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LARS PER ANNUM, in advance

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL Ö RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

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

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS, Nos. 239 and 241 North THIRD Street, above Bace, 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. CASH BUYERS SPECIALLY INVITED. sel7-2m

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

HOSIERY HOUSE,

LINEN IMPORTERS and

SHIRT-FRONT MANUFACTURERS. Importations direct from the Manufactories. sell-2m

1861. TO CASH BUYERS. 1861. H C.LAUGHLIN & Co. No. 909 MARKET STREET,

Are receiving daily, from the PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK AUCTIONS, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, bought for CASH. -CASH BUYERS are especially invited to call and ex-

1861. FALL GOODS. 1861. FRESH ASSORTMENT.

DALE, ROSS, & CO., ROI MARKET STREET.

Have received, and are now opening, a fresh stock o FALL & WINTER GOODS which will be sold low for CASH and on short credits. Buyers are respectfully invited to call and ex-

COMMISSION HOUSES. TROTHINGHAM & WELLS, .34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS, DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS.

MASSACHUSETTS, GREAT FALLS LACONIA. DWIGHT. LOWELL. CHICOPEE, and BARTLET MILLS. LIKEWISE.

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

GOODS. FROM THE WASH INGTON (LATE BAY STATE,)

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SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION M RCHANTS

FOR THE SALE O PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

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LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON. 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

nce the reduction of 25 per cent, in the prices of all the Manufactured Stock of Loeking 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 pur shases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES, \$16 CHESTNUT Street.

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No. 261 South SECOND Street,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are
now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the
MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,
which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be
superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manumeturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Bacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

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

Since 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 Allantic.

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 arthas invented, and modern tasts approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been approximated. giated.

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practise the mest rigid economy, the under-

MAYE REDUCED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO
TWO DOLLARS PEE DAY,
bt the same time abating none of the luxuries with which
their table has hitherto been supplied. TREADWELL, WHITCOMB, & CO.

Late of the GIRABD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have feared, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their pld friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.

WARHINGTON, July 16, 1861. CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED.

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 Sindents in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology. Opinions given in Chemical questions.

Special Instruction in MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

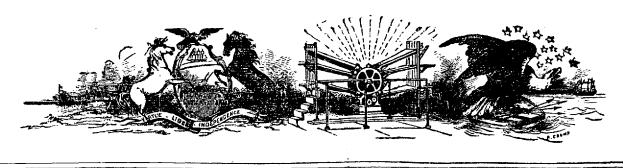
JAMES C. BOOTH, THOS. H. GARBETT, JNO. J. REESE, M. D. oc4-5m No. 10 CHANT Street, Tenth, below Market. JOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN BOOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Boad, is prepared to put on any amount of BOOFING, on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight. my7-1**y** EVANS & WATSON'S

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A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always
an hand.

D always of hand and for sale at Union Wharf, 1451
BEACH Street, Kendington.
T. THOMAS,
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217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia





VOL. 5.—NO. 65.

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

ELLIS & HARROP,

NO. 225 MARKET STREET, UP STAIRS

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

CARPETINGS. ARGE CARPET STOCK SELLING OUT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

CLOSE BUSINESS. BAILY & BROTHER No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET.

sel7-tuths 2m 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, comcrossley'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 assor

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

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. | HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 509 CHESTNUT STREET, CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c. We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpet attention of cash and short time buyers.

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

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

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

FRENCH AUBUSSON; FINE AXMINSTER; BOYAL WILTON; EXTRA BNGLISH BRUSSELS; HENDERSON & CO.'S VENITIAN; ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS;

ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES. HAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE IN THE TABIFF,

MODERATE PRICES. MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE

of a Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader,
Judgé of the District Court of the United States, in and
for the Easterfi District of Fennsylvania, in Admiralty,
to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest
and best bidder, for Cash, at the PHIADELPHIA

EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of October,
1861, at 12 o'clock M., the one-sixth part of the Schooner
ALLIANCE, her tackle, apparel and furniture, being
the interest of CHARLES PETTIGREW, a resident
and inhabitant of the State of North Carolina, in said
schooner.

U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1861.

October 12, 1861.

RAPSHALTES SALE BY VIRTUE

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE ARSHALL'S SALLE.—DI VINIUE
And 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 each, at the PHIL ADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of October,
1861, at 12 o'clock 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
Carolina, in the said Schooner

Carolina, in the said Schooner.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Penn'a.
PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1861. DRUGS JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Mar

arations:
bs Extract Aconiti, in 1 lb jars.
bs Extract Hyoscryami, in 1 lb jars.
bs Extract Beliadonna, in 1 lb jars.
bs Extract Beliadonna, in 1 lb jars.
bs Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 lb bottles.
bs Ol. Succini Bect., in 1 lb bottles.
ba Calomei, in 1 lb bottles. 500 hs Calomel, in 1 h bottles.
500 hs Pil Hydrarg, in 1 hb bars.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

WINES AND LIQUORS. CLARET.—100 Casks Claret ex-ship **DORT WINE.—111 Quarters and 43** octaves DeMuller Port, for sale from Custom House stores by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 outh FRONT Street. DURE PORT WINE.

L DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN PORTUGAL IN 1820. PORTUGAL IN 1820.

Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at CANTWELL & KEFFER'S, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. ENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRO-

prietors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet, lother approved brands of COGNAC BRANDY, for CANTWELL & KEFFER. Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-

Y. Buchanan's Coal Ila Whisky, Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin, London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin, In bond and store. CANTWELL & KEFFER,

and MASTER Street. **70UAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new** brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street

RUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN-HEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of one dozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. MIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine, the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bot-ticd and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, sonth-asst corner CERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER

IMPORTANT. Send all Money and Packages of Merchan dise 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. se10-2m BEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH! 10,000 Beautiful Steel Plate Engravings of the LORD'S PRAYER for sale.
Valuable Property Given Away!
It commences with exquisitely executed words of "Ovn FATHER," and then follow in succession the other parts of "I player, every phrase of which is emeraved in the most elegant and insteful manner. Near the buttern of the neutre is a narrable account.

in the most elegant and insteful manner. Near the buttom of the picture is a superbly executed head of OUR SAVIOUR, and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS.

