THE DAILY PRESS. TWELVE CENTS PER WEEE, payable to the Carrier, failed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS ANNUE, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THESE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTES-invariably in ad-

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. stalled to Subscribers out of the City at Terms DoL-

NOTICES.

ARS PER ARRUN, in advance.

ATTENTION!—TO THE LOYAL
THE PATRIOTIC, AND THE BRAVE,
The Ottiseas' Committee appointed to prover:
for Premium and Bounty to all who may join our galjant
PHILADELPHIA REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD,
Oali en their fellow-citizens to be alive to the present
orisis. Men are imperatively needed. The wasted ranks
of our glorions regiments—the heroes of Dranesville,
Winohester, Fair Oaks, of the Chickshominy, Malvern

Wischesser, Fair Oaks, of the Ohiokahominy, Malvern Hill, and Cedar Mountain

MUST BE BEINFORCED.

Our country calls for succor as ally fixer called before. The crists is upon us, and we must be triple, to it. Generals of Brigades. of Divisions, and the Commander-include, all declare that one recruit fet a retiment in the field is worth to his country, at the present time, saveral for new organizations. They urge, and the War Department urges, the instantaneous reinforcement of the brave regiments now before the enemy to their original full fighting complement. Our fathers, our brothers, and our sons in those regiments say—

"COME AND JOIN US."

Tried soldiers from the armies in the field have been de-Tried soldiers from the armies in the field have been detailed to recruit here, and appeal to us to fill up their decimated ranks. Premium and bounty, such as never before were paid, are ready for distribution, but LOVE OF COUNTRY

And devotion to the Flag that has waved in glory from 1776 to the present hour, are the incentives that are relied upon.

PREMIUM AND BOUNTY ARE GIVEN FREELY To compensate, in part, the citizen for the immediate sacrifices he inskes in leaving his business, his family, and his home, at his country's call; in this her hour of risk. The consciousness of having done their duty, and a grateful-country's praise rewarded the American particles of the Revolution—their descendants of this day consender with pride the sacrifices and devotion of their gives. DRAFTING HAS BEEN OBDERED.

600,000 more men are to be put into the field, in order that the wicked rebellion against the best Government ever vouchasted to man may be speedily crushed and excerminated. But our brave Generals mint have 120,000 of these men now—at once. The true patriot has yet its privilege of hastening, voluntarily, so his country's nid, and being enrolled in the battle-stained regiments of PHILADELPHIA CALLS ON HER SONS o sustain her fair fame. Fathers, Sons, and Brothers, sk us to come to their aid without delay. Let us do it, let us keep bright our city's glory, and do our best for

our beloved country.

By order of the Committee:

ALEXANDER HENRY, Unairman,
THOMAS WEBSTER, Vice Chairman,
LORIN BLODGET, Secretary.

CAMES OF OFFICES DETAILED FOR RE-CHUITING SERVICE, LOCATION OF RENDEZ-VOUZ, &c. Captain Thomas J. Town. Lieutenant Patrick Egan, 16th Regiment, 202 Dock street, above Second. Lieutenant O. B. Griffith, Lieutenant A. J. Knorr, 31st Segment, No. 138 North Ninth street. Regiment.
Lieutenant John S. Riehl, Lieutenant George W. Tom-lisson, 26th Regiment, corner Sixth and Carpenter, and 114 North Third street.
Captain P. McDonough, Lieutenant John Curley, 2d Reserves. in Matthew Reilly, 115th Regiment, 1219 Market Captain Wm. Wilson, Sist Regiment, 1118 Market

Owhill street.

Cantain Christian H. Winter, 75th Regiment, 488

North Third street. Captain William Jatho, Lieutenant Walter S. Briggs, 37th Pennsylvania Lieutenant William Letford, 29th Regiment, 716 Market Lieutenant John Roche, 18th Cavalry, 104 South Sixth enant Daniel B. Meany, 18th Cavalry, 44 South jeventh street. Identenant J. A. Gregory, 91st Regiment, 620 Chestnut Captain H. A. Sheetz, of Pennsylvania Reserves, 620 estnut street deutenant Col. E. H. Flood, Major James Brady,

treatenane Col. M. L. Faron, M. H. Strong, and the Pennsylvania Artillery.
Lieutenant Daniel F. Linn, 58th Begiment.
Lieutenant Joseph M. Abbey, 112th.
Captain John S. Davis, 90th Begiment, N. W. corner izth and Chestnut streets.
Captain John T. Durang, 90th Begiment, Armory of Sakional Guards, Bace street bel w Sixth.
Besides a private from each company of each regiment.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA
SURGEON GENEBAL'S OFFICE,
HARMSBURG. August 16, 1862.
BTATE MEDICAL BOARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The State Medical Board will meet in the Hail of the
Eduse of Representatives, Harrisburg, on TRURSDAY,
September 11, 1862 and sit one-day, for the examination
of candidates for the post of Assistant Surgeon in Pennsylvania Regiments.
Candidates will register their names at the Hall at 8
A. M., and none but those present punctually at 9 A. M. Oltizons of Pennsylvania, of good health, and capable of active service in the field, can alone be received.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,

Governor of Pennsylvanie BENRY H. SMITH, Surgeon General of Pennsilvania CITY BOUNTY-FUND COMMISSION.

—The following named Regiments have been accepted by the Governor of Pennsylvania as part of the quots from Philadelphia:

is from Philadelphia:
Eegiment 145, Col. Davis.
Eegiment 144, Col. Adams.
Eegiment 149, Col. Wistar.
Regiment 120, Col. Schreiber.
Anderson Troop.
118 6t JOHN U. KNOX, Chairman. NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND, to aid Beorrating, are hereby notified that the Treasurer of the Fund, SINGLETON A. MEBUER, Esq., will receive is the amounts of their subscriptions, daily, at the Farm-bre amounts of their subscriptions, daily, at the Farm-bre and Mechanics' Bank, and furnish them with printed receipts for the same; or their subscriptions may be paid to the member of the Committee to whom they subscribed, and the Treasurer's receipt will be sent to the dozor.

By order of the Committee. i+26-tf THOMAS WEBSTER, Ghairman. OUR COUNTRY! TO ARMS!!—THE
OMMITTEE appointed to rece ve Subscriptions
in aid of the CITIZENS BOUNTY FUND, for providing the proportion of Philadelphia's quota of men to
horease the Army of the Bepublic, sit daily at
INDEPENDENCE HALL,
From 10 A M to 3 P M.

From 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
By order of the Committee.
1729 t81 THOMAS WEBSTEB, Chairman. RECRUITS FOR PHILADELPHIA
BURSING AGENCY OF THE OITZERS BOUNTY
FUND announce to all Recruiting Officers for Philadelphia Regiments in the field, that they sit, DAILY,
between 9 A. M. and 12 M., at their Office, in front of
the FARMERS AND MECHANIOS BANK, and are

the FARMERS AND MECHANICS
prepared to pay
26 Premium to each Recruit, and
250 Bounty to each Recruit, upon compliance with
the forms they have adopted. Information in detail
given on application to the undersigned. Recruiting
Officers will please present their oradonicals for emissing.
MICHAEL V. BAKER,
GEORGE WHITNEY,
aug-tsel
SINGLETON A. MERCER.

SINGLETON A MERCER.

CITY BOUNTY FUND.

TO THE VOLUNCEERS

Rotice is hereby given, that the Co mission appointed by the Mayor, under an Ordinance entitled: "An Ordinance to make an approved July 26th, 1862, will be in session at its Office, No. 412 PBUNE Street, DAILY, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 3 o'clock P. M., Sundsys excepted, for the purpose of receiving applications from, and granting certificates to, the Volunteers cantitled to receive Bounty Money from the City of Philadelphia, under said ordinance and the supplements thereto. For the present, applications will be received coly from those who have been enlisted in the City of Philadelphia, on account of its quota, under the call of the Governor, and have been mustered for service in the new Regiments, as the bounty to the recruits for the Old Begiment is paid from the fund raised by private subscription, and which payment, by a Supplementary Ordinance, approved August 4th, 1862, excludes such rescribe from participating in the City Bounty Fund.

The sums payable to all who have thus volunteered in the city of Philadelphia, and have been so mustered into the new Companies and Regiments raised (whether resident for 500,000 additional volunteers, or who shall hereafter volunteer, and be so mustered under said call, the set of the city or elsewhere) since the call of the President for 500,000 additional volunteers, or who shall hereafter volunteer, and be so mustered under said call, the set of the city or provide enchanting officer thereof is the local mant belongs is full, and the captain thereof is not providence required for the vortificate for the first instalment will be:

1st. A copy of the muster roll of the company, duly certified by the United States mustering officer.

