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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1861.

Intervention in Mexican Affairs. The people of the United States cannot avoid feeling a deep interest in the affairs of the Mexican Republic. Geographical position, political sympathy, and commercial ties, combine to force upon the statesmen of this country an anxious solicitude in regard to every question connected with the Governmental progress of that beautiful, yet distracted

Its present condition confirms an admitted analogy between the laws of political and physical mortality. Nature has spread out in that region, with lavish hand, her highest physical blessings; and in the forms of Government also, her people had at one time reached the state of republican freedom and national security. But they proved sadly incompetent to appreciate and profit by these blessings; and it would seem, at last, that the spirit of liberty had ceased to strive" with those who have so often set at naught all its higher inspirations The present of Mexico appears to be that spasmodic agony which implies a speedy and final dissolution. In latter years, its Government has been little else than the transient prize of successful rapacity. The criminal and cruel exactions of the Minister have engendered and fostered the spirit of fraud and barbarity in the menial, until disaffection, anarchy, and shameless license prevail throughout the land. Its highways swarm with banditti; its cities are crowded with beggars by day, and assassins by night; and its better classes, everywhere, have been borne down by civil taxes and military conscriptions, until agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are

The financial condition of the Government

of Mexico is as desperate and depressed as are its affairs in other respects. We perceive our well-informed and able cotemporary, the New York Times, estimates the "entire indebtedness" to be only \$118,000,000 at the present time. Mexican financiers have divided their public debt into two classes-foreign and domestic. Of this latter class, \$10,000,000 may be termed a legacy of the revolution of 1822. To this should be added the short-comings of its fifty Administrations since that period. In 1853, (the latest reliable financial report within our reach at this moment,) the domestic debt was stated at about \$80,000,000, and the foreign at \$53,000,000. Allowing, then, something for the fruits of the Mesilla arrangement, yet counting unpaid interest, the acknowledged unliquidated debts of Mexico can scarcely be less at this time than \$160,000,000; and judging from what we have heard, from time to time, of its Government contracts and obligations, any one who undertook to relieve that country of all its public liabilities would make a losing bargain at any less figures than \$200,000,000. at West Chester, Pr., within two hours' ride from Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania Central, or by the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, via Media. The Winter Term, of full five months, commences on the 1st of NOVEMBER. "Military Tactics" will be introduced as a regular department of the system of instruction, to those who desire to avail themselves of its advantages at a medicate charge its advantage. ficed to pay its annually accruing interest, leaving the Government to forced loans and special exactions for its own support. How, under these circumstances, can she adequately fulfil the functions of responsible nationality,

or secure the due enforcement of law and order? The buzzards' feast seems near at hand: Spain, true to its traditional instincts, is rousing itself with a degree of energy unwonted since the forays of Cortez and Pizarro! while France, it is said, talks of withdrawing its protection from the Roman Pontiff, and tendering to unhappy and distracted Mexico the superior quiet and good order secured for Algeria! England, of course, cannot be indifferent to this question, or these movementsof her benevolent cotemporaries—if for no other reason because the principal part of the Mexican foreign debt is held by British subjects, who claim (and we believe really have, in some form) a lien upon one or two of the finest States of this perishing Republic. Accordingly, we have various rumors of a

common understanding of some sort among these parties, as to how that country is to be disposed of. What this understanding is, or what one may finally be adopted by these Powers, we feel well assured the Government at Washington will take care duly to inform Two years since, both the people and Government of England were avowedly willing that our Monroe doctrine should be carried out in its extremest form with regard to Mexico. The London Times of that day held

the following unmistakable language: the extinction of the Mexican nationality may be looked upon as already complete. The only question is, as to the further months and days during which the saturnalia must be allowed to during which the saturnalia must be allowed to proceed, before the diplomatic measures can be ripened that shall allow of their being put under restraint by the strong and willing hand of their neighbors. Spain, who has done her best by fomenting elerical intrigues against Comonfort, is, doubtless, looking with impotent rage at its approach. But even the support of France will be of no avail in retarding it; and England has certainly no reason to look on with any feeling of commiseration. No one can defend the existence of a Pandeponium in the very centre of civilized commerce: monium in the very centre of civilized commerce; and if the nations of the world are unable to agree upon the proper remedies, the task of quenching it, must, of course, be performed by those who are nearest. It would be grievous that a community, nominally free, should be converted into a slave State, which would be the first result of American State, which would be the first result of American annexation; and it may therefore be hoped that, in place of that measure, the establishment of a protectorate may be resolved upon; but even supposing annexation to take place, it would bring with it the compensating assurance, that owing to its ultimate bearing on the fate of Cuba there would be an end

to all anxiety on the question of the speedy extinc-tion of the slave trade." What may be the present determination of the English Government with regard to Mexico is, just now, not very apparent. The Times still consistently declares, in the tone and temper of two years since, so far as intervention is concerned: " The only hope of the world is that a stronger, and with all its faults, a more estimable race would come in and conquer the land and possess it." Who this stronger and more estimable Power is, to whom the Times now has reference, does not very clearly appear from the context. Perhaps it may be Spain; for, in concluding this article of the other day, it declares " the old policy of Spain, by which every office was given to born Spaniards, would be preferable to the ruinous equality of races which now prevails." But whatever the autocratic Times, or France and Spain, with England, if she chooses, added to the conclave, may determine upon this question, it is manifestly time, high time, that we, of this country-who have a deeper interest in the question under consideration than all of them put together-entered upon some resolved and fixed policy towards our unhappy neighboring

