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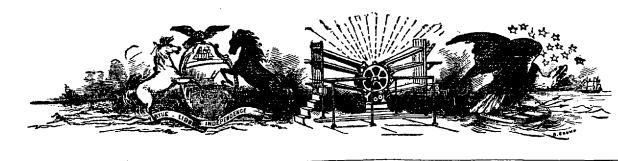
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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1861.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1861.

Intervention in Mexican Affairs. In what we have said upon this topic in a previous article, if we have been at all successful in our purpose, it has been shown that the idea of absorbing the Mexican Republic, which has been so commonly imputed to the United States as a Government, was wildly

ibsurd, and every way gratuitous. In some of the Southern provinces of Mexico there exists an unfortunate race called Pintos, or painted people. They have a strange, motley appearance, that is not easily described. Sometimes they may be seen literally spotted with all the hues of the rainbow. disposed in irregular patches of color on different parts of their faces and persons—giving them a most frightful and unearthly appearance. It has been thought the cutaneous disease which produces this anomalous effect, is both hereditary and contagious: hence, sanitary regulations have prohibited these poor creatures from residing in the more civilized and populous portions of the Republic. In time of war, however, the Mulatto chief, Alvarez, of Guerrero, (in whose province the Pintos are mostly found,) occasionally musters a few of them into his hosts; but all contact with them is studiously avoided by the other Mexican soldiery. What the Pintos are to the other people of Mexico, the latter will ever be to us as a nation. We can never become one people under a common Constitution. Religion, habits, language, and race, all

present enormous difficulties which can never e overcome. So far as conquest is concerned—if there ever could be an hour, when the United States would take the fate of Mexico entirely in hand, it must have been that in which, after a series of most brilliant victories, five thousand soldiers dared to muster under the banner of our Union in the grand plaza of the Mexican capita, in the heart, and undisputed masters of a city of near two hundred thousand inhabitants! General Worth is known to have written a letter to the Department of State at Washington, in 1847, advising that all Mexico should then be held as a conquered province, and governed by a military Governor in each department. But President Polk had not nerve enough to adopt this measure, and, although most of his Cabinet favored the suggestion, it was abandoned.

The Monroe doctrine has become, in a manner, a public law of this continent, and received the sanction of all the States within its borders. Rightly construed, it amounts to a declared guarantee on our part of the peace and security, so far as European invasion is concerned, of all the Republics on the continent of America. When made, it not only republicanized all those countries, but it gave security to their whole commerce; it encouraged alliances and close treaties among free and sympathetic States; and it was designed to include such matters as our gree roadways from sea to sea; roadways, not merely of general commerce, but of emigration, upon which the movements of colonists are directed Westward to the Pacific shore. To forbid the conquest or colonization of any part of Central America and Marico by Onarchical Power, is to establish the necessity of our intercening, in cases of extremity, to aid

and protect the other American Republics. This idea of public policy has been approved of, if we are not widely mistaken, by a large majority of our own people, of all parties; and we see no reason to expect that the present Administration will depart from it, in considering the contemplated movements of Spain, France, and England with regard to Mexico. We surely cannot submit to stand unconcerned, and see our weaker and more distracted neighbor fall again under the yoke of Spain, or allow it to become an appendage to the empire of France. After all our strong declarations upon this subject, we shall be compelled, in honor, to treat any admitted or actual purpose of conquest of a conterminous republic as an act of declared hostility to-

wards ourselves, to be resented and resisted to the utmost-Placed, as in Mexico, midway between the two oceans, and covering all the intermediate space between our Atlantic and Pacific States holding, also, one or more of the great transit ways, likely to influence a change in the course of commerce with China and the countries of the Southern ocean-we are bound to see to it that no European nation fastens its jealous hands upon our chances of future progress and prosperity in that regard. As well might we merce of other nations at our mercy, in the British Channel, the Straits of Gibraltar, or the Isthmus of Suez. So far as the isthmian wavs of Mexico and Central America open into the Caribbean, they are essential to our commerce with the South Sea; so far as they open into the Gulf of Mexico, they are peculi-

arly domestic to our own Republic. It has been made a subject of calumny and reproach to our nation that we have often evinced a desire to make this gulf a mure clausum. Why is such a desire on the part of American statesmen any more unreasonable than a similar policy in other countries in regard to the Black Sea, or the Caspian, the Zuyder Zee or German Ocean? All the numerous, long, natural, and artificial ways of commerce in our Western and Southern States have their debouchure upon the Gulf of Mexico, to which the much-coveted island of Cuba is the key-lying seven hundred miles across the outlet, and actually in sight of our own shores. We purchased one mouth of our magnificent Mississippi for the purposes of free and unrestricted navigation. Cuba is the incubus of the other while it remains in foreign and quasi hostile hands. England, at least, should look leniently upon this prudential anxiety of ours; for she taught it to her apt and thrifty children here by her own brave struggle against the world to acquire and hold the rock of Gibraltar, which is the key to the Mediterranean; her notorious and palpable breach of the treaty of Amiens in refusing to yield up Malta, which commands the ocean way between the States of Italy and the African coast; and, finally, her recent and rather informal acquisition of Aden, that overlooks an important pass of the Red Sea; all of which passes and roadsteads are now appurtenant to the British overland route to her

empire in the East! A memorable case of intervention, (speaking in a practical sense.) which the United States once entered upon, was that of Hayti, when Mr. Webster ruled in the Department of State. It was undertaken in connection with France and England. Special agents were appointed by the three Governments, with powers and instructions, first, to conciliate, and last, if necessary, to menace the despot of Hayti, Solouque, should he refuse to discontinue his barbarous and unlawful invasions of the Dominican Republic. The instructions given to our agent, Mr. Walsh, were, upon call, laid before and are so present to the Senate of the United States in 1002, and the Senate of the United States in 1002, and the Senate of the United States in 1002, and to our apprehension, they did not add to the thoughtful statesman. We shall not be surprised, if the records of this case are flaunted before our Government, when it shall undertake to inquire into the rumored combination of France, Spain, and England in reference to Mexican affairs. The President of the European Peace Society, Louis Napoleon, will remember, if he ever saw, this remarkable passage in the American agent's instructions in

reference to Solouque: reference to Soloudute:

'The material interests of those countries, (speaking of France and England,) are largely involved in the restoration and preservation of peace. France is a creditor of the Emperor Solouque to a large amount. She cannot hope for a discharge of her debt, when the resources of the country, instead of being developed in pacific pursuits, and in part, at least, applied to that purpose, are checked in their growth, and wasted in a war with conterminous states.'

