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Mid have now on hand a full supply, finished with the HOURE & CAMPION'S IMPHOVED OUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be Viktor to all others. In the quality and finish of these Tables the manurefer to their numerous patrons throughout uters refer an27-6m SEWING MACHINES.

HEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES,

motives are at once elegant in appearance, and her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the said goods her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the said goods, wares, and m.rchandise laden on board thereof, to appear before the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court-room, in the City of Philadelphia, on the TWENTIETH day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allego, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said sch oner. MARY ELIZABETH, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board powerful in action. For the information of those who have not visited Long Branch let me add a few sentences of description. The

place extends f om the Deal, about three miles south of the hetels, all the way up to Sandy Heok. I am no great indge of distances, but take this stretch of shore to be from twelve to fifteen miles, broken only by the Shrewsbury river, so famous for its oysters. There is a long line of hotels, usually about three stories high, occurving and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board thereof, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time about two miles, in full view of the Atlantic, each with a thereof, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United-States, and as goods of their enemies, or other-wise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be,ad-judged and condemned as good and lawtul prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally, (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated.). bit of meadow in front, and pleasure-houses and seats close to the edge. The difference between Long Branch and Atlantic Oity mainly consists in the fact that at the latter place the sands come right up to the leading hotelsremember how the Surf House and the United States Hotel are situated whereas, the sands at Long Branch run up to a bluff coast. You cross from your hotel, at that if they shall not appear at the time' and place apoy that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said *Builton Dartary*, pronounce that the said schooner MARY goods. The the the said schooner MARY did belong, at the thick apparel, and furniture, and the to the enemies of the United States of America, and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be ad-subject to condemned as lawful prize, the absence, judged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather contumacy, of the persong so cited and inti-Long Branch, to an apparent proximity to the opean. and find yourself on the verge of a precipice-a regula bluff, in fact-and look down some seventy feet. When you want to go down, there is a ladder, with a safe hand which you have down at Atlantic Uity Tour car univ six to eight miles on the Atlantic City sands; but you cannot drive at all upon the sands at Long Branch. The judged and continued as lawin prize, the assence, or rather contumacy, of the persons so cited and inti-mated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the misfortune is that at Atlantic City you can d. ive nowhere but on this firm sand, while, at Long Branch, you may ārive (or walk) any distance on terra firma.

premises, together with these presents. Witness the Honorable JOHN OADWALADER. The waves at high tides, or under the influence of a portheaster, rush with great violence against the bluffs Judge of the said court, at Philadelphia, this fourth day of SEPTEMBEB, A. D. 1862, and in the eighty-seventh year of the Independence of the said United which line-no, which constitute - the shore, but neither undermine nor wash them away. These bluffs are composed of a tenacious dark-colored clay, with a heavy G. B. FOX, Olerk District Court. green tinge, resembling marl, but (as I think) more like TINITED STATES, EASTERN DISpotter's clay than anything else. It is as yielding and enacious as putty, and, no doubt, if used for ceramic U TRIOT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SOT. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, purposer, would make as fine china ware, quality unknown as yet, as any of the English potter's clay. Mentioning marl reminds me of its general use in

OF PERNSILVANIA, GREETING: WHEREAS, The District Oourt of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all per-sons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the schooner JOSEPHINE, whereof Captain Cummins is master, her tackle, apparel, and furni-tions and the goods. wares, and merchandise laden on parts of New Jersey, but especially about Long Branch. It is sometimes called green sand, and is the tertiary deposit chiefly made up of fossil shells, Nothing else can so speedily convert Jersey sand into arable soil. Yesterday, I drove a circuit of about six title, or interest in the schooner JOSEPHINE, whereof Captain Cummins is master, her tackle, apparel, and furni-ture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board thereof, taken and seized at sea, off Ship-Shoal Light House, on the coast of the State of Lonisiana, by the United States steamer HATTERAS, under command of Oaptain Emmons, and brought into this port, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter ex-pressed, (justice so requiring.) You are, therefore, oharged, and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that, by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the Legal Intelligen-eer, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said schooser. JOBEP HINE, her tackle, apparel, and fur-niture, and the said goods, wares, and merchandise laten on board thereof, to appear before the Hon. JOHN GADWALADER, the Judge of the said court, at the District Court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the TWENTIETH day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or elses on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said schooner JOSEPHINE, her tacks, apparel, apparel, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laten on board thereof, to show or allege, in a the maxing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in the torm of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why miles all round Long Branch, and was surprised at the great fertility of the soil. Indian corn flourishes there amaizeingly, (the smile should come in at the second syllable !) and grows, actually within'sight of the ocean, to a stupendous size—only equalled by what I have seen at Mr. B. E. Peterson's farm, near Grosswicks, near Bordentown. There are fields of cantelopes, fields of cultivated blackberries, plenty of fine potatoes and tomators, also of wheat, and small crops of sweet potatoes. Of apples there seems to be an illimitable supply. In "the Pole," alias Branch village, a mile and a half back of Long Branch proper, it seemed as if every house had its own little orchard. At Eaton Town, five miles from Long Branch, the quantity of apple trees loaded with the finest fruit is immense The Long Branch expectation of an immense accession

of visitors, from the opening of the through direct line, will lead to much enlargement of the leading hotsis. The United States will certainly be extended before next reason, which, in 1863, will commence on the first of June. The custom has been to close on the first of September, but the fine weather has prolonged the present sesson. A heavy northeaster will disperse the remaining crowd. At the Mansion House there remains a large company, and, in smaller number, the United States, Pavilion, and Congress Hall still have guests. Talking

of hotels, your correspondent is indebted for much kindness, as well as for local information, to Mr. Shoemaker, of the United States Hotel, and to Mr. Mahlon Hilyer, his manager en chef. There is a design to run a new road back of all the

reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said schooner JOSEPHINE, her tackie, apparel, and furpiture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board thereof, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the 'capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid generally, (to whom, by the tenor of these presents, it is also intima-ted,) that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a rea-sonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said Dis-trict Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said schoore JOSEPHINE, her tackle, appared, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandiae laden on board thereof, did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America,' and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, itable and 'sub-ject to confiscation and condemnation,' to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence, or rather contumacy, of the persons so cited and intimated in any-wise notwithstanding ; and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, to-gether with these presents. line of hotels, and erect a lot of private cottages facing the ocean, each having a good view of it. There are many such residences scattered around here. The elder Wallack has long had a summer location at Long Branch, where he exercises a generous hospitality to his friends, and to his friends' friends. Mr. Lester Wallack also spends his summer holidays here. A little beyond are to be found, in an elegant retreat, the famous comedian, William Bufus Blake, with his wife (sister of Tom and Harry Placide) and her son-in-law and daughter, the younger "Jim Wallack" and his wife. Here, slso, is gether with these presents. Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADEB, that fair ornament and prop of Wallack's Theatre, the fair comedienne, Mrs. Hoey, who seems to continue on Witness the Holder Philadelphia, this fourth day Judge of the said court, at Philadelphia, this fourth day of SLPTEMBER, A. D. 1662, and in the eighty-seventh year of the Independence of the said United States. se9-3t G. B. FOX. Clerk District Court. the stage from a mere love of the profession, seeing that her husband (John Hoey, the head of Adams' Ex press,

New York) is sufficiently independent to maintain her, UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISas a gentle woman, (I hate the much-abused word lady.) U TRID DIALES, BARSTEINA JAC THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, out of his own large means.

tudinous readers of The Press, without ever once re-

rounger 11 Jim Wallack ¹¹ and his wife. Here, also, is that fair on mament and prop of Wallack's Theatre, the fair constituence, Mrs. Hoey, who seems to continue on the stage from a mere love of the profession, seeing that her hubband (Jobn Hoey, the head of Adams' Expite transformed to New York) is sufficiently indopendent to maintain her, sea a gente woman, (L hat he much-abused word lody). New York) is sufficiently indopendent to maintain her, sea a gente woman, (L hat he much-abused word lody). Out of his own large means. I have been ratiling on, taking on paper to the multi-tabing on, taking on paper to the multi-tabing on, taking on paper to the multi-tabing on the bliff, about 9 o'lock last night, we witnessed an extraordinary fight—rare were here, I am told, though vorgers fits enjoy it when 'fatly out a thousand miles or so from the shore—tumbling over each other, casting somar-seults, diving, dancing, dipple, rearing, turning the form. They fight seven this morning, the exoursion party to display of rebel rags way into the fight of the town. The Sectoriality in the contrast the solution of the towards the polarization the solutes of the road, regumed his line? Frederick, was encured on the fight seven were here, I and tod, though vorgers of the about 9 o'clock last night, we witnessed an extraordinary the isory case. Kerkel was encured on the twards the polarization' for Maryland. There mush have been some hundreds of them, of all the roles and aroung the toward the solutes and the transful to the orders of the road, and the istas, end kome were to igness firsting in the solut, for the abore—tumbling over each other, casting somar-selles, of the order sorting, turning, the down free transful the contrast the first on the the relation of the orders of the road, and the istas, end kome were to immense built. By the way, the istas, end kome were to immense built. By the way, the istas, end kome were to immense built. By the way, the istas, end kome were to immense built. By the way, the istas, end about 9 o'clock last night, we witnessed an extraordinary sight-rare even here, I am told, though voyagers often enjoy it when fairly out a thousand miles or so on the Atlantic City started from Long Branch. The train ran up to Bed Bank, about seven miles to the north, from which place, and from Monmouth bay, a great many perons went : \$2 to Atlantic City, or to Philadelphia and back. Near Jackson station, where the two railroads meet, and branch off into a V, we met the train from Philadelphia to Long Branch, and had a supply of the morning's papers. The newsman on the Raritan and Delaware Bay Eailroad is Mr. John Moran, who served as a three months' volunteer in 1861, and afterwards as a three years' man, but was "honorably discharged" for injuries received in service, and now communicates intelligence to the public, by the sale of newspapers. Going down, with the excursionists, on Thursday, he sold over 150 copies of The Press, and at Jackson, this forenoon, he was sold out of that paper before his train ourneyed on to Long Branch. Thereappeared, at Long Branch, a greater inclination for Philadelphia than for New York journals. There not yet being a turn-table at the junction of the railroads at Jackton, the locomotive of the B. and D. B. line had to proceed on to Philadelphia, performing the nineteen miles to Camden in forty minutes. . Four cars full of excursionists went on to Atlantic City, where they would isve about three, hours to look about them and dine. Altogether, the trip has been very peasant and satisfac-B. S. M. OT Y. P. S.-On locking over the proof of the foregoing; I notice two omissions. First, Long Branch is in Mon-mouth county, N. J., which is famous for its fine horses. notice two omissions. First, Long Branch is in Mon-mouth county, N. J., which is famous for its fine horses. Now, as goed horses cannot be reared without good feed, this bears out what I have said of the fertility of this sea.coast partiof the Jersoys. Next, the number of bardonne private carriages at Long Branch is very great. They come, no doubt, from New York and Jer-sey States, and some of the teams are fully worth \$1,200 to \$1,500 the pair. Nothing of this sort is to be seen at Cape May or Atlantic City. B. S. M. WE HAVE received from Mr. Trenwith, Third street, below Chestnut, the New York Illustrated News, Harper's Weekly, and Vanity Fair. They are all excellent, both in their illustrations and reading matter.

ORDERED OFF.

ORDERED OFF. The most positive and significant news of all has just reached me. Captain Faithful, who commanded the pro-vost guard here, which is a company of Col. Maulsby's, Maryland Home Brigade, has received i moortant orders. They are to send off the commissary and quartermaster's stores at this point, or as much of them as he can, and to burn any he may not be able to remove. He is also directed to fall back upon the Junction, three milles from here, where the nearest Union force is posted. It is fur-ther stated that the whole force have received orders to retire down the line of the railroad, and bring their camp equipage along with them; and already a long train of empty cars are waiting at Frederick Janction. to convey them. The cars are also coming along the road from they were being carried by their offic empty cars are waiting at Frederick Junction. to convey them. The cars are also coming along the road from points up the river, and going to Baltimore for safety. It is said that the rallroad is still open, however, and the telegraph is working all the way to Martinsburg. This circumstance causes many to hope that there is no con-siderable force of the rebel army in the vicinity of the Point of Bocks, while others say that the rebels have no interest in desire ing what they may require to assist them in their march upon Baltimore. VALUE-OF THE STORES.

