DAILY PRESS, TWELTE CENTS PER WEER, payable to the Carrier, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIR DOLLARS
PER ARNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THERE

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

DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in advance for

COMMISSION HOUSES. JOHANNY'S SUPERIOR OVERCOATINGS,

We have now in store a full assortment of W. A. JO HANNY ABHOE'S very superior Chinchilla, Czarine Castor Double, and Satin Castor 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, HEUSSNER, & CO., IMPORTERS. NO. 206 CHESTNUT STREET.

WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., No. 116 CHESTNUT STREET,

Offer, by the Package, the following Makes and Descriptions of Goods: PRINTS. DUNNELL MFG. CO. - GREENE MFG. CO. BLEACHED COTTONS.

Bay Mill. Lonsdale, Hope, Blackstone, Greene Mfg. Co. Red Bank, Mariposa, Jamestown, Slatersville, Belvidere, BROWN COTTONS. Fredonia, Ohio, Groton, Silver Spring, Glenville, Eagle,

Mechanics' and Farmers' Union. &c. CORSET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchester DENIMS AND STRIPES .- Grafton, Jewett City, Madison, Slatersville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw. CANTON FLANNELS.—Slatersville, Agawam, Shep-SILESIAS .- Smith's, Lonsdale, Diamond Hill.

WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE CLOTHS AND KERSEYS. BROAD CLOTHS.—Bottomley's, Pomeroy's, Glenham

CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS .- Greenfield, Gay's, SATINETS .- Bass River, Crystal Springs, Conversville, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Converse Brothers, Bridgewater.

Flannels, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, Nankeens, Tickings, Colored Cambrics, Printed Cloakings, &c. au9fmw3m WILLIAMS' FLANNELS

> ANGOLA, MERINO, SAXONY, Etc. VARIOUS WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

For sale by

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co. DROTHINGHAM & WELLS, UTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,

> DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS, FROM THE

MASSACHUSETTS, GREAT FALLS LYMAN, EVERETT. LWIGHT, CABOT, CHICOPEE, and IPSWICH. BARTLET MILLS.

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

TROM THE WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE,) AND OTHER MILLS.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION M BOHANTS FOR THE SALT 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. THE ARCH-STREET CLOAK AND

MANTILLA STORE. NEW FALL CLOAKS. WATER-PROOF TWEED CLOAKS. RLACK CLOTH CLOAKS. BLACK CLOTH CLOARS.
EVEBT NOVELTY AT MODERATE PRICES.
JACOB HORSFALL,
an31-6m N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Sts

LOOKING GLASSES. MMENSE REDUCTION

LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGBAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 916 CHESTNUT STREET, Announce the reduction of 25 per cent, in the prices of all the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the

country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make pury chases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES, S16 CHESTNUT Street.

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

No. 261 South SECOND Street, connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are we manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. ed, by all who have used them, to be which are pronounced superior to all others.

superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

au25-6m BUSINESS NOTICES. DRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL

CHEMISTRY.—The Laboratory of the subscribers is 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. GARBETT, JNO. J. REESE, M. D.,

oc4-3m No. 10 CHANT Street, Tenth, below Market, TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE BOOFEE, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Boad, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING, on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

Orders promptly attended to.

my7-ly

EVANS & WATSON'S

PLIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Bemedy for BHEUMATISM.

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

remedy.

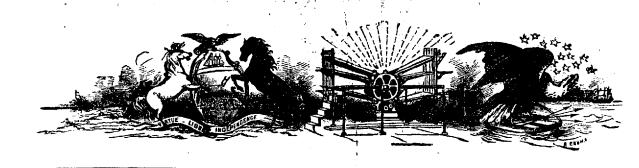
ELIXIB PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the
published accounts in the medical journals).

Ft 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
BULLICK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
ma 24-1y

Philadelphia.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.





VOL. 5.—NO. 64.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

ELLIS & HARROP.

NET CASH CLOTH STORE.

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

MILLINERY GOODS. MILLINERY AND

STRAW GOODS. ROSENHEIM,

BROOKS, & Co. 481 MARKET STREET, Invite the attention of MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS

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

A superior brand of

BLACK VELVET RIBBONS Always on hand. MILLINERY GOODS, of the latest be sold cheaper than anywhere, for cash. Milliners and Merchants are invited to call and examine before purchasing elevations. m. BERNHEIM,
sel7-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,

SOUTH SIDE. 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. PEMPLETON'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 assort-

ment of INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETING. OIL CLOTH FROM 1 TO 8 YARDS WIDE. JAMES H. ORNE.

626 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ROURTH-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, GEBMANTOWN, PA.

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

We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetattention 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 CARPETS, from

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

FRENCH AUBUSSON;
FINE AXMINSTER;
ROYAL WILTON;
EXTRA ENGLISH BRUSSELS;
HENDERSON & CO.'S VENITIAN;
ENGLISH INGRAIN 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, 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; Hemp, Yarn, and Rag Carpets, 18, 25, 31, and 37 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 31, 37, 45, and 30 cents; Gitt-Bordered Window Shades, 50, 62, 75, and 87 cents; Green and Buff Window Holland & Chean Dry Goods and Carpet Window Holland, &c. Cheap Dry Goods and Carpe Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET

DRUGS. JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man preparations: 25 lbs Extract Aconiti, in 1 lb jars.

25 lbs Extract Hyoscryami, in 1 lb jars.
50 lbs Extract Belladonna, in 1 lb jars.
100 lbs Extract Taraxact, in 1 lb jars.
50 lbs Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 lb bottles. 100 lbs Ol. Succini Rect., in 1lb bottles 500 ibs Pil Hydrarg., in 1th lars. WETHERILL & BROTHER,

WINES AND LIQUORS. CLARET.—100 Casks Claret ex-ship David, from Bordeaux, for sale in bonded wares by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 DORT WINE.—111 Quarters and 43 octaves DeMuller Port, for sale from Custom House stores by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

DURE PORT WINE. DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN PORTUGAL IN 1820.

Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of Physicians and invalue in white pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at CANTWELL & KEFFEE'S,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MANTER Street.

and MASTER Street. HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PROand other approved brands of COGNAO BRANDY, for sale, in bond and from store, by CANTWELL & KEFFER,

QTUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-

KY.
Buchanan's Coal Ila Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin,
In bond and store.
CANTWELL & KEFFER,
Seutheast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street.

EVANS & WATSON'S

SALAMANDER SAFES.

STORE,

16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always hand.

Southeast corner of and MASTER Street.

ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. RUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBENHEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases
of one coxen buttles each: warranted pure. Imported
and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER
Street.

77IMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine, the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bottled and in cases, by CANTWELL & NEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

IMPORTANT.
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. or small lot of Goods, are less than by any other conveyance. sel0-2m_

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1861. TO LET .- The five-story STORE.

No. 25 North FOURTH Street. This Store is in ilent condition, well located, and has shelving and area suited to the "Notion" business, FOR SALE OR PART EXCHANGE.

WK SALE UR I ART EXCEPTION

—A desirable FARM, containing 85 acres of land, situate 3 miles from Doylestown depot, 28 miles north of the city. Excellent improvements, nicely watered, fine fruits, &c. Possession can be given this fall.