Republic. In deciding what this policy shall be, an examination of the character and peculiarities of the people of that country is not only logical, but at this period absolutely essential. We must here confess ourselves among those who despair of a well-organized and continuing republican system in Mexico. without the assistance of a stronger arm or steadier counsels than she is likely to com- | European blood, born in Mexico; Mestizos, mand at home. Five-sixths of the people of the people of that country are utterly without any property in the soil-mere dependents upon their daily exertions for subsistence. This portion is not only separated from the other sixth as a class, performing the lowest and most laborious offices of life, but by race also. The old Spanish conquerors divided amongst themselves and their followers all the lands in the inhabited regions of the conquered territory, and with these they also parcelled out the Indian occupants as laborers. The latter were called encomiendas, or vassals of the military chieftain to whose lot they fell, and have continued to descend along with the real estate down to a very recent period. Thus grew up in that country, and thus has been preserved, an all-powerful landed aristocracy; and thus, too, have been continued the curses

of caste, which the privileges of a republican

Constitution, as here fitfully and partially ad-

ministered, have done little to eradicate. The

religious establishment of the country, in-

stead of bringing aid to the efforts of freedom,

has, for the most part, rested like a frightful

Holding, until very recently, an immensely undue share of the wealth of the nation, the clergy, with a few glorious exceptions, have never exhibited any affinity, or even toleration, for democracy. On the contrary, all their

vast influence with the masses is, and will doubtless continue to be, directed to the promotion of a system of government nearest akin to their favorite feudatory regulations, and also most likely to secure the Church property that remains in their hands untrammelled and untaxed.

The commerce of Mexico, and many of its richest mines, are chiefly in the hands of foreigners, who either lean towards monarchy or are careless of the mode in which the country is governed, so that their particular interests are not invaded. The predial laborers, as we have said, are utterly unreliable as a material element in the organization of a rebeen added to their savage character. The class remaining unconsidered in this rapid quest and the Revolution, Mexico was swayed by a succession of military masters, clothed with all the pomp and pageantry of the system. sash, and the sword were indispensable items in the catalogue of manly grace and fashion. Military offices were almost the only honors of the country, and, as such, became the eagerly-sought prizes of provincial ambition. If such was the effect among the educated rulers of Mexico, how much more attractive must have become the paraphernalia of the soldier to the simple but imaginative people of the native races. This love of sheer military pomp and parade has grown at length into a national vice, which the mild forms of republican freedom can never eradicate. The chieftain clings to it, and appeals to it in every struggle to recover or retain power. And he seldom appeals in vain. Surely and readily are all ranks filled up at whose head flutters a

pennon or gleams a sword, inviting to a life of show, of plunder, and of ease. Take, then, all these circumstances combined in an isolated country like Mexico-hope otherwise as we may, and must-what reasonable chances do they leave against its ultimately falling again under the imperial rule of some man like Santa Anna, who, with all his faults, possessed both military and administrative ability of no common order?

As illustrative of the character and habits of this strange people, and how opposed they are to the ordinary quiet republican simplicity in which we have lived so happily, we give the record of a single day of Mexican life-a Sunday-during the period of the Administration of Santa Anna.

on of a new provincial bishop. The foreign ministers are présent in state, and among them the American plenipotentiary, who, though known as a most militant Protestant, is crossing himself, and blundering through all the Catholic forms of devotion, under the silly idea of diplomatic results!\* The President of the Republic acts as Pudrino on the occasion; the richly-jewelled mitres, the gold embossed robes of velvet, the golden candlesticks, gold incensories-everything, is in the most imperial splendor, and equalled at no other court or cathedral in the world. The imposing church ceremonies are soon concluded; after which a new decree is proclaimed by the President, re-establishing the order of Knighthood of Guadaloupe, a former creation of the Emperor Iturbide; when, as a fitting final; hundreds of the heaviest artillery, are discharged, and ten thousand armed soldiers march and countermarch in clouds of smoke

through the grand plaza, to the blended music of the cathedral organ and that of the military bands! Extend the record into the same Sunday evening, and stand at the window of the President's palace: the moon has flung its silvery veil over the snow-capped volcanoes in the distance, and over all the intermediate plains; and it falls also, glittering and quivering, on the glazed tiles and old gray stones of numerous churches and convents, which stand on every side. The bells in a hundred towers and steeples have commenced to chime the vesper hour; and you can even hear the low, chanted notes of the vesper hymn, stealing forth on the evening air. Just as the heart is opening itself to the magical beauty and harmony around, the harsh notes of the trumpet break in; then the rattling drum and heavy tread of banded soldiery. Five well-appointed regiments have passed down the street towards

the citadel, to be in readiness for a pronunciamiento (a change in the character of the Government), which is to take place on the morrow. The morrow came, of course; the "Plan of Jalisco" was duly announced by a few hundred men and boys in a procession, flanked by soldiers, and carrying the new Constitution, or basis of government, printed banner-like, on white satin. An observant stranger would probably have remarked, that the music made the principal part of the enthusiasm, and that there were at least twice as many men as shirts in the revolutionary party! The same (the Universal) newspaper which chronicled all these events of twenty-four hours, announced the robbery, by bandits, of the newly-made bishop, thus early, on his way to his distant diocese!

