volunteers. Besides this, it is in the heart of central Kentucky, and accessible to the chivalric young men of the mountain slopes, and of the eastern and northern part of the State. We can safely, therefore, rely on Magoffin and Breckinridge, assisted by such aids as Colonel Marshall and Colonel George W. Johnston, nephew of "Old Tecumsch," maintaining their pesition until Generals Johnston and Buckner shall arrive before Louisville, on their way Buckner shall arrive before Louisville, on their way

Shipment of Cotton to New Orleans to be Stopped. We learn that petitions are being circulated in New Orleans praying the Governor to take instant and effective measures to arrest the shipment of cotton from the plantations to the city. The stock now on hand in the city is reported to be 10,888 bales—a small beginning, but dangerous as a beginning of a violation of a public policy and duty. want to visit a friend, you'll be as apt to see him Northern Expedition Against Pensacola. A gentleman, arrived South from New York, states that the Lincoln Government have fitted out vessels for an expedition against Fernandina, Pen-

sacola, and a port on the coast of Georgia. The vessels are to carry 20,000 men. Bacon and Leather not to be Exported from North Carolina. We referred, some time ago, to the proclamation of the Governor of North Carolina, prohibiting the deportation from the State by dealers of the articles of bacon and leather. We learn that, in pursuance of this proclamation, a large quantity of bacon and leather, en route for Virginia, the property of speculators, was seized at the depot of the North Carolina Railroad, in Raleigh. Another quantity of bacon, bought on speculation, and destined for a point out of the State, has been seized at High Point. These are measures of severity, although it is high time to resist and punish the multitude of speculations, intent on taking selfish advantage of lations, intent on taking selfish advantage of

the necessities of the country. Sequestration of Yankee Property. Active measures are said to be in progress in New Orleans for the expropriation of Yankee property, under the provisions of the sequestration act. Mr. William B. Astor and George Opdyke, of New York, are said to be largely interested in the real estate of New Orleans. The former has also been discovered to be the owner of six hundred shares of the stock of the Bank of Louisiana, worth, in ordinary times, \$150 per share. A close and searching scrutiny will be necessary to discover the sleeping and silent partners of many of our Southern firms.

Soldiers Arrived. Two companies arrived yesterday from Texas, having started a month since—the Aids, from Washington county, Captain Robinson, 100 strong, and Polk County Yankee Hunters, Capt. J. N. Turner, 100 men. They are the last two companies of the two regiments called for by the President's proclamation.

A Richmond Union Man. A lady, who recently returned from Richmond, Virginia, relates this incident : Virginis, relates this incident:

Col. Payne, United States army, and for many long years a friend of Gon. Scott, had excited a reluctant admiration there on account of his persevering and immovable determination not to desert the stars and stripes. No bribes, or threats, or flattery could shake him; he had the Napoleonic temperament, "like a block of marble, over which the thunder-shaft glided along, leaving no impression." Jefferson Davis, and all the distinguished men of his kingdom, visited the old man, and sought to reason him out of his fealty, but in vain; and even a lady, to whom he was once engaged, and even a lady, to whom he was once engaged, was commissioned to weep over him, but the old man's heart replied, if his lips did not, consolations of the simple rhyme, there was more "I could not love thee, dear, so much, Loved I not honor more."

Finally, the dog showed his teeth; property belonging to him, to the amount of \$50,000 or so, was threatened. "Let it go," said the aged soldier. At latest observations this planet, overawing the night of Secession, was not in obscuration.

State of Affairs at the South.

The Lonisville Journal, of Saturday, says:

We learn from a gentleman who left New Orleans about ten days since that, fearing an attack, great efforts are being made to place that city in a condition to resist any force that may be brought against it. One hundred sixty-four-pound cannon arrived a few days before he left the city, and were being mounted in various localities. He represents the finances of the city in a deplorable condition, Confederate scrip, city scrip, and scrip of small merchants forming the circulating medium. The banks having suspended specie payment, gold could not be obtained for less than 14 per cent. premium. The troops in and around the city did not number over 6,000. Great reliance is placed upon the citizens in case of invasion, but our in-State of Affairs at the South. not number over 6,000. Great reliance is placed upon the citizens in case of invasion, but our informant is of the opinion that a large majority would rejoice at the prospect of being placed again under the protection of the stars and stripes. Large numbers of troops are coming from Texas, Mississippi, and Arkansas into Tennessee and Kentucky. They are poorly clad and mostly unarmed. The poor men of the South have nothing to do, and are compelled to join the army to obtain food. He was told by officers of the Confederate army that there were 40,000 troops at Columbus, and that their design was to take Paducah. From what he saw of the troops in Tennessee and Kentucky, he was of the opinion that every able-bodied loyal man in Kentucky would be required, as well as all that could be obtained from the Border States, to check the progress of Buckner & Co. case. I have known some hundreds of them, and not one has ever asked an office. If a Republican, he wants his services to be repaid, and the integrity of the party maintained; if a Douglas man, he merely wants to be recognized; a follower of Bell and Everett simply asks an encouragement; while the Breekinridge man modestly begs the opportunity of showing his loyalty in one of the departments, or as a commissary, sutler, or quartermaster. They all have their claims upon Mr. Lingoln: or as one of tham quaintly expressed him-The subjoined Southern extracts we gether from

coin; or, as one of them quaintly expressed him-self some days ago, "I am willing enough to sup-port the Government if the Government will only Military Hospitals at Richmond. Military Hospitals at Richmond.

The Enquirer has an interesting article on the military hospitals in Richmond, where only male nurses are employed. Five hundred prisoners have been treated at the hospital on Maine street, under charge of Dr. Higginbotham, from June 28 to September 27. Of these, three hundred wounded experienced a mortality of .096, and two hundred sick, not wounded, lost a per centage of .06, the two categories together .082; being forty-one deaths, of which twelve were from sickness, without wounds. Here, Dr. Higginbotham has enforced personal cleanliness and discipline. It is the only one of the large hospitals of its class which has been furnished with bath tubs. The sick prisoners, when refractory, are compelled to make support me."

Since Mr. Lincoln has come into office we learn how Mr. Buchanan signally failed in his effort to punish the Douglas Democracy who held office under him. Perhaps you think that J. B. took off the heads of all of those who sustained the lamented that the company of the heads of all of those who sustained the lamented that the company of Since Mr. Lincoln has come into office we learn how Mr. Buchanan signally failed in his effort to the northwest, on the two ferry to the northwest, on the two ferry to his morth, or rather northwest, on the two ferry to his morth, or rather northwest, on the two ferry to his morth, or rather northwest, on the two ferry how military hopitals in Richmond, where only the first boat; to assume the command.

The Enginter's has an interesting article on file in the same than the word of the heads of all of those who entarined the lamontoed statesman. You are all mistaken. Bachanan to be such and the lamontoed statesman. You are all mistaken. Bachanan to be such and the lamontoed statesman. You are all mistaken. Bachanan to be such as the lamontoed in the country was mistaken, the decaption of the country was mistaken, the decaption of the country was mistaken. They had office under Eukanan, to be sure, but still they were from stokeness, without they were all budges men. They joined in the work of proceed personal cleanliness and discipline. It is found to be compared to the country was mistaken. They supported Lecompton, they received the price of treason to the Democratip party; but hey were all Dudges men still. They virie their Douglasism in the longest and most illaborate some concess on petitions asking to be retained in office, many for their recognition. Every hot yet them false, but every body was mistaken, for now we find they were true. If Douglas had only and so the large hospitals of its classes which them false, but every body was mistaken, the decaption of the large hospitals of its classes which has been discovered to the north state of the surface of the N.Y. Tries, the sund coming to his surface of the N.Y. Tries, the sund coming to his same the country was finded to the north state of the N.Y. Tries, the sund coming to his same the country was mistaken, the decaption of the N.Y. Tries, the sund coming to his same the country was mistaken. The sund coming to his same the country was mistaken to sund

away during their illness—increasing the per cent-age of deaths to .0375.

The Almshouse Hospital book has 240 entries for

age of deaths to .0375.

The Almshouse Hospital book has 240 entries for the month of August, and 39 deaths recorded—making a per centage of .0946, on 373, the whole number of patients treated. By reports rendered to Surgeon General Moore, however, the aggregate of Confederate soldiers treated in August was 269, and that of Federal prisoners 271—together 540—which, after substraction of those sent away to other hospitals, &c., leaves still nearly 500, and reduces the percentage of mortality to .078.