Apply to E. PETTIT, cc12 No. 309 WALNUT Street. FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—A

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

P great number of Farms, Country-places, with a few acres of ground; West Philadelphia and Germantown properties, &c., &c. Apply to E. PETTIT, ocl2 No. 309 WALNUT Street TO RENT-COAL YARD, on west side of BROAD Street, first Yard above South Street. Apply to J. SERGEANT PRIOE, oc10-12t No. 813 ARCH Street. TO LET -- GERMANTOWN

HOUSE.—The property at the southwest corner of GREEN and HARVEY Streets will be to let on the first of November.

WM. H. BACON coll-8t* FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Th beautifully-located double Pictou stone DWELL-ING, on the west side of RITTENHOUSE SQUARE, with or without the furniture. Apply to No. 1311 ARCH

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHAR-TER.—The superior Baltimore-built back A. A. Drebert, G. T. Hewitt, muster, 336 tons register, now in TO RENT—Large Communicating Furnished ROOMS, for Gentlemen, (without board in a private family, on WALNUT Street, west of Tent Apply to Drug Store, N. E. corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets.

MOR SALE-Valuable Farm, contain-Ting 150 acres; 30 acres of excellent Woodland, the balance in a high state of cultivation, nicely watered with springs and running streams, situate 6 miles from Doylestown depot, and 2½ miles from Lambertville station and Delaware river, Bucks county. Plain and substantial stone improvements; good out-buildings, and eyery variety of fruits. Price only \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ per acre; easy terms. Apply to E. PETTIT, No. 309 WALNUT Street.

NIAGARA FALLS WATER POW-ER.—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTU RERS. This immense water power is now ready for im-mediate occupation, together with one hundred acres of land, embracing one quarter of the village, on which to locate mills and manufactories. The stipulations for price of power will be one half that at Lowell, Mass., and the quantity is almost un-limited. that at Lowell, Mass., and the quantity is almost unlimited
Should the demand warrant it, the American Fall can
easily be stopped and its great volume discharged through
the bank below its present site, for mill purposes, under
a head and fall of 200 feet.
The title is perfect and the property unincumbered.
For further information apply to N. W. Day or A. P.
Floyd, Niagara Falls; Alexander Hay, No. 1203 Vine
street, Philadelphia; Hon. T. A. Jenckes, Providence,
R. I.; D. Thaxter, Boston; or the owner,
HORACE H. DAY, No. 91 Liberty street.
NEW YORK, September 2, 1861.

8e4-wfrm3m

WHEREAS, THE LINDELL HO-TEL COMPANY by its Deed, dated the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of St. Louis county, in Book No. 234, at Page 202, and also by its other deed, dated the said first day of December, 1859, recorded in Book No. 250, Page 336, confirmatory of and supplemental to said first deed, did convey unto WILLIAM M. MORRISON, EDWARD BREDELL, and FRANKLIN A. DICK, the following-described real estate, situated in

Block No. 123, of the City of St. Louis, and described as follows:

First, A Lot or parcel of land fronting two hundred and seventy-one fect on Washington avenue, by one hundred south fifty feet in depth, and bounded south by Washington avenue, east by Sixth street, north by the north line of the field lot confirmed to Joseph Taillon, and known as Survey No. 1508, and west by Seventh street.

Second, A certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in said Block, containing about seventy feet, be the same more or less, on Sixth street, by one hundred and thirty-five feet deep on Green street, be the same more or less; being Lot known and designated on the plat of the lots laid out and made an addition to the town of St. Louis, by William Christy, as Lot No. 37, bounded on the west by William Christy, as Lot No. 37, bounded on the west by No. 38, as laid out by Christy, on the north by Grees street, on the east by Sixth street, and on the south by the Lot herein first described: which suid conveyances were made to said MORRISON, BREDELL, and DICK, in trust, to secure the payment of certain bonds therein described, amounting to four hundred thousand dollars; being eight hundred bonds of five hundred dollars each, payable in ten years from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to PETER LINDELL or bearer, with ten per cent. interest, payable semi-annually from that date, all payable at the Bank of Commerce, in New York; and whereas, among other things, it was provided in said Doeds that if the interest upon said bonds, or any part thereof, should become due and William Christy, as Lot No. 37, bounded on the west

it was provided in said Doeds that if the interest upon said bonds, or any part thereof, should become due and remain unpaid for thirty days after the maturity thereof, that then, by reason of such default, the said bonds shall bonds may not appear on their face to be due; and behereas, said LINDELL HOTEL COMPANY has, it is believed, negotiated, sold, and pledged six hundred and sixteen of said bonds, amounting to three hundred and sixteen of said bonds, amounting to three hundred and sixteen of said bonds, amounting to three hundred and sixteen of said bonds, amounting to three hundred and sixteen of said bonds, amounting to three hundred and

than thirty days, and is still unpaid, although some or all of it has been demanded.

Now, therefore, we, WILLIAM M. MORRISON, EDWARD BREDELL, and FRANKLIN A. DICK, Trustees as aforesaid, at the request of many of the individuals and corporations holding said bonds, and in accordance with the provisions of said Deeds, will, on thet wenty-second day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and between the hours of eleven o'clock in the oftenoon and five o'clock in the sfrencon of that day, at the east front door of the Court House, in the CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Missouri, proceed to sell the above-described premises and property, for cash, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, in order to pay the holders of said bonds the amounts due thereon, and any amounts or charges that may be payable under the provisions of said deeds, together with the expenses of the Trust.

WM. M. MORRISON, EDWARD BREDELL, Trustees. EDUCATIONAL. THE REV. M. MEIGS' FAMILY

SCHOOL for Young Men and Boys, at Potts town, Montgomery county, Pa., will reopen on Wednesday, the 6th of November next. For Circulars, giving day, the 6th of November next. For Circulars, giving in detail the terms and course of study, address the Principal.

References—James L. Claghorn, James E. Caldwell,
E. Westcott Bailey, John W. Claghorn, William H.
Kern, Thomas Birch, A. F. Glass, Edward Latourcade,
Edward Roberts. DHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TIONS, Globes, Drawing Instruments, &c., &c., made and for sale by

JAMES W. QUREN & CO.,

924 CHESTNUT Street.

Priced and Illustrated Catalogue, of 88 pages, furnished gratis, and sent by mail free, on application.

sel8-lm

MR. WINTHROP TAPPAN'S LVI BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, will reopen at No. 1615 SPBUCE Street, on WEDNESDAY, September 18. CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN Street, above SPRUCE.
The CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will resume its duties

on MONDAY, September 2d.
J. W. FAIRES, A. M.,
Principa au26-2mo R NGLISH AND CLASSICAL
Building, at TWELFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, will
be removed to the larger Hall, directly over Mr. Hessard's store, in the same building, and will be reopened
on MONDAY, 9th of September.
au21-tno1

MOTELS. ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YOU BROADWAY, NEW YORK. BOARD REDUCED TO \$2 PER DAY.

Bince the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient, and comfort-able home for the citizen and stranger on this side the

Ailantic.