There has been for years a deep under-current of feeling running in the Mexican mind against the United States, upon the supposition that we were desirous of absorbing that country, and destroying its nationality. There may be a few extremely speculative statesmen amongst us, who, in the happy ignorance of the personnel and peculiarities of the masses in Mexico, dream of their future absorption into the Anglo-American system. But such a dream is one of treason to the best interests of our people; and those in Mexico or elsewhere, who fear its realization may calm their disquietude. Time, and the rapid increase of our population in the North, may bring into our constellation some of the present border States of that Confederacy, which are now more sparsely populated, counting Indians and all, than they were twenty years ago. But that American, who, in his wildest visions of an extended boundary, ever crosses the Sierra Madre, must be a sciolist in the science of hu-

man government. In thus objecting to any intimate union with the Mexican people, we desire to distinctly admit that there are many and marked instances and exceptions of moral elevation and social refinement in the higher classes. Brilliant evidences there have been, and are still to be found there, of the quickness and aptitude of the Spanish mind, and the brave qualities of old Castillan blood. But look at the details: in less than eight millions of people, are seven distinct castes-Gachupias, or Spaniards, born in Spain; Creoles, whites of from a union between the whites and native Indians; Mulattoes we need not describe; Zambos, a mixture between the African negro and native Indian, and the most hideous of human kind; the African Negro of pure blood; and last, but not least in numbers, the native Indians. More than half of the whole population consists of this latter class; and a majority of these are scarcely improved from the condition in which they were found by Cortez at the Conquest. On the tierras calientes, or warm plains bordering on the ocean coasts, they roam nearly naked the year round, and are never decently clad in the tierras templades, or more temperate regions of the in-They are supposed to be Christianized, we

tration, none of whom previously knew him.

incubus on its bosom, teaching scarcely more crude mythology. Instead of having any rathan a holiday faith, and blending the brightest | tional apprehension of the Great Spirit who truths of its heavenly original with some of the | inhabits eternity, or of the sublime mysteries crudest superstitions of native barbarism. of the Christian's hope and faith, it is to be feared these "poor Indians" see little beyond

the images carved or pictured by the hand of man, and kneel to these as stolidly as their fathers did before the conquest—to the monstrous idols, representing the unseen powers in air and earth; or, as some of them bowed down in the more beautiful forms of the worship of the sun. We cherish the most abundant respect for the Catholic faith and forms of worship. As exhibited in the United States, there is not a valid reason for doubting its perfect consistency with our forms of Government. Indeed, its political inclinations, if any it has, as a Church with us, would seem, from the course

of its votaries, to be in favor of democratic or liberal principles. But this has not always been the case with the Spanish priesthood in Mexico. We do not wish to be understood but that some (the Jesuit fathers particularly) publican system. The servile classes in the have done much, at times, for the amelioration cities and the large towns are still more de- of the condition of the natives, and often sofgraded, simply the vices of civilized life having, tened and stayed the hand of the Spanish oppressor. But, very few of them rendered any assistance in throwing off the yoke of Spain. review is the military. During the interval of The first cry of liberty—the "Grito de Dothree hundred years between the Spanish con- lores "-fell upon unwilling ears, sheltered in great Gothic piles, and high monastic walls. And often anathemas, and even the dread powers of the Inquisition, were employed by the The court of every viceroy glittered with Church officials in Spanish America to clog golden epaulets, and the nodding plume, the the efforts of freedom, for ten long struggling years. But when, at last, the spirit of reform reached old Spain itself, and the Spanish Cortes, under the new Constitution, began to issue decrees cutting off certain church estates, then, all suddenly, the yoke of union with the mother country became unbearable. Then it was soon and loudly proclaimed, from the same pulpits which fulminated anathemas before, that the interests of Mexico and of religion

both required an immediate separation from

It should also be remembered that the first organic movement in regard to a new Government-the famous "Plan of Iguala," of 1822, which was mainly the work of the revolting priesthood-provided for a limited monarchy; and even offered the crown to Ferdinand VII., and then to the other members of his family, in regular succession. It also looked very carefully to the supremacy of the Church, as the very moment it was declaring all the inhabitants of New Spain, without distinction of persons-Europeans, Africans, and Indians -to be citizens, and eligible to the highest offices, according to their merits and virtues. Who, under this new system, were to hold the only scale by which these virtues were to be measured—the only creed by which they were to be judged in this world, and their possessors disposed of in the world to come? Who, but the exclusive, all-powerful, Stateestablished Church? That Church still remains there, in all its power. It is a principal part of the very frame-work of civil society The Grand Cathedral of Mexico is filled to all over that country, or as far as any civil its immense capacity, to witness the consecra- society can be said to exist, controlling also the native races. Such being the antecedents such the present condition and character of Mexico and its inhabitants, need we add another word to prove our first position, that it never can be grafted upon our body politic, or come under our glorious Constitution? The main question—what part shall the United States take in the present crisis of

Mexican affairs?—remains for consideration. The views we entertain in this regard will be offered to-morrow, or at an early day.

"He Died Leading the Right Wing." For The Press We may not lift the general pall
Of cold, pale friends the list to tell;
This common grief o'ertops them all,
That in the battle Baker fell. Oh! duest be all the world to day.

And bloody treason pause to press
Those great limbs, stiffened into clay, And those white locks so motion

The voice so still that rang before-Oh! let the great their speech employ-nd, sobbing, down the Senate floor They come to touch the Weaver's Boy He bore a dauntless heart for aye, In far-off field, o'er plain and crag; So gently fold his dust away Deep in the spangles of his flag.