Bellevue, Dr. James Bolton's hospital, treated, from May 4 to September 25, 127 soldiers; had returned 78 to duty, retained 37, and had buried 12.

The Medical College Hospital, the property of a corporation which boards a large number of Confederate patients, shows entries for the months of July, August, and September of 436, and deaths 38, or .078 per cent. The actual number of patients at one time lately was 100. The relative mortality is due, in part, to the number of almost dying men brought in from the camp-ground of the Tenth Louisiana Regiment. This is only a particular instance of a neglect excessively frequent, and to which thousands of precious lives have been sacrificed.

The average mortality of the large hospitals

The average mortality of the large hospitals cited is more than double that of the ladies' private Inospatals.

The illness of an officer in charge at the St. Charles Hospital has rendered it too difficult to obtain statistics of that institution—a noble charity of the city of Richmond, managed by an association of gentlemen, and which has extended its protection to from 300 to 450 soldiers at once, within the last three months.

North Carolina Green Tea. The Washington (N. C.) Dispatch: announces that Mr. Selby Spencer, of Hyde county, has succeeded in raising ten or twolve bushels of green tea—the veritable China tea—on his premises the present year. The seed were obtained years ago from an English captain, and the Dispatch thinks that Mr. Spencer's experiment demonstrates that it can be successfully raised in North Carolina. It s said to make a beverage nearly equal to the

Winter Clothing for Soldiers.

Georgia (says the Enquirer) has set a noble example in providing for the winter clothing and comfort of her soldiers, at an expense of about \$200,000. She has 30,000 in the field—20,000 boing in Virginia. Some of the Georgia ladies also have most generously proposed that, if the soldiers will send a part, or the whole, of their commutation money to their sewing associations, they will purchase cloth and make up the clothes without charge. This expedient will at least avoid the skinning of our soldiers by the tradesmen. Winter Clothing for Soldiers,

The Preachers' Regiment. A regiment of troops, from the southern part of the State, passed up last Sunday, en route for the seat of war, and should properly be styled the Preachers' Regiment. The Colonel, Bradley, from Pine Bluff, is a Methodist minister, and besides Pine Bluff, is a Methodist minister, and besides him, there are no less than eight preachers in the regiment—one of whom is over seventy years of age.—Helena (Ark.) Shield.

Oh no, Mr. Shield, Col. Bradley's Regiment is not entitled to the name of the "Prosohers' Regiment." Col. McCarver's Regiment, now organizing at this place, has forty-two preachers in it now, and will have over fifty when organized. Hence we claim the title for Col. McCarver.—Pocahontas (Ark.) Herald.

A Federal Prisoner Shot. Wm. C. Buck, a prisoner of war, a corporal in the tenth company of the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, was shot on Saturday by a Confederate sentinel, for turbulence and disobedience of orders. The prisoner was, contrary to orders, leaning out of a window, and when told to withdraw himself, cursed and abused the sentinel outrageously, and dared him to shoot, which, in obedience to the orders he had received from his superiors, he proceeded to do. Buck was buried the same day.

Secession Brutality. A Hatteras Inlet correspondent of the New York Tribune says: When the news came that Fort Hatteras was taken by the United States, a serious turn was given to the popular mind, and some were in favor of having the State, by its legislature, resolve itself back into the Union. Hereupon sides were taken and blows were struck. The Secessionists had all the arrays and the of course hed the unpur hand. the arms, and they, of course, had the upper hand. One man declared "He was a Union man, and not ashamed to confess it." At this expression he was taken into a shop, his mose put into a vice, and screwed nearly out of his head; and the lips which uttered the sentiment were treated in the which uttered the sentiment were treated in the same way, and both nearly pulled out of their face. A lady just from Washington, N. C., tells me that about the same time a company of men were assembled in a store and extolling the Secession fag, when an old Revolution soldier (the only one known to be living in North Carolina) interfered, and asked the Secessioniss if they knew how much the asked the Secessionists it they knew now much the old stars and stripes cost? He said he did, for he fought under them, and saw them when first raised, and that he would never recognize another. At this he was taken, his head half shaved, a plaster put on, and the plaster covered with tar, and the tar with feathers, and then he was hurled into the street! Who would think that a soldier of Washington would ever be subjected to such treatment in the land where Washington himself

was once almost worshipped as if he were a god? How long will Americans allow such things to be? These are but samples of a series of barbarous acts, which, to mention them separately, would fill a dozen pages, and only make one's blood curdle in his veins to think of them. The Tennessee Forces.