2d. Satisfactory evidence that the applicant was enlated in the city of Philadelphia for the years and that the claimant is still a member of the company, and that

Paid.

For the remaining instalment, it must be shown that the claimant is still a member of the company, and that the regiment to which the company has been attached be complete. Blank forms of application will be furnished at the office of the commission, 412 Frune street.

JOHN C. KNOK, Chairman.

Philadelphia, August 11, 1862.

au12-12t

OUR COUNTRY! TO ARMS!—PA-B TRIOTIC Citiess who desire to subscribe to the CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND, to aid the recruiting of the Philadelphia quota of the President's call for three hundred thousand men, are respectfully informed that his Committee will sit daily to receive subscriptions from Den A. M. to two P. M., at INDEPENDENCE HALL. Subscriptions may likewise be sent to either of the un-larismed. Arisgoel:
ALEXANDER HENBY, Mayor's Office.
CHARLES GIBBONS, Secretary, 252 South Third

Prost.
UHARLES D. FREEMAN, Secretary, 501 Sansom Freet.
JAMES McCLINTOCK, City Treasurer, Girard HENRY D. MOORE, State Tressurer, 664 North Elegenth street. SINGLETON A. MPROER, Treasurer of Fund, SINGLETON A. MFRCER, Treasurer of Fund, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
THOMAS WEBSTER, 14 North-Belaware avenue.
WILLIAM WALSH, 218 South Delaware avenue.
J. BOSS SNOWDEN, Independence Hall.
ADOLPH E. BORIE, 188 Dook street.
S. W. DE COURSEN, 681 Obestnut street.
GROEGE H. STUAET, 18 Bank street.
MICHAEL V. BAKEE, Independence Hall.
GEORGE WHITNEY, office of A. Whitney & Sons.
RICHAED C. DALE, 521 Market street.
LORIN BLODGET, BOARd of Trade Booms.

LOBIN BLODGET, Board of Trade Booms.
JOHN E. ADDICKS, Independence Hall.
JOHN D. WATSON, office of North American.
JAMES MILLIKEN, 410 Walnut street.
Ward committees will be appointed to procure
temptions in every ward in the city, due notice of wards.

will shortly appear.

All subscriptions will be acknowledged daily in the Papers, unless otherwise requested. By order of the Committee, iy29 THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman.

STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES

METATIONERY, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS

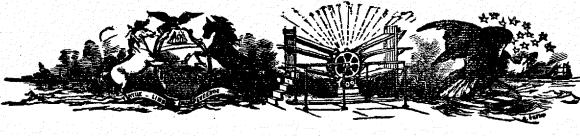
EM P O R 1 U M,

EN. 1035 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ILLUMINATING OILS. UCIFER" OIL WORKS.

We guarantee the oil to be non-explosive, to burn all oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant fame, without using the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with a same. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL, office \$16 MARKET Street.



a predict.

VOL. 6.-NO. 19.

SEA BATHING.

FOR THE SEA.

BANGEMENT, CAMPEN AND ATLANTIC BAIL-IAD. Three trains daily to Atlantic City and return, (Bys-ys excepted). Trains leave VINE-Sirect Ferry as 

SUMMER RESORTS. UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, AUGUST 18, 1862.

Desirable Rooms can now be had at this popular firstclass Hotel, as there are a number of departures daily.

JAMES K. ROBISON,

H. A. B. BROWN,

Superintendents.

SEA BATHING.—A FAVORITE HOME.

THE "WHITEHOUSE,"

MASSACHUSETTS Avenue, ATLANTIO CITY, N. J.

This popular house is open. Its situation is quite near
the beach; has good rooms, all opening upon the coean,
and furnished with spring mattresses. Its reputation is
well established as a first-class home. Plentiful table.

By No Bar at the "Whitehouse," aud-Im

No Bar at the "Whitehouse," aud-Im

SEA BATHING, BRIGANTINE HOUSE,

BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J.

Now open for the season. The Bathing, Fishing, Gunning, and Yachting being very superior.

Boats will swait guests at the inlet on arrival of trains, Board per week, §S. P. O. Address, Allantic Oity.

H: D. SMITH,

iy4-fmw2m iy4-fmw2m

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIO
OITY, New Jersey.

M. LAWLOB, Proprietor.

The above new house is now open for Boarders. Rooms equal to any on the beach, well-ventilated, high cellings, &c. Bervants attentive and polite. Approximate to the Bathing grounds.

STAR HOTEL, (Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.

Oarriages to Hire.

Soarders accommodated on the most reasonable je23-3m COLUMBIA HOUSE.

ATLANTIC CITY, BITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE. Forms to suit the times.

je28-2m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.
A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifully situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.
Now open for visitors for the season. je23-2m Mansion House, ATLANTÍO OITY, E. LEE, Proprietor.

E. LHE, Proprietor.

This House having been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, is new open for permanent and transient boarders.

The MANSION HOUSE is convenient to depot, churches, and pest office. The bathing grounds are unwirpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. BBIRL, of Philadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and choice brands of cigars.

E A G L E HOTEL, ATLANTIC OLTY, is now open, with a LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS. Board 87 per week, bathing dresses included. je23-2m COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC OUTY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few choice Raoms can be obtained by applying soon. The Proprietor furnishes his table with fresh milk from his sows, and fresh vegetables from his farm.

Also, about four hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel Lots for sale by M. McCLEES, Proprieter.

orner of ATLANTIG and MASSAOHUSETTS Avenues, southwest sorner of ATLANTIG and MASSAOHUSETTS Avenues, will be open for visitors on and after June 29th. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are unanypassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Ice Oream and Refreshment Saleon attached to the house. Terms moderate.

O. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, je23-2m

BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIO
OUTY, N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on
the left, beyend the depot. This House is now open for
Boarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any hotel in Atlantic Oity. Oharges molerate. Children and servants half price.

37 Parties should keep their seats until the cars ardve in front of the hotel. CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This private Boarding House, correr of YOEK and PACIFIC Avenue, Atlantic City, convenient to the beach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open for the season. The accommodations are equal to any otherw on the Island. Prices moderate.

j. KEIM, Proprietor. CEA BATHING .- "The Clarendon," (formerly Virginia House.) VIBGINIA AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the secommodation of Boarders. This House is situated immediately on the Beach, and from every room affords a fine view of the sea. [je23-2m] JAMES JERKINS, M. D.

HOTELS. POWERS, HOTEL, Nos. 17 and 19 PARK BOW. (OPPOSITE TRE ASTOR HOUSE,) NEW YORK.

TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY.

This popular Hotel has lately been thoroughly reno rated and reformished, and now possesses all the requi-FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The paironage of Philadelphians and the travelling public, desiring the best accommodations and moderate

sharges, is respectfully solicited.

je2-3m H. L. POWERS, Proprietor. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED,
A late of the GIRAED HOUSE, Philadelphia, have
leased, for a term of years, WILLAED'S HOTEL, in
Washington. They take this occasion to return to their
old friends and outstomers many thanks for past favors,
and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to
see them in their new quarters.

SYKER, CHADWICK, & CO.
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

SUZE-1y CARD .- THE UNDERSIGNED.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. POBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

AGRNTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS Dealers and consumers supplied at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. LOOKING GLASSES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS,

PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PROTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS. EARLE'S GALLERIES.

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES.

SIS CHESTNUT STREET.

628 CHESTNUT STREET

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON. No. 326 CHESTNUT street.

1y31-6m

WATCHES. JEWELRY, &c. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LINS THAN FORMER PRICES. FARE & BROTHER, Importer, 824 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

PRAIN PIPE.—Stone Ware Drain
Pipe from 2 to 12-inch bore. 2-inch bore, 25c per
yard; 3-inch bore, 50c per yard; 4-inch bore, 50c per
yard; 5-inch bore, 50c per yard; 4-inch bore, 65c per
yard. Every variety of connections, bends, traps, and
hoppers. We are now prepared to furnish pipe in any
manify, and on liberal terms to dealers and those purheading in large quantities. shasing in large quantities.

ORNAMENTAL OHLENEY TOPS.—Vitrified Terriotts Chimney Tops, plain and ornamental designs, war
canted to stand the action of coal gas or the weather in garden vases, in Terra Cotta classical designs, all sizes, and warranted to stand the weather.

Philadelphia Terra Cotta Works, Office and Warranted to stand the weather.