No eye so bright shall break the smoke, Nor sword so keen in challenge clash; He joined the rugged British oak With the straight sinews of our ash. The river, rippling on its way,
The far hills gazing at the strife,
Death met him at the close of day,
The right wing leading, as in life. The hope that common soldiers ken

His courage, neither moved nor bent; The closing days of mighty men Are hallowed by presentiment. Time wrought no weakness in his frame, Nor age his broad brow seamed with sear; As the dark treason gloaming came His life blazed brighter, like a star. When Labor for its children yearned, Wrestling with Bondage for a rood Of the fair plains its valor earned, He threw his heart into the feud. And, full of sympathy for ruth In Freedoom's struggle waved his plume; For in his poverty and youth He learned the music of the loom And pallid Murder, that had slain

A hero that had braved its clique, Heard Baker's voice, and fied amain Before the corpse of Broderick! When Lucifer had dared to tramp The nation's Capitol beneath, The bronzed old man came in from camp And hurled the treason in his teeth. No folly stood before his frown-So true he knew not how to lie; And in the fray his life went down-So brave, it was not hard to die. And, proud that he so nobly fell, His glory let the nation claim; and hear his clear voice like a bell.

Go ringing down the grooves of fame. GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND Lines on the Death of Col. Baker.

BY REV. J. S. WILLIS. O! let the solemn drums be beat. And banners lowly wave; et dews of sorrow bathe the feet That follow to the grave. Let wailing trumpets, soft and slow, Their mournful tale impart; The stroke that laid the patriot low Has smote the nation's heart. No peer, nor gartered knight, forsooth, But, far more high and proud, A man of royal birth, in truth,

With want he struggled years alone, And penury's keen sting; But Nature stamped him for a threne, And right has crowned him king. A monarch he, of vast estates, Where'er the brave can go; A hero, for he fought the fates That press the beggar low. And when the flag our fathers bore Was pierced by traitors through, The arm that succored him of yore Sustained his country too.

Full in the face of treason's hordes, In council and in field, He battled with his burning words,

And smote with glittering steel. But O! that high strung heart is rent By the rude battle-storm; And pallid in his mildewed tent Slumbers the soldier form. Let none but patriots weep; Where Freedom burns her pure incense, Let his proud ashes sleep. Back on the prairies of the West His martyr feet have trod; Down by the blue Pacific's breast, Lay him beneath the sod

> The sunset glow on mountain peak.
> The moonlit lake's embrace,
> The rich hues that the autumn streak, Shall cheer his resting-place. The winds that sweep the snowy verge, The floods from age to age, Shall swell to him their solemn dirge, The soldier and the sage. And while the mountain cedar grows, Or stars burn in the sky, With those who feel a nation's woes

PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1861. are aware; but, as we have already intimated, THE NEW POST OFFICE. - J. B. Moorhead, Esq. it is scarcely more, as they receive it, than a has been associated with the postmaster of this city mere holiday faith, grafted upon their own as commissioner for receiving proposals for remo-\* A fact, which really transpired. The actor was delling and reconstructing the building to be occu-Gadsden, of South Carolina, the weakest of all the old pied by the post office. Under their joint superviwomen we ever sent abroad; a mistake of Jefferson sion, our citizens may be sure postul accommoda-Davis, who urged him upon General Pierce's Adminis. tions will be secured worthy of our metropolis.

His name shall never dic.

THE REBELLION.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

SITUATION OF AFFAIRS. PRICE STILL RETREATING. A FIGHT AT LYNN CREEK

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY. Description of Prominent Places. A NEW DEMONSTRATION OF THE REBELS.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. A REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM COL. GEARY'S COMMAND. Will Gen. Fremont be Removed. SUCCESS OF GEN. STONE'S MOVEMENT NEAR LEESBURG.

REBELS ESCAPING TO EUROPE BY WAY OF CANADA,

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI. The Accounts of Gen. Fremont's Depart-

ment. St. Louis, Oct. 23 .- The Democrat learns that General Fremont has detailed Brigadier General Strong, recently appointed on his staff from New York, to take up all the unsettled accounts and contracts of this Department, so that everything may be searchingly scrutinized in reference to their final adjustment by the Secretary of War. Another Skirmish on Linn Creek.

ROLLA, Oct. 23.- Lieutenant Kerby, with fifteen men of Major Wright's Battalion, had another fight, with forty-five rebels, near Linn Creek. on the 17th, killing five of them and wounding about a dozen. The result of Major Wright's march from Rolla

Linn creek may be summed up as follows: Three successful fights, in which sixty-eight rebels were killed; about the same number wounded; eighty-seven prisoners taken, one hundred and twenty-three guns, fifteen horses, several yoke of oxen, wagons, and many other articles. General Price's rebel army was at Greenfield last Wednesday, still retreating south.

Reports from Springfield say that General Mc-

Bride, of the rebel forces, has resigned, and is on his way to that place to disband his division and Col. Taylor, in command of the rebel forces at Springfield, recently issued a proclamation declaring that all the Union men who had belonged to the Home Guard would be required to leave the country, or go into the Southern army for the same length of time they had served in the Federal army,

and requiring a pledge for the exemplary conduct of their friends who are absent from home. The proclamation also prohibits the carrying of any more slaves South, as such a course is calculated to lessen the confidence of the people in the Southern army to sustain itself in Missouri.

town. No victory in the West since the disgrace of our arms at Lexington, has so amply atoned for it as the victory over this bully, braggart, and spoilsman. Forming, as has been said already in The Press, a portion of the left wing of Polk and the connecting link between it and the forces left under Hardee and McCulloch, while Price marched upon Lexington, he had the bold audacity to threaten the Union forces at Cape Girardean.