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

BIGHED HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO
TWO DOLLARS PER DAY,
at the same time abating none of the luxuries with which cheir table has hitherto been supplied.

se7-3m TREADWELL, WHITCOMB, & CO. A card.—The Understand, have teased, for a term of years, Willard's Hotel, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their additional and customers many thanks for past favors. CARD.-THE UNDERSIGNED, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

MARSHAL'S SALES. MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE ARSHAI'S SALE.—DI VIRIUE
of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader,
Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and
for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty,
to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest
and best bidder, for Cash, at the PHILADELPHIA
EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 2sthday of October,
1861, at 120 clock M., the one-sixth part of the Schooner
ALLIANCE, her tackle, apparel and furniture, being
the interest of CHARLES PETTIGREW, a resident hilanus, modern of CHARLES PETTIMENT, in said inhabitant of the State of North Carolina, in said hooner.

U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania, oc15-6t

PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1861. MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest to me directed, will be sold, at Public Salo, to the highost and best bidder, for cash, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of October, 1861, at 12 o'dock M., the two-sixteenths of the Schooner J. H. BURNETT, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, being the interest of GIDEON MORE and FREELY MORE, residents and inhabitants of the State of North Caroling, in the said Schooner. Carolina, in the said Schooner.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,

U. S. Marshul, E. D. of Penn'a.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1861.

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

oc8-2m No. 427 MARKET Street, and oc8-2m No. 416 COMMERCE Street, Philada. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HENSZEY, 427 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. Dy any other conveyance.

Dy any other conve

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1861.

THE REBELLION. The Situation in Southeast-

ern Kentucky. The Movements of Gen. Zollicoffer.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI Threatened Attack on Cape

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. Rebel Report of an Engagement

Girardeau.

near New Orleans. FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE REBELS CLOSELY WATCHED. Miscellaneous War News. THE NAVY DEPARTMENT ON THE BURNING OF THE PRIVATEER JUDAH.

Promotion of Lieutenant Russell. &c. SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Zollicoffer's Column. At present there are two columns of Confede rates engaged in the invasion of the "dark and bloody ground." The main part of these two columns is composed of Tennesseans. One of them is commanded by Gen. Buckner, and has advanced from the neighborhood of Tennessee to Bowling Green and stretched forward with its advance in the direction of Louisville, the great seat of wealth and centre of intelligence in Kentucky.

The other has entered the soil sanctified by the presence of the elder Breckinridges, and Mecaized by the eloquence of Clay and the devotion of Crittenden, at Cumberland Gap, and is said to comprise some twelve thousand men. Powerful reinforcements are said to be on the way to join this body. The continuous retreat of Lee and Floyd before Rosecranz and Reynolds will flank this position. This movement, however, has at present a most significant importance. Its position and lead-ership derive from these facts a factitious value. The position of the main body is at

Cumberland Gap. This is about ten miles from Cumberland Ford. and has been celebrated, for a century, as a great depression in the mountain ridge which traverses the continent from New Hampshire to Northern Alabama. Through this Gap, very similar in its appearance and characteristics to the South Pass in the Rocky mountains, formerly the emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina passed on their way to the virgin wilds of the West. For half a contury, thousands upon thousands poured through

tion he finally attained, but his ambition was not limited to that goal. He wanted to be Governor of Tennessee, and even aimed at the highest Federal

But the Democratic party of that day had gotten complete control of Tennessee, and he could not, therefore, hope to obtain the bounds of his desires, save through some new medium. He tried the Know-Nothing organization. That failed him. His star passed into obscuration, and when Secession turned up he embraced it, as the means of converting himself from an opaque political body into a living light in the popular atmosphere. He has become a general in name, and name only. He has, as yet, given no evidence of ability in that direction. Wise and Floyd, men of much brighter natural parts, have proved failures, and he is not likely to turn up any better. He is naturally a slow, heavy man, lymphatic in his temperament, and inert in action, but a fine debater, when roused.

as his discussion with A. H. Stephens proved, in 1854. in Congress. The Union Forces. The only Union force yet formally in front of Zollicoffer is that under Colonel Carter, a native Kentuckian, who has organized about four thousand men, and has located them at London and Barboursville, so as to command the roads leading towards Zollicoffer's camp, and also all others running into Tennessee from that part of the State. His advance guard, at last accounts, was only

seventeen miles from Zollicoffer's advance position -viz: at Barboursville. This is the seat of justice for Knox county. It is located on the Cumberland river. The population is fully four hundred. Around it lie undeveloped an abundance of mineral resources. Through it passes the great road leading from Frankfort, the State capital, into Tennessee, through Cumberland Gap. It is located at a distance of one hundred

and twenty miles southwest of the capital. Twenty miles northwest of it is situated the village of London, Which does not contain over one hundred inhabitants, and is the capital of Laurel county, Kentucky. It is in the midst of a wild, picturesque country. It was said recently by the telegraph that it was in possession of Zollicoffer's forces. It is now, however, occupied by the main body of Colonel Carter's brigade, and will be the locality at

which Gen. Mitchell's main column will assemble ere the final heavy forward movement is made at Zollicoffer. Through that region of Southern Kentucky a strong Union sentiment has prevailed. The prin-

cipal part of Carter's force are mountaineers. Camp "Dick Robinson" Has been so often described that it is useless to do more than refer to its location. Its situation is between Garardville and Danville. It has been most happily selected. The ten thousand native Kentuckians assembled there now, being rapidly ncreased in numbers by the accession of Ohie and Indiana regiments to an enormous force, can be

noured, as circumstances may demand their

presence, in huge columns toward Zolliceffer's

force, or precipitated upon Buckner's maraiders. The camp is in a portion of the State alike accessible to either rebel chieftain's line of march, and flanks them both. Assistance from Ohio and Indiana. Eleven Ohio regiments have already entered Kentucky Two regiments from Indiana passed through Louisville, for General Sherman's column, last Thursday and Friday. Four mere are ready to move, and will be in Kentucky within a week. Regiments from Pennsylvania will be thrown forward into Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Nine of the last Presidential requi-

to reinforce Lee, Zollicoffer, Buckner, Polk, and Price, that all the troops now raised and forwarded to the rebel army within the limits of the disloyal States are sent to reinforce one of these five columns. Counter reinforcements should, therefore, be promptly forwarded to overtop any rebel acces

In Ohio and Indiana there are full thirty regiments, additional to those already from those States, mustering for the field. Were these there now, with a dozen or more from Pennsylvania, the enemy could make no show of headway against Rosecrans, Mitchell, Sherman, or Grant. Why should the destination of our regiments now forming, or at least the greater part of them, be westward? A few more, thousand men put upon the Upper Potomac is necessary to the protection of our own frontier and that of Upper Maryland. Beyond these few regiments, and those sent West from Pennsylvania, all the New England, New Jersey, and New York troops would accumulate round Washington or Fortress Monroe, or be sent to strike hard and fast at the enemy upon the sea

At every point, then, along the line of the frontier, and upon the sea coast, a simultaneous and movement could be made against an enveloped and environed foe. This would really be "thee" folds of that imaginary anaconda" which was to enclose the enemy months since. In the meantime, there is no point of the frontier, from the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, in the West, to Hatteras, in the East, where there is more ne

cessity for prudence, courage, and additional resources of men and munitions of war, than within the limits of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. We glean the following items from a letter written to the Cincinnati Times, dated Camp Dick Robinson, October 9: John J. Crittenden and the Stars and

Stripes. John J. Crittenden arrived in our midst last John J. Crittenden arrived in our midst last evening. He is hale and hearty, and says he is prepared to shoulder his musket, and go forth to battle for the maintenance of the stars and stripes, notwithstanding his advanced age. That flag had supported and nourished him from his youth, and he now wanted he better winding sheet than that noble banner to bear him quietly down to his lone-tsome grave. He has been taking a general survey of the encampments here, and is now on his way to the mountain regions to rally the brave and hardy mountain youths around that glorious standard, which Kentuckians have so gloriously and gallantly borne o'er many a hard-contested field of battle.

battle. Latest from Zollicoffer.

