THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THERE DOL-

LARS PER ANNUM, in advance COMMISSION HOUSES. JOHANNY'S SUPERIOR OVERCOATINGS.

We have now in store a full assertment of W. A. JO-HANNY ABHOE'S very superior Chinchilla, Czarino, Caster Double, and Satin Caster Beavers. We are constantly receiving Blue Cloths and Doeskins, suitable for the Army and Navy. A large stock of Black Cloths and Doeskins at very low prices, to suit the times.

RIDGWAY, HEUS-NER, & CO., IMPORTERS,

NO. 206 CHESTNUT STREET. No. 116 CHESTNUT STREET,

WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 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. Co., Red Bank, Mariposa, Jamestowa, Slatersville, Belvidere,

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pard's, BILESIAS.—Smith's, Lonsdale, Diamond Hill. WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE CLOTHS AND KERSEYS. BROAD CLOTHS.—Bottomley's, Pomeroy's, Glenham CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS.—Greenfield, Gay's,

SATINETS .- Bass River, Crystal Springs, Conversville, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Converse Brothers, Bridgewater. ALSO, Flannels, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, Nankeens, Tickings, Colored Cambrics, Printed Cloakings, &c. au9fmw3n

WILLIAMS' FLANNELS ANGOLA, MERINO, SAXONY, ETG.

VARIOUS WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

For sale by

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co. TROTHINGHAM & WELLS, 34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,

DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS, FROM THE

MASSACHUSETTS, GREAT FALLS LACONIA, LYMAN, LOWELL CHICOPEE, and IPSWICH.

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

BARTLET MILLS.

AND OTHER MILLS. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

ENGLISH WATER-PROOF

CLOAKS. (AQUASCUTUM.)

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

EVERY MORNING J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,

708 CHESTNUT STREET. LOOKING GLASSES.

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

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, B16 CHESTNUT STREET. e the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all She Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the

country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make puri phases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT Stree CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECUND Street, section 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 puperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manu-facturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. au25-8m

BUSINESS NOTICES. DRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—The Laboratory of the subscribers as open daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., for Analyses of Ores, Guanos, Waters, &c. Also, for the Instruction of Students in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.

Opinions given in Chemical questions.

Special Instruction in MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

JAMES C. BOOTH,

THOS. H. GARRETT,

JNO. J. REESE, M. D.,

bc4-3m No. 10 CHANT Street, Tenth, below Market.

TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE BOOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN d, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING, the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to

make every Building perfectly Water-tight-Orders promptly attended to. EVANS & WATSON'S

SALAMANDER SAFES.
STORE,
16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always

HARDWARE. HARDWARE MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.
Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a
arge assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,

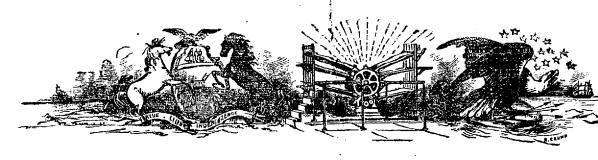
pach or short credit.
No. 427 MARKET Street, and
oc8-2m No. 416 COMMERCE Street, Philada. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. then for Cash and short Credit, by MOORE HENSZEY, 427 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

NAILS! NAILS! NAILS!—Harrisburg Nail Depot, 509 COMMERCE St. The pest Nails manufactured for \$2.65 caeh. All sizes. 8623-lm W. W. KNIGHT & SON & CO. CYRUP MOLASSES OF FINEST QUALITY, strictly Choice Porto Rico Molasses,
Muscovado and Sugar House Molasses, Prime
and Rossting Rio, White and Green Laguayra,
Maracabo, and St. Domingo Coffee. Best Lump and
Bouthern Tobacco, Erasive and Detersive Scaps. Also,
Refined Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, in store and for sale
by PHILIP REILITY & CO.,
No. 7 North WATER Street.

TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.—

J. W. SCOTT, 814 CHESTNUT Street, a few doors below the "Continental." The attention of the Wholesale Dealers is invited to his IMPROVED CUT OLIVE OIL.—175 Baskets Fresh





VOL. 5.—NO. 62. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. NET CASH CLOTH STORE .-1861.

ELLIS & HARROP.

NO. 225 MARKET STREET, UP STAIRS. A new and desirable Fall Stock of Cloths, Cassimere Vestings, &c., sold low for cash, in lengths to suit pur-

MILLINERY GOODS. SOMETHING NEW AT KENNEDY'S FRENCH FLOWER AND FEATHER

EMPORIUM.
No. 729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH

MILLINERY OPENING.

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

OPENING DAY,

Thursday, October 3, 1861

LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,

NO. 725 CHESTNUT STREET. MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

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

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

A superior brand of BLACK YELVET RIBBONS Always on hand. MILLINERY GOODS, of the latest styles and fashions, new open at my store, and will cheaper than anywhere, for cash. Milliners and Merchants are invited to call and examine before purself-Im No. 8 N. THIRD Street, above Market.
N. B.—Six per cent. discount deducted for cash.

CARPETINGS. NEW CARPETING.

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

Now opening from the New York Auction Rooms, a large lot of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, which will be sold from

80 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD. Also, a complete assortment of all the varieties of CAR. PETING, of OUR OWN IMPORTATION, com-CROSSLEY'S WILTON & VELVET CARPETING. TEMPLETON'S AXMINSTER

HENDERSON'S DAMASK AND TWILLED VENETIANS. Also, a large variety of ENGLISH BRUSSELS, imported under the old duty, which will be sold at low

Included in our stock will be found a complete assortment of INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETING. OIL CLOTH FROM 1 TO 8 YARDS WIDE. JAMES H. ORNE. 626 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE,

No. 47, ABOVE CHESTNUT, I am now offering my stock of ENGLISH CARPETINGS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. Imported expressly for City Retail Sales, at Prices

LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. J. T. DELACROIX. GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & Co., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS.

509 CHESTNUT STREET, CARPETINGS,

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

J. F. & E. B. ORNE. No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET-OPPOSITE STATE

HOUSE. Are now opening, from Custom House Stores, their FALL IMPORTATIONS NEW CARPETINGS

1,000 pieces J. CHOSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY 871 OTS. TO \$1 PER YD! 6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON; FINE AXMINSTER; BOYAL WILTON; EXTRA ENGLISH BRUSSELS: UNIVERSION & CO. VENUEL

HENDERSON & CO.'S VENITIAN; ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS; ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES. HAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE

ADVANCE IN THE TABIFF, MODERATE PRICES.