At this point a small entrenched force of the Federal troops had been placed some months since to protect the Mississippi river between Cairo and St. Louis, whilst Secession was still rampant and demonstrative in the commercial metropolis of Missouri. In consequence of this demonstration the Union forces at the Cape were strengthened mate-The town itself is only forty-five miles above Cally. If its bluffs were ones saized and fortified, all trade up and down the river to St. Louis would

have been most effectually cut off, and the rebels could have rendered Cairo perfectly useless as a defensive post, or as one from which future aggressive movements could have been made. In other words, the latter point would have been effectually flanked on the west. Besides, the post might have served as a base of operations against St. Louis, or against Illinois. Hence its importance, both to us and the rebels-

to us for defensive, to them for offensive operations. Thompson concentrated his forces at Fredericktown, The county seat of Marion county, Missouri, a town situated in the midst of a productive lead region, and in which copper is not unfrequently found. It lies thirty miles north-northwest of the Cape, twenty from Ironton, (previously occupied by Union troops,) and thirty north of Greenville. Thomp-

son's forces have evidently suffered a severe check, and have fallen back in the direction of Greenville, town upon St. Francis river, which, rising in Missouri, flows southwest into the Mississippi. From this place Thompson's natural line of retreat would be through Stoddard county toward New Madrid. the present base of Polk's operations, or down the valley of the St. Francis river toward the southwestern corner of Missouri, to form a junction with McCulloch, Price, & Co. From the fact that he has heretofore been acting under Gen. Polk, it is natural to believe that after passing through Blocm-field, the county seat of Stoddard, he would be forced to deflect by a long march to the southeastward to avoid the low swamps lying north of the Mississippi, for a circuit of fifty miles opposite New

Madrid. These wide swamps or lakes are four in number and cover an area jointly of some two hundred miles, so as to render the marching of troops almost an impossibility through the region in which they lie. No skilful officer in retreat would attempt it. His march, therefore, would bring him a long ways toward Benton ere he could turn again to the south-

These lakes were occasioned by the well-known earthquake of 1812; and are known severally as Stoddard, Castor, Micota, and Nicomey. Jeff. Thompson's marauding is ended. His corp. can only be kept together by immediate absorption into a heavier column of troops, under the lead of

another commander. AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

A portion of Buckner's column, lying mainly along the route of the Nashville and Louisville Railroad, has made a divergent movement to the northeastward. Not able to advance upon Gen. Sherman at Nolin's Bridge, and carry on a manly and vigorous warfare according to the received legitimate modes of modern warfare, they have begun a movement to ravage that portion of Southeastern Kentucky which lies along the turnpike leading from Bowling Green, Buckner's headquarters, northward to

Glasgow, The seat of justice of Barren county, which lies upon Barren river, a tributary of the Green, from which the county takes its name. The population is fully 1 200 No town of Southern Kentucky is fuller of enterprise, intelligence, and comparative wealth. The county is one of the richest in agricultural wealth in the southern part of the State. Its inhabitants are highly loyal, hence their subjection to devastation and plunder. But, not content with the spoils they have acquired there, the rebels have

TWO CENTS.

States for Kentucky. Many years since he served with distinction in Congress. Through the whole of Mr. Clay's varied career, he was his devoted bosom friend. Being one of the delegates sent from Kentucky to the Whig National Convention in 1848, held in Philadelphia, he shed manly tears when Gen. Taylor defeated the model statesman for nomination. To-day he is the leading lawyer of Kentucky.

The son follows the antecedents of the father. In person tall, athletic, and powerful, he has a comnanding presence. A successful lawyer, he has thrown away the gown for the sword. After having raised a company, Gen. Anderson empowered him to raise a regiment, and to-day he commands at Lebanon one of the finest regiments in Kentucky. 'All native and to the manor born." He, too, has had political ambition like his fa-

ther. Nominated by the American party in the Lexington district, he was beaten by Capt. Sims, of Paris, only twenty. Last autumn he was upon the Bell and Everett electoral ticket. None more than he regrets the perfidy of the decayed statesman of Tennessee, and none will fight more bravely than this gallant young man for the restoration and econstruction of the Union.

The Louisville Journal, of Monday last conains the following items: Latest Intelligence from Greensburg. We conversed yesterday evening with a gentle-man direct from the advance of Colonels Harlan and man direct from the advance of Colonels Harlan and Anderson, who informed us that General Ward was falling back from Greensburg in Green county, to Campbellsville on Saturday. Colonels Harlan and Anderson were at Muldraugh Hill, about twelve miles from Lebanon. Rumors on the streets are to the effect that the rebels, under Roger Hasson, the fet and liming trailer, are now occupying Green.

fat and limping traitor, are now occupying Greens-burg. We do not believe these rumors, however, for on Friday last the rebels were on the south side of Little Barren river, and that stream, as well as Green river, was then so high as to render it im-prablicable to attempt to ford it. General McCook's Advance.

We are assured that the troops at Camp Nevin, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, under command of General McCook, advanced beyond Nolin Creek on Saturday, and took a position nin-miles in advance of Camp Nevin.

The Spoliations of the Rebels.

Mount Varyon, Kr., Oct. 16, 1861.