We thought then, and still maintain, that

We thought then, and still maintain, that such a combination of three the most powerful the three Powers now threatening Mexico. Gulf when peace returns to our Southern No wonder that, the same year the Haytien pacification was undertaken under such in-

United States a tripartitee guarantee of the permanent independence of Cuba! We think our Government should offer, at once, a mediation in the affairs of Mexico, and strengthen the hands of Benito Juarez; for if any one in that unhappy country can be it is him. True, he is an Indian of nearly of Indians in the world—those of Oajaca, from whom came the celebrated mistress of Cortes. He is every inch a man, and a remarkable one. Apprenticed in early youth as a herdsman, he escaped from this humble employment, and, with the assistance of an accidental and wealthy patron, obtained a good education at the college of his native State. He soon after rose to eminence in the legal profession; and always, and up to this hour through his eventful life, maintains, even with his enemies, the reputation of firmness and the strictest integrity in pecuniary affairs. He was eventually made Governor of Onjaca; then a Judge of the Supreme Court; and finally, on the resignation of Comonfort, became ex officio President of the Republic, since which he has again been formally re-elected.

Among the many facts and institutions which have clogged the struggling steps of leges and exemptions, created by the old Spanssh organic law, conflicting with the common and general laws adopted subsequently by the nation. Of this class were the Inquisition, the University, the Marquisate of the Valley (estate of Cortes), and primogeniture in certain families. Each of these, together with the army and the clergy, had their fueros, or laws of privilege. Many of these fueros were the clergy and the army were allowed to remain in force, having been recognized by the the later constitutions. The clergy were even allowed their own special tribunals, which took cognizance of all the cases in which the property of the Church was concerned; or where any of the clergy were parties, with criminal and civil jurisdiction over all persons in any manner in holy orders, or monks, or professed nuns. They had also jurisdiction over all litigation growing out of marriages, births, deaths, inheritances, wills, divorces, etc., and punished all offences against the established

The privileges of the military were no less extensive for evil than those of the clergy. They, too, had their own exclusive courts: and obedience to orders was a valid plea for the individual offending, no matter what the

Such was the state of things in 1854, when Alvarez of Guerrero came into the Presidential office. Juarez was then Minister of Justice. He prepared and proposed a law which was adopted, and went into force in Nospecial privileges at a single blow, and reorganizing the civil tribunals of the nation. It was a law affecting one-half of the population of the Republic, and a reform which had Deen Brufor bold and true men for years. Congress passed it by a vote of eighty. two to one; and thus terminated clerical and military despotism in Mexico. The Republic was opened to Protestant freedom, and religious books of all kinds became free from proscription; the cassock and epaulets are no longer badges of exemption from law and justice. This was the bold work of Benito Juarez, a brave and honest man; and this work is resented bitterly by the corrupt and bigoted portion of the two powerful classes it

immediately affected. The law abolishing estates held in mortmain—a measure brought forward by another able man-Lerdo y Tejada-followed the law of Juarez. This was another blow at the overshadowing power of the clergy. Some fifty years since they had accumulated an immense specie capital, forty-four and a half millions of dollars, under the denomination of Capitales de Capellania, y Obras Pias, from bequests and surplus current income. This capital had been lent to landed proprietors on mortgage; and what portion of it remained after the exactions made by Godoy, Prince of public coffers of the State under the law Lerdo. Hence the enmity of the more avaricious of the Mexican clergy toward Juarez and Tejada; and hence mainly springs the civil war now desolating the fairest portions of Mexico. If Spain shall be allowed to intervene (as O'Donnell, her Minister, proposes) by berself, and in her own way, no doubt a union would soon be formed with the Church monarchical tendencies) for the purpose of

upon the throne. The troubles with Spain are complicated and multiform. We perceive the New York Times estimates what is due, under the Spanish Convention, to be only \$180,000 in money. But there is a case of outrage and murder yet catalogue of Spanish wrongs. The hacienda of San Vincente, not long since, was robbed, and a number of its inmates, who were Spaniards, brutally murdered. This is alleged to have been done by some of the soldiers of Alvarez, in the service of the Mexican Government. The violence of Spain, and her restlessness under every attempt of Señor Lafragua, one of the most illustrious citizens of the Republic, specially delegated as minister at Madrid, for the purpose of adjusting the difficulties between the two countries, gives much force to the supposition, that Isabella II, would really like to attempt the reconquest of the former possession of Spain on the American continent. More than three years since, if we believe the Madrid correspondent of the London Times of that period, she applied, in rain, to both France and England for an agreement that they would protect Cuba against the United States, while she sent a fleet and army against Mexico. It was then supposed that Don Infante Enriquez, the brother-in-law of Queen Isabella, would be selected as the new

King, or Emperor of Mexico, in case of suc-Marshal O'Donnell, Count de Lucena, or by whatever title he should now be called, has made a successful foray into Morocco: and elated by his success, but more probably perceiving the embarrassed condition of the United States, thinks he can now manage the conquest of Mexico single-handed. He is a bold and ambitious man: was mainly instrumental in ejecting Queen Christina from the throne, and elcvating her daughter Isabella, in 1857. Whatever the Count de Lucena desires to do in regard to Mexico is certain to have the sanction of the Spanish authority. But we have an idea that England must be reluctant to see poor Mexico-one of her best customers in prosperous times—driven to the wall. It may be also, that the admitted generosity of English character towards a weaker party is October 12, (literally crowded with first-class wood come over the border" to overawe the Union senpressing upon the conscience of the English Government; for we think there is plainly a of the same date, with inferior wood-cuts, but with hesitation in its movements towards Mexicoa lingering disposition, perhaps, that the United States should join her and France, as in the case of Hayti, and intervene generously and for good.