The smount of goods belonging to the Governmen stored in Frederick is about \$25,000 or \$30,000 worth repel an assault of the entry period of sead, out worth, them before they evacuate the Junction. There is no more news to send you from this point to day, and I must close this letter to catch the extra train, which may be the last opportunity left me of keeping my liberty in my own hards instead of suprondering if the the

my own hands instead of surrendering it to the THE CCCUPATION OF FREDERICK AND VICINITY.

BLLICOTT'S MILLS, Md, Sept. 6, 1862. **BLLICOTT'S MILLS, Md, Sept. 6, 1862.** This place is full of exciting rumors—all of an alarm-ing nature. You hear at one moment that the rebel ca-vairy is within three miles of the town; at another, that they are between here and Baltimore; and then again that they have just occupied Frederick. The irath is, the fears of the people in every town in this State at pre-sent make them credulous as well as circulators of the most improbable reports. The condition of this town in this respect may be taken as a sample of the whole State of Maryland. To day I am in possession of facts which settle the question, not only about the invasion of Mary-land by the rebels, but also about their occupation of Frederick. The last train left the Jusciton this morning; and brings the unpleasant intelligence. From passengers and brings the unpleasant intelligence. From passengers and others by this train with whom I have conversed the following statement of the evacuation of Frederick and the Junction and their occupation by the rebais has been

THE ENEMY CROSS IN TORCE.

to their stial, we think it proper to state that, although others that, we think it proper to state that, although oharges have been preferred against them, they have not been arrested, but are still on duty in the field. Last Saturday night seemed to be a gain night among our troops, especially the new levies, who, having orders to march, we enthusiastic as they proceeded through the streets, making the night air resonad with their cheers. Lastr in the night came the solid, heavy tread of the vet.ren corps d'armée under Franklin, followed closely by the respective corps of Summer and Hooker, (late McDowell's). They were less jubliant, but un-damited. We noticed in General McOall's division of Reserves, no doubt the result of heavy marching and fatigue duty, many of the brave fellows fagged and worn down. It appears that the force of the enemy which crossed the river on Friday was merely their advance guard, the river on Friday was merely their aurante game, consisting of two or three battalions of cavalry, a battery of rifled cannon, and a small supporting column of in-fantry-perhaps a brigade. On the evening of Friday, they crossed in much heavier force, the result of the reconnoiseance of the advance guard having been made reconnoiseance of the advance guard having been made reconnoissance of the advance guard having been made known, probably, to the general in command, who is supposed to be Hill. Having crossed the river with the main body of this column at Nolan's ford, the advance guard, reinforced to a strength of eight thousand man, marched, in the cool of the evening, towards Frederick. It was after dark, when they reached Buckeyestown, where they posted their pickets in all directions; and bivouack ed for the night. Meanwhile, foreaging parties were sent out in all directions, who drove in large quan-tities of beef cattle, negroes to slanghter and cook them, hogs, sheep, fowl, &c. They also brought in abundance of other provisions to their bivouac, not forgetting inbogs, sheep, lowl, ac They are brought in receiving in-forther provisions to their bivouac, not forgetting in-toxicating liquors and salt, wherever they were to be found, regardless of the prior claims of former possessors or anything else. The fence rails made the bivouac fires, and, for the first time in a long while, the Secah-had cridently a jolly night of it, though at the expense of the receiving the packate they cannot be liberate. of the unfortunate people they came to liberate.

WHAT THEY LOOKED LIKE.

of the unfortunate people they came to inorate. WHAT THEY LOOKED LIKE. Thus did the rebels commence the liberation of Mary-land. Thus did they give them the first taste of the rule of Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy. In the night the bivouce was enlarged and extended, and it is supposed that the main body had now joined their rollick-ing advance guard. As this was the army of liberation, and the rebels are liberal followers under certain circum-stances, no doubt the main body soon participated in the festivities of the occasion. "What did they look like ?" festivities of the occasion. "What did they look like ?" leaid 1." to a loyal Marylander who managed to escape from their lines and make his way to Baltimore. "I They looked like Secesh." said the, "regular "robols out and out, with right smart of rags about, them, and very little of anything 'else." It seems that the 'main body of this, force crossed at Nolan's ferry; which is about four miles below the Point of Bocks. In pursuance of orders; Oaptain Faithful, the Proyost Marshal at Frederick; put before more could be sent for-ward it was found necessary to leave, or else become prisoners of war. The balance of the stores were there-five, on the afternoon of Friday, committed to the flames, and Frederick was immediately afterwards evacuated by our troope. The Junction was also evacuated, and all the stores, tente, camp equipage, cannon, &c., at that point safely transforred to Monrevia Station, a point on the has manufactories of iron, wool, page, how, block and earthenware. The count of Frederick is situated in the northern part of the state, bordering on Pennayl-vania, and has an area of 770 square miles. It is bounded on the southwest by the Potomac river, which separates it from Virginia, intersected by Monocacy river, and also drained by Cacoctic, Pipe, Linganore, and Ben-nett's orekts. The South Mountain, a continuation of the Bine Ridge of Virginia, forms the western boundary, and the surface is generally undulating. The soil in different parks is formed of decomposed limestone and slate, and is highly productive. Hay and butter are raised in this county to a greater extent than in any other of the State. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal traverses its conthwestern border. In 1860 the popula-tion numbered 46,576, of whom 3.248 were slaves. At the State election held in 1861, the vote for Governor. stood thus: stood thus : our troops. The Junction was also evacuated, and all the stores, tents, camp equipage, cannon. &c., at that point safely transferred 'to Monrevia Station, a point on the railroad about twenty three miles from Baltimore, where, they are now encamped, awaiting the further advance of the desperate enemy. Few persons have managed to escape beyond the rebel lines wherever they have ad-val cel them; and those who dc, report that they allow no one to leave their lines on any protence whatever. This is another taste of "liberation" for Maryland.