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

1 House and Let in York borough.

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

1 Rocknaway.

2 Building Lets in York borough.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

2 Modeling Lots in York borough. 100 Valunble Books. 50 bbls. Flour, (warranted.) 1,000 Gold-Gilt Frames to suit Engraving of the Lord's Prayer.
500 Steel-Plate Engravings of the Birth of Christ. Magnificent Looking Glasses. Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c. A Gift worth from 50 cents to \$500 with each en-

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

Send on ONE DOLLAR and four red stamps to pay age on engraving, and you are sure to get it by re J. M. AUSTIN & CO., York, Pa.

\$10 secures 11 Engravings and Tickets. THIRRY & KRUSE, Agents, N. E. corner FOURTH and BRANCH Streets, Philadelphia. DEFERENCES: Rev. A. H. LOCHMAN, LL.D., Pastor First Lutheran Church, York, Pa. Rev. Silv. Eagle, LL. D., St. Patrick's Church. Rev. C. W. Thomson, Rector St. John's Prot. Episco pal Church.
Rev. F. F. Hugen, Pastor Moravian Church.
Rev. Jos. A. Ross, "M. E. Church.
Hon. Thos. E. Cochran, Aud. Gen. Ponnsylvania.
Henry Welsh, President York Bank.

David Small, Postmaster, York, Pa., and many others

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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Diseases of the Kidneys. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Nervous Sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 626 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH. Cures Debilitated Sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus' Dance. For Difficulty of Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Trembling.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For Cod Feet.
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Sick Stomach. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, recommended by names known to SCIENCE and FAME. BELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks made by the late Dr. Physic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dr. Dewoe's valuable work on Practice of Physic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dispensatory of the United States. tory of the United States.

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

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine. HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See re made by distinguished Clergymen. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS "Give health and "yor to the frame,
And "Som to the pallid cheek;"
and are so pleasant to the taste that patients become HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, \$1 per bottle, or

six for \$5, delivered to any address. Depot 104 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pan where all letters must be addressed. PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Describe symptoms in all communications.
ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTIED.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. oc5-stuth3n ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

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The New Remedy for
RHEUMATISM.

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Ouring the past year woon troduced to the notice
of the medical profession of this
falized Chloride of Propylamine, woon the highest standing and from patients.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS
of the 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 theelf 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. medy.
ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken

pennsylvania hospital, and with Marked Success, (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals).

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 BULLOOK & CRENSHAW,

Druggists and Manufacturing Chemista.

Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRA-TED SUPPORTERS FOR LADIES, and the only Supporters under eminent medical petronege. La-dies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only on Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand invalids have been advised by their physicians to use her appliances. Those only are genuine bearing the United States concripts, tables on the hoy, and signatures, and appliances. Those only are genuine bearing the Unite States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, an also on the Supporters, with testimonials. octo-tuthst

EDUCATIONAL. CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNI-PFR Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, Sepember 2d, at 9 o'clock A. M. tember 2d, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Applications for admission may be made at the Academy on and after August 28th, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
au19-tuths-2m Head Master. THE REV. M. MEIGS' FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Men and Boys, at Pottsown, Montgomery county, Fa., will reopen on Wednessay, the 6th of November next. For Circulars, giving a detail the terms and course of study, address the rincipal. References—James L. Claghorn, James E. Caldwell, . Westcott Bailey, John W. Claghorn, William H. E. Westcott Bailey, John W. Claghorn, William H. Kern, Thomas Birch, A. F. Glass, Edward Lakourcade, Edward Roberts. DHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, SCHOOL APPARATUS for CLASS ILLUSTRATIONS, Globes, Drawing Instruments, &c., &c., made
and for sale by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
924 CHESTNUT Street.
Priced and Illustrated Catalogue, of 88 pages, furnished gratis, and sent by mail free, on application.
as18.79.

MR. WINTHROP TAPPAN'S
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, will reopen at No. 1615 SPRUCE Street, on WEDNESDAY, September 18. CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN Street, above SPRUE.
The CLASSIGAL INSTITUTE will resume its duties on MONDAY, September 2d. W. FAIRES, A. M.,

R NGLISH AND CLASSICAL
Building, at TWELFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, will
be removed to the larger Hall, directly over Mr. Hazbe removed to the larger Hall, directly over Mr. Has-sard's store, in the same building, and will be reopened on MONDAY, 9th of September. CHARLES SHORT. HARDWARE. MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.

Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a
arge assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers fo cash or short credit. no. 427 MARKET Street, and ocs-2m No. 416 COMMERCE Street, Philads

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. cheap for Cash and short Credit, by MOOBE HENSZEY, 427 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. TAILS! NAILS! NAILS!-Harrisburg Nail Depot, 509 COMMERCE St. The best Nails manufactured for \$2.65 cash. All sizes. se23-1m W. W. KNIGHT & SON & CO. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, NALMON, &c. —3.000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 AACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted ackages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.
5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Esstport, and Labrador Her-

5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Herings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
8,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
8,000 boxes targe Magdaline Herrings.
250 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
60 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
600 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.
In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
no5
No. 146 NORTH WEADYES.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

Bulwer on American Politics. The opinion of Bulwer, the author, upon any question, would be considered with atten tion, because his literary capacity and standing are great, but when he pronounces judgment upon the great issues in this country, at this time, it must be remembered that he is a British legislator, that he has been a Cabinet Minister, and that, should the Tories succeed, as they hope, in overthrowing Lord PALMERston's administration, next spring, he will probably resume office. It is scarcely too much to consider Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytron's declaration upon any great public question as, to a considerable extent, the opinion and policy of the Tory or Conservative party in which he holds no mean position-of the political party which, at any time, may be called upon to govern England, and maintain British | Movements of Gens. Rosecrans' relations with foreign countries, the United