1010 Office Tribut Street, all sizes, and warranted to stand the weather.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862.

EDUCATIONAL WOLSIEFFER BROTHERS' MU-SICAL ACADRMY, No. 607 MARSHALL St.
Terms \$25 per year. Classes now forming. anti-im\* AME. MASSE AND MLLE. MO-A RIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 South THIRTEENTH Street, will re-open on WED-RESDAY, September 10th, Philadelphia. For Circulars, apply at the above number. ERMANTOWN INSTITUTE.—
The duties of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, September 1st. 1862.
For further particular, apply to

For further particulars, apply to

WM. H. MoFADDEN, Principal,
Residence, South side of RITTENHOUSE Street, fifth
house west of GREEN.

au21-tf INGLISH AND CLASSICAL SOHOOL -The School of the subscriber, in Simes' cuilding, TWELFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, will ce-open on MONDAY, the 8th of September.

CHARLES SHORT, A. M. VOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, NO. 2 903 OLINTON Street, established by Professor C. D. CLEYELAND in 1834. Fall Session commences September 8th. PLINY EABLE CHASE.

VOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE (With Preparatory Department atlached) S. E. corner of DILLWYN and GRHEN. Fall Term commences the 8th of Nioth Month (September.) For Circulars apply at 870 Rorth SIXTH Street.

au19-1m\* E. PAXSON, Principal. R. T. BUCKMAN WILL REOPEN Les her SCHOOL FOR GIBLS, 1030 SPRING GABDER Street, on SEPTEMBER 1st. au18-12t\* D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen L.L. bis Classical and English SCHOOL, No. 1108 IABKET street, on MONDAY, Sept. 1. auls-1m\* BACHMANN, TEACHER OF A the PIANO, ORGAN, MELODEON, and VIO-LIN, will resume the duties of his profession SEPTEM-BER let. NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE, 624 North ELEVENTH Street. OT. MARK'S EPISCOPAL ACA-

DEMY, LOCUST, west of Sixteenth, reopens SEP-LEMBER 1st, at 9 A. M at 9 A. M J. ANDREWS HARRIS, A. M., Princips CERMANTOWN FEMALE SEMI-NABY, GBERN Street, south of Walnut lane, will reopen WEDNESDAY, September 3d. Oirculars setting forth Terms, Course of Instruction, &c., may be obtained of be obtained of Prof. WALTER S. FORTESCUE, A. M., Principal. an20.tf

CEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.,
ADQUET, 1862.
The exercises of this College will be resumed on the
1st of SEPTEMBER. Terms for Board and Tuition,
\$200. payable helf pearly in advance.
For further information apply to the President of the
College. [au8-ftuth2m] JOHN EARLY, S. J. DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY

AGADEMY at West Cheeter, (for boarders only). This Academy will be opened on THURSDAY, Septembember 4th, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature at its last session with full collegists powers.

In its capacious buildings, which were erected and turnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements of the highest order for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of one hundred and fifty cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the educational department, and sim to make their instruction thorough and practiced. The department of studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial, and Scientific, Collegists and Military. The moreal training of cadets will be carefully attended to. For circulars, apply to James H. Orne, Esq., No. 626 Chestaut street, or at the book stand of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, or to an 20-24t Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A. FEMALE COLLEGE,

This well-established and flourishing Institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 1% hours' rife from 'Philadelpoia. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Yocal and Instrumental Music. - French is taught by a native, and spoken in the standard of the catalogues. address catalogues, address

Bev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,

President.

au6-2m PRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL D for Girls will open its Fall session on Second day, Into the will open us fall session on second day, Minth mo., ist.

References: James Mott, Philadelphia; Anne Churchman, 908 Franklin street, Philadelphia; Anne Petroe, 501 North Seventh street, Philadelphia; Henry W. Ridgway, Crosswicks, New Jersey; David J. Griscom, Woodbury, New Jersey. For circulars, apply to BUTH ANNA PEIROE, Principal, Bristol, Pa. 1722-2m\* TOLMESBURG SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, located on the Bristol Turnplke, 3 miles from Philadelphia and 2 from Tacony. The first term of the scholastic year begins the first KONDAY in September; second term the 1st day of February dary. A circular, containing terms, references, &c., can be

obtained by application to the jy14-3m\* Misses CHAPMAN, Principals. REV. M L. HOFFORD'S ENG-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BEVERLY, N. J., reopens SEPTEMBER 15th. au15-12r\* CHEGABAY INSTITUTE,

phia.

The regular course of instruction embraces the English and French Languages and Literatures—Latin if required—and all the branches which constitute a thorough English and French education.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

The Scholastic year commences September 15th, and

For circulars and particulars, apply to ault-2m\* MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal. CENTRAL INSTITUTE, TENTH
and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen September 1. Boys prepared for any Division of the Public Grammar Schools, for College, or for Business.
au14-1m\* H. G. McGUIRE, A. M., Principal. MISS MARY E. THROPP WILL reopen her BOARDING and DAY SUHOOL, for Young Ladies, 1841 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, SEPTEMBER 8th. au12-tool\* THE MISSES CASEY AND MRS. BEEBE'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1703 WALNUT Street, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, September 10th,

MOLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1530 Arch street, Rev. Charles A. Smith, D. D., principal. The eighth year will begin September 15th. Address Post-office Box 1639.

MAR. WINTHROP TAPPAN'S LVI. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1615 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, TILLAGE-GREEN SEMINARY. 

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. TO FAMILIES RESIDING

RURAL DISTRICTS. We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families a

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

1621-17 GORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS. PRENCH PEAS.—An invoice of superior "Pois au Beurre" for sale by OHAS. S. OARSTAIRS, sulf 135 WALINUT Street. DORT WINE.—Tarragona and Oporto

Port for sale, in bond, by
OHAS. S. CARSTAIRS,
No. 126 WALBUT Street

NEW MACKEREL.

150 Bbis New Large No. 3 Mackerel.
150 Haif Bbis " " " In store and and for sale by
MUEPHY & KOONS,
jel4-tf No. 146 North WHARVES. MACKEBEL, HERRING, SHAD,

LVL &C., &C. 2,500 Bbls Mass Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late-bught fat fish, in assorted packages. 2,000 Bbls New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Haliffax erring. 2,500 Boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring. 150 Bbis New Mess Shad. 250 Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c. 250 Boxes Herrimer votates. In store and for sale by MURPHY & RCONS, No. 146 North WHARVES.

CAUTION. The well-carned resultation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES Has induced the makers of imperiest balances to offse them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to frank and imposition. FAIRBANKS' SUALES are manufac-

mred only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-BANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the susiness, where a correct and durable Scales is required. FAIRBANKS & EWING, General Agents,

AUTION.—Having seen a spurious article of Oil branded "J. Latour," we caution the public against purchasing the same, as the genuine J. Latour Oil can be recoured only from us.

JARUTTOHE & LAVERGNE, my18-tf 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. PRAIN PIPE.—Vitrified Drain and PRAIN PIPE.—Vitrified Drain and variety of Bends, Branches, bore up, with every variety of Bends, Branches, Traps, &c., warranted equal to any in the market, and at less rates. The undersigned being interested in one of the largest and best beds of Fire Olay in this country for the manufacture of the above and other articles, defies competition, both in quality and price.

PRICE B. MELICK,

Office and Store 627 OMESTRUT Street.

Manufactory cor. Thompson and Anthracite streets, Philadelphia.

HAMPAGNE WINE. An invoice of De Coucy & Co., and Comet Champagne Wine, just received per ship Georges, and for sale by JAURETOHE & LAVERGNE, aul 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. TUST RECEIVED 10,000 POUNDS Nos. 49 es 70, put up in 2-ounce and on 200-yard spools, and for sale by WOLGAMUTH & BALEIGH, aul2-12t No. 9 BANK Street. FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862.