THE RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH. It may be considered strainge that the rebels have nel-ther damaged the railroad nor the telegraph. They have, however, broken down the dam on the canal, near the Point of Bocks. This effectually closes the nasiga-tion of the canal for a score of miles or upwards, until an opportunity is afforded for reconstructing the dam. It is questeonable whether the principal column of the rabels advanced from Virginia to Frederick. If it did, how' ever, it is more than probable that an advanced our arm in its rear will result in bagging the greater part of it and probably end the rebellion fastier than anything eles could end it. The chances that therebels can either make a successful advance to Baltimore, or a safe retreat, with plunder, from the inxurfant counties in which they have now so boldly and desperately pitched their camps, are of the very tiniestanture. Even if this raid is not ons by the main body, of the rebel army, it cas only result disastrously to the rebellion in a proportionate degree. About one thousand Union inhabitauts altogether have left Frederick for safety from the well known tyranny of robel rule. THE BAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH. HAREED'S TERRY IN DANGER. I tremble for the fate of our ferces stationed at Har-per's Forry, and vicinity. On the Maryland Heights, opposite the village, we have several 100-pounders, which guard the country for miles around. If, however, the rebels have crossed the Potomac at: Noland Ferry (seme 15 miles below) in strong force, as is positively stated, they undoubledly mayched direct up the triver, and are attacking the batteries in the rear. Should they do to anccessfully (the heights on this side are not pre-clpitous, but rather easy of ascent,) and capture the guas, Harper's Ferry below will be entirely at their mercy. The light artillery, planted behind the heavy entrenchments in the rear of the village, will be of no-sysil.

boy of the rebt and out the certyburg road. The main boy of the rebt army was said to be under command of General Jackson, who, it was reported, stopped for the right?in Frederick, and it was supposed that the main portich of the army would encamp for the night within ten miles from the city. The soldiors are represented as below it so maint futured high solidities a minite the area. I force in the neighborhood of Darnestown and Ciarksburg is estimated at 8,000, and is composed entirely of cavalry. A body of the enemy, about 1,600 strong, crossed the river last night; at White's Ferry, and tad at 8:000, and is compose strong, crossed the river last night; at which a cerry, and are supposed to be en route to Frederick. Our forces hold the bridge across Seneca Creek, which was not ia-jured by the rebels on their return from the recent dash on Darnestown. It has been ascertained that Jackson crossed the Potomac opposite the north mouth of the Monoracy, and passed along the bank of the stream to Frederick. A rebel picket, captured near Clarksburg being by no means in such high spirits as might be sup-posed. They were generally quiet and sullen, and seemed to be fully aware of the hazardous expedition on which ANOTHER REBEL ARMY We learn that intelligence was received yesterday from Harper's Ferry, to the effect that Colonel Miles had received information that a large rebel army was moving from. Winchester on to Martinsburg, evidently with the intention of crossing the Potomao at Wil-liamsport, and striking off towards Hagerstown and thence to Chambersburg. The rebels in the vicinity reported that this army was under the command of General Bragg, who, at last accounts, was in Hast Tonnessee, said to be on his way to Western Vir-ginia, and from thence to Ohio. It is an impossi-bility for him to have reached the vicinity of Win-chester by this time, and we have no doubt that what-ever froops are in that vicinity must be a portion of the recent army of Bichmend. to day, says Jackson's force is 45,000 men.

ANOTHER REBEL ARMY

FREDERICK CITY AND VICINITY.

The Defence of Pennsylvania-A Suggestion.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1882. To the Editor of The Press:

SIR : If the rebels attack this State at all, they will attack it in a few days. At this moment of general preparation,* while the male population of every city, town, and village of Pennsylvania are arming for defence, it is desirable that they should be placed in the speediest condiever froops are in that vicinity must be a portion of the recent army of Richmend. The Redard force at Martinsburg is under General Heit Weinstein and the State of the State of the State reach the Potomea at Williamsport before full scenning of to-morrow. Should General White be menaced by the main body he will doubt set fail back either to Harper's Ferry, or cross filto Maryland at William port and dis-pute the passage of the river at that point. [From the National Intelligencer of setstraday.] A number of troops have been depatched from this city towards Frederick in order to meet the enemy. They were followed by Major General McClellan, who left here last evening, at half past six o'clock, for the same tion for effectiveness. The most essential element of the manual is loading and firing rapidly. Let those, there. BROULD DE DISCU PUCCIFIZENS for the defence of their pidity. Neither shouldering nor presenting arms, nor any other action of the manual, will accomplish this. It takes days to learn them, and before that time the enemy may be upon us. I offer this suggestion for what it is N. worth.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL towards Field and the second state of the seco

SUPPOSED DESTRUCTION OF THE NASHVILLE.

PORT BOYAL, Tuesday, Sopt. 2, 1862. The Star of the South, I have just learned, is likely to leave this evening for New York, and I have barely time to inform you of the only occurrence of any inte-rest which has taken place in this Department since my letter of a few days ago. I refer to the burning of a large steamer in the Sayamah river, by the rebels, on Sunday morning. She is believed, by persons here who are familiar with the appearance of the steamer Nash-ville, to have been that vessel. As yet, no official report of the matter has been forwarded to Gen. Hunter from Fort Pulaski ; but the facts, as I have learned them, are as follows: karly on Funday morning, the attention of our guards was attracted by the sound of a steamer's paddles, and believing that an attempt was to be made to the blockade, the garrison of the fort was called to the sumst my and believing that an attempt was to be made to run emilies up the river. Fire was, at once opened upon ker, sind blinest simultaneously short into fames. The armed tug Starlight, stationed at the fort, was sent to the wreek, for the purpose of capturing the crew, with what result we have not yet ascertained. It is not im-probable intat the vessel was the steamer Emma, as the deserters from Savannah, whose statement. I forwarded last week, informed us that she was in the river, loaded with coiton, awaiting a chance to get out; but the majo-rity of these who saw the Nurning steamer incline to the opinon that it was the Nashville. Testerday Admirel Dupont, received information that he British steamer Kate had run the bidekade, and gone up St. Helema Sound, with a cargo for the rebels. He despatched two gunbosts to ascertain the truth of the matter-but as they have not returned I can furnish no r. port.

atter but as they have not returned I can furnish n

FREDERICK CITY AND VICINITY. Frederick city, the capital of Frederick county, Mary-land, is situated two miles west of Monocasor river, forty-four miles northwest of Washington, and six'y miles west of Baltimore. A branch railroad, three miles long, con-nects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Baltond. It is con-nects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Baltond. It is con-nects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Baltond. It is con-nects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Baltond. It is con-nects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Baltond. It is con-nects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Baltond. It is con-nects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Baltond. It is con-nects it with the Baltimore and the baltone court house, the bouses are generally built of brick or stone; the streets are wide and straight, crossing each other at right angles. The town contains a handsome court house, churches for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, German Lutherans, German Oatvinists, and Oatholics; three banks and a Oatholic college, and other seminaries, and several newspaper offices. It also has manufactories of iron, wool, paper, flour, ropes, and eartherware. The county of Frederick Tis situated in the northerm balt of the State, berderich on Feinayl-