States included. At the Herts Agricultural dinner, where BULWER so freely has expressed himself on many subjects-and where, by the way, he imitated Mr. Roebuck in praising the liberal(!) rule of the Emperor of Austria—he spoke of the contest now raging in the United States, between Constitutional Government on the one side and base Rebellion on the other. He aid: "That separation between North and South America which is now being brought about by civil war I have long foreseen and forefold to be inevitable."-Here are two noticeable points. First, there is a very illogical pctitio principii (begging the question), and next there is a curiously vague boast. But wer begs the whole question when he takes for granted that the contest between the North and the South—which he describes as "North and South America"-is now being brought about. On the contrary, we are fully persnaded that the base Rebellion against which the North rose in arms, with a spirit and unity wholly unprecedented, must and will be crushed. As for Bulwer's having foretold "that separation," we are at a loss to ascertain where he put his prediction on record. His boast reminds us of the "Rejected Ada dresses," where Cobbett, who had an unusual quantity of self-esteem, is made to declare, "I prophesied that, years ago, although I ne-

ver told any one." BULWER, we suspect, is in exactly the same predicament. The orator, not content with what he had predicted, again becomes prophetic, adding, and I venture to predict that the younger men here present will live to see not two, but at least four, and probably more than four separate and sovereign commonwealths, arising out of those populations which a year ago united their Legislature under one President, and carried their merchandise under a single flag." Dreading that his bucolic auditors might be overcome by the contemplation of such a contingency, Sir Edward qualifies it Louis to Rolla. thus: "And so far from thinking that these The distance, according to last accounts, between separations will be injurious to the future des- the advance of our column and the rear of the tinies of America, or inflict a blow on that grand principle of self-government, in which the substance of liberty consists, I believe that such separations will be attended with happy results to the safety of Europe and the development of American civilization." The only basis for the prophecy that the United States must split up into at least four, and probably more than four separate and sovereign commonwealths, is the old belief, among European statesmen, that this Union would necessarily have diminished cohesion with increased extent of territory and population. Bulwer says that Rome fell from her own vast extent of dominion-that the immense monarchy founded by the genius of CHARLEMAGNE fell to pieces soon after his death, and that those pieces are now the Kingdoms of Europe-but, he adds, the territory claimed by and belonging to the United States, covers the whole of North America, or "one quarter of the globe," and neither the empires

nor the monarchy of CHARLEMAGNE could compare in extent and resources with the continent of America. Geographically, Bulwer is not very accurate, and he errs, too, in affirming that, regardless of the British and Russian possessions in the North and the Mexican in the South of this continent, the United States ever did lay claim to sole possession of North America. On the contrary, as late as 1847-48, when Mexico was ours by right of conquest, we declined annexing it to the United States, though nothing would have been easier. Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton kno ws, as well as we do, that England, with such a hance, would have made the seizure,

of the East, nor the Commonwealth of Rome,

at sny risk. No doubt, her statesmen laughed at the moderation of ours. It would be fortuna. for Europe, Bulwer says, if the United States did break up into four or more separate and sovereign commonwealths. Why? He answers, because if the United States went on with its increase of population, wealth, and inhabited territory they "would have hung over Europe like a gathering and destructive thunder cloud." He adds, by way of commentary, "No single kingdom in Europe could have been strong enough to maintain itself against a nation that had once consolidated the gigantic resources of a quarter of the globe. And this unwieldy extent of empire would have been as fatal to the permanent safety and development of America herself as the experience of all history tells us an empire too vast to maintain the healthy circulation of its own life-blood ever has been, since the world began, to the races over which it spread." And he winds up by saying, "But in proportion as America shall become subdivided into different States, each of which is large enough for greatness-larger than an European kingdom—her ambition will be less formidable to the rest of the world, and I do not doubt that the action of emulation and rivalry between one free State and another, speaking the same language and enjoying that educated culture which inspires an affection for all that enlightens and exalts humanity, will produce the same effects upon art and commerce, and the improvements in pracwealths of Greece."

tical government which the same kind of competition produced in the old common-Here, in an eminent degree, is a specimen of the remarkable English ignorance of American institutions and American policy. How badly-informed must the multitude be on these points, when Bulwer, one of the leading Authors of his age, a Legislator, with twenty years' experience, a statesman, who has been in the British Cabinet as Colonial Secretary, prates of the dangers which any "single kingdom of Europe" might apprehend from the ambition of the United States. It is true that the population, resources, wealth, and territories of the United States are increasing beyond all precedent. In 1820 our population was under nine, in 1860 it exceeded thirty-one, in 1870, at the same ratio of increase, it must be over forty-two, and forty years hence it must be over one hundred million. The providential counter-balance here is the fact that the United States acts on the one great policy of avoiding quarrels with foreign Powers, and carefully eschewing the ambition, which is the great blot on British Statesmanship, of going in for foreign conquest. We desire, and we shall enjoy, the peaceful glory of carrying civilization and commerce all over the world of continuing to flourish by the gentle arts of peace. All we ask is,let us pursue this path, without any intervention from abroad. We seek no foreign wars, nor does our ambition aim at foreign conquest. We are content with the territory which we possess. Not so Great Britain, whose whole

world. It is simply ludicrous for such a man as Bulwer to ignore British and affect alarm at American " ambition " and " desire of conquest." The Bulwer oration, when concluded, was briefly and sensibly replied to by Mr. PULLER, the farmer who officiated as Chairman of the more intelligent Secessionists discred. Herts dinner. In a manner highly befitting but the unwashed masses believe it. the farmer who officiated as Chairman of the

career, during the last three centuries, has

been to obtain dominion in all parts of the

his character as well-to-do yeoman, Mr. Pul-LER followed Bulwer's speech—" trumped his ace" a whist-player might say—with this one sentence: "I do not agree with Sir Edward BULWER LYTTON that it is desirable the United States should be split up into three or four republies, and I point to the South American republics as an instance of what would probably ensue if the United States became di-

THE REBELLION. AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI. GEN. FREMONT'S MOVEMENTS.

The Whereabouts of Gen. Price. Reported Fight near Shanghai. THE ARMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

and Reynolds' Armies. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Strength of the Union Troops. SKETCHES OF PROMINENT UNION MEN. MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. Gen. Sumner's Expedition

THE LOYALTY OF NEW MEXICO. Gen. Shields and the Irish Brigade. SPEECH OF GENERAL LANE, OF KANSAS.

to Texas.