THEAP CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS HEAP GARPETS, OIL ULUTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. E. ARCHAM-BAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open, from anction, this morning, Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 25, 31, and 37 cents; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 37, 45, 60, and 62 cents; Entry and Stair Carpets, 12, 18, 25, 31, 37, 50, and 62 cents; Henry Yarn, and Rag Carpets, 18, 20, 31, and 37 cents; Floor Oil Gloths, 31, 37, 45, and 50 cents; Gilt-Bordered Window Holland, &c. Cheap Dry Goods and Carpet Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET oc3-12t

DRUGS. JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man

only, from Inverpote, manner, weaver, & mander's preparations:

25 the Extract Aconiti, in 1 th jars.

25 the Extract Hoyseryami, in 1 th jars.

50 the Extract Relladonna, in 1 th jars.

100 the Extract Taraxaci, in 1 th jars.

50 the Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 th bottles.

500 the Ol Succini Ract., in 1th bottles.

500 the Calomel, in 1 th bottles.

500 the Pil Hydrarr., in 1th jars.

WETHERILL & BROTHER.

F mhs

47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

MARSHAL'S SALES. MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a write of sale, by the Hon, John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for Cash, at CATHERINE. Street Wharf, on MONDAY, October 14, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., the one-fourth part of the Schooner ALICE, hertackle, apapparel, and furniture, being the interest of C. S. ROLANCE, a resident and inhabitant of the State of North Carolina, in the said schooner.

WILLIAM MILLWARD, oc11-3t

U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penn'a.

BEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE always on hand and for sale at Union Wharf, 1451
BEACH Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS,
myy-lv 317 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia MPORTANT.

Send all Money and Packages of Merchandise for places in the Eastern States, New York, and Canada, by HARNDEN'S EX-PRESS, No. 248 Chestnut street. They collect Notes, Drafts, &c., and Bills. with or without Goods. Their Express is the oldest in the United States. Express Charges on a single case, DUTO Oil, just received per bank August, for sale by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

Express Charges on a single Case, or small lot of Goods, are less than by any other conveyance. self-2m

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL Ö

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS,

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

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

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

Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS. Among which will be found a general assortment of PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. KO CASH BUYERS SPECIALLY INVITED

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

HOSIERY HOUSE,

LINEN IMPORTERS and

SHIRT-FRONT MANUFACTURERS

1861. TO CASH BUYERS. 1861 H C. LAUGHLIN & Co. No. 303 MARKET STREET,

Are receiving delly 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 FALL & WINTER GOODS which will be sold low for CASH and on short credits. Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

521 MARKET STREET.

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

REPELLANTS. BROWN AND BLACK, (VERY DESIRABLE,) ALSO, OTHER CLOTHS, FOR CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

A LALGE INVOICE of the above Goods just re-MILITARY GOODS. WOOLLEN KNITTING YARNS

ARMY SOCKS. A large stock of three-thread blue-mixed WOOLLEN YARN,

H. DUHRING & Co., oc11-fmw6t* 26 and 28 North FOURTH Street. BLUE CLOTHS.

BLUE BEAVERS. BLUE TRICOTS. BLUE CASSIMERES, BLUE FLANNELS.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER, & LEWIS, No. 37 South SECOND Street, ARMY WOOLLENS.

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co.,

116 CHESTNUT STREET, Are prepared to deliver on contract 3-4 and 6-4 Dark and

CLOTHS AND KERSEYS. INDIGO BLUE KERSEYS.

INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS, And every variety of Goods adapted to Military Clothing 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, AND ALL WOOL INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS, A NDREWS' ORIGINAL CAMP, OR TRAVELLING BED. TRUNK.
(Patent applied for). For sale by

w. A. ANDREWS,
No. 612 CHESTNUT Street. ARMY OR NAVY BLUE SATINETS. 5.000 or 6.000 Yards Indige Blue Satinet, such as

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS, 35 LETITIA Street, and

34 FRONT Street ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM. During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crysof the medical profession of this country, talised Chloride of Propylamine, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS 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 sfflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner
who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable
remedy. ELIXIB PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals).

**For 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 & CRENSHAW,

**Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, ma 24-17

Philadelphia.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861.

It is some time since we have had any table-talk, in print, with our gentle public, about books and authors. As it is, our space is limited, for the stirring events of the day require to be fully recorded, and literature, at present, is but an episode

instead of a principal. Among the few novelties of the time, are novels by Bulwer and Charles Reade. The first, called "A Strange Story," is appearing in Harper's Weekly. In parts it is very fine, but it is rather too transcendental in its science and spiritualism for ordinary persons, who read fiction chiefly fo amusement. The second, of which we have not yet seen a review in any English paper, is entitled The Cioister and the Hearth; a Matter of Fact Romance," and those who recollect the marked? ability in "Never Too Late to Mend," "Peg Woffington," and other of Charles Reade's fictions, may justly expect an agreeable and interesting

work from his pen now. The novels of the present season have been few Dickens' "Great Expectations" seemed likely, at one time, to stand alone among the really striking stories of the present dull times, but Shirley Brooks' "The Silver Cord," just issued by the Harpers in octavo form, with illustrations, to match "The Woman in White," takes its stand with that story, and not much below Dickens' last. Shirley Brooks is not a nom de plume, as some have funcied. Mr. Brooks, who has been a journalist and dramatist in London ever since we first knew him, a score years ago, is now agod 46. His father was the eminent architect William Brooks, who built the London Institution, Finsbury-square, London. The son was educated for the law, and

actually admitted to practice as an attorney, but abandoned the courts for the printing office. He has contributed extensively to periodicals, from the Quarterly Review to Punch, and his "Russians in the South" is a rovised reprint, in book form, of his letters as special correspondent to the Morning Chronicle from Russia, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He has written several successful plays, among which "The Lowther Arcade" and Our New Governess" are best known. He has produced some novels, of which "Aspen Court" and "The Gordian Knot" are the best. Shirley Brooks is the gentlest, most genial, and, it might

be added, best looking of the first-class Bohemians of London. "The Silver Cord" is a startling story in many respects—to quote from its closing paragraph, "a story of man's wickedness and woman's weakness; of false love that brought ruin, of true love that lived through the storm." Its faults are—a diffuseness in some parts, from a desire to paint minutely; a foreign air, which makes us fancy, ever and anon, that the author was merely turning a French play into a novel, as Charles Reade did in his "White Lies;" and a few superfluous characters. For instance, we could cheerfully dispense with Archibald Vernon, a person who might as well have been described as bodily introduced. Then, too, Sir Edward and Lady Charrington are brought so fully forward in the second chapter, that they are expected to reappear in the future action of the story, but they do not turn up again until the very last page, where it is recorded that the lady had erected a girls' charity school. The hero of "The Silver Cord" is one Ernest Adair, a very consummate scamp, in the service of the Parisian police. He chiefly lives by levying black mail on Bertha, the wife of a gigantic, large-hearted railway conrt, a Scotchman. The whole story turns on Adair's intrigues to get money from his weak and selfish victim. The other lead. ing characters are Charles Hawkesley, dramatist and journalist, and Arthur Lygon, a Government clerk, respectively wedded to Bertha and Laura Vernon, sisters of weak and wicked Bertha; Aventayle, a theatrical manager, who has heart and in. tellect; Mary Henderson, Bertha's Abagail, with M. Silvain, her betrothed; Wolowski and others of the Paris police; a benevolent ex-attorney named Berry, and a malevolent wretch, his wife. We do not choose to disappoint the reader by anticipating the plot, but may say that the opening chapter has scarcely its equal, for truth and real tendorness, as well as deep and concen-