I yesterday went with a gentleman, with whom I had previously formed an acquaintance, when at Frankfort, whose home is near the Tennessee border, from which he has lately been driven, who informed me that he was just from the locality now occupied by Zollicoffer, with the rebel forces. He represents Zollicoffer's headquarters at Cumberland Gap, with a force of about ten thousand men, scattered through the country from there to Cumberland Ford, a distance of twenty miles. There are about eight hundred cavalry in his command, which are but poorly equipped. His hordes are devastating the country around which they are stationed imaking no choice between Secesh and Union What forage they cannot haul away they destroy ifearing that it may fall into the hands of the Federalists. They destroy every Union man's premises that may unfortunately fall in their way.

The women and children fiee from them as from a scourge. The men are obliged to hide themselves in caves, behind rocks, and in the dense woods, for fear of being strung up to the limbs of the trees, abould they be caught by these vandals. Such is the "civilized" warfare now being inaugurated by them, in this Christian age and country. But I think there is a retribution yet coming; there is a time, not far distant, when they will be taught to get that there is a power to which they will be answerable for their wholesale butchery, and their indiscriminate acts of vandalism. A mob, whose vengeance is visited upon women and children, cannot long survive.

The Bell-wether of Tennessee. Latest from Zollicoffer.

tury, thousands upon thousands poured through this natural gateway into the Mississippi Valley, from the Atlantic slopes. Boone, Kenton, and their pioneer confreres first entered the land of "cane and turkey" over this pre-Adamite turnpike. It really forms to this hour the best, and, in fact, only practicable road for the transportation of troops and heavy munitions of war from East Tennessee into Kentucky.

The troops which have for months back been engaged in persecuting such men as Nelson, Maynard, Brownlow, and the other patriots of East Tennessee, are now actually upon Kentucky's soil under the command of

General Zollicoffer,

who is well known to the public as a politician and an editor. For a long time he dabbled only in State politics, confining his ambition to the State Legislature. For a time he was the editor of an old-line Whig newspaper, in Nashville, using his position as a stepping-stone to his elevation to membership in the Federal Congress. That position he finally attained, but his ambition was not the property of the first Tennessee. The force of Col. Byrd, of the First Tennessee regiment, I was introduced to Captain Arthur McFarland, of the First. Capt. McFarland is 61 years of age, is from Union county, Tennessee, and is now known as the "Bell-wether." There and is 61 years of age, is from Union county, Tennessee, and is now known as the "Bell-wether." There and is 61 years of age, is from Union county, Tennessee, and is now known as the "Bell-wether." There and is 61 years of age, is from Union county, Tennessee, and is now known as the "Bell-wether." There and is 61 years of age, is from Union county, Tennessee, and is now known as the "Bell-wether." There and is 61 years of age, is from Union county, Tennessee, and is now known as the "Bell-wether." There and is now known as the "Bell-wether." Thereasons of this maternal appellation he explained to me in this wise: During their first troubles in East Tennessee, when they were every moment expecting to remeive a sum of them, and were ver long survive.
The Bell-wether of Tennessee.

They feared not, as they were completely sur-rounded by the rebels on all sides. McFarland knowing all the passes, roads, and paths, felt that he could.

He therefore procured a cow-bell, established signals, and then commenced his advance from the State. He led them through the path himself, keeping far in advance, giving them signals with the bell, which directed them which way to move. In this manner he led them direct through the rebel pickets, who were often seen by MoFarland, when he would rattle the bell, at which his men would hide themselves until he sounded the signal would hide themselves until he sounded the signal to advance, and also giving the direction. The mounted pickets were often in sound of his bell, but they did not heed it, supposing it to be cattle roaming through the forest.

In this manner he succeeded in leading his little head of furtitives heavend the limits of the State.

band of fugitives beyond the limits of the State, when they moved directly to Camp Dick Robinson, where there is at present enough of exiled brethren to make their mark in the ranks of the rebel managed. Capture and Subsequent Recapture of Colonel Buckner.

Colonel Buckner, a brother of S. B. Buckner, but an officer in the United States Army, was arrested by a party of Secessionists, a few days since, near Hopkinsville, and taken toward Columbus. As they were crossing the Cumberland River, at Eddyville, the gunboat Conestoga arrived from below, captured the entire party, and released Colonel Buckner. The manner in which appeals are made to the patriotism of the citizens of Kentucky by the Union generals is shown by the following address: To the Home Guards of the Ninth and Ashland Districts.

You are hereby called on for active service for You are hereby called on for active service for ninety days. You will be mustered into service in companies of one hundred and one, all told. You will be furnished with everything necessary and required for the campaign. You will rendezvous at the Olympian Springs. Let every man bring warm clothing and his blanket. Two cents will be allowed per mile traveled to that point. Let every man that has a Government musket be on hand. If he cannot from any reason come himself, let him transfer his gun to a man that can. Those having trusty rifles and preferring them are authorized to bring them. Move at once to the Mudlick Springs; you will then be organized and led against the you will then be organized and led against the enemy immediately.

W. Nelson, enemy immediately.

Brigadier General. AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

A Rebel Defeat-Fears of the Rebels at Springfield-Reported Capture of Lebanon by an Illinois Regiment. ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 14 .- The report brought here a day or two ago, that a battle took place on the 27th ult., between a body of Kansas troops, under Montgomery and Jennison, and the advance guard of McCulloch's rebel army, under Judge Chenault, is confirmed by parties just arrived from Spring-

The battle commenced near Shanghae, in Barton county, and the rebels were driven back, with considerable loss, and pursued some forty miles Montgomery then fell back on Greenfield. Great alarm was felt in Springfield lest Montgomery should attack that place, and the rebel troops there had rested on their arms several nights Montgomery is said to have had 3,000 men, and the rebels 2,400. This statement can hardly be relied on, as we have had no previous advices that such a force of Kansas troops was in that vicinity.

A band of three hundred and sixty marauding rebels, encamped at Wilson's Mill, on Bryant's fork of the White river, in Douglas county, were attacked, some days since, by a body of Home Guards, and fifteen rebels killed and twenty

wounded. It is reported here that the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, under General Wyman, has surprised and taken Lebanon, in Laclede county, with all the stores and provisions of the rebels. This needs con

thrown forward into Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Nine of the last Presidential requisition for fourteen regiments have yet to march. Why can these not be sent to those remote and exposed points in the West where they are deeply needed? Besides, there are at least twenty other regiments rapidly recruiting in Pennsylvania, which are independent of this requisition. General Negley has a brigade of three regiments at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburg, ready to march, accompanied by a fine battery of artillery. Missouri is spoken of as their destination. Circumstances, however, point to Western Virginia or Kentucky as their first field of action. It is but just that the Eastern or Central States should pay back to the West the commons contributions in men which the latter has given to the defence of Washington.