France, England, and America. As regards statements in French newspapers relating to the pretended communications between Mr. SLIDELL and the Imperial Cabinet, and to pretended revelations from M. THOUVENEL, or Count PERSIGNY, that France had offered to recognize the South, but that England refused, all we need say may be expressed in two words-disbelieve them. French diplomacy is not in the habit of prematurely disclosing its action. The news under the head "France," in the telegraphed summary by the Nova Scotia, includes this sentence: "Mr. SLIDELL had an interview with M. Thouvener subsequent to his audience with the Emperor, and M. Thouvener of the port, who occupies an old whitewashed house is asserted to have alleged that the unwilling of last century, in which, according to Southern ness of England was the principal reason why style, the parlor is the only carpeted room. An France did not at once interfere in American spect of coolness is economically obtained by an matters." Here are two statements. The first almost total absence of turniture, and by bare affirms that Mr. SLIDELL had had an audience with the Emperor Napoleon. On the con-

trary, he has never been received by the Emperor. The second implies that France had recognizing "the so-called Southern Confederacy." On the contrary, in a debate in the British Parliament, on the 5th inst., Lord Russell, then the mouthpiece of the Government, declared, not only that the envoy of the Southern States had never been officially received in England, but that "no communication from any foreign Power stating any wish or making any proposition with regard to the recognition of the Southern States of America. had been received by himself," the Foreign Secretary of England. He added that the policy of England was to continue in the strictest neutrality, and that hitherto there had been an intimate and unreserved communication on this point between England and France, without a difference of opinion between them on this subject in any instance. It appears, therefore, that the reports in the

French papers, probably paid for by SLIDELL,

are wholly untrue. The plain fact is-Lord Russell is keensighted enough to see what TALLEYRAND called the beginning of the end. He has had the advantage of Lord Evons' personal experience and observation in Washington, and our newspapers would also satisfy him that our Union is not to be overthrown by the rebellion of the minority. He has learned by this time that it is the purpose of our Government and our people to continue the war to a successful issue. He has probably wondered at the miracle of having had the contest maintained. as it has been, without borrowing money from foreign money-dealers. He cannot anticipate any other result than the early and triumphant conclusion of the war. Indeed, others have arrived at the same conviction. On the occasion mentioned, Lord Kingspown, (long known ting that 16 the noble Earl had expressed a confident belief that in the space of two or three months the dispute between the North and South would be so far settled that any interference on the part of the Legislature in the meantime would be prejudicial rather than advantageous." For himself, Lord Kingspown added, "If this country [England] were to recognize the independence of the South the right to blockade the ports ot the South would remain, and interference on our part with that blockade would probably be followed by a war with the United States." This is the truth, and it is something to find it spoken in the British Parliament. The canards of French journalism, in favor of the South,

are contemptible by the side of this plain Masonic Literature \*

At all times the "outside barbarians" who have not been initiated have been extremely curious as to the secrets, the rites, and the ordinances of Free Masonry. The world knows nothing of these, except by report, but desires to know a great deal The secrets have been well kept, which is attributed to the fact that the fair sex are not admitted into "the craft." Once upon a time, however, a woman was initiated, passed through the degrees of entered apprentice and fellow-craft up to that of master mason, and-wonderful to say!-did no blab. The current tradition is that, about a hundred years ago, the wife of Mr. Aldworth, of New Market, in the county of Cerk. Ireland, having all the curiosity attributed to her sex, secreted herself in a clock case in one of a Masonic Lodge then, as now, held in Feshamble Lane, in the city of Cork, surreptitiously saw and heard what it was not intended that woman's eyes and ears should observe, was discovered in her concealment, and, at the suggestion of her own husband, was duly initiated into the Order. We have seen her portrait in the Lodge Room, in Cork, and can only say that the story has been generally accepted as true among Irish and British masons. It is proper to add that, as far as we know, there is no actual prohibition of woman's being a free-mason, and there is nothing in the discipline, ceremonials, purpose, or mysteries of Masonry which the most virtuou female might not take part in. Masonry, besides its antiquity, and its having constantly provided suitable places for the public worship of God, from Solemon's temple down to the stately cathedrals of Europe and the less imposing sacred fabrics of modern times, is worthy of all commendation, as a religious, moral, and charitable institution. It has been truly said, that "it is impossible for a good mason to be a bad man." The whole ritual, so to say, is drawn from Holy Writ, and simplicity and sublimity are united in it. Besides, its constitution expressly places it above political, sectarian, and partisan influences. Some of the best-informed masons are members of the Jewish persuasion. which may be accounted for by their familiarity with the Old Testament, from which the various degrees in Masonry proper are drawn. In Phila-delphia, Mr. H. M. Phillips and Mr. Gustavus Re-

mak are understood to be as good masons, at least, as any others—these gentlemen are Jews. From time to time, books, professing to reveal the secrets of the Masonic craft, have been published. They may be briefly characterized as containing a mixture of truth and falsehood, fact and guess-work. We doubt whether any Mason has been so base as seriously to reveal what was confided to him under a very solemn obligation of secrecy. There has just been published, by L. Fitzgerald, New York, a "Monitor of Free-Masonry," purporting to have been written by one Jabez Richardson, A. M., and to explain all the ceremonials, signs, token, grips, passwords, &c., us:d by Masons. It is doubtful whether Richardson be not a nom de plume. His preface commences with stating, as an established fact, that one William Morgan, of Western New York, was kidnapped and murdered, thirty-five years ago, by some Free-masons who were angry with him for writing a book disclosing the secrets of the craft. The fact was, we believe, that Morgan ran away to avoid paying his debts, and went to Canada, where he was see years after the time when a false rumor of his death by violence was sent round by a political party opposed to Masonry. Farther on, Mr. Richardson who, on his own showing, could not have disclosed the myteries of Masonry without committing perjury, thus justifies the crime: "And as I have

hound, and marvellously cheap for fifty cents. Even were it true, it shows the religious character of Masonry. As it is, it will amuse the craft as well as the public.

\*Richardsen's Monitor of Free-Masonry; being a Practical Guide to the Ceremontes in all the Degrees conferred in Masontc Lodges, Chapters, Encampments, &c., explaining the signs, tokens, and grips, and giving all the words, pass-words, sacred words, oaths, and hiereglyphics used by Masons. The ineffable and historical degrees are also given in full. By Jabez-Richardson, A.M. New York: published by Lawrence Fitzgerald. Philadelphia: T B. Peterson & Brothers.

A BELIO.—A curious fresco was recently discovered at Blunham Church, Bedfordshire, representing the Descent from the Cross. It displays certain exaggerations of style and feeling which may indicate it to be a work of date about the end of the fifteenth century. The rawing is said to be excellent.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] YORKTOWN, August 18, 1862. APPEARANCE OF YORKTOWN.

This place has again become a scene of life, after juietly sleeping since the late siege, garrisoned only by a few regiments. Many as are its memo-ries, its more tangible Revolutionary association are, in a measure, destroyed. The old English redoubts, which resisted the combined American and French forces, have been enlarged by the rebels and exist no longer as they were, and a white marble monument, denoting the place of surrender by Cornwallis to Washington, has been destroyed both by the rebels and our own troops, who broke off fragments as memorials. Still, the quaint old Revolutionary houses of dark brick are of interest, conspicuous among which stands that of General Nelson, who, though not prominent as a military leader, figures grandly in the Virginia annals of that day as a patriot, a college trustee, and all sorts of respectable things. No hotel exists here at present. The only accommodations procurable are at the house of a Mr. Malliker, formerly collector floors and walls, in all the bedrooms, in the entry, and on the staircase. For this, with bread without butter, and coffee without milk, a guest is charged \$2.50 per day. Our ex-collector makes hay while the sun shines. People might ask what a silent communicated with England on the subject of | old relic of the past like Yorktown wanted with a collector. Foreign vessels would occasionally come, in ballast, to take in lumber from a sawmill hard by, and the collector, through these, pocketed eight hundred dollars a year for twenty-five dollars worth of work. The town is about seven miles from the mouth of the beautiful York river, and was a place of considerable trading importance before the Revolution, large quantities of tobacco, lumber, and cotton being shipped from it landings. The tobacco and corn circumjacently produced, now finds its market at Richmond, and the growth of cotton is discontinued. The river is two miles wide to Gloucester, the point opposite, and floats the largest vessels within forty feet of the beach. It is abundantly navigable to West Point, thirty miles up, where a bar occurs upon which there is but fourteen feet of water at high tide. Beyond this vessels of moderate tonnage can proceed within sixteen miles of Richmond. The bluff upon which Yorktown stands is about seventy-five feet in height. The formidable defences lately erected by the rebels, and those still more so dug by Mc. Clellan's wearied soldiers, are, like their old brothren of Revolutionary days, peacefully covered with grass, and the home of the clover-flower, the butteroup, and the daisy. Children play upon