trated passion. "The Silver Cord" first appeared, serially, in Once a Week, but it has scarcely any of the usual faults of serial spashodic writing. It was "not designed," its author says in the preface to the English edition, "as a The trustees series of elaborate sketches of moral scenery with moving figures: it was not not together as a scat-fold to uphold a purpose; it was not to be an art-novel; but, for the periodical in which 'The Silver vittually destro save one, vaca Cord' was to appear, it seemed to the author that

what was wanted was a story, and a story he has endeavored to write." We omitted to say that, nearly all through, the dialogue is natural and spirited. In a word, "The Silver Cord" will fully bear a second, or even a third reading. Robert Urquhart, the railway man, is the best character Appleton's New American Cyclopædia, of which vol. XIII., containing articles from Parr to Redwitch, is before us, rapidly approaches completion. Three or four volumes will bring it to a close, and the publishers, who have carried it on during four years of unexampled depression in the book trade, are worthy of praise for fully keeping faith

with the subscribers. The new volume contains several articles of local interest. Principal among these are the full and comprehensive accounts of William Penn, the State of Pennsylvania, the spleen against the Union men. cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Reading, Change of Sentiment in Maryland biographies of Rembrandt Peale, Bishop Petter, and others. Among the general articles are many excellent biographies of living and dead celebrities,-geographical notices of various countries,a comprehensive paper upon Periodical Literature, ment under the Government. Partnership, Pauperism, Law of Patents, Peking, Pen, Pencil, Philosophical Anatomy, Philosophy, Photography, Pianoforte, Piracy, Persia, Poland, Pottery and Porcelain, Portugal, Potato, Presbyterianism, Quakers, and Railroad. In this sin-

gle volume of 800 pages are upwards of thirteen hundred separate articles. John McFarlan, 33 South Sixth street, is agent for the Cyclopædia in To Mr. McFarlan we are also indebted for the floring numbers which complete the first volume of "The Rebellion Record," edited by Frank Moore, and published by Mr. Putnam, New York. This volume, in addition to maps and plans, has portraits of Generals Scott, Fremont, Anderson, Butler, Dix, Sprague, Lyon, and McClellan; also of President Lincoln, Secretary of War Cameron, and Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Colonel Ellsworth, and General Beauregard. Prefixed to the narrative portion is an Introductory Address, on the cause of the struggle, and the

great issues before the country, by Edward Everett. The second volume opens well, with various accounts of the Battle of Bull Run, and Mr. Putnam's own narrative, we must say, is one of the clearest and best-written of any. Mr. Putnam saw much more of the battle than Dr. Russell did. The Historical Magazine,-a New York miscellany combining the leading features of the English "Gentleman's Magazine" and "Notes and Queries,"-is always good, but the October number is unusually interesting. The most curious article we have seen for some time is "Micmac or Recollect Hieroglyphics," by John G. Shea, and it is illustrated with the Lord's Prayer in the contractions used by the Micmac Indians. In an original letter from Benjamin Franklin to his son,

dated "Headquarters, Cambridge, Oct. 19, 1775," we find a passage breathing the fine spirit which actuates our patriots now, and showing also the difference between our forefathers' contracted means and our own great wealth: "There has been a plentiful Year here, as well as with us; And there are as many cheerful countenances among those who are driven from House and Home at Boston, or lost their all at Charlestown, as among other People. Not a murmur has yet been heard, that if they had been less zealous in the Cause of Liberty, they might still have enjoyed their Possessions. For my own Part, the' I am for the most prudent Parsimony of the public Treasury, I am not terrified by the Expense of this War, should it continue ever so long. A little more Frugality, or a little more Industry in Individuals, will with ease defray it. Suppose it a £100,000 a month, or £1,200,000 a yen. If 500,000 families will each spend a shilling a week less or earn a shilling a week more; or if "There has been a plentiful Year here, as wel a week less or earn a shilling a week more; or if they will spend sixpence a week less, and earn sixthey will spend sixpence a week less, and earn sixpence a week more, they may pay the whole sum without otherwise feeling it. Forbearing to drink tea saves three-fourths of the money; and 500,000 women doing each threepence worth of spinning or knitting in a week will pay the rest. I wish, novertheless, most earnestly for peace, this war being a truly unnatural and mischievous one; but

we have nothing to expect from submission but slavery and contempt." A few days ago we noticed, with high commendation, the "Revised Regulations for the Army of the United States, 1861," published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and have now before us, from D. Van Nostrand, New York, Captain U. P. Levy's "Manual of Internal Rules and Regulations for Men of War." The object of this little compendium, of which the present is the third and amended edition, is to assist young officers in providing for the discipline, police, and sanitary government of menof-war. It opens with general rules, and then proceeds to define the various duties of the First Lieument and all the residue to the sanitary of the ceeds to define the various duties of the First Lieutenant, and all the various grades down to the ordinary seaman, with Daily Routine in Port, at Sea, weekly, half-monthly, monthly, quarterly, and divisional routines. The "Rules" might advantageously be extended, so as to include the higher ranks of officers. Captain Levy, who has compiled this brochure, formerly commanded the U.S. naval forces in the Mediterranean, and is the originator of the abolition of corporal punishment

in our navy.

THE REBELLION.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. ADVANCE OF THE REBELS. CONCENTRATION OF UNION TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS. INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Condition of Affairs in Charleston, Richmond, and New Orleans.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. POSITION OF THE HOSTILE FORCES. The Rebel Forces at Columbus.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI Confidence of Fremont in His Army Supposed Plans of Price.