Necessity of Reinforcements to the West.

All recent accounts concur in stating that Lee and Floyd have been heavily reinforced. It is true that five Ohio regiments' have lately been sent to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles into a fem enabled him to keep up a movable column equal in the field to the rebel force, and protect his long base line of operations, extending as it does to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles into a leed to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles into a leed to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles into a leed to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles into a leed to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles into a leed to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles into a leed to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles into a leed to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles into a leed to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles into a leed to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles into a leed to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles into a leed to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles into a leed to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles into a leed to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles into a leed to a distance of one hundred an

bearing on the course and conclusion of the war here. And so it is felt by his supporters and immediate followers. If he had, as we presume he had, only 18,000 men, when he left Lexington, we doubt whether he can bring together 10,000 men when he reaches the Arkansas border.

We have all along felt very confident that Jefferson City, much less St. Lours, was in no danger of any attack of the Confederate or State troops. It was, some time since, highly probable that Price, if he left Springfield, would proceed to the point he did on the Missouri river. That point was in a comparatively friendly region, and one full of such resources as his army needed to draw upon. When he started on his late fruitless expedition, he probably conceived the idea of taking up winter when he started on his late truthess expedition, he probably conceived the idea of taking up wintor quarters at Lexington, and operating from that point. There were many reasons in favor of such a plan. Besides that it was in the heart of a country capable of furnishing abundant supplies, it was a point from which he could sally out with detachments either to reconstructed bedies of the Edge. ments, either to meet separated bodies of the Federal troops, or to interrupt their lines of communication. One enterprise of this kind he set on foot when he sent 4,000 men across the river to advance on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road,

with orders to destroy the track with a view to the stoppage of travel and transportation by that route. That these troops were so suddenly recalled, which was the fact, (for it is an error to suppose they were driven back by an enemy, as at first reported,) is one of the evidences to show that a very sudden they are in the general view back are recolled to change in the general plan had been resolved on.

No doubt General Price was well informed as to
the amount of opposition he would have to encounter at Lexington. He rightly calculated that he would be able, by his overpowering numbers, to take it from its defenders. He falsely flattered his hope with the idea that so small a garrison there, so long continued without reinforcements, showed hope with the idea that so small a garrison there, so long continued without reinforcements, showed general inability to bring into the field a force which would be formidable to him. He underrated the resources of the head of this department and the energy he was exerting to bring together the necessary men and material. The most authentic accounts go to show that he was quite ignorant of the ability of the fee he was contending with. Again, he was, we are persuaded, disappointed at not witnessing, as he approached the heart of the State, a general insurrection of the people and enthusiastic rally to his standard. No doubt, he had considerable accessions to his numbers, and

he had considerable accessions to his numbers, and also when the news spread that he had captured Lexington. But he, as we believe, soon discovered Lexington. But he, as we believe, soon discovered the extent to which he could calculate on such support; and was disappointed and dishentened by its moderate proportions. He was not welcomed and not sustained as he expected. We have said he was quite ignorant of the force likely to be opposed to him, and so he was until he got to Lexington. There he received information which opened his eyes, and convinced him that, with all the troops he could muster, it would be madness opened his eyes, and convinced him that, with all the troops he could muster, it would be machiess for him to oppose them to the array on this side. Hence the sudden and complete change in his determination and plans. Instead of wintering in Lexington, he is seeking winter quarters in a much more southerly latitude. He has suddenly and entirely abandoned all that he won. The march to Lexington and the march back again are a striking illustration of another famous march to which it is needless to allude more particularly. But the evacuation of an important post won is often and may be in this case—cquivalent to designal defeat. For it is doubtful whether such defeat could have more demoralized his forces than his surrendered the first of the first of the surrendered the first of the

As to a rumor of a junction between Price and McCulloch, and a movement of their armies on Jefferson City, we agree with those who deem any such outgivings by the former as intended simply to amuse and pacify his men. If he is making such promises, he is deluding them, so as to keep them content to follow him in the hope, so often cherished by Wilkins Micawber, that, in the chapter of accidents, "something may turn up." Of what that something is, we do not believe that General Price has any clears concernion then hed him. Price has any clearer conception than had his immortal prototype.

Without going, therefore, into any detail to show the immense forces at the command of Gen. Fremont—of which we may presume he will make a good use—we may congratulate every friend of the peace and quiet of Missouri on the present prospects. Peace and quiet are what are wanted by a very large majority of our citizens, and they will, we believe, soon enjoy it, at least in a measure far beyond anything within their unhappy experience for the last few memorable months.

Gen. Price's Retreat. Price has any clearer conception than had his im

Gen. Price's Retreat. A despatch to the Missouri Democrat, dated Jefferson City, Oct. 11, says: Adjutant General Smith arrived last night from Scialia and Georgetown. Scouts report Price last Tuesday at Johnstown, Bates county, between Grand river and the Osage, 85 miles from Scialia, still pushing rapidly southward.
William Budd, of Knob Noster, who was taken prisoner by Price on his way to Lexington, and since escaped, is confident from what he learned on a recent scouting expedition, and from souths gent out cent scouting expedition, and from scouts sent out by him, that McCulloch is senth of the Osage, waiting for the river to fall, when he intends to ford it and join Price. It is thought by military man

ing for the river to tall, when he intends to ford it and join Price. It is thought by military men here, however, that Price himself will cross and join his reinforcements on the other side.

A scout just arrived here from Springfield reports McCulloch at Camp Jackson with only 1,500 men. He is waiting there for reinforcements from Arkansas. These reports, differing in some particulars, all agree on the essential fact that McCulloch is somewhere near the Osage with reinforcements for Price. ments for Price.

Gen. Smith learned from different parties from Lexington precisely what I telegraphed a day or two ago, that Price while there seemed dispirited; said he had been promised sixty thousand armed men, and that he had but twenty thousand and

Gen. Fremont's Camp at Tipton. A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Gen. Fremont's camp at Tipton, Mo., under date of Oct. 9, says: under date of Oct. 9, says:

The news of the approach of Fremont had gone before us, and at frequent intervals I found men, women, and children gathered by the roadside awaiting the approach of the general. They all professed to be good Union citizens, and I have no doubt they were such; but the information since arriving here, that one of the engineers on the railroad that morning had had a bullet sent after him as he whizzed by, bespeaks not an entire unanimity on this subject. I arrived at Tipton about 11 o'clock, and to my surprise found it occupied by quite an army, the tents of which were scattered far and near over the prairies around the town. ar and near over the prairies around the town. As the Secessionisis are probably as well aware of the force here as I am, I am giving the enemy no information when I say that our force here numbers from 10,000 to 15,000. The larger portion of these belong to Hunter's division. The general, surrounded by his staff, was hard at work, and the averagements shout town bespeak the presence of arrangements about town bespeak the presence of the true military commander. Here we now are, encamped about half a mile from town. It is pro-bable that we shall remain here for a day or two at

least. Where we next move I cannot state. Pro-bably not to Sedalia, however. Southeastern Missouri-Threatened Attack on Cape Girardeau. A correspondent of the Missouri Republican writing from Cape Girardeau, under date of Oct. 9, says:

An active, cager foc are encamped only fifteen miles distant. As to their number nothing can be ascertained, although from farmers and socuts they would appear to be part of Jeff. Thompson's division, fifteen hundred strong, while the balance, Col. Johnson's force, are reported five miles fur ther off. These are all in the immediate vicinity of this place, while Pillow's army is in three divisions; one at Sikeston bandher at Bellmont, and the of this place, while Pillow's army is in three divisions: one at Sikeston, another at Belmont, and the third and chief at Columbus, to which they crossed from Missouri four days ago. Great alarm exists in the country around here, and the painful sight is daily witnessed of farmers and whole families coming in for protection, whose property has been seized during the week, and they ruined, sometimes reduced to indigence, by the remorseless plunderers. A widow woman, lately owner of a well-stocked farm, yesterday arrived, foet-sore and weary, stating that everything—horses, cows, and all—had been taken from her, and she, a woman and a widow, one who should be doubly sacred from wrong, obliged to fly from starvation, and the sheltering roof of home, to seek mercy among strangers. A more pitiable condition than this portion of Missouri now offers could not be presented, unof Missouri now offers could not be presented, un-less fire swept over all, charring the barren fields and destroying deserted homesteads. Surely, could people elsewhere but once witness it, and behold what is really nought but waste and desolation, they would fly to the rescue, and not stand idly gazing, while a sister State drinks to the dregs a gazing, while a latest class of the coup of ruin. Preparations go rapidly forward to prepare Cape Girardeau for an attack. Breastworks of considerable magnitude approach completion on the outskirts of the town, and yesterday tion on the outskirts of the town, and yesterday some cannon and howitzers arrived. In a few days an attacking force, however numerous, would fill with their dead the surrounding ditches and valleys, before their flag could ever wave in triumph. A rebel spy was arrested yesterday, attempting to make his way out of town, and confesses that Thompson and a Col. Johnson are only fifteen miles distant, with six thousand men, and as soon as reinforced by Pillow, will march upon the Cane which forced by Pillow, will march upon the Cape, which they wish to attack, while those who would other

wise reinforce are in pursuit of Price. The pickets here have been once or twice fired on lately by skulking rebels, but, as yet, with no fatal result.

Rebel Report of an Engagement on the Mississippi. BALTIMORE, Oct. 15 .- The Norfolk Examiner of Monday, received here by a flag of truce via Fortress Monroe, contains a despatch dated New Orleans, October 12th, stating that a naval engagement had taken place at the head of the passes on the night of the 11th, lasting one hour, and afterwards renewed. It also publishes the following the pesterday, for Porrysville.

"FORT JACKSON, Oct. 12.-Last night I attack-

SOUTHERN NEWS.

ed the blockading squadron with my little fleet. I succeeded, after a very short struggle, in driving them all aground on the Southwest Pass bar, except the U. S. sloop-of-war Preble, which I sunk. I captured a prize from them, and after they were fast in the sand, I peppered them well. There were no casualties on our side. It was a complete HOLLINS." "NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.-The force of the Federal fleet was forty guns and 1,000 men, while the little Confederate mosquito fleet had sixteen guns and 300 men. It is reported that our iron

steamer sunk the Preble with her iron plough."

The names of eighteen rebels wounded in the

The Pensacola papers give a list of seventeen

Santa Rosa fight with Wilson's Zouaves are also More Rebel Reports. BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Richmond papers state that the steamer Nashville ran the blockade from Charleston, on the 12th inst., with Senator Mason as minister to England, and John Slidell as minister to France, with their suites, who are now on TWO CENTS.

tal, including J. Bossall. of the Third Regiment. United States Artillery, and James Hallington, of the First New York Artillery. Another despatch from New Orleans express the belief that a sufficient force can be organized to capture the whole Federal fleet in its present disabled condition. The rebel fleet was in command of Commodore Hollins.

The Position of General Houston as Defined by Himself. The Richmond Enquirer, of Friday last, contains a letter from Sam Houston, dated September 18, which was written for the purpose of defining his position, and in answer to an article which he saw in the New York Herald, about the 15th or 16th of August, which states that General Houston has no sympathy with the rebellion. In

reply to this he says: Previous to the act of secession by Texas, and whilst the measure was one of argument and opinion, my opposition to it was open and avowed, and my opposition to the acts of the Convention was nat concealed, but on all becoming occasions fully expressed, nor did I cease that expression of opposition to the measure of secession until the people acquiesced in it, when I, as one of them, unhesitatingly assented to this conclusion; since which time I have attempted to throw no impediment in the way of this action, but, on the contrary, have time I have attempted to throw no impediment in the way of this action, but, on the contrary, have performed all the acts of a dutiful and loyal citizen of the Southern Confederacy. This was doing no more than what became me, for I have lived and acted upon the principle that all public officers should obey the will of their constituents, and all private citizens support the Government which secures to them their liberties.

Whilst the Convention was in session. I presented a communication to the Legislature, accompanying

resolutions forwarded to me by the Executive of Tennessee, on the subject of coercion, in which I denounced, unqualifiedly, such a measure of Federal policy. Since then, my opinion has undergone no charge. no change. * * * *

Had I been disposed to involve Texas in civil war, I had it in my power, for I was tendered the aid of seventy thousand men, and means to sustain myself in Texas, by adhering to the Union; but this I rejected, and, in return for the offer, I gave my advice to the Federal Government that I wanted no money. I desired no office, and wished for no troops: but, if Mr. Lincoln was wise, and wished to confer a benefit upon the country, he would evacuate Forts Pickens and Sumpter, recall all the Federal troops from Texas, and not take the counsel of such a man as General Scott, or his Adminis-tration would be disgraced. Notwithstanding this, when my message was reported to Mr. Lincoln. by his own messenger, it appeared that he did not be-lieve that his agent had been faithful in the dis-charge of his trust in reporting my opinion. So strong was this belief, that he immediately resolved to send another messenger and troops to the

to send another messenger and troops to the South. * * * * * South. * * * * *

My only son—above the years of childhood, and he is only a stripling of eighteen—attached himself to the first company that was raised in the neighborhood: he has been mustered into service for during the war, and is discharging the duties of a soldier, equipped to meet the enemies of the Southern Confederacy; and, in addition to this, no less than four nephews have enlisted for during the war, and are nepnews have enisted for during the war, and are now on their march to Virginia. I might cite these as evidences in vindication of myself, if I chose so to do, but such is not the object; it is merely done for the gratification of boasting a little, and to let those who were most forward in Secession see whether they have done more than I have, and am willing to do, for the Southern Confederacy. And more than this, I have three other nephews who have been in Virginia from the commencement of the war, with the other Southern troops.