2.984 FROM THE LINE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO

c) appears, iron either oncore of the the congress of the United States; But proper channels, and be in proper terms; go through the proper channels, and be in constraint with naval usage and military propriety. The memorial in question, which I return, is deficient in all these respects. The memorialists, among other points, have overlooked the terms of their obligations and enlistments. The shipping articles, which they have all enlistments. The shipping articles, which they have all signed, state in their second clause: "We do also oblige and subject ourselves to zero during the term aforesaid.; and we do severally oblige ourselves, during such service, to comply with, and be subject to, such laws, require the navy as are; or that may be, established by the Congress of the United States, or other competent suthority. Congress has always regulated the navy ration; and it has recently passed a law, approved by the President; who is, moreover, our 'f form mander in Ohief," changing that portion of the ration which allowed spirits, and sublituting a liberal component of the ration of the ration.

for the protection of Cincinnati, was most noble and generous. All may feel prond of the gallantry of the people of Ohio. No more volunteers are required for the potection of Cincinnati. These now at Uncinnati may be expected home in a few days. I advise that military rganizations throughout the State, formed within the

past few days, be kept up, sud that the members thereof. meet at least once a week for drill. Becruiting for the old regiments is progressing quite satisfactorily, and with conjunce effort there is reason to satisfactorily, and with consistent effort there is reason to believe that the requisite number may be obtained by the 15th inst. For the want of proper accommodations at this point, recruiting officers are directed to report their men to the camp nearest their locality, where they will remain until provision can be made for their removal. Commanding officers of the several camps will see that every facility is given necessary for the comfort of the necruits. DAVID TOD, Gevernor.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GOV. MORTON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, September 5. In order to repel invasion, and insure the public safety, it is hereby ordered that all able-bodied white male citi-zens between the ages of eighteen and forty five, who reside in the connice bordering on the Ohio river crossresue in the contract bordering on the Unio river cross-ing, upon receiving notice of this order, shall meet at their respective places of holding elections in their re-spective townships, towns, or wards, and form them-selves into military companies for military dity, of not exceeding 100 persons, form company and elect officers, **Trighter of Dwinner**, collecting the lection of the light wice with the least possible delay. All places of business, will be closed in the several cities and towns in said bor-der counties, at three o'clock P. M. each day, and the members of companies organized as aforesaid, are re-quired to meet together at that hour, and perfect them-selves in military knowledge by drill, for not less than two hours daily. Companies formed in townships out-side of cities and towns are required to assemble on each Saturday, at one o'clock P. M., armed and equipped, as far as possible, and at such other times as the colonel or commanding officer of the legion in the county may direct, at the usual places of holding elections, and en-gage in drill during the afternoon of said day. The usual rules and regulations governing military companies will be observed and enforced. All persons liable to military duty as above provided will be held to a strict observance of these orders: and the colonel or ing, upon receiving notice of this order, shall meet a

The usual relies and regulations governing intersors companies will be observed and enforced. All persons liable to military duty as above provided will be held to a strict observance of these orders; and the colonel or other officer of the legion who may be in command is charged with their faithful execution. All citizens who are able to do military duty, over forty five and under eighteen, are earcestly requested to unite and act with the companies heretofore authorized. The citizens of the other counties not bordering on the Ohio river are requested to form companies in the man-ner above provided, and meet regularly for drill, should occasion require troops to be called out to regel invasion. ner above provided, and meet regularly for drill, should occasion require troops to be called out to repel invasion, . or for any other duty. The companies organized in . each county will be under the command of the ranking officer of the legion of the county, and at all other fimes they will be subject to his control, unless otherwise or dered by a superior officer These orders will be, continued in force until suspended by this department, of which public notice will be given. O P. MOBTON, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The Pacific Railroad Convention-The Republican Route.

[From the Chicago Times, Sept. 5] Mr. Evans, of Colorado, laid before the board a letter

referring to the Republican route, which was 16ad by thesecretary, as follows: DENVER CITY, August 8, 1862 ...

His Excellency Governor Evans: SIE: In reply to your honored letter of this day, I re-spectfully make the following statements about the valley of the Republican Eork, as far as my survey in 1860 ex-

of the Republican Fork, as far as my survey in 1860 ex-tended: The valley of the Republican, west of the point where it leaves Nebraska and enters Kanass, to the lolat de-gree of longitude, is nearly a western course, and, on an average, one and a half miles wide, with a level, rich bottom, covered with cotton-wood timber of good growth, cometimes only in small streaks along the river, sometimes ar Keajing to a half a miles in both of the river, sometimes ar failing of the shelf a single streak and the river, sometimes ar failing of the shelf a single shelf and the shelf are entirely, without woods. From the north, many creeks, with good Bottoms fild parkly shaded with ash and oak, es pty into the Republican. The rise of the valley is very regular and gradual. I found by actual leveling all the way up only four to five feer rise to a mile. In regard to constructing a reilroad, this valley is equal to that of the Platto, with the additional advantage that useful timber can here easier be acquired, and perhaps all that is needed for building the road may be had at not very great distance from the valley. Yours most respectfully, T. T. EBERT. P. S.-On the lith day of August, 1882, Mr. McAlter

P. S.—On the 11th day of Angust, 1862, Mr. McAlter and myself entered upon a preliminary survey from St. Joseph, in Missouri, to Denver Oitr, in Colerado Terri-

and myself entered its a far more Oity, in Oelerado Terri-tory, by authority of the then so-called Beseport and Marysville Bailroad Company. We did not enceed in . Marysville Bailroad Company. We did not enceed in . Marysville Bailroad Company. We did not enceed in . Morember near the 101st degree of longitade by the Morember near the 101st degree of longitade by the Morenel, concerning the fortility of the Platte Biver Morrell, concerning the fortility of the Platte Biver country. There is abundant proof-that cattle live in that region all the year round without a straw of hay or a grain of lood, and are hept fatiod. Of 2,200 head of cattle herded there last whiter by one man; but one was lost, and that one by falling down, a steep bank. In the spring, one third of that man's herd- all jaded and worn-down ozea when turned out in the fall-were fit for. elaughter, and the remaining two-thirds were in a good condition for the work of the spring. ondition for the work of the spring.