åzc. AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Price and Fremont. The main body of the former is near Papinsville (the county seat of Bates-a county in southwestern Missouri.) His distance from Jefferson City is full one hundred and forty miles. Papinsville lies immediately west of Osceola and southwest from Warsaw. From this line of retreat it is clear that The Press was right in declaring that the advance of Fremont upon Sedalia had driven Price from Lexington and forced him to abandon his natural line of retreat through Sedalia and Warsaw and that, too, without a battle. His line of retreat is

parallel and very near to the Kansas and Missouri State line. Fremont's headquarters were on Monday last. with the rear guard of his movable column, at Tipton, a railway station of the Central Pacific road, his main body at Syracuse, seven miles west of that, and his headquarters at Sedalia. His means of transportation were deficient, and, therefore, from Price's and his own relative positions. whatever of men or munitions of war are to be forwarded hereafter to his army will be sent from St.

other is nearly sixty miles. Price marches well in

retreat. The Reaf Object of Price's Movement Upon Lexington. Whilst he desired doubtless to win the honor of capturing Colonel Mulligan and his small band. and very much wanted for the use of his men the munitions of war which the latter had, his forward movement was only a feint to draw Fremont with the principal part of his forces away from St. Louis, and thereby prevent him from promptly reinforcing Cape Girardeau, Bird's Point, Paducah, Smithland or any other exposed point which the Pillow-Polk column might choose to attack in overwhelming numbers. But that object has been defeated by Price's rapid retreat, and these points, if not entirely safe, could be reinforced within forty-eight

quarters The Big River Bridge Burned. Sr. Louis, Oct. 16.-Additional troops went down the Iron Mountain Railroad list night. It is understood that the Big River bridge has been burned by a party of rebels from St. Francis county, headed by a man named Cayse, a member

of the State Convention. Missouri State Convention. ST. Louis, Oct. 16.—In the Convention yesterday, the ordinance postponing the State election till the first Monday in November, 1862, was passed -yeas 49, naya 1. A resolution was offered authorising the Governor to lasme State revenue notes to the amount of

\$2,000,000, to be received by the State as gold, and to be redeemed in gold at the end of three years, without interest. The committee reported an ordinance for the ofganization of the Government State militia. A memorial was received from the U. S. Grand Jury, requesting the Convention to declare all county offices vacant which have been filled by persons known to be in any way disloyal to the U.S. Government, such vacancies to be filled by appoint-

Fremont's Movements. A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, writing from Camp Asboth, near Tipton, October We are still abiding in Tipton. The talk We are still abiding in Tipton. The talk the camp is, that we are to move forward again the morning, but nothing definite hanows thereof, the General keeping his own counsel. Whither we are to go, is also another natural query to which I must decline giving any response, for the same very good reason. It is probable, however, that we shall not move from this place, or from Syracuse at the best, until the army is perfectly supplied with transportation and subsistence for along march to the southward. Under date of Oct. 12, he says :

ments by the Governor.

The time of the departure of General Fromont is put off until Monday. Generals McKinstry and Hunter will probably go forward so-morrow. Movements of Price. He writes that the latest information from Sedalis and Georgetown reports everything quiet there. Price, at last accounts, had crossed the Osage, and there are rumors that he intends making a stand at there are rumors that he intends making a stand at this point. The crossings of the Osage are capable of being strongly fortified, and it is said that if the rebel chief desires to give Frement battle he could not select a better point. The bluffs on the south side very effectually command the bottom land on the left of the river, and the streams now being swollen by the late rains, Price can, if he chooses, give us a heavy job there. The operation of cross-ing the river with our army will be a formidable one at the best, as probably ere this the rebels have one at the best, as probably ere this the rebels have destroyed all the ferry boats, rendering the con-struction of ponteons necessary.

The Reported Fight near Shanghai. A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat. writing from Rolla, Mo., under date of October

12, says: A man, named William Horn, from Lawrence county, passed through this place yesterday morning, with his family, for Illinois. He left home last Saturday. He reports that a fight took place on Friday, the 27th ult., between the Union forces under Montgomery and Jennison, and the advanced guard of McCullech's army and the State Guards under Judes Chapult who were marchinered. under Judge Chenault, who were marching north, it is supposed, to reinforce Price. The battle commenced near Shanghai, in Barton county, about eight o'clock on Friday morning, when the rebels were driven back with considerable slaughter, and were pursued across Centre creek. The following morning, the cannonading recommenced about ten o'clock, and the enemy continued to retreat until they were driven from 95 continued to retreat until they were driven from 95 to 40 miles from the point where the first fight commenced. I did not have an opportunity of conversing with this informant, but his father-in-law versing with this informant, but his father-in-law is in camp, and is a guarantee for the reliability of whatever statement Horn may make. He gave the name of one of his Secesh neighbors, who was brought in badly wounded, and said that they were hadly whipped. We have no particulars of the numbers engaged, or the amount of killed and wounded. It is stated that the Kansas men numbered 3,000, and that the numbers on the rebel side figured up 2,400, as follows: 1,100 of McCulloch's men, 800 under Judge Chenault, and 500 State Guards. State Guarda This intelligence has a cheerful significance on The present Congressman from the Maysville

another account, at this time. It shows that a force flushed with victory is operating between the advance of Price's army and his place of refuge, ready to check his flight and dispute his retreat. Col. Phelps suggests that the report of the battle given above must be taken with some degree of allowance as to its entire truthfulness; as he has discovered several discrepancies in the statements current here in regard to the affair. One report from Horn's mouth states, for instance, that the fight first commenced at Hogs Eye, in Vernon county, and that McGulloch's men were driven to Marronsville, in Lawrence county. A few days will clear up the matter. I give you the report as it comes to me, always remembering that we are obliged to take the first reports of a battle with many allowances for exaggeration and paucity of detail. ther account, at this time. It shows that a force State Senate. He remained in that body until he rose to the leadership of his party. A Rebel Confiscation.

The same correspondent says:
A party of Secesh gambled for a Union man's farm in Newton county. The winner ordered the Union man to leave, saying that the Dutch would never be back to sustain him; and they commenced sowing wheat on his land three days before these Algerines succeeded in dogging the owner away from his homestead. Rebel Rumors. It was currently reported in Green county, Mo., tt at Washington had been captured, and that Scott and Lincoln were prisoners of war. Some of the more intelligent Secessionists discredited the rumor,

(From the Missouri Republican, Oct. 14.]

The warlike demonstrations of the Southern Con-The warning demonstrations of the Southern Confederacy upon Missouri are chiefly for two purposes—viz: to divert the operations of the Union commenders from the region of the Potomac, and to conquer the State. In the first of these objects, it is not to be denied that the enemy has shown good generalship. By menacing Cairo and the Southern portions of Kentucky and Missouri, the Confederates have been able to turn many thousand soldiers from the direction of Washington, to assume the defensive in the West, whilst this movement has not endangered the important rebel points on the Mississippi river. The war of the Secessionists has thus far been one of stratagems and feints, their troops invariably refusing battle where the odds have not been overwhelmingly in their favor. Their movements have been characterized by a succession of ments have occurrently a succession of industrious inactivity.