The time has been when there was a powerful Union sentiment in Texas, and a willingness on the part of many true patriots to give Mr. Lincoln a fair trial in the administration of the Federal Government. vernment. * * * * * These times have passed by. If there is any Union sentiment in Texas now, I am not apprised of it.
When the millions of Persia invaded Greece, the Spartans were not more united in defence of their country and liberties than is Texas united in support of the Southern Confederacy.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Loss of the Indiana Regiment 47-A Rebel Privateer Burned. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 14-via Baltimore .-The steamer Spaulding returned from Hatteras Inlet this morning, bringing up Gen. Mansfield, who has to-day taken command at Camp Hamil-

The entire loss of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, in its retreat, was 47. No changes have taken place at the Inlet during the last few days. Eleven contrabands came over last night from Sewell's Point. They say that there are four hundred rebel troops at the Point, and a large number this side of Norfolk. Lieut. Murray, of the gunboat Louisiana, two or three days since, found a rebel vessel in a nar-

row opening this side of Oregon Inlet, fitting out as a privateer. He took possession and burned the vessel. The rebels were in force in the vicinity. The Rebel Movements Closely Watched A correspondent of the Herald writing from Fortress Monroe, under date of October 10, says : A watchful eye is kept upon rebel movements and it is known here how many small boats they have, and even their movements. A good coas guard is on the alert in the night, and open bat guard is on the alert in the night, and open batteries, with men lying at their guns, are always ready to receive those who may favor us with an evening call. I may say that buoys have been laid down, after an accurate survey by the pilot of the flag ship, and Captain Graves, of the Young Amerrica, so that should any of the rebel vessels attempt to run out the flag ship can chase them. There are other matters which have been and are now engrossing the attention of the naval commanders, but I would not be justified in making them public at this time. Suffice it to say, that the naval forces here are not inactive by any means, and in due season we will have the pleasure to record a deed worthy of note. The rebels are evidently expecting some move. They are very busy at Sewell's Point; twenty large guns are mounted, and from the present state of movements more will sewell's Point; twenty large guns are mounted, and from the present state of movements more will soon be put in place. At Orancy Island thirty-four iron bull dogs show their ugly muzzles. This piece of work was built for the purpose of preventing shipping from passing up Elizabeth river. About twelve guns of the largest calibre bear on the approach to the mouth of the river, while twenty-two command the passage up. It is almost an impossibility to pass this battery, which is beautifully constructed, and is certainly one of the finest pieces of earthwork I ever saw. With a proper force the rebels might be driven out by shell, but it would cost many lives and some vessels to do it. The batteries on Sewell's Point are composed of six distinct entrenchments, the first mounting two guns in embrasures and one on parapet. The next mounts nine, all in embrasures, which are flanked with logs. The next battery is provided with three guns en barbette. Two small batteries are next in order, each mounting one gun en barbette. The next battery mounts two guns on barbette. The next battery mounts two guns on barbette. The next battery mounts two guns on barbette. A heavy gun on a ship carriage planted on the beach completes the line of defences. With proper management it would be an easy matter, comparatively speaking, to drive the rebels out of this line of batteries. The Sawyer gun on the Rip Raps, can trouble them very badly now. Although I have taken un this subject to day gun on the Rip Raps, can trouble them very badly now. Although I have taken up this subject to-day, I do not wish to be understood that any active steps are to be taken in relation to these po have had an opportunity lately of having these batteries described to me, I thought it would be a matter of some interest to record the position of the

rebels in this locality. MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

From General Banks' Column. DARNESTOWN, Oct. 13 -Everything was quiet long the river line yesterday. Nothing has transpired of general interest in the

Capt. Stone, the provost marshal, has seized and confiscated a vast amount of liquors, and arrested many of those engaged in selling them to the sol-Secretary Cameron Going to Louisville. CINCINNATI, October 15 .- Secretary Cameron, Adjutant General Thomas, and Scnator Chandler.

arrived at Indianapolis last night, and were escort-

ed to the residence of the Governor. Secretary

Cameron made a speech to a large crowd of citi zens, complimenting Indiana and Governor Morton. They go to Louisville to-day. The Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Twentyfifth Regiment. POTTSYILLE, Oct. 15.—Captain Donovan has not been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Twentyfifth Pennsylvania Regiment. J. G. Frick, who served through the Mexican war, is the Lieutenant

Colonel. From Washington. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—To save trouble to all concerned, it is officially announced that the Government has ceased to grant passes to go South through the United States lines. The Eleventh Regular Infantry.

Boston, Oct. 15.—Four companies of the Eleventh Regular Infantry left Fort Independence, The Union Sentiment in Western

A correspondent of the Wheeling Press, writing

from Charleston, Kanawha county, Va., under date of Oct. 9. says: From an early period after taking command of this post, Col. Guthrie has been kept well posted by scouts from Roane, Cabell, Putnam, and Boone counties, and he assures us that the Union scaliment is constantly increasing in those counties, but that doubt as to the success of the Union army in that doubt as to the success of the Union army in the constantly increasing in those counties, but all who attempt to silence them are subjected to persecution. that doubt as to the success of the Union army in Western Virginia has prevented many organizations in those counties until recently. The regiment of Virginia volunteers, now gathering here, which will shortly be full, is gathering from those counties; it was retarded for a long time by the unpopularity of the colonel who had been appointed for it; but recently a nucleus sufficient for the election of officers to suit the men having bean above. for it; but recently a nucleus sufficient for the election of officers to suit the men having been obtained, the companies are filling up rapidly.

A largo number of witnesses are expected here to-day, and the United States Court will be opened here to-morrow, the day appointed.

On the register of the "Wilson House" we find names of squads of rebel soldiers, recorded from the 19th of March, when part of the "Logan (Va.) Rifles" occupied it, down to June 23; among them, Otho K. Pate, and numerous others, claiming to be "F. F.'s;" and, thereafter, various other companies, among which were one commanded by James A Swenger, the "Richmond Light Infantry

(to one address) 20.09 Twenty Caples, or over,

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WHERLY PARSS will be sent to enhanthers by

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send as extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agen's for

THE WESELY PRESS.

As early as July 21st another class of names began to appear upon the register, and, judging from their hailing places, and the corps to which the writers appear to have been attached, they must have been some of the very persons for whom some of their predecessors had been professedly bunting, but, though the game had appeared, the hunters were flown, and have not since returned.

This afternoon Marshal Norton is busily engaged arresting parties known to be Secessionists, and others desired as witnesses, and a number have already been held to bail in \$1,000 cach to appear during the term of court, which commences to-

during the term of court, which commences The Engagement at Cape Henry.

U. S. PROPELLER DAYLIGHT.

Roads, Va.

General Fremont.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that when the Cabinet is fully advised of the facts of Gen. Fremont's military administration, final setion upon his case will promptly be taken. Gen. Fremont has 40,000 men in and around Tipton. He cannot move them, though, for want of transportation and provisions. Within his entire command he has 70,000 troops.

Before leaving St. Louis the Secretary of War, by letter, ordered General Fremont to discontinue, as unnecessary, his field works around the city, and that which he is erecting at Jefferson City; to suspend the work on the barracks he is building near his residence for his body guard of three hundred cavalry, and ordered him to employ all the money in the hands of the disbursing officers to the payment of the current expenses of his army in Missouri, and to let all his debts in St. Louis, amounting to \$3,500,000, remain unpaid until they can be properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement. He also ordered that the disbursing officers should disburse their funds and not transfer them to irresponsible persons who do not hold commissions from the President, and are not under bonds; and he further ordered that hereafter all contracts necessary to be made, be made by the regular disbursing officer of the army. Gen. F. was also informed that no payment would be made to officers appointed by him. It is said there are over two hundred of them whose commissions do not bear the President's signature, and that Paymaster Andrews has been verbally instructed not to make such payments. Special exception was made in favor of officers of volunteers. The number of forts planned by Gen. Fremont for the defence of St. Louis is eleven.