Shall we intervene, then? And if so, how We have suggested a mediation; but we will now go farther, and in a brief review of what American diplomacy has more recently proffered the Mexican people, tender our own views upon the important questions thus considered.

If Mr. Corwin has none on the tapis, there yet is a vast amount of unadopted or unappropriated diplomatic wisdom, in regard to Mexican affairs, lying idle in the Department of State at Washington. There are the Forsyth-Comonfort Treaties, four in one; and

expenditure of influence. And we shall be procity; and if one is wise, such must be the glad if the principles then admitted and acted other. His "Postal Treaty," was full of perupon do not embarrass the discussions which | sonal purposes and schemes; but there will be which may arise between our Government and | time enough for postal arrangements in the

The "Forsyth Treaty of Claims" was structions, France and England proffered the throughout a budget of blunders in favor of Mexican interests—such as making the city of | A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE Mexico the place of meeting of the commission. But the quasi admission of pecuniary liability on the part of the United States, under the 11th article of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, prior to its abrogation, is the safely trusted with its destinies, at this time, most serious one of There never was any such liability originally understood or full blood; but he is one of the noblest race intended. It is an after-thought of individual speculation and rapacity. We speak of this question now, and in this place, because it is still treated, we understand, as an open one between the two countries. In the first place, such a construction involves Mexico in the humiliating implication that she was unable to protect her own citizens from the savages, and had paid the United States for so doing, who were to foot all damages if the job was not fully performed! In the treaty between the two nations, in 1832, a mutual obligation is recited, to "restrain and punish" Indian depredations in a certain territory, That territory passed wholly to our Government by the Guadaloupe treaty, and the same obligation, in the same words, was continued in force. No reclamations were ever thought or talked of, on either side, under the treaty of 1832. There could be no rule of set-off in such cases, and neither party ever allowed any indemnity in money to its own citizens reform in Mexico, were the numerous privi- for Indian spoliations. It is absurd, then, to entertain for a moment the idea that our Government dreamed of undertaking an obligation with regard to Mexican citizens which

t had never felt for its own. We now come to the "Treaty of Loan in anticipation of duties," which presents this insuperably objectionable feature : it agreed to loan Mexico fifteen millions, (which she very much wanted then, and needs now,) one-half were abolished by the revolution, but those of of which was never to come back to us, except in the form of released duties on goods imported into Mexico in American bottoms. Consequently, this return would fall into the pockets of the few merchants in trade with that country. Let us have no such absurdities and indi-

rections; lend Mexico the money outright, or endorse her bonds, secured upon the customs revenue, or some branch of it, or upon her public lands. And let the claims of France, Spain, and the "British Convention bonds," all be paid off. If our cotemporary, the New York Times, is right, six millions of dollars will cover all the debts and reclamations which those nations are now pressing upon the Mexican Republic. Eight or ten millions more will enable her to put down insurrection, and give quiet to the country. Lond, or endorse this amount also; and make treaties, too, of commerce and reciprocity, according to the commercial wants and experience of both countries. And, especially, let there be liberality and mutuality in regulating the transitways, and giving them proper stability and security. If it can be done-and we believe vember, 1855, abolishing all these fueros or it can—we would have the Tehnantepec crossing made a joint work of the two Governments, and exclude private interests in it alto-

> gether. President Buchanan, in December, 1859, reviewed our relations with Mexico ably and at length. Speaking of the hackneyed clamor about "entangling alliances," and urging upon Congress some decisive action, he remarks: with our wise and settled policy not to interfer with the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But loss not the present case fairly form an exception? An adjoining republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion, from which she is wholly unable to ex-tricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate and her fortune—in her power to maintain a settled government—we have a far deeper interest, socially, commercially, and politically, than any other nation. She is now a wreck in than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about in the currents of the different factions. As a good neighbor, shall we not extend the helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty for the maintanage of our established.

difficulty, for the maintenance of our established These views are statesman-like and to the point. The Monroe doctrine means something, or, if it means nothing, then let us hear no more about it. Let it go quietly down to oblivion, until the American people shall again be equal to that spirit of foresight and Peace, before the revolution, fell into the sagacity in which it was first conceived, enunciated, and approved.

The moral effect of a favorable treaty and an expressed determination on the part of the United States to assist her, would, of itself. go very far in quieting the internal feuds now raging in Mexico, many of which actually spring from French and Spanish intrigues. The payment, or assumption of the "British Convention debt," would extinguish the only party (which, we have shown, always had lien England now has upon that country, and eradicate the only tie by which the English placing some off-shoot of the Bourbon race have hitherto held the preponderance in its politics, councils, and commerce.