As to the conquest of the State—a thing which the leaders have continually premised their partisans and followers—there may be said to have been but one time when the Disunion soldiers seemed to be really and expressly struggling for this result.

but one time when the Disunion soldiers seemed to be really and earnestly struggling for this result. That was when General Price, at the head of an immense army, penetrated to the Missouri river, and, after a siege lasting eight days, succeeded in getting complete possession of the town of Lexington. This looked like actual aggressive hostility, and suggested that efforts might at once be made to redeem the pledges of the deposed Governor Jackson, in regard to driving from the soil the Federal troops. Now, however, we find Lexington abandoned, and the Confederate army again beating a hasty retreat towards Arkansas. Perhaps some Secessionist can satisfactorily explain this.

Whatever assistance the project of assailing Mis-Whatever assistance the project of assailing Mis-souri, with the ostensible object of establishing the Confederate Government over the State, may af-Confederate Government over the State, may afford the rebels in their military plots and counterplots, it may well be doubted if a majority of the Southern statesmen either expect or very ardently wish to accomplish our conquest. While there is no debate as to the loss the Union would sustain in such a capture, it may yet be a matter of question whether the gain of the Confederates would be commensurate. * * * Supposing the State the prisoner of the enemy—a captive slave at the feet of tyranny and oppression—milions upon millions would be required to hold it so. In the midst of these drains upon the bankrupt Treasury of the Confederates, the Confederates themselves would soon cry aloud for relief from themselves would soon cry aloud for relief from the exhausting pressure. The prize would cost far more than it would bring.

WESTERN VIRGINIA. From General Reynolds' Army-Another Reconnoissance in Force — Retreat of the Enemy—Evidences of Insubordina-

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Elkwater, Va., under date of Oct. 9, On the 5th instant another expedition left our

tion Among Them.

camp for the purpose of reconnoiting in force the enemy's position at Big Springs, on the Staunton road, seventeen miles from here.

The party, under the command of Col. Ike Marrow, consisted of the Third and Sixth Ohio, a portion of the Second Virginia regiment, one company of Ohio cavalry, and three pieces of the Coldwater Artillery. Artillery.
We left camp at 3 o'clock P. M., as usual, in a drenching rain, which continued during the entire trip. Taking the same road that we had traversed a week previous, under Col. Sullivan, we came the following day upon a deserted camp at Mingo Fints, four miles from the Springs. This was the site of our former skirmish with the rebels, and here we halted to give the many rest and allow them to wear

our former skirmish with the rebeis, and here we halted to give the men rest and allow them to prepare something to eat.

While the party was partaking of a hasty meal, Colonel Marrow, with a portion of the cavairy, proceeded to Big Springs, where the enemy's headquarters had been at the time of our former visit. Here ruin and desolation, in strong contrast to the beauties of the scene they had just left, stared us in the face on every hand. From a farmer whom we found in the vicinity we learned that the enemy we found in the vicinity we learned that the enemy fled immediately after our former reconnoissance, supposing our party was the advance guard of a large army. Their flight must have been precipi-tate, for their tents were left standing, though slashed and riddled, so as to render them useless to us, and army stores of all kinds were scattered in wild confusion around. We also found the charred

barrels of a great number of guns, bowie knives, and other weapons that had been consigned to the flames.

From this unusual sign, even in a retreating army, we infer that there has been insubordination in camp, and that a portion of the troops have disbanded and gone home in disgust. This belief is strengthened by some Secession letters found upon the ground. We revisited a house that has been furnished at an expense of many thousand dollars, but is now an entire wreek. The furniture is broken and scattered over the fields or through the rooms in chaotic masses. Pictures and books are transpled under foot, mirrors shattered, and all the trampled under foot, mirrors shattered, and all the concomitants of a luxurious home turned into a some of desolation. How many homes have thus been made vacant?

From this point the road becomes impassable. The mud is belly deep to a horse, and procludes all possibility of a further advance toward the retreating foc. The great number of wagons left by the roadside attests with what difficulty the enemy has retired. In order to render the provincial and all the order to render the respectation.

retired. In order to render transportation at all possible, they had been compelled to split trees, and by laying them close together, build the road, for a distance of ten miles at least. distance of ten miles at least.

We found along the road fifteen detached camps, that had contained no less than one regiment each, and some twice that force. This demonstrates conclusively that it would have been folly for us to attack them with our handful of men, as some of the fearless newspaper generals dictard.

Gen. Reynolds evidently understands his business. The object of our trip having been fully accomplished, we returned to camp, arriving there on the evening of the 8th.

This will, in all probability, close the campaign in Western Verginza. The enemy has had but poor luck in this part of the country. They have been defeated in every instance, and are now

rapidly falling back upon Staunton, and beyond. Pursuit is impossible, even with sufficient force to meet them in an open field, for the roads are im-Our boys were congratulating themselves upon a speedy release from this terrible banishment, when a special order came assigning the various regi-Ninth Indiana, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Thirty-second Ohio, Gen. Milroy, headquarsecond Virginia, Third Ohio, Sixth Ohio, and Seventh Indiana, Gen. Dumont, headquarters, Elk-Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seven-teenth Indiana, Gen. Reynolds, hadquarters, Elk-

Water.
What have we done to merit this terrible punish-As the arrangement is a permanent one, I pre-make our fate is settled, and all the visions of a Christmas dinner at home are rudely dis-Latest from General Rosecrans' Division

The Rebe. Guerillus at Red House

The Cincinnati Comme, veial of the 14th Instant Mr. Frank Pierce arrived here at Rosecrans' steamer Leonora, direct from Gene. M. Saturday Isat, General Rosecrans was encar, and six miles distant from that point, having fallen back from the summit of Sawell mountain. It appears that neither army had transportation to get the necessary was the same of t that neither army had transportation to get the ne-cessary supplies, and both had fallen back during the same night, for comfort and better protection. The enemy were encamped twenty-six miles from Hosecrans. Lee is reported in command of the enemy. Our informant did not learn their strength. When Mr. Pierce came down, he met dight hun-dred wagens an the rand between Garley and When Mr. Pierce came down, he met eight hundred wagons on the road between Gauley and Charleston, with supplies. Our sick were being sent to Charleston, Virginia, and Gallipolis, Ohio, as specifiy as possible. The Leonora left twenty invalid soldiers at these points.

invalid soldiers at these points.