The Destruction of the Judah.

gunboats:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1861.

Sir: The Department received Flag Officer Mervine's report of the boat expedition despatched by him, from the Colorado, on the night of the 18th of September, under the command of Licutenant John B. Russell, of the navy, to destroy the rebel privateer Judah, moored at the wharf of the Pensacola navy yard, and to spike the guns in battery near by. An expedition executed in the face of an enemy semuch superior in numbers, with such brilliancy, and gallantry, and success, cannot pass without the special recognition of the Department. To those who were engaged in it, not only the Degunboats: out the special recognition of the Department. To those who were engaged in it, not only the Department, but the whole country, is indebted for one of the brightest pages that have adorned our naval record during this rebellion. Indeed, it may be placed, without disparagement, side by side with the fairest that adorn our early naval history. The expedition will give renown not only to those who were immediately concerned in it, but to the navy itself. It will inspire others in the service to emulation. Its recital hereafter will thrill the heart with admiration. The Department will cherish the recollection of the exploit, and desires you to express to the officers, seamen, and marines, whe participated in it, its highest admiration of their conduct.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant. GIDEON WELLES. Flag Officer Wm. W. McKean, commanding Gulf

Lieutenary John H. Russell, U. S. frigate Colorado, Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Sin: Transmitted herewith is a copy of a communication from the Department, of this date, to Flag Officer McKean, commanding Gulf blockading squadron, in relation to the successful boat expedition despatched under your command to destroy the rebel privateer Judah. For your gallantry on this occasion, the Department designs to assign you to the command of one of the new gunboats, and you are therefore detached from the Colorado, and you will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report yourself in person to the Department.

I am, respectfully, Gideon Weller.

Revolutionary Precedents. Whereas, The States of Pennsylvania and Dela-

ware are threatened with immediate invasion from a powerful army, who have already landed at the head of the Chesapeake Bay; and whereas, principles of policy and self-preservation require that all persons who may be reasonably suspected of aiding or abetting the cause of the enemy may be reverted from pursuing measures injurious to the evented from pursuing measures injurablic weal; therefore, public weal; therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive authorities of the
States of Pennsylvania and Delaware be requested
to cause all persons within their respective States,
notoriously disaffected, forthwith to be apprehended and secured till such times as the respective
States think they may be released without lajury
to the common cause.

the American cause, for fire-arms, swords, bayenets, &c.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the executive powers of the respective States forthwith to apprehend and secure all persons who have, in their general conduct and deportment, evinced a disposition inimical to the cause of America. And that the persons so seized be confined in such places, and treated in such manner as shall be consistent with their respective characters, and the security of their nersons. their persons

We trust we do not offend the Hon. WIL-LIAM B. REED, who is so anxious in favor of freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, whenever both are exercised against the cause of the United States, by reproducing the foregoing eloquent extract from Revolutionary records. In the days when our forefathers were struggling to establish free institutions. "all ginia—A U. S. Court to be Opened at disaffected persons," and those whose w gene-charleston. ral conduct and deportment" created suspicion against them, were arrested and imprisoned; but now, when we are reaping the fruits of the labors of the heroes and sages of the Revolu-

and well-conducted religious weekly journal, pub-lished by Mr. James B. Rodgers, at No. 104 Jones' alley, comes to us this week in a handsome new dress. Its present editor, Rev. M. McBride, who has assumed its exclusive proprietorship, announces, in his salutatory to his readers, that this change will not cause any deviation from the principles heretofore advocated in its columns. The number before us is an excellent specimen of what a religious newspaper ought to be, and we have no doubt, from the high and influential character of the denomination which it represents-Reformed Presbuterian-that its course will be steadily onwounded, from the Santa Rosa fight, at the hospi. A. Sweeney, the "Richmond Light Infantry ward and upward.

Blues," the "Boone Rangers," &c., down to July 15. Among the destinations which those registering gave themselves were the following: "To kill Abolitionists," "to slay d—d Yankees," "Horse Heaven," "Hell," "Washington," We presume some of the writers have reached their respective than the statement of the state above-named destinations before this time, but pro-bably not in the triumphant condition upon which they then calculated. As early as July 21st another class of names be

The following is the official report of the engagement between the Daulight, Commander Lockwood, and a battery at Cape Henry, in which the latter was silenced. This adds another to the roll of our naval achievements:

of our naval achievements:

U.S. Propeller Daylight,

Blockading off Cape Henry, Oct. 11, 1981.

Sir: Yesterday afternoon, a few minutes before four it was reported to me that a battery on shore in Lynhaven Bay had opened fire on the American ship John Clark, of Baltimore, which had come in and anchored during the gale, and dragged within range of the enemy's guns, distant about one and a half miles. I got under way and stood down to her assistance, and on getting within range opened fire, and a spirited engagement was kept up on both sides for about forty minutes, when the enemy ceased firing, their battery of four or five guns being silenced, so that, although we remained within range for an hour and a half after the firing had ceased, assisting the ship to get under way, not a shot was fired by them.

Our shot generally were well directed, and must have done execution. Fortunately, none of their shot hit us, but they came quite near enough. The officers and men were eager for the fray, and evinced a spirited determination to do their whole duty. And I was well pleased, not only with their conduct, but also with the precision of their aim.

Samuel Lockwood, Commander.

To Flag-Officer, L. M. Goldsholder, Commanding Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Hampton Ronds, Va.

ing Atlanti Roads, Va. General Fremont.

The official report forwarded by Flag Officer Mervine, of the Gulf blockading squadron, of the zh, to the New Department, does not centain any important new particulars. In reply, Secretary Welles has addressed the following letters to Flag Officer McKean and to Lieut. Russell. The latter, it will be seen, is to be assigned to the command of one of the ne

conduct.

The loss to the service, and to their relatives and friends, of those who fell in the expedition, is a painful feature of it; but the memory of those brave men should not be lost in the hearts of all true patriots, but be ever cherished therein

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1861. LIBUTENANT JOHN H. RUSSELL, U. S. frigate Co-

Abundant precedents can be found in the history of our Revolutionary struggle for all the actions of the present Administration. The seizure of presses, the apprehension of disaffeeted persons, the searching for arms, were all practised by our Revolutionary fathers. In their own language, "such proceedings may be abundantly justified by the conduct of the freest nations, and the authority of the most judicious civilians." Let any one who doubts this read the following resolutions, passed by the Revolutionary Congress, in the year 1777:

to the common cause.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania to cause a diligent search to be made in the houses of all inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, who have not manifested their attachment to the American cause, for fire-arms, swords, baye-

Resolved, That persons of like character, and in consequences and to the present, when the enemy is at our door, have in other States been arrested and secured upon suspicion arising from their general behavior, and that such proceeding may be abundantly justified by the conduct of the freest nations and the authority of the most sufficient civilians.

"THE BANNER OF THE COVENANT."-This large