Making the usual allowance for losses by sickness, discharge, desertion, &c., it may be safely assumed that the Tennessee forces in the Confederate service do not exceed 25,000 in number. The Northern estimate of 35,000 was doubtlessly based upon an allowance of 1,000 men for each regiment

of the above infantry, cavalry, and artillery force, eleven regiments of infantry only are in Virginia—three with Gen. Lee's army, under command of Brigadier General Sam B. Anderston, and eight under Beauregard and Johnston. Of the rest, four unuer Beauregara and Jonnston. Of the rest, four regiments of infantry, and some cavalry and artillery, are said to be with General Zellicoffer—all the rest under Polk and Fillow. The entire number has been raised in Western and Middle Tennessee, with the exception of one regiment lately mounted in the Eastern part of the State.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI. Gen. Price and the Prospects of a Battle. The Missouri Democrat of October 5 says:
The intelligence from Lexington is very portant, inasmuch as it shows conclusively the rebel army have been frightened, either by the demonstrations of Gen. Sturgis on the north and west, or the threatening position of Gen. Fremont's forces at Sedalia. He has evacuated and west, or the threatening position of Gen. Fremont's forces at Sedalia. He has evacuated Lexington to take a stronger position at Baker's Hill, or he has no intention of stopping at that point, and is hurrying off to the southwest, hoping to pass Gen. Fremont's lines and escape into the open country below. His friends in this city who, a week ago, expressed so much confidence in his ability to overthrow Gen. Fremont take Jefferson City, and eventually besiege St. Louis, are now claiming for him the brilliant strategy of an escape by the western border from the lines of Gen. Fremont's forces, which are rapidly closing upon him. Badly frightened as he is, and desperately attempting, as he may be, to avoid the constriction of the great Fremont bos, we do not think he will be able to escape the destruction coming upon him. We shall undoubtedly soon hear of feints in the direction of Boonville, and Sedalia, and Kansas City, but the wary eye of our commanding general will rest steadily and coolly upon him, putting the proper appreciation on every false movement, and rapidly closing up the lines from the South. He cannot get into Northern Missouri, for, according to the reports received yesterday, his two ferryboats and the steamer Clara Belle have fellen into the hands of Gen. Sturgis.

Gen. Sturgis.

Gen. Price must give battle soon, or avoid it in the only way left him, and that is by disbanding his army and leaving his equipments, stores, and guns to the undisputed possession of the Federal forces. The same paper gives the following important statement of the condition of affairs at Lexington: Report of Captain Neet, an Escaped Prisoner. We had an interview yesterday with Captain Neet, of Company K, Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers, under Colonel White. The captain was one of the prisoners surrendered by Colonel Mulligan, and was lucky enough to make his escape from the hands of the rebels on Monday last. He gives us some highly important information, which we proceed to detail. Captain Neet is an eld resident of Lafayette county, and knows the locality of Lexington perfectly, was one of the Home Guards when his company joined the command of Colonel White, and seems to be a very intelligent and reliable man.

White, and seems to be a very intelligent and reliable man.

He says he was relieved from captivity on Thursday of last week on parole, and had proceeded across the river, on his way to the Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad, when he was seized by order of General Price, taken back to Lexington and committed to jail. From his jail quarters he could observe, to some extent, the movements of the rebels, and what he could not see he gathered from his guards and from conversations with Major Sevier, the provost marshal under the rebel reign at Lexington. at Lexington

He says that all day last Saturday Gen. Harris' division of about 6,000 men were crossing the river to the north, or rather northwest, on the two ferry

learn any particulars of the fight, only that one of the ferry boats, the Isaac Brinker-formerly used at Brunswick—was sunk. On the same afternoon (Sunday) the whole rebet army commenced morary out of Lexington, taking the direction, as far as he could learn, of the Missionary road, leadfar as he could learn, of the Missionary road, leading to the southwest. He could see the columns moving very plainly from his place of confinement. This movement continued all Sunday night and all day Monday up to the time he was taken out of jail, which was between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Capt. Neet says he was released by the Provost Marshal, Major Sevier, and taken immediately before Gen. Price, where witnesses were produced against him on a charge of having, robbed some of against him on a charge of having robbed some of the storchouses of Lexington while on duty as a Home Guard. The examination was hasty, and Mome Guard. The examination was hasty, and was brought to an abrupt close by Gen. Price, whe said that the proof was not sufficient to hold him as a prisoner in jail, and so released him, as before, on parole, directing him to report himself again to him at 5 o clock that afternoon, when other witnesses would be produced. The limits of his freedom were, all that part of Lexington south of Main street.