The guerilla parties recently infesting the Kanawha at Red House Shoals, who fired into the steamer Izetta on Friday last, had been dispersed by an armed force seat after the rebel hounds by Col. Guthrie, of the First Kentucky Regiment. The Leonora left the steamers S. C. Baker and Victor No. 2 at Gauley Landing. Passed Ohio No. 2 above Charleston Met the Fitzhagh and Lette leshed teacher searching standing the Konawha. No. 2 above Charleston Meet the Pittshaga and Lectta, Isahed together, ascending the Kanawha, below Red House, the point where the latter was recently attacked. Mr. Pierce says all is quiet along the Kanawha. The river was falling, with ten feet in the charmel.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY. The Union Leaders in Kentucky Whilst John J. Crittenden is the great Aneas of the struggle on behalf of law and order, there have yet gathered around him a set of young men who are ined to obtain high eminence in the great national struggle. These young men have attained that age when passion is under the control of judgment, and yet the energy and fire of youth have not departed. These men have already either been upon the rostrum and placed themselves in the orefront in legislative halls, or are actually in the field leading the soldiery. Among these young men who hold a brilliant future career in their own hands is Henry Wadsworth.

district. He must be fully forty years of age; in person thin spare and tall. One of his arms has heen rendered useless by an accident in early life. Without any constitution, vigor, or stamina to bear him; of a pale, sickly cast; with voice low and wellmodulated in private conversation, he is a burning volcano, when aroused, of irascibility and passion. These qualities are inherited. As a speaker he is slow yet fluent enough. He has been an immense student in his profession. His first appearance in political life as a candidate was in a contest for the

Subsequently, he was beaten by Elijah C. Phister, after a warm canvass, for the office of circuit judge. Since then, until last summer, he has not been a candidate. In August, he was elected to Congress, and voted steadily and with unflinching firmness for the war policy of the Administration. Descended in a right line from Captain Wadsworth of Charter Oak memory, he ought as he has exhibited full and entire devotion to his country. He may now be regarded as the political head of the Union party in Northern Kentucky. This notice of a gallant son of the "dark and

TWO CENTS. the name of one who lives upon the waters of the Green river, far to the southward.

James S. Jackson

Mr. Jackson is to-day one of the leading spirits: f Kentucky. His age must be near or above forty. In person he is shorter and stouter than Wads. worth. He is an experienced soldier. During the Mexican war he perved as a lieutenant in one of the Kentucky regiments. Whilst in service he fought a duel with the renowned and eloquent orator, Thomas F. Marshall. The result was bloodless; the combatants separating, each satisfied of the courage of his antagonist. Like Wadsworth, he is a native of Kentucky, and feels a deep pride in the past chivalry and present honor of the State. A lawyer by profession, he began his career at the bar at Greenupsburg, the county-seat of the extreme northeasternmost county of the State. Not finding the mountaineers of that region sufficiently quick and ardent to suit a temperament like his, he emigrated to Christian county, Kentucky. There he was duly appreciated, and rose rapidly, until his ambition consummated his purpose, in an elevation, last August, to the Federal Congress. During the last two or three years he, in accordance with the laws of the duello, has been compelled to accede to the demands of an antagonist, and slay him. In temperament, he is ardent : in speech, fluent and eloquent, full of power to declaim, yet reasonable, solid, and practicable. No. young man is more thoroughly acquainted with the tone and feeling of the people of Southwestern Kentucky than he. Though Buckner's column pervades one half of his district, he undauntedly pushes forward the organization of a cavalry regiment, the nucleus of which is already in camp at

the purposes of the Constitution intact, upon the soil consecrated by the last resting-place of Clay, and by the living presence of Crittenden. Before he, Wadsworth, and Menzies, there can be nothing but a brilliant future, unless the Federal arms go down in disgrace and defeat through-Our Armies in Kentucky.

Louisville, in order to maintain the principles and

Says:

Gen. Crittenden (now a United States brigadier general) may speedily have ready for mustering into the United States service, twenty of the forty volunteer regiments authorized by our Lögisläture. These, and the thirty regiments being raised by our United States colonels, under United States authority, would make fifty thousand. Gens. Sherman, Crittenden, Nelson, Rosseau, Thomas, and Ward, with an army of fifty Kentucky regiments, and fifty Northörn regiments, also open and secure Cumberland Gap, control the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, take Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis, and rally the downtrodden people of Tennessee around the good old flag of Liberty and Union.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing

from Louisville, under date of Friday, October 11,

We shall soon have some severe fighting. The We shall soon have some severe fighting. The present quiet is ominous of a storm. Gens. Johnston and Polk should be dislodged and driven from the Purchase this month, else they may, before the 1st of November, manage to take Paducah and conquer the entire First District. Indeed, before the 1st of December the Confederate invaders design to take Louisville and conquer the entire State. Certainly, to say the least, Kentucky will be in a wretched plight if her enemies are not conquered or whipped out before winter. But in my opinion they will, before winter, be routed, and Tennessee herself be in rapid progress of deand Tennessee herself be in rapid progress of de-liverance. There can be no doubt of this, if we all put forth our whole strength. PONTIAC.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

The Climate in the Southwest. No more delightful season of the year could be selected for a campaign than the latter part of Ostober and the whole of: November. With rere exceptions, the air is balmy but hazy; there is little or no snow, and very little rain. Even the nights are not often cold as they are in Philadelphia. Indian summer lasts full twenty days longer in Middle and Southern Kentucky, in Southern Missouri in Eastern Virginia, and the whole of Tennessee and North Carolina, than it does in Pennsylvania. If there is poetry in those regions, it is when the melancholy days have come," and when the erene breezes float amid the "sere and yellow foinge" of those regions. The people themselves nave postized it by calling it "Italy transferred." The chest expands under the air, the lungs inhale with the profoundest satisfaction, until the whole

eing seems renewed and reinvigorated. Winter Movements. Should, however, the campaign be pretracted into late December or into January, it will become a most fearful task to move men in bodies or transport munitions of war to any extent beyond the immediate line of turnpikes and railroads. The mere country roads in all those States named above, with the exception of North Carolina, (and that exception is caused by the sandy nature of the soil.) are most infamous. Their badness is occasioned by the utter want of system in keeping them in repair and by the light, loamy, spongy character of the soil. Rain will penetrate and saturate it for weeks during the winter. In the summer it is particularly dry. This characteristic does not hold good in all the States, but it will be found to be very