`÷...... &c. MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Advance of the Rebels. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 .- During to-day the rebels advanced in large force in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving in our pickets to that point. The result was that the division of Gen. McCall was soon formed into line of battle, with orders to advance. It was supported by cavalry and ar-

Several shots were fired by the rebel battery, but, being out of range, no injury was sustained by our troops. The divisions of Gens. Smith, Porter, and Mc-Dowell, were also soon prepared for an apprehended emergency; but nothing further, in addition to

what is already stated, occurred to induce an advance or hostile movement. Gen. McClellan was on the Virginia side of the Potomac during the greater part of the day. The opinion gains ground that Gen. McClellan plan for organizing his army into three grand divisions, which has heretofore been objected to by Gen. Scott, will be adopted. Gens. Heintzelman, Franklin, and McDowell, are spoken of as the re-

pective commanders. Several large transports came up the Potomac this morning, running close to the Virginia shore. They were unmolested. Mr. Henry May, M. C. from Baltimore, has been released from Fort McHenry. The friends of several other Baltimoreans now under arrest are working actively for their release. Unfounded statements of a character prejudicial to the public interests frequently appear among the telegraphic news of journals published at a distance from the capital, and the inquiry is often made why the Government permits such despatches to pass over the wires. It is proper,

really go by mail and not by telegraph, or are propared at the points where they appear. Col. Hecker, who came hither on business connected with the trouble in his regiment, now in Kentucky, has left Washington Major Kune, Captain Mauff, and Lieutenant Kokke, representing their own interests and those of the other four officers who were discharged through Col. Hecker's instrumentality, are still in Washington. They have preferred serious charges against Hecker, and asked that he be court-mar-

therefore, to say, by request, that these stateme

tialed, but no decision has been made. Great Body of Union Troops at Annapolis. Annapolis, October 12 .- A large body of Federal troops, about six thousand in number, arrived here on Saturday and Sunday last, and are encamped on the College green. They are under command of General Viele. Another regiment arrived on Tuesday, and a brigade left Washington on Tuesday morning, to march to Annapolis by the way of Governor's bridge. There appears to be an intention to agg the country large force—some say the control of the control

institution last or no other reason than that the were Union men. They immediately elected the one Secession professor to fill the chair from which they had deposed him. Thus the college is left without a president or faculty, and is virtually broken up, the only mark left of its former venerable name being a grammar school, under the special guardianship of a select committee. At the meeting there were fourteen trustees present, of whom nine voted to destroy the college in

the manner indicated, namely, Judge Legrand and Bartol, of the Court of Appeals; ex-Governor Pratt, George Wells, Nicholas Hammond, Daniel E. Thomas, James Murray, Jeseph H. Nicholson, and Edwin Boyle. The trustees who voted against the proposition were Gov. Hicks, Alexander Ran-Judge Tuck, Frank H. Stockett, and Dr. John Ridout, Sr. The majority of the trustees are Secessionists, and they have thus vented their

Washington, Oct. 12.—The Secessionists in Maryland are gradually becoming converted from the error of their ways. The first symptom is an extraordinary avidity to secure places of emolu-Several citizens of Baltimore, who were blatan Secessionists one month ago, are now pestering the departments here for offices. There is a great change of sentiment in Maryland, caused by the vigorous measures of the Government and the

evident impossibility of the accomplishment of the treasonable purposes upon which the rebels had set their hearts. Several stampedes of slaves have recently occurred in Worcester county, Maryland. The negroes begin to understand that they can make hay while the sun shines, and are running away as fast

as their legs can carry them. From Fortress Monroe and Hatteras. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 11, via Baltimore .-The steamer S. R. Spaulding returned from Fortress Monroe this morning, bringing further details of the recent engagement near Hatterss, which differ in but few respects from the accounts already telegraphed. The Indiana regiment lost their tents, provisions

his loss at about fifty; none were killed by the fire of the rebels. The inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiment. The loss of the rebels has been overstated, but it was undoubtedly large.

Brigadier General Williams will take passage for Hatterss, on the steamer S. R. Spaulding,

and many of their knapsacks. Col. Brown states

to-morrow night. Troops en route for St. Louis. MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12 .- The Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Murphy, fully armed and equipped, left Madison, Wis., this morning, en route for St. Louis. All were in good health and spirits.

The Steam Gunboat Mohican.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The United States steam gunoat Mohzcan will sail from this port, on Monday, for the South From the Lower Potomac—Engagement at Dumfries Creek, Va. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Navy Departs this morning received the following despatch:

U. S. STEAMER UNION, OFF ACQUIA CREEK,

O. S. STEAMER UNION, OFF ACQUIA CREEK, October 11, 1861. \
Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report for your information:
Being informed of a barge lying on Quantico or Dumfries Creek, and knowing also that a large number of troops were collected at that point with the view of crossing the Potomac, as was reported to me, I conceived it to be my duty to destroy her. With this object in view, I took two launches and my boat and pulled in for the vessel at 2½ this One of the launches was commanded by Midshipman W. F. Stewart, accompanied by Master Edward L. Haynes, of the Rescue, and the other by Acting Master Amos Foster, of the Resolute. I

took with me the pilot of the vessel. He was a Pennzylvanian.

Some little difficulty was at first experienced in finding the entrance to the creek, which, you will remember, is very narrow; but, having found it, we pulled up this crooked channel within pistol-shot of either shore, till we discovered the schooner. She was close to the shore, in charge of a sentry, who fled at our approach, and alarmed the camp.

She had a new suit of sails, and all the furniture complete in the cabin, which was collected together and fired producing a heaviful configuration, but took with me the pilot of the vessel. He was a and fired, producing a beautiful conflagration, but, unfortunately, revealing our position to the enemy, who commenced a rapid fire from both banks of that narrow and tortuous stream, until we were beyond

Our crews returned a random fire from the boats and two steamers, gave three cheers and pulled for their vessels, the light from the burning schooner guiding them on their way. Her destruction was complete, and although the clothes of the men and the boats were perforated with balls, not a mun was killed. The officers and men vied with each other in the performance of their duty. Acting Master Foster applied the match in the cabin of the doomed vessel. Acting Assistant Surgeon W. R. Bonsall accompanied the expedition, ready should his services be required.

stroys his preparations for crossing this river at all I have the honor to be your obedient servant, Lieutenant Commanding. Capt. T. Chaven,

Commanding Potomac Fletilla. Interesting from New Mexico. Sr. Louis. Oct 12.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, under date of Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 22d, writes as follows: "New Mexico is still free from invasion by the Texans. On the 13th inst., at Fort Fauntleroy, four hundred Navajoes made an attack on that post and were repulsed with a loss of twenty killed and forty-four wounded and prisoners. The troops REPORTED FIGHT AT SANTA BOSA ISLAND.

in the fort had but one man wounded. "Col. St. Vrnin has resigned, and it is under-stood that Kit Carson will succeed him in com-"The Governor's call for the enrollment of all

males between eighteen and forty five does not seem to elicit much attention from the people. I have yet to hear of the first man complying with