them, and men repose gratefully upon their broad parapets, to contemplate in peace the noble river VISIT TO WILLIAMSBURG. Twelve miles inland, in a north westerly direction Williamsburg, the ancient capital of the State and the scene of sundry historical incidents. Fond Virginians have written pretty novels upon its faded days, in which purple coats, bagwigs, and gorgeous crimson smalls are enwreathed sententiously, with memories of Lord Betetourt, Governor Fauquier, and other pompous beings of the day, whom four-horse coaches rendered wonderfully fine, in the eyes of negroes and the yulgar. In the broad gable-roofed old houses, parties were given in pre-revolutionary days, that formed the staple of small talk for long after years. Proud little in the Commons and at the bar as one of the maidens in high, powdered head-dresses, with hoopablest lawyers in England,) summed up Lord | ed and stately mammas, road with liveried serses to the d by gaily-bedizened gallants, whose steeds curvetted by their carriages. Low bows and ceremonious receptions followed, and the ladies arranged themselves on seats upon one side of the room, and the gentlemen upon the other. A couple then danced a minuet, while the company looked on, bored or interested, as the case might be. Country dances and Virginia reels ensued, but little conversation took place; nobody had anything to say in those days. The young men talked horse, and the young women nothing. Neither ever read a book, and vacant brains, still instimulated by the opera or concerts, gained ideas only from wandering troupes of "his majesty's servants," who gave oueasional representations of Congreve Wycherley, or Shakspeare. Society was then far less lively than in a modern frontier village of the West, and Athing disturbed the sleep of intellect until Patrick Henry thundered forth his first Revolutions

ry enathema at the old Raleigh tavern. Then men talked savagely of their "rights," and women, like pretty Secesh dames, at present, awoke to thought, and grew energetically vituperative. A general curling up took place, which culminated in a fight, when men semishly battled for their own liberty, and denied it to their fellow slaves. A brighter day is now dawning for these last; the old will be again replaced by the new; all men will be free; the withering curse of a monstrous crime will vanish from the soil, and the land awake THE RALEIGH TAVERN

te a brilliant and energetic life. The famous old Raleigh Tavern was burned three years ago, and is replaced by a pretentious brick store, erected by one W. W. Vest, who has closed it and joined the rebel army. The tavern was of wood, and whitewashed. The village consists prin citally of one street, three quarters of a mile long, and shaded with trees. This Main street is lined with old houses, of last century's date, varied by one handsome modern dwelling of brick, built by a Mr. Lemuel Bowden, who has raised himself from poverty by the profession of law, and is a good Union man. The ancient Episcopal church, together with that of the Baptists' Methodists', are all closed, and were lately used as hospitals, together with the Lunatic Asylum, and the new court house, and other buildings. The quaint little old court house, where Patrick Henry often electrified his hearers, was, after the battle of Williamsburg, the painful scene of dying rebels, whose blood yet stains the floor. The desk of the judges, and table of the clerk, are of unpainted pine wood, and a railing and mantelpiece of slatecolored hue add to the dingy dreariness of the locality. The bare, whitewashed walls are defaced by a squadron of Cameron Dragoons, stationed in the town, and the floors are strewn with filth and rubbish. The old (so called) Governor's Palace stands considerably back from Main street, and is fronted by a common. The centre has been burned. The two low-storied brick wings are inhabited

severally by Mrs. Charles Coleman and Mrs. James Sample. COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY. At one end of Main street stands the famed college of William and Mary, founded in 1693, and pleted in 1723. It was partially destroyed by fire four years ago, but has been built with the same dark brick materials, and nearly according to the old plan. It thus preserves its ancient aspect. It is a small affair, numbering only ten rooms or both stories of the front building, and has two wings projecting at back, one of which contains a simple little chapel, and the other, sundry offices. Among the alumni were Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Randolph, John J. Crittenden, and Winfield Scott. Among the insignificant names, may be numbered his late accidental Excellency and subsequent rebel, John Tyler, now gathered to his fathers. In front of the college stands a statue of Lord Botetourt, in bag-wig and smalls, erected in 1773. The nose has been long broken, and the back and head are fantastically variegated with creeping vines. The inscription sets forth that the Right Honorable Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Boteteurt, was his Majesty's late lieutenant, and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and that the General Assembly of Virginia resolved upon this statue to his memory i

RELICS AND CHRONICLES OF PAST GLORY. From a history of the college, lying on a mass of rubbish, I gather the following quaint old records "At a meeting of ye President and Masters of William and Mary College, Sepr ye 14th, 1752,

sphomed to hear such doys assume the recommendated by their parents or guardians, a chapter in the Bible every school-day, at 12 o'clock, and yt he have ye yearly salary of one pistole for each boyso recommended." "Sept. 7th, 1754. The cellege allows only to the "Sept. 7th, 1754. The college allows only to the sick, tea to be made and sent by the house keeper, and wine whey."

"April 2d, 1756. Ys day Benj. Franklin, Esquire, favored ye society with his company, and had ye Degree of A. M. conferred upon him by ye Rev. G. Dawson, A. M., President, to whom he was in publick presented by the Rev. William Preston, A. M."

"March 24th, 1756. Resolved, Yt ye young gentlemen, when they leave the Grammar School, shall be obliged to appear in academical dress."

"June 26, 1761. Resolved, That Mrs. Fester be appointed stocking-moder in the college, and that she be paid annually the sum of twelve pounds, provided she furnish herself with lodging, diet, fire, and candles." "March 2d, 1768. Resolved, that an advertise-

"March 2d, 1768. It-senived, that an advertise-ment be inserted in the Gazette to inform the pub-lic that the college is now clear of small-pox."

"May 3d, 1771. Resolved unanimously, that a hegro woman belonging to his late Excellency's (Lord Botetourt) estate, be purchased for the use of the college, if to be had at a moderate price." The college is now occupied by the quartermaster's department as a storehouse, and the two houses of ofessors on each side, are the present homes of Gen. Potter, commanding the post, and his officers.
Williamsburg has now no hotel. A stranger in search of a bed, must sleep in a tent, or ask lodging at a private house, which he propably would not get. If needing a dinner he procures it of a negro family, who will furnish him coffee, corndodgers, and ham, without milk or butter, and give him, by way of side-dishes, as many anecdotes of the citizens as he needs. The woman who waited on me had been recently a slave to one Dr. Wm. Martin, of Powhatan, who often had his negroes cruelly whipped, till the blood streamed from their backs. He took her son to Richmond and sold him to the South, without apprising her, "and de Lord he know where he gone!" said the poor woman, 'I 'fraid I never see him again." One Dr. Waller

was, also, mentioned, as being exceedingly cruel, and treating his people brutally; both flogging and starving them. PROPESSOR SAUNDERS. A Professor Saunders, once of William and Mary College, and more recently president of the York River Railroad, has also an indifferent reputation for cruelty to his slaves. He took the majority of them to Richmond, but a few lately escaped. Two of his barns near Williamsburg were burned yesterday, which were said to have been fired by his returned slaves. We have here cases of cruelty to negroes, not by the lower class of owners, to which saltreatment is said to have been confined, but by that grade of individuals claiming to be gentler and kind masters. A man in Williamsburg told me that for a long time he lost consciousness from a blow of a club, administered by his master, Dr. David S. Cole, and that his back was covered with scars from floggings. But these facts are no novelties. I cite them merely as an offset to the assertions of wiseacres that slaves are happy in their bondage. I have always found the contrary.

TROOPS ON THE MARCH. My first sight of troops on the march from Har-rison's Landing, as I left Yorktown, were two companies of Rush's Lancers, under Captain Hazeltine, whose red pennons created a pretty effect at a dis-tance, and relieved the extreme ugliness of our army uniform. They have not yet had a chance to test the effect of their lances. At the late battle of Gaines' Hill a charge was made by a squadron against a body of rebels, but the latter immediately broke and ran, and no stomachs were ounched. Following the Lancers came Sykes' division of regulars and volunteers. All were dressed alike, in army blue; all seemed of equally good naterial; all were white with dust; all looked jaded, and many inquired, with emphatic interest, the distance to Yorktown. I met this division, Fitz John Porter's, and Sedgwick's for miles along the road to Wil.iamsburg, followed by long trains of wagons and numerous stragglers, who had weariedly seated themselves to rest, and finally pursued their way. Among the various brigade generals, Butterfield was the only one I met who exclusively employed negroes as wagoners. It may not be known that at least 20,000 men of McClellan's are detailed as wagoners, officers' servants, cooks, hospital stewards, &c., who might readily be replaced by negroes, leaving them at liberty to fight. This fact should be considered.

JOHN TYLER'S HOUSE. An officer informed me that on the road from Harrison's Landing to Williamsburg, he had called on several Secession ladies whom he formerly knew. these was Mrs. John Tyler, who was sick in her room, and could not see him, but he was sociably entertained by her step-daughter, Miss Tyler. All these ladies regretted the war, but were too courteous to express bitterness, although two of them, Mrs. John Nelson and Mrs. Dr. Upshaw, had had two vacant houses broken into by marauding stragglers, and their furniture smashed. Miss Tyler introduced a young lady relative as an ac-complished singer, who thereupon favored him with several " patriotic " Secession songs, as "My Maryland," "Dixie," and others, throwing vigorous stress upon all anathemas against "invaders," "ruthless minions," &c.