TWO CENTS

treet.

Between three and five o'clock Capt. Neet con-Between three and five o'clock Capt. Neet concluded to try an escape, and accordingly, in the midst of the confusion, stole out of town and hid himself in a cornfield, bordering on the Independence road. About five o'clock he saw General Price and staff, and his rear greard, pass along by his hiding-place, and he heard from the toud talk of the troops that they were going to Baker's Hill, about eight miles from town, where they intended to forthly the himselves to meet the atom with your first in the highest eminence of the Hill. Capt. Neet says, is the highest eminence of on them with forty district. The were coming Hill, Capt. Neet says, is the highest eminence in that part of the country, and is well adapted for a plan of defence. He says he cannot say positively that this was the design of Price. He only heard it talked about among the troops.

On Monday night, Capt. Neet made his way to Freedom township, a Butch settlement twenty four miles off. Here he was joined by Major Bocker, who had also escaped, and the next day they both struck across the country for Sedalia, which place they reached in safety.

Major Sevier told Capt. Neet, on Friday last, that on that day they had rescued 46,000 rations. Capt. Neet thinks the rebel army will reach 50,000: They are badly clothed, but the insjerity of them well armed.

well armed.

About four o'clock on Monday evening he saw.
Col. White's physician, Dr. Cooley, who told him
that the colonel was better.

The captain says the Federal army at and near
Sedalia is a very formidable body of men, and are
exceedingly anxious to give the rebels fight, fearing
they will scatter and run before they are reached.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY. The Plans of the Rebels.

special despatch to the Louisville Journal, leted October 3, says: The enemy have certainly given up all idea of an offensive movement in this direction, and have turned their attention exclusively to the country an offensive movement in this direction, and have turned their attention exclusively to the country between Bowling Green and the Ohio river.

The object is plainly to overrun all of Southern Kentucky, reduce or coerce the people into becoming partners of their treason, and in effect convert that whole section of the State into robel territory. Shameful and disgraceful as the fact is, it is ussless to deny that hundreds, who have hitherto called themselves Union men and voted the Union ticket, are now flocking to the robel standard with stelen arms in their hands. At present it appears not impossible that Buckner will succeed in his design of erecting the counties south of Green river into a stronghold of rebellion, whence he can deal destruction to the loyal portions of the State. At all events he can very well afford a "masterly inactivity," for every day's delay spreads the virus of treason more and more through the counties exposed to him distrengthens his position.

He has left but a small force at Green-river bridge, and these, it is said, are busily engaged in deepening the channel and obstructing the fords, so as to prevent the passage of our troops. They have also drawn a number of bolts and screws from the bridge, weakening, though not destroying it. Buckner, in person, at the head of his best troops, is scouring the country, occupying the most important places, reducing the principal towns to rebelsway, and preparing the way for the formal annexation of Southern Kentucky to the Confederate States. Exthern horms examinate and the latest and the second and states and the second and and the States.

tion of Southern Kentucky to the Confederate States. Either a bogus revolution will be gotten up and a division of the State attempted, or else Gov. Magafin and the Secession members of the Arislature. f the Legislature will go down there and call' hemselves the Government. The latter plan will be adopted if, through apostacy or cowardice, a majority of the Legislature should sneak away from Frankfort.