A Secession Song.
Some idea of the spirit of the rebels and their deotion to King Cotton may be gleaned from the folowing secession song, which was obtained by the Cheat Mountain correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who says: Commercial, who says:
During the recent skirmishing in the rear of Col. Ammon's quarters, an Indianian, named George Mayhue, a private in Company K, Twenty-fourth Ohio, was captured by a party of rebels. He was soon rescued, however, by his comrades, and two of his captors killed. On the person of one, named Madison B. Pugh, a private in Capt. A. H. Jackson's company, Lewis county, Virginia, volunteers, was found the following patriotic effusion, which we give verbatim:

we give verbatim : The Southern Wagon, Come all ye sons of freedom, and join our Southern band,
We're going to fight the enemy, and drive them
from our land;
Justice is our motto, and Providence our guide,
So jump into the wagon and we'll all take a ride.
Chorus—Wait for the wagon, the dissolution

wagon, The South is our wagon, and we'll all take a ride. Secession is our watchword, our rights we all demand, And to defend our firesides; we pledge our heart Jeff. Davis is our President, with Stephens by his Brave Beauregard, our General, will join us in the Chorus-Wait for the wagon, &c.

Dur wagon's plenty big enough, the running gear is good, Tie stuffed with cotton round the sides, and made of Southern wood, Carolina is the driver, with Georgia by her side, Virginia 'll kold our flag up, and we'll all take a CHORUS-Wait for the wagon, &c. There's Tennessee and Texas are also in the ring,

They wouldn't stay in a Government where cot-ton wasn't King, Alabama, too, and Florida, have long ago applied, Mississippi's in the wagon, anxious for the ride. Сновиз—Wait for the wagon, &c. Missouri, North Carolina, and Arkansas are slow,
They must hurry or we'll leave them, and then
where would they go;
There's Old Kentucky and Maryland, each won't
make up their mind,
So I reckon after all we'll have to take them up

Our cause is just and holy, our men are brave and true, To whip the Lincoln cut-throats, is all we have to do,
God bless our noble army, in Him we all confide,
So jump into the wagon and we'll all take a ride.
CHORUS—Wait for the wagon, &c. INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH

Спопия—Wait for the wagon, &c.

The Indiana Prisoners Arrived at BALTIMORE, October 12.—The passengers from Norfolk, by the steamer Louisiana, give a gloomy account of the state of society there, which, they say, is exceedingly unsettled. The poorer classes are suffering much, and are really tired of the war, whilst the wealthy and aristocratic are still full of

fight. The rebel Government has purchased nearly all the coffee in Richmond and Norfolk to supply the soldiers. The commonest Rio sold at sixty-two and seventy-five cents. The Richmond Enquirer says the work of trans forming the Jamestown into a war vessel is rapidly

progressing.

Benjamin Huger, formerly in command of the Pikesville Arsenal, has been commissioned as a ma ior general. The prisoners captured on the steamer Fanny and at Chickamacomak by the rebels, reached Norfolk on Wednesday night. Among them were Lieut. F. M. Peacock, U. S. navy, commanding the Fanny; Lieut. Isaac W.

Hart, quartermaster of the Twentieth Indiana Reof the New York Math. Regiment, Corporals Tuttle, (Hudson county,) G. Everard, New York city. Privates J. S. Rowan, J. R. Havens, W. H. Edsell, all of Hudson county. W. H. Cunningham, (Richmond county,) D. Dougherty, Joseph V. H. Page, (Essex county.) John Carson, James Berth, and Frank Prothen, of New York city. Also Captain Keefer, Twentieth Indiana, Sergeant Bartlett, and twelve privates, all of Indiana and Illinois, captured on the Fanny.

clude Sergeant Major Comly, Twentieth Indiana, four sergeants, two corporals, and thirty-seven prirates, also of the Twentieth Indiana. Among the prisoners are George W. Gerbee colonel's boy, 15 years old, Henry Hines, captain's boy, 14 years old, both of Lancaster, Pa. Stirring News from Pensacola. BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The Norfolk Day Book eccived this morning, contains a despatch from New Orleans, giving an account of a surprise and an attack made on Col. Wilson's Zouaves, on Santa

The prisoners captured at Chickamacomak in-

Detachments from several Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama regiments landed in the night and drove in the pickets, and had a fierce battle. The Zouaves are credited with having fought with much bravery, and the rebels admit the loss of forty killed and about double that number wounded. They claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves, and destroyed all their camp equipage.

Rosa Island, near Fort Pickens, on the 8th inst.

They also claim to have committed great laughter among the Zouaves, but give no number of killed. They also carried off several prisoners. [SECOND DESPATCH.] BALTIMORE, Oct. 12 .- The steamer Louisiana which brings this news, arrived to-day with nearly one hundred passengers, including about sixty from

Norfolk, who were permitted to leave by the rebel authorities. A large proportion of them are ladies and children. Before being permitted to leave, they were closely examined, the main object being to prevent them from concealing newspapers upon their persons. One gentleman, however, had previously placed a copy of the Norfolk Day Book in his trunk, and t escaped notice. It contains, under its telegraph head, a despatch, dated New Orleans, giving an account of a desperately-fought battle, on the 8th

inst., between Billy Wilson's New York Zouaves and about 1,000 rebel troops. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th the ebels, commanded by Gen. Anderson, crossed the bay and landed on Santa Rosa Island, near the Zouave encampment, without being discovered. They drove in the outer pickets and stormed the place, and in less than an hour had destroyed all the tents except those used for hospital purposes, and succeeded in capturing a large amount of rations, equipments, stores, and ammunition, and

spiking all the cannon which had been placed in The Zouaves fought with the utmost determination and heroism, (so this rebel account says,) and the rebel loss is put down at 40 killed and a much larger number wounded Captain Bradford, of Florida, was killed. Also Lieutenant Neims, of Georgia. Lieutenant Walter Bugler, of the Mobile Conti-

nentals fatally wounded. Lieutenant Syre, wounded in hip. The rebel force consisted of three companies of a Georgia regiment, fourteen members of the Mobile Continentals, three companies of regulars, detatchments of Mississippians and Georgians, and two hundred Alabamians. Also, a number of naval officers and seamen, commanded by Capt. Brent formerly of the United States navy. Lieutenan James E. Slaughter, while carrying a flag of truce for the cessation of hostilities, was badly wounded. Major Israel Vogdes, of the Second Light United States Artillery, recently stationed at Fortres Monroe, was taken prisoner by the rebels. The Condition of Affairs in Charleston and Richmond-Adventures in Secessia.