MARAUDING. The late orders of Pope have stimulated a tenency to maranding in the army, from which Mo-Ciellan's soldiers are, by no means, exempt. Par-ties of stragglers would drop off to rest, and when the main body was out of sight, would commence operations. The contents of many vacated houses were rained, and the huts of negroes, in charge of them, ransacked for eatables. One colored girl had her trunk broken open, and the sham jewelry taken out, which, the men announced, was to be given to their girls at home." In many cases most unfeeling conduct was shown. A delicate woman, who acknowledged that her husband and son were in the rebel army, had her only cow taken from her, which was the sole support of her infant. She begged them to leave it, and stated its necessity. but to no purpose. It was driven away. Cases occurred where mules were seized and carried off by the infantry soldiers, who could not possibly use them, but, after leading the animals some miles, cast them loose. Cattle were driven off, and then relinquished in the same manner. Fruit, poultry, and corn were taken unremittingly. Charles City court house was wantonly ransacked, and old deeds dating back to 1670 scattered by the road side. Prayer books and Bibles from churches were also taken and thrown away. The first victim to marauding I met was a small

farmer named Wm. H. Charles, four miles from

before had a dozen turkeys taken by soldiers. He

Williamsburg, who said he had but half an hour

showed them his protection as a Union man given by the provost marshal, but they told him that 'protections were played out" and walked ceelly off with their booty. The house and grounds were a picture of slave-State shiftlessness. His wife, under the combined influence of her loss and of fever and ague, looked particularly solemn; a grown girl, with uncombed hair, gazed vacantly at me from a broken window pane, and her smiling child sister, completed the group. Wishing to satisfy myself further on the subject, I stopped at a deserted house, near which was a dilapidated negro but. An old negro man hobbled inside with rheumatism, and his wife had her jaws tied up with a chronic faceache. Her late master had joined the rebel army, and his family had gone elsewhere. "Have your suffered from our soldiers in any way?" said I. "Yes, master. I planted dis little field of corn last spring, and paid my sister, completed the group. Wishing to satisfy myself further on the subject, I stopped at a delittle field of corn last spring, and paid my money to have um plowed. De ears is gittin' nice and ripe, and de soldiers cum dis mornin' and begin to take um." "What did you say to them?" "I say, please, gentlemen, don't take my corn; my ole woman here been laid up for two year; I got no money—no notin', and dis corn all I got to 'pend on in de cold wedder." "What did they reply?" "Doy tell me, 'G-d d-n you, don't you talk to me,' and took um jes de same; some tried to stop de rest, and some left off, but dey took a good deal, and de Lord he knows how I git along!" Houses are scarce upon the roads of he Peninsula, and the few that exist are chiefly deserted; but two miles farther brought me to a very respectable old farmer, named Willis Wotton, who before the war was well off in worldly goods. Upon being questioned, he said that he had lost more than \$20,000 by the rebellion. His fourteen slaves had escaped to Fortress Monroe; his horses and cattle had been taken by the rebels, and his poultry and fence-rails by our men. A house he owned on a neighboring farm had also been fired by them last spring. The rebels had, moreover, compelled three of his sons to enter their army, and "the Lord knows where they are," said the old man, as his voice failed, and his eyes filled with tears. "I am an old man; I have not a tooth in my head, and am unfit to do any work. How I shall live I don't know. I have but this boy and my grandson left, and have not a cent in the world." His wife then chimed in, "I've done all I could to borrow a horse, but can't find one, and

Ye Rev. Mr. STITH, President,

jury, thus justifies the orime: "And as I have always looked upon our secret ceremonies and oaths as but the relies of a past age, and continued merely to preserve the estensible antiquity of the institution rather than to bind our consciences, I do not heatitate to make them public." A pretty apology for perjury—if Richardson had been a reality, and if his revelations were true.

The "Monitor," as we have said, contains a mixture of truth and falsehood—of exaggeration and omission. Our readers may desire to know what are the true parts of its pages. That is precisely what we decline telling them. The book will give them a sort of idea of Masonic ceremonials, but it content into a Mason's lodge, without being a Mason, and his failure will be signal. With all this, Richardson's "Monitor" is a curious book, liberally illustrated, neatty printed and bound, and marvellously cheap for fifty cents.

In this once prosperous section, I traversed the main road from Yorktown to Williamsburg and back, without seeing a single citizen upon its track. Soldiers, soldiers, and still soldiers. Where they were not, was silence, empty hovels, fenceless fields, overgrown with weeds, and desolation. N. COLONEL CORCORAN says that General Prince, who was taken in the recent battle boyond Culpeper, is kept in a prison ever a dead house, and that all the ether officers captured from Gen. Pope's army are shamefully

tade brought its fruit.

&c., are well treasured up, and brought out on oc-

casion. A rush upon turkeys is made with a "go it, Lincoln's hirelings!" "Mudsills, pitch in!"

"Seize 'em, vandals!" "We'll show 'em what the

seum can do!" And thus has the rebel rhodomon-

TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

ndence of The Press.] FORT LEAVENWORTH, August 14, 1862. AFFAIRS ALONG THE BORDER. The news received at this post during the las few weeks indicates an intention on the part of the rebels in Missouri to enter upon an active fall campaign, and that the operations will be almost exclusively conducted by guerilla parties. The Missouri Secesh combine cowardice with forocity, and, while at all times ready to commit the most atrocious outrages on defenceless men, they disband and return to their homes on the approach of an armed force, and when at home are either loud in professions of loyalty, or else whine out that they eve "took no part in the fight either way." Colonel Weer, 10th Kansas Volunteers, in a resent skirmish with "bushwhackers," near Fort Scott, captured their leader, Colonel Clarkson. This man Clarkson was postmaster at Fort Leavenworth during Pierce's and Buchanan's administra. tions. He was one of the most violent and unscrupulous of the border ruffians during the struggle for freedom of 1856-'57. Among the papers captured with him is an order from rebel General Earl Van Dorn, instructing Clarkson to raise what force he could, and station himself at points between Kansas City and the western forts, and to seize the mails, trains, etc., and "and annoy the enemy in every

A letter from S. H. Calhoun, long a Government employee, solicits the position of quartermarter in Clarkson's Regiment, and says: "It has been a long-cherished object with me to go once more into Kansas with fire and sword!" Clarkson is now a prisoner here, but will probably be exchanged, or, perhaps, released on parole. What a mockery of war this is! Here we have an old Government officer, taken in arms against the Union he has re-peatedly sworn to defend, and commanding a disorganized force of rebel assassins, and we give him the same treatment that would be accorded to foreign prisoners of war. It seems truly lamentable that such criminals must be so kindly treated. Our philanthropic English friends would blow him from the cannon's mouth. General Blunt, commanding the department, has

taken the field, with a force of about 7,000 men, two regiments of which are Indians. His administration of affairs thus far has been a complete success, and demonstrates the propriety of having a Kansa man at the head of Kansas affairs.

GEN. LANE AND RECRUITING. General Jim Lane is once more actively engaged in war matters. He has appointed sub-commis sioners of recruiting, and will doubtless succeed in raising many men. His energy is wonderful, and his influence on a Kansas crowd is almost unbounded. Lane lacks order, regularity, and method. If he could combine these qualities with his natural shrewdness and untiring industry, he would have far better success. As it is, he is too apt to usurp powers not delegated to him, and the natural result is a conflict of authority, entailing confusion on everything he touches. One grand trait of Gen. Lane is that he makes no effort to enrich himself. His bitterest enemies can point to no act of his which would deplete the treasury for his own profit. He certainly has done an immense amount of work at very trifling expense to the General Government, and the fact that he is now a poor man, though he has had countless opportunities to amass wealth at the cost of the United States treasury, is an evidence of rectitude and integrity which might well be emulated among men making higher claims to morality, and in districts boasting a purer civilization than this troubled Kansas border.

Partisanship Rebuked - Correspondence Hughes.

The Bulletin of yesterday says: Mr. Francis W. Hughes, who is evidently in love with the offspring he has lately produced as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has thought proper to send them to Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, asking his opinion of them, and requesting him to use his influence with the President to Induce him to follow the line of policy there laid down. Secretary Seward sends him a most courteous and dignified reply, containing, however, a very proper

LETTER OF MR. HUGHES. HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1862. HILADELPHIA, August 11, 1802.