Felix K. Zollicoffer. The Louisville Journal says: This Congressman General is becoming quite a destructive, a real "barn-burner," throat-cutter, and marauder-general. He will soon have same opportunity to fight "square up." He has been "Jayhawking" around in John Brown style, run-"Jayhawking" around in John Brown style, running off negroes and overrunning peaceful, unarmedneighborhoods. This is had conduct for an editor.
He was but seventeen years of age in 1829, when,
after two months' service setting type, he took upon
himself the management of a newspaper in Paris,
Tennessee. In 1834 he edited and published the
Columbian Observer. In 1835-7 he was State
printer. In 1842 he edited the Nashville Banner.
On three occasions, from 1843 to 1847, he was elected State Controller. In 1849 he was in the State
Senate. In 1850 he was contractor for building the Senate. In 1850 he was contractor for building the suspension bridge at Nashville. In 1851-2 he again suspension bridge at Nasnyme. In 1997 and been edited the Banner, since which time he has been

The Capture of the "Bull Pups"-Zoilicoffer's Position. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, writing from Lexington, Kentucky, under date of Ocober 4, says:

tober 4, says:

You have, probably, heretofore heard of the "Bull Pups," a sweet Secession company of cutthroats, who have been lately ravaging the country, about the head of freshet navigation on the Cumberland river. This appropriately-named company was commanded by one Chrisman, who once ran a pretty good race for Congress, coming within half a dozen votes of beating Anderson, the little Representative from that district. It seems that Colonel Haskins, the other day, concluded that the pups would better have their eyes opened; and so he made a descent upon their encampment, and, as report says, killed seven pups, wounded about twice that number, and took the balance prisoners, including their wounded leader, who is said to have been severely operated upon by a bullet in the peen severely operated upon by a bullet in the After capturing the clan, however, the question arose, as usual, what to do with so many pups; and, as with the boys and their captive rattlesnake in Western Virginia, the conclusion was to swear them, and let them go. Of course, you will soon hear of the accession of a litter of about one huadred pups, with their eyes open to the cappaddred pups, with their eyes open to the cappaddred pups, with their eyes open to the cappaddred pups.

dred pups, with their eyes open to the camp of Simon Bolivar Buckner, the traiter. Simon Bolivar Buckner, the traitor.

Col. Maskins is said to have crossed the line, and opened a recruiting station in Tennessee. A good time is coming in that State, as well as Kentucky.

Zollicoffer is believed to have retreated toward his original position at Cumberland Gap. The reports lately circulated of the immense numbers under his command this side of the Gap must have been greatly exaggerated. His best communication with any railroad is some sixty miles from the Tennessee line, down the valley of Clinch river to Knoxville.

Knoxville. This road is rough, and it would require an im mense train to supply an army of 20,000 men by that route. The extravagant reports, lately in circulation, have probably been put out by the invaders themselves, to operate as a diversion in favor of Buckner. A few thousand men can keep Zollicoffer in check thousand men can be considered. coffer in check, though a larger force, by penetra-ting into Eastern Tennessee, could raise the loyal men of the mountains, put arms in their hands, and men of the mountains, put arms in their hands, and obtain possession and control of the railroad communication through that section, thus sending the Confederates around through North and South Carolina, with their supplies for the rebel army in Virginia. By pushing as far South as Chattanooga, through a loyal country all the way, the Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads would also be cut off, making their communication east and west extremely difficult and tedious.

Interesting from Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 7, via Baltimore.—The steamer Express met this morning by agreement the rebel steamer Northumberland, with a flag of the rebel steamer Northumberland, with a flag of truce, 12 miles above Newport News, and brought down fifty-seven wounded prisonors released at Richmond. They were captured at Bull Run. They report that there are about 5,000 troops in Richmond, and that the rebel army on the Potomac is supposed to number 150,000. The apprehensions of attacks on the seaboard cause the greatest anxiety. The apprehensions of attacks on the seaboard cause the greatest anxiety.

Powerful batteries have been erected along the James river, in anticipation of an advance of the Federal army in that direction.

The averagement has been removed from the webal

The armament has been removed from the rebe teamer Jamestown. The prisoners did not see the steamer Yorktown, having probably passed her during the night.

The troops at Richmond were composed of North

Commodore Goldsborough went to Washington yesterday on the steamer Philadelphia, and is expecterusy on the steamer Philadelphia, and is expected to return to Old Point to-morrow.