At the same time, the claims of American citizens against the Mexican Government could be secured and settled. Their long postponement has been a burning shame to us as a nation—enabling the minions of monarchy unsettled, which makes a large figure in the to point their sneers at republican weakness and inefficiency. To say nothing of many other cases-why should the blood of four peaceable American citizens, murdered by armed soldiery under the Mexican flag near Sonvita, continue to cry from the ground, while old, decrepit Spain is enforcing reparation for the more doubtful case of San Vincente? Our own present domestic difficulties, will, of course, increase the embarrassment of our Government in its movements in regard to Mexico; but let the Administration bravely continue to do its duty in reference to American interests all over the world, and under the rallying confidence of the good and generous of all parties everywhere, the clouds which now hover upon our political horizon will soon

Publications Received.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER .- Not withstanding the erroneous opinions and Southern tendencies of the opening article, "Democracy Teaching by Example," this is the best Black mood published for a long time. Two new stories are amenced. In one, (The Chronicles of Carlingford.) scene in England, an Australian nymp named Nettie is quite a new creation, yet wonder fully natural. The other, Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne, is a sprightly West Indian love-tale. The Book-hunters' Club, Dyspepsia, Social Science, and Among the Lochs, are also good. The poetic attamnt antitled. What Seems to be Happening Just Now with the Pope is feeble to a degree. But, on the whole, this is a first-rate Blackwood. W. B. Zieber is the agent here.

From Peterson and Brothers we have "Essays b the late George Brimley, M. A., Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge; with an Introduction by R. H. Stoddart," and a new volume of the library edition of De Balzac's novels, containing " Eugenie Gradet; or, The Miser's Daughter," translated by . W. Wight and T. B. Goodrich. These are published by Rudd and Carleton, New York.

English Newspapers .- From S. C. Upham, engravings,) and Illustrated News of the World a supplement portrait, on steel, of Matthew Edward Ward, a living English painter of great celebrity. We also have the Weekly Times of the same date, one of the very best London papers, now reduced to two cents each number. This is awfully cheap, for London.

THE COURTS,-DISTRICT COURT-Judge Sharswood.—David Sidlow vs. Jacob Kohler, owner, reputed owner, and contractor. An action on a mechanic's nea. vertuet for plaintiff for \$240.29.

John M. Morgan vs. Joseph Groff. A action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$649.69.

Thomas E. Buxter vs. Charles A. Jones. An action on a promissory note, Verdict for plaintiff \$195.73.

Thomas Duley vs. Mary Kelly, administratrix, &c. An action to recover for surveying. Verdict for plaintiff for \$406.12.

DISTRICT COURT.-Judge Stroud.-Joseph Rimby and Nathaniel J. Lawrence, trading, &c., vs. Charles M. Burns. An action on a promissory note. George Eppensheimer vs. Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. An action to recover damages for loss of son THE REBELLION.

Interesting News from the South THE REASON THE REBEL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC FELL BACK.

UNION PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORTS CONCERNING THE BAT-TLE OF BALL'S BLUFF. THE PLANS OF THE BATTLE.

GEN. STONE'S ORDERS TO COL. BAKER.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY THE ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNION ARMY.

Later From Fortress Monroe.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Fremont's Headquarters. A despatch from General Fremont announces a victory, by his body-guard, over the rebels near Springfield, at which place Lyon fell. The name of the town is printed differently. On some maps it is spelled Humansville, and upon others Hermansville. It is ten miles north of Bolivar, and forty miles north of Springfield. Twenty-two miles north-northeast of Springfield, the first brigade of Fremont's column, under Sigel, had shown its head as early as Thursday last. Twenty miles south-

had reached Neosho. A Town less than fifteen miles from the Kansas line, and twenty miles in a southwesterly direction from Carthage, and not more than twenty miles from Rutledge, very close upon the borders of Kansas. It seems now to be a race between the pursuer and the pursued; the former seeking most inxiously to reach the Arkansas frontier, and the latter to intercept him, and compel him to fight ere he can get beyond the confines of Missouri. Neosho is the county scat of Newton county, and is two hundred miles southwest of Jefferson City. Nearly the whole country about it is one wide prairie. An occasional spur of the Ozark Mountains runs down into that part of the State, looking as lone and desolate as if it had lost its family companionship. Nothing but rains upon the prairie, rendering the soil so moist that the transportation of heavy wagons and of cannon will be rendered impossible, will prevent the Union troops from catching Price and forcing him to turn at bay and

His line of retreat in Arkansas lies through

Rutledge. The county seat of McDonald county-the southeasternmost county of Missouri. twenty miles south of Ncosho. lying almost upon the northern line of Arkansas. The village is a small, mean affair, such as makes even the hardy Western pioneer almost shudder to ask for a night's lodging after a day's drenching over the deep miry prairie. The first point at which Price can rest his weary retreating soldiery will be at Bentonville.

The most flourishing and thrifty town in Northwestern Arkansas. Its population is fully one thousand, its people industrious, and the soil about it arable and highly productive. This county (Benton) cast a heavy vote against the ordinance of Secession. Its population is largely of Northern extraction, and still long for a return "of the good old days gone by.'' They would hail Fremont's arrival as a signal for

deliverance. Must Beware. A long, ardent pursuit of over three hundred miles margues a mass of soldiery. Divided, as an army of twenty-five thousand must be, into brigades, often separated by a whole day's march, does not turn upon and overwhelm one brigade ere another come to its relief. Such precaution absolutely one of the first duties of a general. Why cannot the Union troops at Rolla, Ironton, and Fredericktown at once organize into a column and, assisted by those which can be spared from

Cape Girardeau, begin a parallel movement toward Cairo and Southeastern Missouri! Such a move ment would clear Missouri of all invaders within a Cavalry Charge at Springheld—Major Zagonyi,