A Daring Attempt to Rab the Government. Safe at the Custom. House-Burglars.

 Surgers, instonging to the South Atlantic Blockading and year meets in reference to them, as an act, of "tyranny." No nation of Government in the world pays its seamen as the United States do—no Government issues such a ration to them, whether in quantity, quality, or variety—no Government supplies such clothing at cost. on Government cares, to the same extent, for the health of its sallors—no Government provides to the same extent for these who come after them.
Itel mortified to think that even a few of the men under my command should, instead of appreciating such blessings, wince a querelous spirit with the express of the mortified to think that even a few of the men under my command should, instead of appreciating such blessings, wince a querelous spirit with the expresses of the same strent and to git respectfully, it is my duty to forward the same, work with crow bar and chisel to dise set to the same and the same strent and the same strent and the same strent and the same strent and the money belonging to the Pay Department.
Ide and the incluster of the same strent and the same strent an iron firmly imbedded in; the cenent: The vanit con-taiged all the money belonging to the Pay Department, as well as a large size to be disbursed by Major Hill, who is soling as muscling officer hore. The burgiars, though a nJly provided with tools, could not open the heasy iron door of the vanit, so they set to work with crow bar and chisel to dig a hole through the only exposed size. They succeeded in digging out the brikes, and making a large egerupe in the walk, bas the iron still remained, and could not the remain iron access, but in packages and bags, was located at a point come four or the money not contained in small iron access, but in packages and bags, was located at a point come four or five feet from the aperture, in the vanit. Not being oble to get into the vanit, the burglars improvised a hook with which they attempted to drag the bags up to the aperture, but again the tren bars interfared. They could see and feel the mostly, but couldn't get ath. The work accomplished by the rancels must have gouppied every hours, and it is though that the early dawn must have acugh them in the state. For gress we have described, and thus they were compelled to abandon their work without taking wavy a single red cont. The rescals, passed through from, the oldetor's room into the adjurant general's offlow, the a for other is certary of the Commonweakk, and into the audi-tor's offlice. Here they raised a xindow, tied a rope with which they were provided to the fire supposed. A dark lattern, tudely and "apparently hastily constructed, was let behind. Also, a crowbar, three chisels a handker-tic's to the suditor's office they must have passed through three of four doors, all of which, it is supposed. A wars lattern, tudely and "apparently hastily constructed, was let behind. Also, a crowbar, three chisels a handker-theid of the soldiers heard anything or saw anything. Thom certain evidences discouried in the still of the beavers, of life enders and substate the barglars secreted hemeelyes in the building in he se of toil and nights of angulah. But we will succeed. Al-though Lido not approve, I have faith. The Union will be sacked for posterily, for the subjects of absolutian, for the glory of man. We are now going to school and lepining rapidly. We know much more to day than we did resterday; and some time in the future we will re-ceize our diploma. Although we are in the valley wor-shigaping a golden calf, we may yet hear and accept the tables of the läw; and be axed through them. But first the idol must be burnt in the fire, ground to powder, and strewed upon the waters, and we be made to drink of . Neither trials nor dalays should discourage us, for the land of promise can certainly be reached. We will wath our hands of the crime-we will is the people go. 20... I have never had a doubt as to the result of the conflict in which we are so closely engaged. Our armies ere bat just gathering for the strife, and the rebel legions will ust gathering for the strife, and the haughty hosts of Sen-uitimately fall before them as the haughty hosts of Sen-uitimately for the symptom gamed of the Lord. This in the saltering for the strife, and the resel tegions will nathering for the strife, and the resel tegions will natherin before' the averging angel of the Lord. This shall remain an asylam for the oppressed, and our hal-chall remain an asylam for the oppressed, and our hal-towed banner be still honered on every land and every lowed banner be still honered on every land and every lowed banner be still honered on every land and every lowed banner be still honered on every land and every lowed banner be still honered on every land and every east when hefore, since the first transgression, have such mighty interests depended upon such a simple and easy act of instice—a spoken word. Mr. Hickman wasfollowed by Hon, Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphila, and E. W. Oapron, of the Ohester coun-ty Times. The remarks of both these gentlemen were listened to with marked stiention. The meeting ad-journed at four oldock, in consequence of a storm which cume up suddenly about that hour. The net proceeds of the featival amounted fe about \$250, which will be con-tributed to the hospital fund for the relief of the stok and wounded seldiers cuateo Daton house in groat mate beeta to be ago, off Friday, or rather Thursday night. They took away all the machinery in the pententiary, and, after setting loose all the convicts, received them into their army." Gen. Stevens' Last Words. One of the color guard took up the flag, when the general snatched it from him The wounded Highlander at his feet cried, "For God's sake, general, don't you at his feet cried, "For God's sake, general, don't you take the celore; they'll shoot you if you d.". The sar swor was, "Give me the colors' If they don't follow row, they rever will," and he sprang forward, cringr row, they rever will," and he sprang forward, or ingr row, they rever will " and he sprang forward, a ball word, my Highlanders; follow, Highlanders; for-weid, my Highlanders!" The Highlanders for a ball their boothish obiet, but while sweeping for sard, a ball their boothish obies, the while sweeping for sard, a ball their scottish obies right temple. He died instantly An hour afterward, when taken up, bie hadd were still by i hed around the flag staff. A noment, after salid to a critor is fission Gept. Hazzard bereas, fell wounder, ut critor is in fasher that he was hurt. With bat a shore back, that Boman father saff. 'I coult attend a rom now, B-zzard, Corporal Thoupasid, see to up but "-Tribute. Gen. Stevens' Last Words. direct to Frederick. A gentleman, who left Washington last evening, states that during the day fail thirty thou-tend men, and two bundred pieces of articlery, crossed the river at Washington, and are marching up on the Maryland side to meet and drive back the "invaders." MEW MARKET TAKEN. NEW MARKET TAKEN. Since commencing this, I have learned that the rebels had marched on, and taken New Market, only one mile from where cur train turned about. It was undoubtedly their plan to capture the train. THE DEFENCE OF BALTIMORE. It is not in the power of our army to prevent the