Gentlemen: I see I failed in your paper once or twice, of the retreat if the rebels in the mountains to and beyond the Gap. This is a mistake, for they are all between London and Cumberland Ford, destroying everything before them, and they say that they do not intend to leave anything at all. They will have to be due, en back or they will not go, and it will have to be done very soon, or a great many of the mountain plople will starve to death this winter. They are expected to attack Colonel Garrard every day and high, and then on to this place. They will soon go to the blue-grass country if there is not a force to meet them and stop their progress. Colonel Garrard is twelve miles from here, between us and the retrest, with only about nine hundred men. They are the with only about nine hundred men. The Spoliations of the Rebels. here, between us and the reliefs, with only about nine hundred men. They delet help very much iedeed, and certainly out also have it, for they are in great danger. DAVID N. WIGHTAMS.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Message of Governor Harris of Tennessee. The Nashville Union, of the 9th instant, contains the message of Governor Harris, delivered to the Legislature on the day preceding. We make the following extracts from it :

It is due to Tennessee to say, and it may be said without disparagement to other States, that our people have done more in the work of raising, organizing, arming, and equipping an army than was ever before accomplished by any State in the same length of time. same length of time.

Having no military organization, and almost without arms, and destitute of authority to raise troops or precure arms until the passage of the act of the 6th of May last, within less than two months from the passage of this act, thirty thousand volunteers were erganized and thrown into the field. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the patriotic people of the State for the alacrity with which they have rushed to the standard of their country upon the first intimation of necessity. I have been compelled to decline the services of a large number tendered in excess of the demand.

In addition to the provisional army of the State, a number of regiments have been raised for Confederate service, making in the aggregate thirty-eight infantry regiments, seven cavalry battalions, and sixteen artillery companies, which Tennessee and sixteen artillery companies, which Tennessee has contributed to the common defence.

The duty of furnishing arms, munitions, and the ments necessary to clothe and subsist the provisional army, devolved upon the military and financial board. Cut off from Northern markets, and Southern ports blockaded, they found it difficult, if not impossible, to procure either arms or munitions to any considerable extent by purchase in the market. The possible, to procure either arms or munitions to any considerable extent, by purchase in the market. The board, therefore, adopted all practicable means of stimulating private enterprise to produce those articles of indispensable necessity within our own limits. They established an armory at Nashville for the manufacture of arms, and made liberal contracts with various companies for the casting of cannon, the purchase of army guns to be manufactured in Tennessee, and delivered at different times within the year, from which sources we have, for within the year, from which sources we have, for some time past, been receiving, about two hundred and fifty guns per week. They have also made li-beral advances to manufacturers of powder, to ena-ble them to increase the capacity of their machine-ry to the highest degree of efficiency, and, under the supervision of Samuel D. Morgan, Esq., esta-blished a percussion-cap factory, which has already yielded to the Confederate States more than twelve

millions of caps, and is now producing over two hundred and twenty-five thousand per day. Outrage by Volunteers in Tennessee. Brownlow's Whig, of October 12, says: "On Saturday last about half, a dozen volunteers, with arms, visited Sovier county, and on Sunday morning, without any authority whatever, arrested five Union men, taking them one at a time, and tying them fast, drove them on foot within six miles of this city, where they were overtaken by some thirty-five armed Union men, and released. The men arrested were Mr. Keener, two Thomases, Wm. Johnson, and a Mr. Pitner. One of them was taken out of hed from a sick child, and another was taken out of bed from a sick child, and another was lame from a sore foot. When overtaken, they, the troops, were compelled to kneel in the mud in the

road, and beg, and made to cry out whatever was The Southern Postal Service. The Richmond Dispatch attempts to explain the irregularities in the postal service. It would seem the old contractors are not all willing to labor for the new Government. It is stated that "some of the heaviest contractors, after having received pay for service up to the 1st at June from the old United States Government, have thrown up their contracts for no cause whatever; and in some cases the de-partment has been compelled to advertise twice for proposals, but has yet received none." Is the credit of the Government so poor as that at home? A Rebel View of the Situation.

[From the Jackson Mississippian of the 28th.] Tidings from Western Virginia leave no room to doubt the brilliant successes of our arms in that menaced region. General Lee has routed the army under the famous Rosecrans with great slaughter, and if reports are true, the battle at Big Springs was a complete and important victory. General Rosecrans himself is reported to have been mortally wounded. At Cheat Monatain, our heroic Jackson, with 2,500 Georgians, met and put to flight, with heavy loss, 5,000 Lincolnites under General Reynolds. Our loss was but small. Gen. Jackson is adding new lustre to a name that is the synonym of Reynolds. Our loss was but small. Gen. Jackson is adding new lustre to a name that is the synonym of daring and honor. Long may the Power above preserve the Jacksons of the South.

The news from Kentucky is of the most encouraging character. The sway of her Crittendens, Andersons, and her tory Legislature is doomed. Kentuckinns themselves are rising up to redeem the State from the thraldom of anarchy and despotism. Long deceived and slow to move, her true-hearted and stout sons will show at last the ty-

truc-hearted and stout sons will show at last the ty-rant of the North that he has waked up a lion that will pounce upon his cowardly minions and scatter them as so many flocks of frightened wolves. The whole State is in a blaze, and everywhere they are flocking to the standard of those true heroes of the South, Generals Buckner and Johnson. South, Generals Buckner and Johnson.