The officer who made the splendid cavalry charge at Springfield three days ago, is a Hungarian by birth. Among the officers who came over in 1849, from the wreck of Hungarian liberty, thoroughly mbued with devotion to popular rights, was the present major of Fremont's body guard. In peron very small, but of fine appearance, of quick, active movements, he is brave to a fault. During the campaigns of 1848-49 he served part

of the time as a captain of cavalry within the line, and part of it upon the staff of the gallant, dashing, skilful Bem; enjoying to the last, upon the fatal field of Temesvar, the full confidence of his distinguished commander. He is thirty-eight years of age, full of fire, energy, and life, and devoted to the cause in which he is engaged. During the Hungarian campaigns he performed more than one brilliant charge at the head of his cavalry. He will attain a wide reputation, or perish

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY

A New Union Movement in Kentucky. The Union forces under General Nelson (who was sketched some days ago in The Press) have begun a forward movement from their camp a Washington, Mason county, upon John C. Breckinridge's forces, stationed at Prestonburg. Their route lies by Maysville, along a magnificent turnpike seventeen miles in length, through the beau-

Flemingsburg, the county seat of Fleming county, one of the prettiest villages in Northern Kentucky. Here resides Watson Andrews, long distinguished for his versatility of talent, eccentricity of disposition, and unswerving devotion to the Union. Alike devoted to fun, enjoyment, hard work, immense relaxation and occasional utter abandon to the pleasures of life, he has been for thirty years one of the leading, trusted, eloquent lawyers of Northern Kentucky. Sometimes a member of the Legislature, anon in Congress, now the cloquent devotee of Clay, then the devoted partisan of Taylor, Scott, Fillmore and Bell, the load-star of his existence has been the Union, one and indivisible

For three months past he has devoted his entire energy and time to bringing his native State into keeping step to the music of the Union." Right north of his location lie the northern mountain counties of his State. Among their people he has ever been a favorite. With them he has labored most assiduously on the stump in behalf of his favorite cause, the ever-standing theme of his

He like the venerable Crittenden has reached good old age, and but for the elastic fibre of his frame, and thrilling energy of his brain, would ere long be gathered to his fathers. He will live by sheer force of will to see this contest over Lithe in person, of small physique, he is a mere bundle of nerves kept in their places by enough of bone and muscle to constitute the balance of a lean, delicate man's frame. Flemingsburg contains about twelve hundred

eople, cantoned all about upon an undulating, hilly surface. Its leading people favor the cau of the Union most heartily, and the yeomanry of the county are devoted to the cause of the country They have in the county a Home Guard of full five hundred, who crush out Secession wherever it exists or crops out. A Sergeant Dudley, son of a eclebrated hotel keeper in Flemingsburg, recently, at the head of sixty of these Home Guards, put hors du combat a large number of Secessionists 310 Chestnut street, always attentive to the press, from Nicholas, an adjoining county, completely diswe have received the Illustrated London News of persing the entire band of two hundred who "had timent of "Old Fleming

Gen. Nelson's force will march thence into Bath. to a celebrated watering-place called the Olympian Springs. Here a large number of the elite of Fleming,

Bath, and Montgomery counties are wont to assem

ble during the summer season. The old-fashioned gallantry of Kentucky, its courtesies and highoned action, which separated, twenty years ago, the Virginia hospitality and elegance of the afterrevolutionary period from the bullyism and bowieknifeism of the present Richmond régime, and which, a score of years ago, were the prevailing haracteristics of social life in Kentucky, prevai here in a more perfect state of preservation than in any other portion of the State. The frequenters of these Springs have been less inoculated with the bullying element than any other part of Kentucky social life. Removed from railroads, a quiet, contented people, following the life of the past generaone Ohio, one Indiana, and two Kentucky regi-

the county seat of Montge mery, Mt. Sterling, A point where there is a population of near upon wo thousand. The re is much wealth, beauty, and education in the to wn. It is about forty miles from Mayaville, in a southeasterly direction. Hinkston creek, a brazar, of the Licking river, runs by the

this place to the westward, his column will reach the county seat of Morgan county, West Liberty. Twenty-two miles from the Springs, and forty miles from Prestonburg, the camp of the rebels. It is situated upon the Licking river, and has a

population of several hundreds. Its distance from Frankfort is one hundred miles. The Advantages of Nelson's Advance, Will be to relieve the whole of the mountain counties of Kentucky from the contaminating presence of the rebels. Their leaders can no longer amper with the loyalty of the people. They cannot threaten the rear or right flank of Rosecrans. much less can they reach the Ohio river at the mouth of the Big Sandy, as they have threatened to do. The Ohio regiment stationed at Louisa

will be relieved, and can join this advance; and the

mountaineers, naturally warlike, for they are all

huntsmen, will rush by thousands to the Union standard. This force of rebels at Prestonburg, is the only one North of Zollicoffer's column at Cumberland Gap, and by defeating and driving it back Nelson will free all Northern and Eastern Kentucky from the presence of an armed foe. He will do this, and then quietly but effectively drop down and reinforce, with overwhelming numbers, Colonel Garrard's division, at "Camp Wildcat." Zollicoffer cannot, for an instant, resist their united force. southwest of it. Price's main body lay. The most Knoxville, at least, will be reached for winter quar recent advices declare that Price's advance guard ters, and even by this column may be first enjoyed the high honor of controlling the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

The Union Army Encamped Near the Birthplace of President Lincoln. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Nolin, Kentucky, under date of October 24,

It is a somewhat singular fact that "Lincoln's invading army" in Kentucky is now encamped within a few miles of Lincoln's birthplace. President Lincoln was born near the Rolling Fork of Salt River, and but a short distance from the village of Hodgesville. His old home was originally in Hardin county, (in which the present "Camp Nevin" is situated,) but the county has since been divided, and the portion which contains the old homestead of the President now constitutes the new county of Larue. The place where the now famous cabin boy was born is still pointed out by the inhabitants, and there are several men here who remember "little Abe Lincoln" as an old-time playfellow. Differing widely as they do, and some of them being ardent Secessionists, it is worthy of of them being ardent Secessionists, it is worthy of note that they all profess unbounded confidence in the man. "Ile was a poor boy," they say, "but a mighty clever, whole-souled little fellow, whon you could trust with anything." Mr. Lincoln personally they have full faith in, but they dislike "the men he's got around him in his Cabinet." "the men he's got around him in his Cabinet."
Singularly enough, while the present President
was born in this county, the late one practiced law
here. With that shrewd eye for the main chance
for which Mr. Buchanan has always been distinguished, he once resolved to enter upon the mysteries of the "land practice" in the then new country of Western Kentucky. Combining attention to other people's claims with speculations on his own account, the Old Functionary thought to make a good thing of it, but he happened to be beaten in two or three cases by parties for whose abilities he had conceived a profound contempt.