Hon. William H. Seveard, Secretary of State:

DRAR Size: With some hesitation I take the liberty of enclosing to you three documents—viz:

The Address of the Democratic State Central Committee of this State, an address this day issued by myself as chairman, and the form of a call for a committee of this state, and the form of a call for a committee of the state by myself as chairman, and the form of a call for a grand mass meeting, about to be held in this city.

Allow me to say that the address of the committee has been much assailed by leading and influential journels, conducted by those who claim to be your political frieuds. The denunciation has been so decided as to pronounce it treasonable. Whether or not it is treasonable, you can best determine if you read it. It is lengthy, and may take up too much of your true, but the address issued by myself this day is comparatively short, and as it states positions sufficiently to determine the character of the former, it will relieve you of labor if you will read the letter.

read the letter.

As the address of the committee, as well as that As the address of the committee, as well as that by myself, as chairman, are both from my own pen, I should bear the greater part of whatever repreach should attach to their publication. Still, allow me to assure you that they contain the sentiments of not less than three hundred thousand of the men of Pennsylvania, and I believe of over one million of men in the central States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. I will add, too, that I believe there is no other million of men in the whole country of more devoted patriotiem and loyalty. patriotism and loyalty.

I will add, too, that I believe this million of mer

I will add, too, that I believe this million of men will, amid political changes, remain patriotic and loyal. If you will read one or both of the enclosed addresses, and if, in connection with the facts I have stated in regard to their supporters, it will stimulate you or serve you in any degree to promote a policy on the part of the Administration of President Lincoln to put down the demon of Abolitionism, my sole object in addressing you this (perhaps presumptuous) note shall be more than abundantly obtained. At all events, rest assured that I address you with the profound respect due that I address you with the profound respect du your high personal and official character.

RESPONSE OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, August 19, 1862. meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the objects of which meeting will be "to express a firm purpose to stand by the maintenance of the National Constitution with devotion to the American Union," and, further, "to declare hestility to the policy and measures of all who seek to prostitute the country to the purposes of Abolitionism, and formally to express the intention of the Democratic party to do as it has always hitherto done, namely, to support the Federal Government in the exercise of its constitutional power, and to defend it, at whatever peril, against the insidious and treasonable teachings of Abolitionists."

You tell me that some influential journals, con-

You tell me that some influential journals, conducted by political friends of mine, censure one of ducted by political friends of mine, censure one of these papers as treasonable, and that the others are conceived in the same spirit with the one which is so harshly judged. You desire me to read them and weigh them for myself. You further intimate a hope that the perusal of the papers will have the effect of producing exertions on my part to induce the President to favor a policy to put down the de-mon of Abolitionism. mon of Abolitionism.

I have read the documents thus submitted to me.

with a high respect for the authority by which they were issued, and with a full confidence in the sin-curity of the devotion to the Union which, as their curity of the devotion to the Union which, as their author, you have avowed.

You will allow me to say that this nation is now engaged, not in a political canvass between opposing parties about questions of civil administration, but in a civil war, carried on by opposing armies on an issue of national life or death.

If the revolution prevail there will be no questions of administration left to settle. If it fall there will be time enough to eathle and control of the settle there will be time enough to settle all such que tions.

I am not to dictate a course for others to pursue in this crisis. But I must say for myself, that neither as a public officer, nor as a citizen, can I know, with favor or disfavor, parties among the supporters of the United States, any more than I can make a distinction between factions which unite in aiding the rebellion.

A nation, like an individual, can do only one thing, effectually at one time. It cannot wisely turn aside from the chase of the fearful Demon of Disunion, to pursue any inferior demon, whether imaginary or real.

Digunion, to pursue any interest imaginary or real.

I think that the wrangles which occurred among the Crusaders about their respective creeds, when they sat down to the siege of Jerusalem, were just as rational and just as wise as disputes about Abolition would now be in the Army of the Potomac in front of Richmond. What is unwise in the camp at such a moment cannot be wise in the Cabinet or front of Richmond. What is unwise in the camp at such a moment cannot be wise in the Cabinet or in the assemblies of the people.

I am occupied here either in mediating between differing parties and jealous sects, or else in watching and counteracting the intrigues of traitors in Europe. But I sometimes think that if, instead of being charged with these duties, I were at liberty, as you seem to be, to serve the country in my own way, I could make an appeal to Democrats and Republicans. Abolitionists and Slaveholders, in behalf of our distracted country, that would bring the whole people at once under arms, and send treason reeling back into the den of darkness from whence it sprung. I do not know how this would be, but I do know that if I were in your place, I should try. t sprang. I do not know now this would be, but I lo know that if I were in your place, I should try.
I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. CREDIT OF CHICAGO.—The city of Chicago has sold its bonds to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, the bonds to run twenty years, and bearing seven per cent interest. The bonds sold above par, and were purchased.—\$100,000 by C. C. Parks & Co., bankers, of Chicago, and the other \$100,000 by O. S. Bobbins & Son, of New York. These bonds are issued in order to fund a portion of that old floating debt of the city which accumulated, under the "Hebrty and coonmy" reign of John Wentworth, and is so much more added to the funded debt of the city.

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THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PARSS will be sent to subscribers by

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Fostmasters are requested to set as Agents is THE WAR PRESS.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates lines constitute a square. Rebel Raid on Front Royal. Repulse and Pursuit by our Cavatry.

[From the Baltimore American.]

(From the Baltimore American.)

(CAMP NEAR FRONT BOYAL, VA.,
AUGUST 18, 1802.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning, when everything was quiet, who should come thundering down the road from Luray but our friends, the gray backs. Our cavalry pickets welcomed them with powder and ball, and called on the infantry to fail out and help, but they said they would not fight. Suiting the action to the word downed with their arms and left. One of our men begged of them to make a stand and he would insure them victory; but no, they were not going to fight. Finding it impossible to five of them to drive out or camp through a shower of balls to inform us, not being permitted to stay long enough to see their numbers. I was just going into the infantry camp when he arrived, immediately turned my horse and run for our camp. My boys saw me coming and falt satisfied four was up. As soon as I got within hearing distance I ordered to der was for both, but my boys got ahead of Company I, and in three minutes I was leading them over the bridge for town. Arriving close to it, heard they had captured two officers, a surgeon, and some fitteen to twenty of the 3d Delaware, and two of our boys, with several horses. My boys were perfectly wild, and I had my hands full to keep them from killing their horses in the start. I felt satisfied it would be a long chase and a very hot one, (thermometer being should 95 in the shade), and would require all the care possible to save the horses. We had not gone over a mile when I saw a gray back looking for us; when within shoot of him, said I, "Boys, there he is." A yell, a death, and into the chase we went. We soon got a shot at him, which broke his arm, but his horse was like a bird. We run about two miles and a half and come on to the party, when they let out and we let drive the dogs of war. When about five miles out I took one and shot at one follow four times, the last load doubled him in the saddle, and it being the last I had, and fearing I would kill my horse, stopped to load. As the meacome

REPORTED REBEL MOVEMENTS. The Rebel Army to Evacuate Richmond and Occupy the Line of the Virginia Central Railroad—Jackson to Attack Pope's Right Flank.

Poolsville, Montgomery County, Md. Pool.sville, Montgomery County, Md.,

August 19, 1862.

I have some important news for you. A few days' intercourse with the Secessionists of this neighborhood has enabled me to discover that an extensive contraband communication with the rebel lines is kept up in this quarter. Scores of Marylanders are daily passing through en route for Richmond, to escape the draft, and occasionally a return trip is made by citizens who have been in Jeff Davis' dominions since the beginning of the war. I understand they cross the river somewhere between Edwards' Ferry and Point of Bocks, and from thenos are snuggled through to Lursy, whence the route is open to the Virginis Ceptral Bailroid, vis the south fort of the Shenandoah. There are no Union troops on this route, the nearest forces being at Harper's Ferry and Winchester.

the nearest forces being at Harper's Ferry and Winchester.

The following narration was given me by a civilian, who arrived from Richmond on the night of Sunday, the 18th instant, travelling to Saxton's Junction, tweaty-seven miles north of the city, by a private conveyance; these by railroad to Gordonsville, and thence on foot to the Potomac. At the time he left troops were pouring out of the city on the Virginia Central Railroad in such annehers that it was impossible for civilians to procure passage. All of the troops around Richmond were in motion towards the North—some by rail and some marching—while others were passing through in cars from the South, supposed to be that part of the army between Paterburg and the city.