On Saturday morning last Horace W. Bridges visited the United States District Attorney's office, visited the United States District Attorney's office, at New York, and related his adventures in Secessia. Mr. Bridges was first mate of the schooner Joseph, which sailed from Philadelphia to Cardenas on the 27th of April last. On the return voyage, and when seventy miles off Charleston, the Joseph was captured by the privateer Satannah. The captain of the Joseph, K. N. Moyers, was placed on board the Savannah, from which vessel he was released, eight hours afterwards, in consequence of her capture by the United States him who commenced a rapid fire from both banks of that harrow and tortuous stream, until we were beyond their range.

Our crews returned a random fire from the boats and two steamers, gave three cheers and pulled for their vessels, the light from the burning schooner guiding them on their way. Her destruction was complete, and although the clothes of the men and the boats were perforated with balls, not a mun was killed. The officers and men vied with each other in the performance of their duty.

Acting Master Foster applied the match in the cabin of the doomed vessel. Acting Assistant Surgeon W. R. Bonsall accompanied the expedition, ready should his services be required.

I hope what I have done will meet your appropation, now inhistanting I have neted without orders. This little affair will show the enemy, at least, that we are watching him, and ready to meet and de.

TWO CENTS. examined by a prize commissioner as to the nationality of the vessel, her cargo and owners. On the same day Mr. Bridges and companions were sent by railroad to Charleston, where they were con-

fined in the common jail for two months and a half. From what he could glean, Mr. Bridges states that there are about 4,000 men left in Charleston. From what he could glean, Mr. Bridges states that there are about 4,000 men left in Charleston. There is but one hotel open, no business is doing, and the people were commencing to suffer from the want of tea, coffee, fresh beef, and articles of dross. They have plenty of corn, but no wheat flour, and were using rice flour, which made a very sour bread. Shinplasters abounded in Charleston, being as low as five cents in denomination. With respect to the Union feeling, Mr. Bridges says nothing, as any expression of opinion with Northerners led to instant and severe punishment. As an instance of this fact, in the jail there were four persons confined on suspicion of being Union men. One of them was named Merriman; he was released upon joining the Confederate army! He escaped, and the other, with Merriman, was still in prison. During their stay at Charleston, Mr. Bridges and his companions were treated in a shameful manner, the only board furnished them being bread and water three times a day. They were allowed to purchase other food with their own money. During their confinement the vessel was confiscated by Judge Magrath, and sold at Georgetown.

About the beginning of Auguet, Bridges and his companions were sent by railroad from Charleston to Richmond, where they were placed in a boarding-house, and well treated. They were allowed the freedom of the city, but not permitted to converse with any of the Union prisoners. There are about seventy-five, thousand soldiers, so the Confederates say, in the neighborhood of Richmond, which presents the appearance of New York on Sundays. The stores are open, but no business is done. In the docks there are four or five small sohoners. When Mr. Bridges left Richmond, the steamers Jamestown and Yorktown were being fitted out. There is but very little gold or silver in Richmond, and shinplasters, as in Charleston, are regular eurrency. Mr. Bridges did not see any negro soldiers, except as servants to the officers. A number of the negroes were employed on fortifications now being

number of the negroes were employed on fortifica-tions now being built around Richmond. What the sentiments of the negroes were could not be ascer-After being in Richmond for two weeks, the party were sent by railroad to Norfolk. All along the line were encampments, and the road was guarded by batteries the entire way.

On reaching Norfolk, Mr. Bridges and his companions were pleased on a steamheat and conveyed.

panions were placed on a steamboat and conveyed under a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe. Mr. Bridges had not much opportunity to observe Nor-folk, but the approaches to the place are strongly Mr. Bridges gave his statement to the District Attorney, and he will be a very important witness on the trial of the Savannah privateersmen.

The U. S. District Attorney is procuring all the necessary witnesses in both the privateer and slaver cases, and it is understood that they will be moved on for trial at the opening of the Circuit Court week ofter next.

after next. From New Orleans. The New York Express of Saturday evening says: A gentleman, who left New Orleans on the 2d, gives us some items concerning affairs there of some interest. He is no relation of "that reliable gentleman' who is continually telling wonderful stories, but what he says, nevertheless, may be depended upon as correct.
The Confederate authorities at New Orleans, when

The Confederate authorities at New Orleans, when he left, were straining every nerve to strengthen and multiply the defences of the city. Workmon were industriously empleyed upon them night and day, and, in expectation of an early attack from the Union forces, General Twiggs was erecting batteries along all the approaches to the city. The extent of these works, however, it was impossible for a civilian to know anything about, the utmost secrecy being observed in all their military operations.

It was known that several Federal vessels were at the Passes, and that the blockade was rigidly enforced; but the people seemed to be but little excited in consequence. These things, he says, were looked upon as matters of course, and had been expected.

Our informant's statements in regard to public sentiment in New Orleans, are not encouraging, so

sentiment in New Orleans, are not encouraging, so far as the Union feeling is concerned. There was a Union party, he says, up to the Bull Run affair, but after that it was neither seen nor heard. The inhabitants appear to be unanimous in the belief that, in the end, they will be able to achieve their to suffer privation and losses from the attacks of the "enemy." Upon this point their belief and conviction amount to absolute fanaticism. All able-bodied men, who are not already in active service, are required to drill so many hours every day, in order to increase their efficiency as soldiers when wanted. There were a good many troops in and about the city, but how many our informant

could not say.

Groceries were growing very scarce, and were held at exerbitant prices. Butter was selling at 40c per pound; coffee, 60c, with other articles in Our informant was provided with a Confederate Our informant was provided with a Confederate "pass," which he was required constantly to show on his journey up to and through Tennessee. The only obligation it imposed upon him was not to give any information to the "cuemy" concerning military movements in the C. S. A.

The negroes were quiet throughout Louisiana, and Mississippi, and Tennessee. Could hear of no insurrections.