Brigadier General Williams arrived at Old Point this morning, and will proceed to Hatteras Inlet by the first boat, to assume the command.

each subscriber,) each, For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. 7 'UN WERKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

(to one address) 20.00

gunpowder, large quantity of morphine, quinter, and other medicine stores, and very many other articles of more than money value to the rebeing army. Her cargo cost at Liverpool \$1,000,000 cash. Her carmament was two 12-pounder rided guns, one on each side. She is now fitting out for active service, and is to be employed the cruising for returning California stamers. Commodore Totten with command her. My informant states positively that the mate of the Bermuda informed him that two more from Landau on the Southern coast by the 15th of October. The Bermuda is owned in England: Her cargo was owned in South Carolina. While she was loading, and at the time she cleared, it was suppreced in Liverpool to be a supply ship for the royal navy, although Downing street knew much better. She cleared for a West India port. Tampering with the Indians

A letter bearing date September 18 has been received by the President from the chiefs, head men, and the warriors of the Creeks; setting forth that emissaries from the rebel Government have been among them, telling them that their "Great Father at Washington had turned against them, and intended to drive them from their humes and denotes them as their remarks and the statem of their parasite and that the prive them of their property, and that they can hope for nething from him. These emissaries further say that all the friends of the Indians have ruriner say that all the friends of the Indians have joined the new Government, which is desirous to enter into treaties with their tribe, and to do far more for them than the old has done, and urge them to fight for it. The chiefs doubted the trusts of these statements, and went to have a talk with the agent and superintendent, but found that they had left their stations. [The old officers had to reach triburns, and the new ones had not had time lieve that their Great Father This Lot some to betterm, and a very faw, in consequence, had idense. hem, and a very few, in consequence, had join

the rebel army.

In their trouble the Indians called a Council of Creeks, Cherokees, Senecas, Kickapoos, Delawares, and other tribes and bands of Comanches, seminoles, and others. The Council, after a long-discussion, voted to remain loyal, and, if possible, neutral. The Chiefs then went among their peo-ple and attempted to counteract the influence of the rebel emissaries; who yet remain there making trouble, while the Government has no official representative among them.

The Chiefs now ask their Great Father to send somebody to meet all the tribes in Council.

Q-po-the-tro-ga-to, an old: Creek chieftain, whoremained loyaite the Government during the Creek
war in Alabams in 1838, also sent a similar letter,
dated August 15, in which he asks the aid of the
President to defend the Indians from their Southern: The Choctaws did not attend the Council of the

have joined the Confederates.

As many of the Indians own slaves, appeals have doubtless been made to these tribes to throw off their allegiance on the ground that the Government would emancipate them. To goard against the effects of such appeals, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in May last addressed a letter to the soveral Chiefs, declaring that the Government would not interfere with their institutions: Breckinridge Alive and in Virginia.

The Wheeling (Va) Intelligencer says: John C. Breckinridge, the ungrateful and unprincipled political demagogue, who so long wore an outward semblance of Unionism to disguise his real intentions of self-aggrandizement by supporting the rebellion, has recently been very busy in endeavoring to create Secession sentiment and secure rebel troops. The Cincinnati papers of Saturday locate him on Thursday last in Greenup, the extreme northeastern county of Kentucky. Now we have it from reliable authority that within the last two weeks Breckinridge has travelled considerably more than two hundred miles by carriage road, spent three days at one point recruiting, spoken at several other places, and was the middle of last week at Tazewell C. H., Tazewell county, Va. The location where the rumor in the Cincinnati papers "killed" him, is nearly two hundred miles from Tazewell, and he could not have reached "his camp" in the few hours that intervened between travelled and travered and travelled the travelled that there is the travelled that the could not have reached the The Wheeling (Va) Intelligencer says: John "his camp" in the few hours that intervened be-tween his speech at Tazewell and the time when he is reported to have been shot.

The route over which Mr. B. travelled, as above stated, was as follows:
From Gwingsville, in Bath county, via West Li-

berty, in Morgan county, to Prestondarg, rioya county, Ky. At this latter place he made a speech, and rallied some three hundred recruits: Thence to Piketon, in Pike county (where he staid three days), and then across the Cumberland mountains, at Dogwood Gap, into Wirginia, through Buchanan, Russell, and Tazewell counties, to Tazewell C. H., where he remained. Tazewell and Abingdon are also connected by good

Thus, the whole of Southern and Western Kentucky and of Southwestern Virginia would be controllable by possession of these gaps, with sufficient forces to diverge expeditions therefrom. three gaps should, by all means, be in the poss