It was known at that time McClellan had begun the evacuation of Harrison's Landing; and the heavy movements of the rebel troops were understood to be caused by the knowledge on the part of the military authorities that the Union armies were about concentrating for another campaign against the rebel capital from the northward. It was not known that any considerable body of troops were left on the Peninuals to watch McClellan's movements or to attack his rear.

Arriving at Sexton's Junction the narrator saw heavy encomponents of troops extending from the south side of the Pamuskey river to several miles north of the Junction, and also from the Junction in a westerly direction up the valley of the Korth Anna river. Small camps were visible at several localities along the railroad from were reasoned. up the valley of the North Anna river. Small camps were visible at several localities along the railroad from the Junction to the crossing of the common road from Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania, where another large body was also encamped. At Louisa Court House was another large body, and thence to Jordonsville several regiments were strung along the road in camps, at intervals of every two or three miles. From Gordonsville, where there were not more than six or seven regiments, a heavy force could be seen camping and bivouscing on the bills stretching to the northeast in the direction of Orange Court House.

The narrator stopped ten hours at Gordonsville, and during that time saw not less than ten trains arrive over the Central Railroad from the Soute, and the Charlottesville Bailread from Lyuchburg—those from Bichmond bringing troops, and those from Lyuchburg both troops and ampblies. Lynchburg has been the principal depot for collecting supplies for the Eichmond army for some time, and they can now be forwarded to it by these two up the valley of the North Anna riv

time, and they can now be forwarded to it by these twe routes.

My informant, indging from what he saw, says that the whole Confederate army in Virginia is by this time in positions on the Virginia Uentral Railroad, and that it numbers near two hundred and fifty thousand men. He saw no fortifications at any of the above mentioned places, but artillery appeared to be plentiful is proportion to the numbers of the infantry. Of cavalry he saw but little, most of it probably being in front of the lines on or near the quasi Leutral ground between the two opposing armies.

Wagon trains were not numerous, and there is evidently a lack of transportation facilities. It is understood that this was the reason Jackson fell back after the battle of Slaughter's Menntsin. He could not feed a large army away from his railroad communication.

Stonewall Jackson was said to have left Gordonsville, but none knew his whereabouts. The informant passed Stonewall Jackson was said to have left Gordonsville, but none knew his whereabouts. The informant passed through Stannardsville, and saw quite a heavy force at that point. They were not encamped, and appeared as if prepared to move. More troops were said to be marching to the same point from Charlottesville and Gordonsville. This looks as if they contemplated a flank movement against Pope's right, and if so, jit will probably be led by Jackson.—Herald.

From Cumberland Gap. [Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CUMBERLAND GAP, August 13. WHY THE ARMY REMAINS HERE. WHY THE ARMY REMAINS HERE.

We have no orders to advance. Gen. Buell is not yet near enough to desire our co-operation. The country is not capable of giving us a week's subsistence. The rebels wid something to strengthen the gap, but much of this work was rude and imperfect. We are finishing it up is scientific style. It should be made a fortress, and a secure depot for all the arms, ammunition, and provisions necessary for the army of East Tennessee. Our mea are industriously engaged in perfecting this work.

OUR SURROUNDINGS OMINOUS.

We hear that the anamy is crefffying in our fromt.

OUR SURROUNDINGS OMINOUS.

We hear that the enemy is fortifying in our front. There is constantly a lively time in our camps. Our beys keep their armor bright and they are well drilled—sometimes united. Out before daylight to see that they are always ready. I presume this to be the case, for I cam perceive no other came. The boys turn out promptly, cheerfully, and all ready. All the defence of the Gag are daily becoming more and more formidable. An attempt to storm it by the enemy would be to hurl these selves into the very jaws of destruction.

REBEL FURPOSES.

REBEL PURPOSES.

They cannot be sufficiently desperate to attempt the reduction of this fortress. Our foreging parties have led them to suspect that our intentions are to strike at the centre of East Tennessee. Their show of force in front is to prevent such a movement, and especially to amuse us, and attract attention while they throw a force in our rear to mensee Kentucky, and the source of our susplies. The gathering of the Federal forces in Kentucky will prevent this, and co-operating with us comped the enemy to fall back on their line of defence and supplies. Archbishop Hughes' Farewell to Ireland.

The Cork Examiner publishes a farewell letter from Archbishop Hughes, written just before his departure for heme, in order to correct erroneous reports of his speeches in Ireland. The Archbishop says: in Ireland. The Archbishop says:

I had not heard, nor do I now know, what is the meaning of the Nationalists of Ireland. I have been told since that the Brotherhood of St. Patrick is a secret society—that is, a society having regulations and duties at which the individual member, at the period of initiation, binds himself by an oath, or solemn appeal to God, which is equivalent to an oath. Every such society, no matter by what name it calls itself, is condemned by the laws of God and the decisions of the Catholic Church. Every such society is unlawful, even before men. It is a smare for those who eater it. It leads to no good, either or Ohurch or State. It is well known, both in America and Dublin itself, that I have ever opposed secret societies, as the proper discharge of my duties as a prelate requires me to do.

ties, as the proper discharge of my duties as a prelate reoulres me to do.

The case of the late Terence Bellew McManus was
introduced into the address, and in reference to that case
the gentleman presenting the document appeared not to
have been acquainted with the facts. I was waited upon
by a committee of gentlemen in New York requesting
that the holy sacrifice of the mass might be offered up for
the repose of the soul of McManus—that his remains,
which had just then arrived from San Francisco, should
be borne in grand funeral procession through the streats
of New York to the cathedral. The first part of the request was granted—the second was peramptorily refused. Church while living, was a sufficient warrant to entitle his departed soul to the prayers of the faithful. His rehis departed soul to the prayers of the faithful. His remains were decently deposited in the receiving vault of the cemetery until they should be removed. This is all that can be ascribed to me, as Archbishop of New York. And even this I cannot accept as a compliment, if, intentionally or accidentally, it implied any consure upon the conduct of others.

It was obvious that the history of McManus and his asseciates tinged, if I can so express it, the whole conversation. I referred to the bad impressions which callumies uttered against the prelates and clergy of Ireland had upon my own mind when I was sayet young and uninformed of the full state of the case.

What I seld of the right of revolution in general, acimmies undered sgams in product was as yet young and uninformed of the full state of the case.
What I said of the full state of the case.
What I said of the right of revolution in general, according to Catholic doctrine, I am represented as having said in reference to Ireland than to any other country. It was based on principles of law, which, if sound, are universal. Belgican had recourse to revolution, and succeeded, because she had observed the conditions laid down by St. Thomas. But because Poland and Ireland attempted a revolution when some, if not all, the conditions to justify such a course were wanting, neither Poland nor Ireland has been successful in their attempt. In this view of the subject I charged with rashness any attempt which did not hold out a reseonable prospect of success as calculated to confirm the governing power more and more in its authority. But, altogether, what I said on the occasion has been apparently misconceived or misrepresented, so that the true idea does not appear in the printed report.

PARIS.—Victor Hugo says "Paris is the expression of the world. For Paris is a sum total. Paris is the ceiling of the human race. All this prodigious city is an epitome of dead and living manners and oustoms. He who sees Paris seems to see all history through, with stay and constellation in the intervals. Paris has a Capitol, the Hotel de Ville; a Parthenon, Notre Dame; a Mount Aventime; the Faubeurg St. Antoine; an Asinarium, the Sorbonne; a Pantheon, the Pantheon; a Yia Sacras, the Boulevard des Italiens; a tower of Winds, public opinion—and supplies the place of the Gemoniae by ridicule. Its Majo is the "farand," its Tratisverino is the suburban; its hemmel is the sirong man of the market-place; its lazzagenes is the pere; its ockney is the gandin. All that can be found anywhere can be found in Paris."

PATRICTISM ABBOAD.—Mr. A. Bobinson, in a

Paris."

PATRIOJ ISM ABROAD.—Mr. A. Robinson, in a letter from Paris to Mayor Ordyke, of New York, says:

The appeal of your Honor and of the Governors of the various States to the particitism of your fellow-citizens in the hour of trial, and in answer to the call of the President, have thrilled like a clarion the hearts of your countrymen abroad. Nearly all Americans are hastening the despatch of their business, deferring to future days their travels for pleasure, and are about seeking their homes, to devote, according to their various abilities, their services to the cause of their country and the Union. I have invested all my disposable funds in arms and equipments, and have ordered my agent to consign them to your Honor. I shall myself return about the latier part of August to immediately take my stand in the ranks of our braye troops.