President speedily migrated Eastward again, de-claring in grand disgust, that "every horse-thief and jail-bird in the Western country knew more about land-law than he did.

iors, and the embruc

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. Reports Concerning the Battle at Ball's Bluff. BALTIMORE, Oct. 28 .- The following statement

based upon their rough exter

has been derived from a highly respectable refugee from Leesburg : When the intention of throwing the Federal coops across the river first became apparent the rebel forces in the neighborhood of Leesburg were so small that it was almost decided not to offer any resistance.

Some reinforcements were, however, brought up from back of Leesburg, and with the force thus gathered. not altogether exceeding three thousand, it was resolved to make a stand Both parties, it was admitted at Leesburg, fought desperately. The rebels feared that they would be surrounded by a large force which it was anticipated Gen. Banks would throw across at the ferry

above where the buttle was fought, and the most desperate efforts were made to defeat Gen. Baker before the expected reinforcements could come to The Federal troops, though overmatched in numbers, stood out against the attack manfully and bravely. Both parties suffered severely in killed

and wounded. Our informant saw over 100 dead rebels, whilst their wounded were so numero that all the farm-houses in the neighborhood were occupied as temporary hospitals. The number of Federal soldiers captured our informant did not ascertain. He saw one party of one hundred and ten taken off. but it is understood that two other squads had previously been sent The expectation which at first prevailed, that the

National troops would be able to advance in overwhelming numbers to Leesburg, occasioned the utmost excitement. The Unionists, of whom there are a large number, were prepared to receive and welcome the army, while many Secessionists had made preparations to leave. The repulse of the National troops, of course, caused a corresponding depression with one class, and most extraordinary exultation with the other. After the battle, the rebels rapidly hurried up

their reinforcements, and at the time to which our information extends, it was estimated that they had from 10,000 to 15,000 men at Leesburg and Waterford. The Plan of the Battle of Ball's Bluff. A correspondent of the Boston Journal says: The plan of the battle (of Ball's Bluff) is exceed

ingly simple, and can be represented nearly accu-

rately by straight lines. The following representa-tion will give a general idea, although a few curved lines and angles are necessary to give the positions perfectly: LEESBURG. Open Field. Skirmishers +1+

(Island.) wards': Potomac. POOLESVILLE. Massachusets Fifteenth. Massachusetts Twentieth California and Tammany.

Two mountain howitzers and one of James

3 2

To make this correct, let the reader imagine the rebels, instead of being in disconnected parties and forming three sides of a hollow square, as drawn up in the form of a crescent, sheltered mainly by the woods and by the corn stacks. They advanced their skirmishers from tree to tree, and from stack to stack. They stood on high ground—on the top of a gentle slope, and had every advantage in posi-A portion of the Fifteenth was deployed as skirmishers, to meet the rebels advancing from the North, while the remainder of the Fifteenth was

put in position with the Twentieth to face those in front. The river, with its steep bluff, was behind them, and the men knew that they had got to fight against fearful odds. Lieut. Pierce, of the regular army, was in command of the two howit-zers, and he opened upon the advancing for with a well-directed fire, which checked them. Lieut. a well-directed fire, which ohecked them. Lieut. Bramhall commanded the gun of the Rhode Island Battery, and joined in with discharges so well directed that the body of the enemy hesitated about advancing. For an hour the fire was kept up at pretty long musket range. The rebels picked their men, firing from the corn-stacks, and officer after officer fell before the galling fire which every minute becomes more severe. It was returned minute becomes more severe. It was returned with great spirit. Sometimes there was a lull in with great spirit. Sometimes there was a lull in the roll, then a pattering like rain-drops in a gentle shower, then a roll and roar. The Massachusetts Fifteenth, being much exposed, suffered terribly, but there was no flinching. The men, when one of their number fell, closed up the broken ranks with all the steadiness of veterans. The rebels kept pressing on nearer and yet still nearer as reinforcements arrived, swelling their numbers, it is estimated, to about 7,000. General Baker rode along the ranks at this juncture, and addressed his brigade. They had retired partly behind a low ridge to escape the murderous fire. He urged them to make a bold stand, and was heard to say: "If I had two more such regiments as the Massachustts Fifteenth, I would ent my way to Leesburg!" A few moments later he fell, pierced by four balls, either one of which would have been r balls, either one of which would have been

The command now devoived upon Coloner Cogswell, of the Tammany Regiment, which had just arrived. A body of rebels on the extreme left of our force was pouring in agalling fire. Colonel Cogswell erdered the Tammany boys to make a charge and drive them back. The men obeyed the order so far as they were able, but they were met by a leaden hailstorm which did terrible execution. tented people, following the life of the past generation, they regard human life as sacred, and only to
be sacrificed for their country, or under great personal wrong to self or family.

At this point Gen. Nelson will be joined by two
thoroughly filled and equipped regiments of native
Kentuckians. These, added to his present force of

fatal.