turies. Tyre and Sidon, Sedom and Gomorrah. T Carthage, Nineven, and Babylon, whomorran, indees, Carthage, Nineven, and Babylon, whomorran, indees, alas, they have sepulchres, but how few panse to deci-pher the almost obliterated inscription above them ! "The victim of an internal foe.""Not an external foe. Their deaths were not violent, but natural. Truthfully

written, how sad, and yet how instructive, is the history of all human or political organizations ! England, after holding in her hands for a thousand years, and offering to the nations a goblet of commingled years, and chering to the hardone a goulet of commangied barbarian and humanity, still survives, to meet that-which certainly awaits her- a fearful retribution. She has project upon the poor, insulted the prond, weekened the brave, and now arrogates to herself the title of "mis-tress of the world." God will remember her crimes, and punish her perfidy. She worships armools, is plethorfo-from retflahness, and toiters in a miserable senility. She survive a church, that she may the more security more trom schanness, and totters in a miseraole seminty. She sustains a church, that she may the more security prac-tize artifice. She sacrifices no interest upon her altars, and trembles like felon guilt, when confronted by injured strength. She has ever been the rotter of the nations, and how, haggared, yet still devilted, with a palsied.

and how, haggared, yet but downing, the power bailt up hand, attempts to prevent the decline of a power bailt up by the rabine and the bloody ambition of centuries. If by the rapine and the blody ambition of centuries. If we can but pause long enough to look back upon the past, and reflect upon our high calling, the United States of North America will be made the instrument of a Divine vengeance upon this monarchy-the guiltiest of the guilty.

day, and from year to year. We are now suffering the full weight of the curse of the institution. Holding our-selves out to the world as the only iree Government, we nursed slavery until itruled us as a master, and struck ma as a despot. The present unparalleled ret as a despot. The present in prime in the second sec able in other lands

the second secon lives; what should we do with it? It is the heart which furnishes the life blood of the wild conspiracy; how shall we treat it? Answer! ye whose sons sleep upon the battle-fields, how shall we treat it? Aged friend and

we treat it? Answer! ye whose sons sleep upon the hattle-fields, how shall we treat it? Aged friend and neighbor, your only begotten was murdered, and disin-terred, and mutilated, to afford trophies for the monsters; how shall we treat it? Sister, your treasure, your boy who dedicated his all to freedom, can never return to you-he died nobly fighting sgainst the enemies of his race, the task-masters of the South; how shall we treat it? I answer for myself, for you, it must cease to be an annogance. If we would have a coun-try sud a home, it must be brought into sub-jection. We must let the people gol. "We are not prepared to do so,' the response comes quickly. Pharoah would not let them go, and the land was smitten with frogs, with niveran, with heil, with locusts, with dark-ness, with rivers of blood, and the death of the first-born. Time and again has the entreaty come to us, "let the people go," and we have as often disregarded the voice of kindness and admonition. Plague after plague has afflict-ed us, and now the threat comes that all the waters shall be trened into blood, and that all the first-born shall be slain. Our rulers are saked, " Will you let them go?" and they "palter in a double sense." They will not let them go. The inquiry is at last forced upon the people, "Will you let them go?" To save your. Government; to isave your homes; to save yourselves; to save you first is you for mevery page of history. "Let them go, or perith." Let them go, and nave the itemile where your goddess dwells." Looking back over hundreds of centuriet—over the desolation which has followed swiftly after disobceince and divergarded duty, Letelmae where your goddess dwells." Looking back over hundreds of centuriet—over the desolation which has followed swiftly after disobceince and divergarded duty, Letelmae where your godess dwells." Looking back over hundreds of centuriet—over the desolation which has followed swiftly after disobceince and divergarded duty. Letelmae where your godess dwells." Looking back over hund

initions ine, and initial estip die, but, i will astat the handli if I dikh. Will you." Slavery is the cause of the war, and the strength of the enemy. He battles for it and draws his supplies from. it. What law of God condemus resistance of evil; what usage of war forbids weakening the adversary when it can be done without crueity? The nation and the crime are confronted. If we are for the nation we must be-segning the crimes; we know that these who are for the clime are against the nation. It is as impossible to serve both as it is to zerve God and Belial.; I show you with irrepressible conflict," and demand "he full discharge of a sacred chigation. On the one hand is vitue, which, exaits ion the other vice, which casts down; the two cannot go, hand in hand, and have a common cause. When they come in conflict one or the other must fall. We have tried thme and again to make compromises becannot go hand in hand, and have a common cause. When they come in conflict one or the other must fall. We have tried time and again to make compromises be-tween them, but confusion has slways followed the effort. When will kinge, and princes, and presidents learn a. prople got "which willow and low merciants learn a. prople got "which willow and low merciants learn a. prople got "which willow and low merciants learn a. prople got "which willow and low merciants learn a. prople got "which willow and low merciants learn a. prople got "which willow and low merciants learn a. prople got "which willow and low merciant and perpendent decided to abandon all effort to recordile and perpendet istration, prefersing to be where than all mankind beside, struggle against eternal decrees, and are determined to. save both irredem and slavary. As God is greater than Linceln, and ca insta, and congresses, Lasseverate it is impossible. Change of policy or disgraceful failare is the and who who will be government. Changes, you not only deserve success, but you can complet it. When the small engite cannot move the lengthened train, purb, with the eight wheeled driver. Wa may not be performed for any they were upheld, and Amalek was overcome. You are the power behind us damalek was overcome. You are the power behind, be train-force it. on. The hands of our leaders have failer; hold them.ap Do not hesites to act--we are the, sovereign--those above, us are but servants, and must cher.