Alarm Along the Southern Coast. The operations at Hatteras seem to have greatly alarmed the Confederates. They are abandoning the positions they assumed to annoy the blockeding fleet, and are concentrating their forces for defence and strengthening their fortifications. Ship Island, which lies between New Orleans and Mobile, and which was fortified by the Confederates has been which lies between New Orleans and Mobile, and which was fortified by the Confederates, has been entirely abandoned. The United Statestroops had taken percession of Chandeleur Island, and, according to a New Orleans paper, had yet up nine batteries, and were making preparations for the reception of troops. They also intended to fortify Ship Island. Mobile is also moving to strengthen the gulf coast. "The city authorities of Mobile," says the Advertiser, "have procured two battalions of light artillery and ample stores of ammunition." Fort Gaines is to be strengthened, and the neighboring coast is being attended to. The New Orleans Picayune calls upon the city authorities to put every vessel in the harbor into commission, and to extend the chain of forts all the way to the Belize. The taking of

narror into commission, and to extend the chain of forts all the way to the Belize. The taking of Washington or the occupation of Maryland is of no consequence, it argues, compared with the loss of New Orleans and the seizure of the cotton crop. This alarm shows where the Confederates think their vulnerable spot lies.—Loursville Journal.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY. Zollicoffer's Position-Breckinridge's The Camp Dick Robinson correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, under date of Oct. 10, says: The probabilities of any speedy collision with the enemy, on this column, may be estimated when I tell you that we are here, exactly one hundred miles from their supposed position. Hostile armies sometimes lie opposite each other for months with their pickets within gunshot, without fighting. It would be an interesting arthmetical problem to inquire: "Given a distance of one hundred miles between the armies, how long will it then take them te fight?" them to fight?"
It is constantly repeated, for the last few days, in Kentucky papers, as well as in those across the border, that Zollicoffer has retreated beyond the Kentucky line. New this may be true, but no one knows that it is, while every indication leads to

knows that it is, while every indication leads to the belief that he is still fortifying and receiving reinforcements at Cumberland Ford, fifteen miles within the limits of Kentucky, and on a good turnpike, on which a few days unobstructed marching would bring him to Lexington. A detachment of cavalry is now scouring that region, and on its return we will probably have definite information as to the movements of the enemy. Meantine, it is to the movements of the enemy. Meantime, it is known that he commenced fortifying at Cumber-land Ford, and it is not known—there are no good reasons for even suspecting—that he has deserted that position, and retired, as stated, to the Tennessee side of the Gap.

Zollicoffer's force has of course been ridiculcusly exaggerated from the beginning, and it seems pro-bable that the whole invasion of Kentucky has been subjected to the same process. Not, by any been subjected to the same process. Not, by any means, that a most wanton and destructive invasion was not made by both Zollicoffer and the double-dyed traitor Buckner, but that their strength was subject to the invariable exaggeration that marks popular estimates of the numbers of large bodies of men. I have said before that Zollicoffer at no time numbered ever seven thousand, during his advance on Barboursville, and up to London, and that the number was probably nearer five thousand then seven. A distinguished Kentuckian, whose means for accurate information are of the best, offered, last night, "to bet one thousand dollars to a quarter that he never reached Barboursville with five thousand." A considerable portion of this force is cavalry, armed only with double-barreled shotguns. To lead them against our infantry, with the Knfield rife or the rified musket, or against the Kentucky Cavalry, with Sharp's rifle, would be Kentucky Cavalry, with Sharp's rifle, would be

simply murder.

Speaking of popular exaggerations of numbers, I gave yesterday a rumor (1 wish it distinctly understood that I never youch for rumors which I give as rumors) that Breckinridge had raised a force of three thousand on the Big Sandy, and that he either had effected or was trying to effect a junction with Zollicoffer. Afterward I chanced to meet tion with Zollicoffer. Afterward I chanced to meet one of our officers direct from "Camp.Olympia," where one of the new Kentucky regiments is being raised, and but about twenty miles from Hazel Green, where Breckinridge's force is collected. The officer said he had "about three hundred there, and that they would scatter them some of these days!" But it is so simple a process for producing a sensation to tack on an extra cipher to an insignificant number!

I presume the officer was correct in the state. I presume the officer was correct in the state-ment that Breckinridge's forces had left Prestonburg, which appears to have been their main ren-dezvous for recruiting, and moved up to Hazel Green, on the direct road to Mount Sterling. This latter place they are said to have threatened with fire and sword. There can be no question of the devilish spirit that animates the Kentucky Secessionists. It is a fact—and one which tends to explain the tardiness in volunteering in some of the counties—that the Union men, where nearly balanced in numbers by the Secessionists, absolutely dare not leave their homes, lest their property should be destroad by their Secession neigh-

should be destroyed by their Secession neigh-Soutkeastern Kentucky--- Camp Andy The Louisville Journal, of the 10th inst., says:

..... 19.04 Twenty " (to one address) 20.04 Twenty Copies, or over, (to address of For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for TR'S WESELT PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS:

experience, and is filling up rapidly. General Ward's men have secured many Home truard guns that weuth otherwise have gone into the hands of Buckner & Co. They have also stopped several thousand dollars worth of contraband goods. It is one of the most important points in the State, and is closely watched. This encompany presents strong claims on the anthorities for immediate arristance in the way of the sinews of war. It numbers about 1,500 men,

placed there by the private enterprise of a few pa-triotic citizens. The Brutality of the Rebels. We find the following extract from a letter written by a gentlemen of Barboursville, Ky., to a friend in Lexington, in the Observer and Reporter. The letter is dated Mount Vernon, Rockcastle county, October 3d, in which place the writer had been forced to take refuge : The infernal rebels have destroyed everything

The infernal rebels have destroyed everything we had in the world. They have even taken every stitch of clothing except what I have on my back. They steal everything they can get their hands upon, even to bed clothing, ladies' clothing, and ladies' jewelry. Their depredations put to shame the most heathen nation and the most savage mode of warfare. I have not time to tell you of the various enormities they have perpetrated, but the worst that you can conceive would not do them justice." them justice."
On the night of the 7th instant, a company or squad of cavalry from Bucknor's band visited the house of Br. Walten, Senator from Hart, and broke open his house, closets, and trunks, stealing sundry articles of bedding and groceries, also a horse belonging to Colonei G. T. Wood. They also entered the house of David Maxey and pillaged beds and bedding, and horses and mules, and hung up his negro man to compel him to tell where Mr Maxey and Mr. Pointer, his son-in-law, were. They also stole Mr. P.'s horse and saddle. This squad was commanded by Monroe Adair, formerly of Groens-

Proposed Assassination of Union Men. The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle says: The Seess sionists in the eastern part of the State have writstones in the eastern part of the State have writ-ten down the names of numerous Union men who are to be assassinated. The Hon. L. T. Moore ob-tained information the other day that his name was on the black list, and he has left home to make pre-paration to effectually check this kind of work. The work has already commenced in that region by covert murder, and must be met speedily and with determination.

Federal Troops at Bucksville—Buckner's Force-The Merchants of Nashville. A Louisville correspondent of the Commercial Gazette says, under date of October 10;

Persons here declare they have reliable information that Bucksville, on the Cumberland river, is in possession of 600 Federal troops. Troops were moving last night through Indiana, by rail, to Madison. The Indiana Thirtieth arrived this morning about half past one o'clock, and proceeded to the scene of action beyond this city. Another regiment, the name of which I did not learn, passed through the city at a later hour.

From inquiries of loyal persons, who have come regiment, the name or which I did not learn, passed through the city at a later hour.