The command now devolved upon Colonel

were thrown across with such inefficient means of communication with the main force, it may be stated in justification that the recounsissance of Capt. Phildrick, in not meeting with a single picket, led to the conclusion that the rebels were mokel, led to the conclusion that the recors were not in farce in the immediate vicinity. Also, it was designed as a feint to cover the crossing of the main part of the vision of the army under then. Stone, at Edwards arry, which was successfully accomplished. There is no doubt that when the Massachusette liftcenth mode its appearance in the morning the rebels reasoned thus: They have avoided the ferry roads and our masked batteries, and are going to split up corn based batteries. and are going to split us open by an advance in front. As Gen. Stone did not show himself till late tront. As Gen. Stone did not show himselftill late in the forenoon, they supposed thore was to be no advance in these directions, and accordingly rushed to repel the supposed advance in the centre. They withdrew all their pickets at Edwards' Ferry, and when Gen. Stone arrived there he met with no opposition, but gained the Virginia store in strong force, while the fight was going on. The force under Baker became at last, not designedly, however, almost a forlorn hope.

Order of Gen. McClellan. The following order has been issued by Gen. Mc-Clellen concerning the affair at Ball's Bluff com-plimenting in high terms General Stone and his

The Major General commanding the army of the Potomac desires to offer his thanks, and to express

By order of
Major General McChehlan.
S Williams, Assistant Adjutant General. General Stone's Orders to Colonel Baker. The following are exact copies of the orders from General Stone to Colonel Baker, which were found beneath the lining of the latter's hat by Captain Young, his aid, after the body had been taken from the field. Both are deeply stained with Colonel Baker's blood, and one of the bullets, which went through his head carried away a corner of the through his head, carried away a corner of the

H. Q. Corps or (Here the bullet struck, and) a word is missing.) Edwards' Ferry,
October 21, 1861.
Colonel E. D. Baker, Cox. of Brigade

Tival. Very respectfully, Colonel,
Your mo. obt. serve.,
Chas. P. Stone, Brig. Gen. Comdg.
The second order, which follows, was delivered on the battle-field by Colonel Cogswell, who said to Colonel Baker, in reply to a question what it meant, "All right, go ahead." Thereupon, Colonel Baker put it in his hat without reading. An hour afterward he fell.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION, HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF OBSERVATION, EDWARD'S FERRY, Oct. 11—11.50.

E. D. Baker, Commonding Brigade:
Colonel—I am informed that the force of the enemy is about 4,000, all told. If you can push them, you may do so as far as to have a strong position near Leesburg, if you can keep them before you, avoiding their batteries. If they pass Leesburg and take the Gum Springs road, you will not follow far, but seize the first good position to cover that road. Their design is to draw us on, if they are obliged to retreat, as far as Goose Creek, where they can be reinforced frem Manassas, and have a strong

Brigadier General Commanding. How the Rebels Treat Cowardly and Faithless Officers.

from the town of Pansacota. The race was successful. The boats were seen by the sentinel, but being deceived by the device, the Judith was boarded before the slarm became general. There was a brisk fight, but the work was done, and a retreat effected with promptitude. It was charged that the captain showed the white feather, and he that the captain showed the white feather, and he was strung up without any unnecessary delay. And the sentinel met a similar fate, on the principle, probably, that a mistake is as bad as a crime.

This seems harsh and crial and crime.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, October 28, via Baltimore .-The prevalent gale has again delayed the progress Two prisoners belonging to a Georgia rebel

regiment were yesterday brought in from Great Some refugees from Yorktown state that the

Washington at Old Point, which are unable t Commodious barracks are being erected for the contrabands, none of whom are to go with the expedition. General Meigs has directed Quartermaster Tallmadge to provide for them, in the way of shelter and clothing, as well at least as has been

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Letter from Richmond. THE ARMY OF THE FOTOMAC FALLS BACK TO CENTREVILLE—ALL SORTS OF RUMORS—PROBABLE FEINTS TO COVER THE MARCH OF A STRONG COLUMN INTO KENTUCKY-AN ARMSTRONG GUN IN RICHMOND—NEW EMPIELD RIFLES DITTO— TOSTAGE STAMPS—SEQUESTRATION OF THE RIVES FAMILY PROPERTY IN ALBEMARLE.

[Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 13,]

RICHMOND, Oct. 17, 1861.

The army of the Potomac has fallen back from Fairfax Court House, sure enough. The main body is now at Centreville. This is just what I gave you as news, yesterday, that such a movement had been ordered. They will fall back farther yet. They will keep falling back. They will conjugate the compound verb, to fall back, in all its moods and tenses. Or, rather, I might say, in every mood except the potential. Nobody has the least idea of what it all means—that is, nobody about town. The President, who keeps his own counsels, and the bright-eyed little Secretary of War, who doesn't bright-eyed little Secretary of War, who doesn't whisper a word of the business of his office, even to the partridges he eats for dinner, may know, but all else are ignorant. That the army will retire as far as the old lines of their entrenchments at

Meanwhile, the town is wild with rumors. The Yankees, we are told, are moving in a strong column under General Banks upon Harper's Ferry. There was a report to day that they were landing at Urbanna, on the Rappahannock. Also, that another heavy attack was about to be attempted on the Evansport battery, and that an effort would be made to put troops ashore to take it in the rear. In addition to this, great activities are reported at Fortress Monroe. A large number of horses and sixty or seventy rifled cannon have been received there within a few days. It is impossible to get at the truth of any one of these rumors. Probably there is just enough of foundation for them to justify us in believing that several feints will be made in the East, while a powerful army well be thrown into in believing that several tents will be made in the East, while a powerful army will be thrown into Kentucky. The great struggle will be in that State for the present. If I might venture to suggest the reason for the backward movement in Fairfax, I should say it was designed to release a considerable portion of Johnson's army for the property of the property of the structure of operation in another quarter, leaving Beaure-gard's command to defend the border against an advance of the Yankers, which it could successfully do, should the odds be ten to one in favor of the

One of the Armstrong steel guns brought over in the Bermuda passed through the city yesterday. It is a tremendous piece of ordnance, and excited great attention as it was drawn through the streets. Numbers of the new Enfield rifles, with the sabre bayonet, made their appearance this morning in the hands of soldiers to whom they had been distributed. It is a beautiful and very dangerous looking weapon, which the Yankees may soon become acquainted with at the other end.