In Missouri, our cause is progressing as finely as the most sanguine could hope for. Upon every field the brave Missourians have gloriously triumphed over the Hessians. Lexington, Springfield, and Carthage are proud monuments of the invincible arms of the South. The 2,000 killed at Oak Hill by our glorious band of Arkansasians, Louisianians, and Missourians, led by the indomitable Ben McCulloch, and the great and triumphant siege at Lexington, resulting in the killing and enpturing of 5,000 Lincolnites, the taking of 6,000 stand of arms, twenty cannon, \$250.000 of specie, and mules, horses, wagons, provisions, and ammunition, with-

horses, wagons, provisions, and ammunition, with-out number, are victories which are terribly felt by the enemy, and the legitimate results of which are uniting the Missourians almost as one man, and

bringing them in swarms to the standards of the conquering haroes. A few more such victories, and conquering heroes. A few more such victorics, and Missouri will be free.

The star of the South is in the ascendant everywhere. In every battle-field victory perches upon our triumphant flag. We only need a successful oxward movement on the Potomac to exhibit to the world a successive train of crushing victories unparalleled in history. Another Manassas affair would give to our arms a prestige, and shed around our flag a halo of martial glory which would at once command the admiration and respect of all untiers along our independence heroef the versions.

on the Potomac. It cannot come to soon. We have an abiding faith that our brave boys in Virginia will triumph as signally when it does come as they did at Manussas.

This will be the most important battle of the whole campaign. The flower of the army is on the Potomac. It is the great nucleus around which has gathered the grand army of the North. Their demigod, McClellan, is also there to command. If we rout them on the Potomac—as we will do—and drive them out of Washington—as we can do—Maryland will be delivered, and a wholesome consternation will pervade the Northern mind, that cannot fail to have a salutary effect in bringing the masses to their senses. Having been whipped everywhere else, and finally driven from their own honsted stronghold, their whole armed hordes having become disorganized, demornlized, cowed, and beaten from Philadelphia to St. Louis, the authorities of the North will be very glad to capitulate

THE WEEKLY PRESS. THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance,) at......\$2.00 (to one address) 20.08 (to address of For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an

Twenty Copies, or over, Axtra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WEEKLY PARSS.

pressible restlermess pervading the minds of our people, both in the ranks and in civil pursuits, for an advance upon Washington. Never before, it seems to us, was an occasion so ripe for such a movement. Everything seems to point to it and invite it, and the opportunity, once lost, may not be presented again. We shall wait with patience and confidence the action of our army on the Potomac.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Success of Gen. Stone's Movement. Washington, Oct. 23.—The success of the movement of General Stone and General Banks across the Potomac, is now established, as the enemy did not venture to make any further resistance to it vesterday.

All accounts agree that our men conducted them-

selves nobly in the affair of Monday. Even that portion of the column which received a temporary check by the death of its commander, Col. Baker, behaved gallantly, although opposed to a force triple their numbers. The remainder of General Stone's command also acted with the coolness of veterans. The ground

thus gained was retained in the undisturbed posession of our troops all day yesterday. Scouts and reconnoitring parties during the day obtained much information in regard to the enemy, and the above facts are derived from official

Victims of the Late Fight. A private despatch, received here yesterday, reads as follows :

Pool Eville, Md. Oct. 23.—Andrew J. Hooper, of Philadelphia, in company A, California Regiment, died this morning from the effects of a wound received in the gallant dash of this regiment. His brother, G. W. Hooper, wounded in the shoulder, is doing well.

The Washington Republican of yesterday says that Col. Wm. Raymond Lee, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, is among the missing. Colonel Cogswell, of the Tammany, was seen to fall, but it is hoped he is alive and a prisoner. Lieut. Colonel Ward, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth regiment, was wounded, losing a log.

The operation of crossing the river, always a critical one in face of an enemy, seems to have been admirably performed, and the advantages gained are well secured. The loss, although lamentable, is small, considering the circumstances.

Arrival of Blankets. It is understood that the blankets ordered from Europe in August, by the Quartermaster's Department, are arriving. Twenty-nine thousand five hundred have already reached New York.

The cost to the United States is forty cents per pound, and as each blanket weighs five pounds, the cost for each is true deliver.

cost for each is two dollars. From Fortress Monroe FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 22, via Baltimore.— Gen. Sherman arrived to-day in the steamship Acantic.
The affair at Newport News, mentioned yester-

lay, terminated with but slight loss on eithe Will General Fremont be Removed? The Tribune of yesterday contains the following desputch from Washington: desputch from Washington:

The report made by Adjutant General Thomas of his recent examination into the administration of the Department of the West by Major General Fremont, was this morning considered in full Cabinet meeting. With the reluctance which heritates to injure a distinguished man, and to wound and disappoint the friends whom a popular leader gathers in his career, all the members of the Cabinet slowly pronounced their judgments that the interests of Missouri and of the Union required that General Fremont should be superseded in his command by Major General Hunter. The order to this effect will be issued to-morrow.

On the other hand, a despatch of the same date.

Relies of John A. Washington

volvers, and requested of Secretary Gameron permission to prosent it to Sergeant Lieber, of the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, who undoubtedly that the speculator in the ancestral estate of Moun

Effort of Gen. Scott to Supersede Gen. McClellan. A Washington despatch to the New York Herald says that an effort is making, under the superin-tendence of General Scott, to supersede General McClellan with General Halleck, who is on his way here from California. This change would create

The Purchase of Army Clothing Abroad
—Correspondence Between the Boston
Board of Trade and General Meigs, The following is the despatch received by the Secretary of War on the 18th inst. From the Boston Board of Trade, and the answer of General Meigo, United States Quartermaster General, thereto: BOSTON, Oct. 18, 1861. To Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War: To Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War:

Sin—Learning that an agent of the Government
has been sent to England for the purpose of procuring supplies of clothing for the army, the Board
of Trade of this city, believing this step to be entirely unnecessary and prejudicial to the Government and people, will immediately communicate
facts deemed conclusive upon this subject. The
undersigned requests that the instructions to said
agent may be revoked or suspended until this communication be made

nunication be made CHAS. C. NAYOR, Chairman.