generally true, and will be found worthy of consideration ere long by Letter from Camp Pierpont. CAMP PIERPONT, Fairfax county, Va., } October 14, 1861. Our brigade, (the First,) composed of the First, Second, Fifth, and Eighth Regiments of the Penn. sylvania reserve corps, struck tents at Camp Tennaly on the night of the 8th instant, and advanced into Virginia by way of the Chain Bridge. Our march was uninterrupted, save by a misguided step, in the darkness of the night, of John Cronister, a member of the Adams Infantry. Immediately after crossing the bridge he attempted to step to one side of the road, when he went over a wall a distance of at least twenty feet, falling upon rocks at the edge of the Potomac. Captain Aldus J. Neff, of Company E, First Regiment, immediately sprang from the wall to the branch of a tree, (at a great risk of his own life.) and descended to his as-

sistance. Strange to say, the man was not fatally

injured, but is doing very well under the care of our surgeon, Dr. Read. On the morning of the ninth we arrived at this place, stacked arms, and were resting on our knapsacks, awaiting a cup of coffee, but before being refreshed we were ordered to arms, and marched behind the brow of a hill, where we were formed into a defensive line, the artillery taking a similar position in a corn-field on the opposite side of the turnpike from us. After remaining in line for half an hour, and no signs of the approach of the enemy, we were dismissed, and ordered to pitch tents. But our transportation trains not having arrived, and no prospect of their getting here that day, and as it had commenced raining, there was a brilliant charge a ede upon all the post and rail fence in the vicinity, when the members of the different messes went to work together, and soon had comfortable wigwams' erected, covering them with hay, cornfodder, oe dar branches, gun blankets, &c., and were soon a comfortably quartered as circum-

stances would a dmit. The next move went was that of foraging parties, who, after a short absence, returned with some hogs, sheep, turnips, potatoes, &c., which served us bundantly until the artival of our quartermaster The 11th and 12th we spent about a mile from camp, felling timber to cut off the advance of the enemy from along the Potomac, where they would have been under cover; also opening a new road

Whilst out, on Saturday, Gen. Reynolds' aid ar-

rived, with his panting steed, bearing orders to

Col. Roberts to immediately form us into line, as

they expected an advance of the rebels. The order

was promptly executed. The boys, coming into line in fine double-quick style, marched to within a hundred wards of the turnnike, where the colonel made a stand, under cover of a corn field, from which position we could have given the enemy a very warm reception. But, as in the former case, we were doomed to disappointment, and marched back to vent our indignation on the pines. We returned to camp in the evening, and with the tattoo retired to rest, desiring and much needing a full night's rest, as it was the first night we and our tents; but our "sweet slumbers" were proken at three o'clock on Sabbath morning, by the cry throughout the camp, "fall into line!" which, as in former instances, was promptly done -the Pennsylvania boys always being alert at the call of duty-and again, after awaiting "further

nothing has occurred to disturb our regular camp . saituh The health of our whole brigade is very good. shops of this city are at present engaged on Govern-In our regiment, (1st,) we have lost but one man ment work. The making of forks has been supersince in the service. For this, we are indebted, in a great measure, to the care and attention to our comforts, of our officers, who in person attend to the cleanliness of the camp, and see that our food is wholesome and well-cooked. Our surgeon, Dr. Read, possesses the affection of all those who have been unfortunate in being taken sick, for his kind. ness and skilful treatment.

orders" until daylight, were dismissed. Since then

In fact, all our regimental and company officers justly command the respect and confidence of those under their charge. Our colonel, R. Biddle Roberts, is a courteous gentleman, whom we are

Lemuel Todd, Esq., of Carlisle, Pa., is our mabloody ground," who resides on the banks of the Ohio, but serves as an incentive to bring forward | jor a gentleman of known military abilities. | and of peace.

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(to address of

Company E. First Reg. Pa. R. V. C. Late Official News from New Mexico. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16:- The Indian agent for New Mexico, Mr. Steek, has just arrived here, direct from that Territory. Previous to his departure, all the principal men of the Navajoe Indians came to Santa Fe, and made a treaty of peace with the Government, with the exception of those of Arizona, where a small force of Texans have possession through the treachery of Colonel Loring. All is quiet in the Territory. The Federal force therein, under Colonel Canby, who commands that military department, is from twelve to fifteen hundred, while the citizens have raised three full regiments. Mr. Steck represents the people as loyal to a man. The object of the rebels is represented as being to seize the Gevernment stores rather than te endeavor to conquer the country. There were no disturbances on the Plains, and when the stock was passing over them the Indians were in the best pos-

sible humor, from the fact of receiving their presents and annuities. General Shields and the Irish Brigade. The Irish American states positively that Gen Shields has not declined the commission of a be-Shields has not declined the commission of a bri-gadier general, recently tendered him by Presi-dent Lincoln; but that as soon as the intelligence of his appointment reaches him in Mexico, where he has gone on private business, he will hesten to the seat of war, to devote himself with all his might to the duties of his new command.

Mason and SHdeHt A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

Tribune says:

"Unless the rebel emissaries, Maron and Sidell, suddenly changed the place agreed upon for their exodus from the rebel States, they have not, as represented in the Southern journals, sailed for Europe from Charleston in defiance of the blockade. But directly the intelligence published reached here, the Navy Department, with commendable zeal and promptness, ordered a fast steamer to intercept them, and a despatch from New York to Secretary Welles was received, stating that the steamer was ready and would start off at once. If, however, Mason and Slidell have not sailed from Charleston, but have taken the route first agreed upon, they will still find our Gevernment on the watch for them." Rebel Supplies Giving Out. The Richmond Examiner, of October 7, says

In the rapid exhaustion of all sorts of supplies in the South, we must look for an alternative of relief, either in the raising of the blockads, or in the prompt and enterprising aid of Southern capital in the production and manufacture of various articles of prime necessity. We have plenty of corn and flour, rice and tobacco, and cotton, but very little of anything else. As winter approaches, many of our supplies are being fast exhausted. Our markets are nearly bare of candles, cotton, starch, soap, oil, bacon, refined sugars, sait, iron, shoes, clothing, and other necessary supplies. The demand for bacon, an article of prime necessity, is largely in excess of the supply, with exceedingly small stocks in the hands of dealers.

the Federal flag, no matter what the final issue of this conflict.

2. The repossession of all the military post seized by the rebels, extending from El Paso to the Gulf of Mexico.

3. The actual possession of the boundary line

between Texas and Mexico, to prevent cetten being sent overland to the latter country, and to avoid complications with the intervening Powers growing out of the possible inroads of savages on the Mexiout of the possible informed again in communica-can territory.