There has been a considerable run on the Post Office Department for stamps since the delivery of them commenced, and the supply has been exhausted for the time, but they will be abundant again in a few days. The stamp is really quite a good one, though somewhat defective in adhesive quality, and inconvenient in sheets from not having been perforated with dividing lines for tearing them

perforated with dividing lines for tearing them apart. The omission will create a demand for scissors, and there will probably be a rise in the

such a combination of three the most powerful nations in the world, to secure a proper balance of power between an African despot and a so the McLane-Juarez Convention, none of plaintiff, who was killed, in 1855, by the explosion of a boiler in one of the boats of the company.

Spanish colony—for such it is now claimed to be—was, to say the least, a very superfluous was an avowed imitation of our Canadian recipier.

Sym-combination of three the most powerful and the symmetry in one; and a client to recover damages for loss of son of plaintiff, who was killed, in 1855, by the explosion of a boiler in one of the boats of the company.

Joseph McKissick vs. Benj. Riley, Thomas Aliman, and Mary Ann, his wife, and Andrew M. Donahue. An action to recover damages for loss of son of plaintiff, who was killed, in 1855, by the explosion of a boiler in one of the boats of the company.

Joseph McKissick vs. Benj. Riley, Thomas Aliman, and Mary Ann, his wife, and Andrew M. Donahue. An action to recover damages for loss of son of plaintiff, who was killed, in 1855, by the explosion of a boiler in one of the boats of the company.

Joseph McKissick vs. Benj. Riley, Thomas Aliman, and Mary Ann, his wife, and Andrew M. Donahue. An action of replevin. Verdict for defendant. Rent in arriver and the company of plantiff, who was killed, in 1855, by the explosion of a boiler in one of the boats of the company. DR. J. H. McQUILLEN HAS REmoved to 1112 ARCH Street.

THE WEEKLY PRESS. THE WEEKLY PARSS will be sent to subscribers by 12.00 (to one address) 20.04 Twenty Copies, or over, (to address of For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send se extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents to TWO CENTS. Tun Wrenly Paesa. ments, will give him a force of near six thousand. A regiment will jov, him at this point from town. Upon it, and its branches, many a fatal combat occurred between the whites and the Indians three-quarters of a century ago. Leaving

gallant command: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1861 GENERAL ORDER NO. 32.

his admiration of their conduct, to the officers and men of the detachments of the Fifteenth and Twenticth Massachusetts, First California and Tammany regiments, and the First United States Artillers and Ithode Island Battery, engaged in the affair of Monday last near Harrison's Island. The gallantry and discipline there displayed deserved a more fortunate result; but, situated as those troops were, cut off alike from retreat and reinforcements, and attacked by an overwhelming force of from were, cut off alike from retreat and reinforcements, and attacked by an overwhelming force of from five thousand to seven thousand, it was not possible that the issue could be successful. Under happier auspices such devotion will insure victory. The General Commanding feels increased confidence in the troops composing General Stone's division, and is sure that when next they meet the enemy they will fully retrieve this check, for which they are not accountable.

By order of

Colonel: In case of heavy firing in front of Harrison's Island, you will advance the Culifornia Regiment of your brigade, or retire the regiments
under Colonels Lee and Devens, now on the (almost
rendered illegible by blood) Virginia side of the
river, at your discretion, assuming command on arrival. Very respectfully, Colonel,

Your mo, obt servi

position,
Report frequently, so that when they are pushed,
Gorman can come up on their flank.
Yours respectfully and truly,
Charles P. Stone,

The Buffalo Contrer says:

The Buffalo Contrer says:
A gentleman who was at Fort Pickens at the time Lieut. Russell burnt the schooner Judith, then fitting out as a privateer at the navy yard, informs us that the captain of the schooner and the sentinel on the permanent wharf at Tartar Point, were hung the next morning on the standing shears in the yard—the former for convardice, the latter for neglect of duty. The expedition started from the fort in the darkness of the night, and pulled up the hay near the island, using muffled onrs. After proceeding some two or three miles, Lieut. Russell struck across the harbor above the yard, and then came down close to the shore, without pretence of concealment, expecting to be mistaken for boats from the town of Pensacola. The ruse was successful. The boats were seen by the sentinel, but have decired by the device the Indict the

This seems harsh and cruel, and so it is; but we are not certain that a little severity exercised upon some of our delinquents, both at Little Bethel and Bull Run, would not have been equally just and

rebels are in considerable force in the vicinity, and that there is an apprehension of an early attack by the Federal troops. There is a large fleet of transports bound te

customary with good masters in Virginia

John C. Breckinridge at Richmond. RICHMOND, Oct. 21, 1861.

The Hons. John C. Breckluridge, Humphrey Marshall, and Wm. B. Preston arrived here to day from the West. A large crowd congregated at the railroad depot and extended them a most enthuisatic reception. Mr. Breckinridge made an appropriate speech to the hearty greetings of the multitude.

[Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 13.]

Meanwhile, the town is wild with rumors. The

scissors, and there will probably be a rise in the latter article.

A large amount of real property has been entered on the books of the receiver for sequestration in the county of Albemarle, belonging to two some and a daughter of the Hon. William C. Rives. Three bodies of land of eight hundred acres each, which were settled upon them by the father, are embraced [Continued on fourth page.]