From inquiries of loyal persons, who have ceme through Buckner's lines from Tennessee within a week, I am inclined to believe the Confederates are trying to intimidate us with a game of brag. They report no more than five thousand men actually in service under Buckner—many of them indifferently armed. In answer to my inquiries as to preparations in and around Nashville, they could inform me of none, save those of the regular militia drills. Tyranny was exceedingly active in Nashville, and swagger very determined. There were financial troubles among the merchants which some of them had not contemplated when they joined the Secesh. They expected to steal all they owed Northern merchants "for keeps," but were surprised to find they must pay over stealings into the Confederate Treasury. For this cause a merchants' meeting had been held for the purpose of begging the poor privilege of paying the Confederate Government these Yankee debts in "good paper," drawn by their country customers. Good joke.

The Rebel Force at Columbus, Kentucky.

The Rebel Force at Columbus, Kentucky. A Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Com-mercial says, under date of October 9: mercial says, under date of October 9;
Within two days we have had a couple of visitors, direct from the rebel camp at Columbus. One of them is a deserter, the other a Southern man with Northern principles, whose journey North led straightway through the recei encampment, and whose credentials carried him safely over and on to the border. They agree in saying that the rebel force of the place must be upwards of 40,000 strong. They say that a force ten to twenty thousand strong, is encamped at Union City, and that a considerable body of the Columbus army is encamped at Mayfield, Kentucky. One of them is that a considerable body of the Columbus army is encamped at Mayfield, Kentucky. One of them is confident that the line of tents at Columbus is over eight miles in length. The Columbus army is working day and night fortifying the place. Already they have heavy fortifications, and their ditching and dirt pilling is going ahead as rapidly as several thousand constant workers can push it. Johnson is in chief command, and Polk, Pillow, and Cheatham are division commanders. They are talking of annihilation, and coupling the term with an "of" to the word Paducah. This week the expunging operation is to be performed, and the Secesh divinities of "Pad" have been secretly duly notified to "stand from under." Now, what do you think of these big representations? That they are bosh—wild exaggerations? Possibly so. But cut away half the yarn of the rebel strength, and you still have a body of men probably ready and able to permanently come to the help of this division, your bottom dollar had better not be staked on much longer Federal occupation of this quarter of the sacred soil.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Movements of Gen. Camera. Sr. Louis, Oct. 12.—General Cameron leaves St Louis to-day to visit General Fremont at Camp Lillie, Tipton. A large deputation of Missourians have waited on General Cameron, urging the continuance of General Fremont in command of this department. Cameron's Visit to Fremont,

ST. Louis, Oct. 12.—Secretary Cameron and Ad-

jutant General Thomas, accompanied by Major

mont's staff. left for the General's headquarters at

Plumley and Captain McKeever, of General Fre-

Tipton, at one and a half o'clock this afternoon. Plans of Price—Possibility of an Attack on Jefferson City or St. Louis—Confi-dence of Fremont in his Army. The Jefferson City correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, under date of Oct. 9, says: Affairs in the southwest are rapidly assuming definite shape. Price is steadily retreating, and has already placed such a distance between himself and General Fremont that it may be impossible to overtake him if he continued to retreat. The intelligence telegraphed yesterday that he has been disappointed in the number of armed men who have rallied to his standard since he invaded the State, may explain this movement, irreconcilable as it is with the boldness of his advance on Lexas it is with the boldness of his advance on Lexington. Or the explanation given by his officers may be the true one, that he is falling back to meet reinforcements, and will then return and give battle; or, frightened by the approach of a well-disciplined army, and without any reliable reinforcements to fall back upon, he may be about to abandon the State. Either of these three hypotheses may be correct, and by one or the other this present movement must be explained. In any event, he is like a novice who has stumbled on a conjuration, and raised the devil when he least expected it. From all accounts his flight is too unmethodical and discretered to warrant the belief that it was deliberately planned, and is part of a gigantic point to draw Fremont out from St. Louis and Jefferson City. There are many, however, who think that this has been their design, and that, instead of a battle in the southwest, we shall next hear of an attack on Cape Girardeau. and that, instead of a battle in the southwest, we shall next hear of an attack on Cape Girardeau, and an advance upon St Louis or Jefferson City. No doubt there is considerable reason in this conjecture. The rebels are fully alive to the political importance of the possession of Jefferson City, and have been casting a wistful eye upon St. Louis for a long time; even threatening to make it their winter countries but if a movement is made Louis for a long time; even threatening to make it their winter quarters, but if a movement is made now from the Mississippi it will be an afterthought, and not the result of a deliberate and preconcerted plan Frement is prepared to follow Price and McCulloch to the Gulf of Mexico, if necessary. If an attack is meditated from the force which marched westward for the purpose, from Columbus and Belmont, it will be met by the columns which are preparing to descend the Mississippi at Cairo. It seems now impossible that any sufficiently large force should be able to march between these columns on St. Louis.

With regard to Jefferson City there may be better grounds for the apprehension of an attack. The present aspect of affairs at Hormann may indicate it, and yet there is no sufficient force in the neighborhood, or that can clude General Fremont, which should occasion us any uneasiness. Johnson, of Maries county, may have 1,000 or 1,500 brigands,

should occasion us any uneasiness. Johnson, of Maries county, may have 1,000 or 1,500 brigands, with whom he attacked the Home Guards near Hermann day before yesterday, but he did not dare to molest the disciplined force at the bridge, nor will he. There are, perhaps, two thousand of the robbers at Linn Creek, Lebanon, and Iberia, but they are without organization or discipline, and indifferently armed, and while they may be the scourge of a defenceless country neighborhood, would be utterly powerless in an attack upon a fortified military post like this.

The number of troops which marched with General Frement of course I cannot state, but I may be permitted to say that the General remarked before he left here that he force was ample—that he wanted no greater to march traumphantly to New Orleans. THE ARMY VOTE,—The Sunday Transcript says: The returns of the election, in nearly all of the Philadelphia regiments in service, are understood to have been received at the office of the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, but are not yet open to inspection. We learn, however, from prominent city officials, who have returned from the camps, and others who are in a position to be well informed, that the majorities on the yet for Shariff is nine regiments were as follows:

vote for Sheriff in nine regiments were as follows:

It is reported that in Colonel Friedman's cavalry regiment, there having been no theke's but those of the Democratic party received, Colonel Friedman, after andosvoring unsuccessfully to procupe thekets for those of his
men who desired to vote for the People's party exactidates, ordered that no poils should be opened and no
election held.

The vote given above is said to be a fair index of the
vote in the camps generally, and gentlemen in high position state confidently, on what they believe correct information, that the total vote will give Mr. Ewing at
least 2.000 majority.

PARADE FOR TARGET PRACTICE.-Colonel

nel Friedman's cavalry regi-