We have not much that is new transpiring; if we except the efforts that are making to raise men for the war, which is prosecuted with vigor, both by the State and the United States service. The United States recruits for the mounted service are all ordered to the Carlisle Barracks, now in command of Capt. Hastings, and after being thoroughly drilled, are organized into detachments, and despatched to the seat of war, or wherever their services may be required. This county has furnished seven companies of volunteers, a large number of teamsters, and other employees, and still "the work goes bravely on. For some time past a number of the young men of our town have been instructed in the carbine and sabre exercise, by Serg. James Magee, at present attached to the cavalry depot at the Carlisle Barracks. On the evening of the 3d inst., after the usual exercises were concluded, a meeting was organized, by calling Lieut. H. Duffield to the chair, and after some oreliminary remarks, Mr. Samuel K. Humrich on behalf of the class, presented the Sergeant with a fine gold fob chain, as a testimonial of the valuable services rendered the Government by the destruction of the armory and arsenal at Harper's Ferry, by the command under Captain Jones, (with whom Sergeant Magee acted,) and thanking him for the valuable instruction he had imparted to them. In reply, the Sergeant gave a detailed account of destruction of the buildings, the trying position the men were placed in at the Ferry, and the efforts that were made to overcome

Nothing is said in the way of politics, and we shall not have, from present indications, a political meeting in this county during the campaign. Our crops have been good and harvested in the best order, which, with the ripening the corn (some of which was planted quite late) as fast as the husbandman could 9th inst. lasting through the week, with every

Traitors in Southern Illinois—The K. G C. in Egypt.

having probably passed her during the night.

The troops at Richmond were composed of North Carolinians and Georgians.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has recalled five regiments to defend that State.

The rebel troops were suffering greatly from the want of medicines, clothing, and certain kinds of food. The articles cut off by the blockade were bringing fabulous prices.

The wounded prisoners were released for the reason that their wants could not be supplied. They have been obliged to sleep on the floor during their imprisonment.

General Beauregard was at Manassas, and Jeff. Davis returned from Manassas to Richmond on Saturday last, in feeble health. Speculation is rife as to his successor.

Seventeen of the released prisoners, who are unable to go home, have been sent to the Old Point Hospital; the others go North to-night.

Mr. Ely has been declared a prisoner of war by the rebel Congress, and is still confined in Richmond.

Commodere Goldsborough went to Washington served. Many persons also left Williamson county for the purpose of going into the rebel army. We fully believe that the initiatory steps of the present rebellion were taken in the lodges of the K. G. C. That the members are enemies of the Union there is no doubt, and that there is a determination among them to set at naught the laws of the land and overthrow the Government we fully believe. These lodges are becoming more powerful every day, and their advantages for mischief are almost incalculable. Is it not time that some steps were taken to avert the further spread of the doctrines of the K. G. C., and to suppress all lodges known to exist in the Northern States? Let the authorities turn their attention to the Knights of the Golden Circle. Here they will have a fine field in which to display their patriotism.

other tribes referred to, and it is thought that they have joined the Confederates.

where he remained.

On this route there are excellent turnpikes. There is also a superior turnpike from Piketon south through Pike county to the Cumberland mountains, along the base of the mountains to Whitesburg in Letcher county, and eastward through the Pound or Sounding Gap into Wise county, Va., thence south to Estellville in Soutt county, and northeast to Abingdon, Washington county, on the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Tazewell and Abingdon are also connected by good

There is also another important route connecting
East Kentucky and East Tennessee through Cumberland Gap, where the boundaries of Kentucky,
Virginia, and Tennessee converge.

Ammunition and provisions can be and are readily
transported over all these routes. Hence, these
three gars should havel means be in the regression three gaps should, by all means, be in the possession of Union forces.

This accomplished, and the joint movement of the rebels of Southwestern Virginia, Eastern Kentucky, and Northeastern Tennessee could be broken up. Then Reynelds could manage the rebels of Western Virginia, and Rosecrans could march over into North Carolina, and meet an expedition from Hatteras Inlet. That would secure North Carolina, and materially aid to shorten the contest in Virginia, which would break the back bone of the rebellion.

From Cumberland County.

Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 5, 1851.

the loyalty of those in charge of that post, saying that they had "but done their duty." In firing the buildings Magee played a conspicuous and hazardous part, and brought up the rear, in the retreat to Hagerstown, in such admirable manner as to receive the written commendation of his commanding officer.

Our County Fair commences on the prospect of a creditable exhibition.

(From the Du Quoin (Ill.) Mining Journal, Sept. 25.)