The following is a copy of reply sent by tele-WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 19, 1861.
To Charles C. Nayor, Chairman of the Board of Trade, Boston, Mass:
The Secretary of War has been absent for ten The Secretary of War has been absent for ten days past, and your telegraphic despatch has been referred to me for attention. The Government, with every exertion, has not been able to procure weollens to clothe troops suffering in the field. They fill the hespitals at great expense of life and money. The Government has instructed its agents to procure, not largely, but only enough to meet the immediate and pressing demands of the service. The goods ordered will be made up in this eountry by our ewn people. This supply, with what is now making in the country, it is hoped will relieve the distress among the troops, and it is believed that full employment for all our manufactories will yet remain to provide for the wants of the ries will yet remain to provide for the wants of the Government and the country at large. The Go-vernment would deserve the excentions of the people if it permitted its defenders to suffer white waiting for increased productions here to meet the pressing wants of the army. You may rest assured that the policy of the Secretary and of this hureau is altogether in favor of using home manufactures, when it is possible to be done without positive injury to the men in the field. If you can aid us in

this matter, we should be glad to have your assistance to this end.

Ountermaster General.

To enable Col. Thomas, the disbursing agent, to execute the above order a warrant of eight hun-dred thousand dollars passed through the Treasury Department on Saturday last, which amount is to

Knowing that anything relating to the Pennsylvania Twenty-eighth will be read with interest by

POINT OF ROCKS, MARYLAND,

deposited with Baring Brothers, subject to the Letter from Col. Geary's Regiment.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

your numerous readers, very many of whom have relatives and friends here with us. I have concluded to give you a brief account of some little transactions which have recently occurred, and if not for the sagacity of Colonel Geary might, and undoubtedly would, have resulted in something very much to the detriment of the Union cause. A short time ago Colonel Geary ascertained beyond very much to the detriment of the Union cause. A short time ago Colonel Geary ascertained beyond a doubt that in our immediate vicinity was a regularly organized cayalry company of Secessionists on this side of the river, fully armed and equipped. But, as every body professed to have great loyalty to the Union, it appeared a little difficult to procure the names. He gave Capt. McCube, of company O., instructions to ferret out and disband the company, if possible. Capt McCabe, acting under the advice of Col. Geary, who, from former associations, appears to know every body here, and their antecedents, proceeded in his investigation. He soon procured and placed in Col. Geary's hands a complete roll of the company. He was immediately ordered to disarm or arrest them all. Some were not a little startled when they were summoned to give up their arms, which they intended, when occasion offered, to use against the Union forces, inasmuch as they loudly professed Union sentiments and denied all knowledge of such an organization; but when offered the alternative of free boarding in Fort McHenry or giving up their arms, their memories were quickened in the highest degree. Some remembered that they had buried them in a box in the garden, and others had them under their beds and in barns. Each one, however, was loyal enough to give them up for future use in the good cause in which wall and enoughed. They consist Greensburg,
The capital of Green county. This village is forty miles north of Glasgow, and eighty-five from Frankfort, the capital of the State. Its location is upon Green River, east of where that stream is crossed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Steamboats penetrate to it during a portion of the fall and spring. Situated in the midst of a most fertile and productive region, its people are wealthy, and its trade lyisk. The post.

The capital of Green county. This village is forty miles north of Glasgow, and eighty-five is forty miles north of Glasgow, and eighty-five is from Frankfort, the capital of the State. Its location is upon Green River, east of where that stream is crossed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Steamboats penetrate to it during a portion of the fall and spring. Situated in the midst of a most fertile and productive region, its people are wealthy, and its trade lyisk. The po-

portion of the fall and spring. Situated in the midst of a most fertile and productive region, its people are wealthy, and its trade brisk. The population approaches 800. Close to it lies a body of Union troops, commanded by Gen. Ward. In view of the advance of a heavy body of rebels, he has called for reinforcements, and two regiments of Union troops have been summoned to his support from

Lebanon,

A most flourishing town, and the capital of Marion county, only twenty-five mileanorth of Greensburg. This town is connected with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad by a branch road which joins the former at a place called Juncius Station, forty miles south of Louisville and save once and least the former at a place called Juncius Station, for try miles south of Louisville and seventeen miles in the rear of General Sherman's position at Nolin's Bridge or Camp Crittenden. One of these regis ments so summoned is commanded by

Colonel John M. Harian,

Who is a son of the Hon. James Haran, of Frankfort, Ky. The father was for many years the Attorney General of Kentucky, the Commissioner of Land Claims to California under Gen. Taylor, and is the present District Attorney of the United

On the other hand, a despatch of the same date to the New York Times says: At the Cabinet moeting to-day, it was decided not to interfere for the present with General Fremont in his command. Judge Davis, of Illinois, was commissioned to take testimony in reference to contracts made in the Western Department, and all bills that he passes will be paid. There were found upon the person of Col. John A. Washington, and forwarded to the War Department, two revelvers (Colt's navy), one pair of spurs, one opera glass, one large bowie knift, one pocket ompass. Gen-Reynolds retained one of the re-