4: Plucing the Government again in communica-tion with the Union-loving German population of Western Texes, who, we have reason to believe, are willing to take up arms for the old flag, and help to reassert the authority of the FederallUnion in the Southwest.

sacola will be recaptured; and with this flank movement of Gen. Summer, howlong can the rebels keep an army of 123,000, or even 100,000 men inackeep an army of \$22,000, or even 100,000 men 1220-tize upon the Potomac? If not attacked and de-fasted, their army must break up and melt away before the dangers which now threaten the very homes of the rebels.—Boston Journal, Gen. Jun Lane and the Kansas Brigade.

of it;

Two months ago the Kansas Brigade was organized. I was put at the head of it with the respect, the confidence, aye, the love, of every man in that command. Every day since it entered the field it has been actively engaged for the protection of Kansas and the Government. It has not been whipped—it has not surrendered. Why is it that these creatures at the fort sneer at it? They shade the Kansas Brigade because it has not surrendered. whipped—it has not surrendered. Why is it that these creatures at the fort sneer at it? They abuse the Kansas Brigade because it has not surrendered to the enemy. They speer at the Kansas Brigade because we have never engaged the enemy without whipping them like the devil.

Go to Keyrada, where 56 of the Kansas Brigade met and defeated 200 rebels; go to Ball's Mill, where 130 Kansans whipped 350 traitors; go to Dry Wood, where 400 men under Montgomery for two hours fought 7,000 of the enemy, and drove them back from your soil; go to Morristown, the death-bed of our gallant Johnson, where 400 of the Kansas Brigade drove 600 traitors from their entrenchments; go to Osceola, one of the strongest natural points in Southern Missouri, where, after eighty miles' march through the enemy's country, we met a greatly superior force, beat it, and took and destroyed more than a million dollars worth of proporty. Go to these fields, and tell me why the Kansas Brigade is sneered at.

Our sin is that we have nover been whipped. That brigade is conspired against. This last Sabbath was descerated by a conspirady at the fort, between Robinson and Prince, to destroy the Kansas Brigade. Charles Robinson and Capt. Prince conspired to destroy it. They were guilty of treason baser than that of Price. [Great cheering.] I have come here to talk plainly to you. [Cries of "That's right," "Let us have it."] What is the charge they make against the Kansas Brigade? We are jayhawkers.

I stated in Washington that the institution of

We are jayhawkers.

I stated in Washington that the institution of I stated in Washington that the institution of slavery could not survive the march of the Federal army—that there would be an army of one color marching into the slave States, and an army of another color marching out. I said further, that confiscation must follow treason, as thunder follows the lightning's flash,

Confiscated property goes to the Government, and this rule has been adopted by my brigade. If we are jayhawkers, we are jayhawking for the Government.

Covernment.

Now if Prince or Robinson can find an instance of a violation of this rule in my command, the guilty

Now if Prince or Robinson can find an instance of a violation of this rule in my command, the guilty man shall be hung.

But they say we steal slaves—great God! Lieut. Col. Blunt, of Montgomery's regiment, has just returned from the interior of Missouri, and they tell me he comes back with more slaves than white men. ["Good," "Good," and cheers.] Screesionists get no slaves from the Kemsas Brigade. When a Union man comes to my camp to recover slaves, I tell him to look upon the camp as naked ground. "Resont to the same measures that you would if I were not hore." If he fails to recover his slaves we give him a certificate—as a voucher to the Government—that such a man loet a slave by the march of the Kansas Brigade.

Slavery disappears before my brigade. [Applause.] I gress that's true. [Renewed applause.] But it disappears on the principle I have laid down. I venture to say thatif I were to tell Montgomery or Blunt, or Stewart, or Wilkiams, or Bowles "you shan't take these slaves," the reply would be "slaves are men, and you shan't make me niggar ratchers for traitors." [Great cheering.]

Is there a man here who would act as slave-cascher for Price? I wonder if that dirty dog. Prince would do it! This is the sin; this is the charge against us. We murch to crash out treason, and let slavery to perish let them lay down their arms, or do the other thing, heep Lane's brigade out of Missouri. [Respurces applause.] In my opinion, this war will never be successfully carried out so long as an army marches through slave States as a boatgoes through a flock of ducks. They fly up on its approach and neetle as soon as it has passed. The boat is safe and so are the ducks.

war.

Take the Union man by the hand, but lay waste
the property of traitors. Why is so much sympathy
shown to traitors and none for Union men? Hundreds and hundreds of Union men have followed

the Kansas Brigade to escape the clutches WORK AT THE ERON MANUFACTORIES. More than one half of the foundaies and machine seded by the making of bayonets, and musket bar rels, cannon, and shot and shell are being turned

will show their capacity for either branch of work : Number of Katue of Value of Produce. 105 \$2,366,689

Total 500 berts, is a courteous gentleman, whom we are all proud to follow where'er he may lead us.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry M. McIntyre, an eminent lawyer of West Chester, Pa., has won laurels for himself, not only in his own regiment, but with all who have had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. He has endeared himself to us by his kindness, and the cheerfulness with which he endeavors to have us in proper discipline for any emargency. The only fear we have is that we may lose him, by promotion, as his merit deserves.

Lemuel Todd, Esq., of Carliste, Pa., is our major a gentleman of known military shilities.

Gen. Sumner's Expedition. At the latest accounts from California General Sumner, of the regular army, was about to start upon an overland expedition, with an army of 6.500 men, to El Pass, with a view to recapturing all the forts and military stations on the western boundary of Texas, from Fort Linna to Fort Inge. It is conjectured that the expedition is charged with the following objects:

1. The securing of Arizona and New Mexico to the Federal flag. no matter what the final issue of

in the Southwest.

This will add another distracting element to the accumulating evils which threaten the Southern Confederacy. With a sea-coast menaced at all points by an expedition now on its way; with a movement on foot to descend the Mississippi and capture New Orleans; with the certainty that Penacella will be recently and and the bid start.

Gen. Lane has some active enemies in Kansas who criticise his military movements, and we find in the Leavenworth Conservative of the 10th inst. a report of a meeting hold the previous evening in that city which he addressed; denouncing his foes,

and recounting his triumphs. We append a portion

They fig up on its approach and nestle as son as it has passed. The boat is safe and so are the ducks. When you march through a State you must destroy the property of the men in arms against the Government—destroy, devastate, desolate. This is a

out daily in large quantities. The following statement of our iron manufactures

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