We are fast disgracing ourselves before there who have We are fast disgracing ourselves before incree who mays, beretolore regarded as as honest, consistent, and(invin-cible-let, us, cetermine to exait ourselves in the eyes of. Bim "that sitteth upon the circle of the earth." When we shall do so, giavery shall vanish as a black cloud from before the face of the sup, and Liberty and Union will, really because, for the first time; one and inseparable. I do not expect the war to be brought to a sudden con-clusion by a great victory. Far from it. Jook for days, of toil and nights of enguish. But we will succeed: Al-theore i do not aparone, I hava faith. The Union will

628 OHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. SHOE-FINDINGS. INEN MACHINE THREADS, BEST QUALITY, One and Two-Ounce Spools. SHOE THREADS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR HABNESS MANUFACTUBERS. ACHINE.BILK, COTTON, NEEDLES, AND LAING & MAGINNIS, SHOE FINDERS, 30 NOBTH THIRD STREET. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN WATCHES, TN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. JOS. H. WATSON, No. 326 OHESTNUT street. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o.' FRESH ASSORTMENT, At LESS THAN FORMER PRICES. FARE & BROTHER, MAX, 9 24 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS E M P O B 1 U M, Wo. 1986 WALNUT STREET, DELOW ELEVENTE, PHILADELPHIA. ALL-TPLY

OF PENNSYLVANIA, GBEETING: WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvana, righty and duly proceeding on a libel, filed in the name of the second with the schooner "ELIZA," whereof is a interst in the schooner "ELIZA," whereof is a master, her tackle, append, and furniture, and the goods, wares, and merchandise laden on board thereof, taken and seized at sea, about fifteen miles southeast by south of Cape Bomain Light, off the ceast of Stath Caro-lina, by the United States steamer BENVILLES, Com-mandor Mullaney, and to the effect hereafter expressed, (icatice so requiring.) You are therefore charged and strictly engines and on the the off the board to but strictly engines and on the the disc the state two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the olty of A Philadelphia, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you do Philadelphia, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you do philadelphia, and merchandise is denomed and cited, per-emptonily, all presens in general who have, or pretend to Bardon tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the stald goods, weres, and merchandise JOHN CADWALADES, emptoilly, all persons in generat who have of the cohorner have, any right, title, or, interest in the said schooner ELIZA, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and, the said goods, wares, and merchandise iaden on board thereof, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CAD WALADES, the Judge of the said court, at the District Court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the TWENTIETH day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causés, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful ex-allege, in due form of a law, a reasonable and lawful ex-ander the said schooner ELIZA, cuse, if ary they have, why the said schooner ELIZA, onse, if ary they have, why the said schooner KLIZA, onse, if ary they have, why the said schooner KLIZA, onse, if ary they have, why the said schooner KLIZA, onse, if ary they have, and there of a subject to con-dernation, to be adjadged and condemned as goods and merchandise isden on board thereof, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the pronounced to be adjadged and condemned as good and demastor, to be adjadged and condemned as good and demastor, to be adjadged and condemned as good and lawful pizze; said further to do and receive in this behalf is to justice shall appertain. And that you duy intimate, or cause to be intimisted, unto all perions aforesaid, gene-rally, (to when by the itenor of these presents it is also intimated.) that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudica-tion on the ssid capture, and may pronowace that the said schooner ELIZA, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and se goods of their enemies of the United States of America, sand as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to confla District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents. Witness, the Honorable JOAN CADWALADEB, Judge of the said Court at Philadelphia, this fifth day. of SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1862, and in the eighty seventh year of the Independence of the said United States. se9-St G. B. FOX, Clerk District Court.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CAN-VAB, of all numbers and brands. Baven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings; Trunk and Wagon Covers. Alse, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 Alse, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 feet wide, Tarpenling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c. JOHN W. EVEBMAN & CO., JOHN W. EVEBMAN & CO., 102 JONES Alley. reading matter.

left Frederick for salery from the vertice at the second s and one of them fold me that the robels were shelling the woods on this side, so as to cover their landing. He says that when he left the river the robels were creasing in large numbers, and the contrabands state that they are gathering at Poolesville.

Another Account.

so, oo, were builde. It is pain it to food the attemption agricultural products which are gathered on every hand; and realize that they may soon become food for rebel hordes who will be precipitated upon Maryland. The wellhouses who who be precipitated upon maryland, the well-known loyalty of these border counties will be made a pretext for their waste and desolation.

OUR FORCE THERE.

Union majerily

[From the New York Times, 8th.]

BAILROAD.

and I will do so without fail. Respectfully, your obedient fervant, S. F. DUPONT, Rear. Admiral. Commanding South Atlantic Blockading HARPER'S FERRY IN DANGER.

Squadron.

Reported Surrender of the New Orleans

Forts. The Grenada Appeal (rebel) of the 29th has a letter from Clinton, Louisiana, from which we copy the fol-

lowing: (A. M. Seloon, a planter of this neighborhood, just arrived from Baton Rouge, reports that the forts below New Orleans have surrendered to our (Confederate) fleet consisting of thirteen vessels. The Y ankees eva-cuated Baton Rouge in great haste several days ago, on Friday, or rather Thursday night. They took away all

OUR FORCE THERE. When I left the Ferry, some five days since, they were stationing there the 111th and 126th New York Ra-siments, 12th New York State Millitia, from your city; Sfth Ohio and Maryland Home Guards, 5th New York, and 17th Indiana Artillery, 8th New York, and 4th Maryland Cavalry. Since then, the 87th Ohie, which isa three months regiment; has been moved further down the jiver, and Gen. White's forces, numbering about 5 000, have fallen back from Winchester, bringing with them all of their artillery, with the erseption of three siege guas, which were left effectually spiked. The force; therefore; at Harper's Fetry is in the neighborhood'of twelve thou-sand, sufficiently, large enough to repal any number of loose all the convicts, received them into their army." The Appeal says : "We publish this statement as to the operations at then outh of the river as received, without vouching for their correctness. We have no reason to contradict is; on the contrary, the frequently reported presence of a Confederate fleet, of which mention has been made for several weeks in various quarters, is beginning to assume a shape of truth. The unexplained and unexpected abba donment of Baton Rouge by the Unfounds, wind his concent hatton at New Orleans, looks as if Butter had be-oreme aware of some threatened danger-perhaps the ar-rival of the naval force alluded to." Harper's Ferry is in the neighborhood'sf twelve thou-sand, sufficiently large enough to repal any number. of troops who may stack them in front, but useless and lost if the enemy have obtained possession of Maryland Heights. Therebels, instead of marching up stream to car-ry out the above masterly programme, may all have gone direct to Frederick. A gentleman, who left Washington last evening, states that during the day full thirty thou-rend men, and two bundred pieces of articlery, crossed the river at Washington, and are marching up on the Maryland eide to meet and drive back the "invalers."

Frankfort Evacuated.