THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

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Advertisen

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1863.

VOL. 7.-NO. 32.

EDUCATIONAL, SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, THIRTY-AUNDERS' INSTITUTE, THIRTYNINTH and MARKET Streets, Philade phia.
The COURTLAND SAUNDERS' CADETS have established the MILITARY reputation of this Seminary. Its
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ISRAEL J. GRAHAME,
JANE P. GRAHAME,
se2-2m

MISS M. W. HOWES YOUNG LA M DIES BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL No. 1525 CHESTNUT Street, will reopen WEDNESDAY, 9th DRIVATE LESSONS IN LATIN GREEK or ENGLISH by a Graduate expartanced in Teaching References furnished. SPETIAL ATTENTION given to such as HAVE NOT ENJOYED EARLY EDDOATIONAL ADVANTAGES: TSTABLISHED SEPTEMBER, 1848.

In McMULLIN has the honor of informing her Ariends and patrons that shounds from young children from her late; location, 1410 Locausterlet, to No. 411 South EIGHTEENTH Street, and will resume her duties SEPTEMBER 14. A continuance of patronage is solicited. seg-11t\* GERMANTOWN INSTITUTE WILL be reopened for the reception of Young Gentle-men, MONDAY, September 7, 1883 WM. H. MCFADDEN A. M. Principal. THE. MISSES DARRACH'S SCHOOL, at No. 26 South EIGHTERNTH Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14th WM. S. OOOLEY, A. M., WILL REopen his Classical, Mathematical, and English
School, at No. 1112 MARKET Street, Monday, September 7.
au31-1m\* SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. GEL MARSHALL Street, re-ned Sept. 7th. GILBERT COMBS, A. M., Principal. MISS HOOPES WILL REOPEN HER M 155 HOOT EC AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at 1409 LOCUST Street, on TUESDAY, the 15th of Separation of the Separati

CALEB S. HALLOWELL, A. M., WILL reopen his SCHOOL on the 7th o' Ninth Month, (September.) Rooms, No. 110 North TENTH Street. Residence, 1126 WALLACE Street. au 28 124\* SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE (MILITA-ANNA KAIGHN WILL OPEN HER At No. 2044 Mount VERNON Street, au28-18t\* On the 7th of Ninth Mouth. (September.) POLYTROUNIC COLLEGE 1863-64. -The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general Su-of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural at of Mathematics, experimental science, and natural story, begins September Sti.

the TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for professional training the principles and practice of Civil Mine, and Menical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemis. Motallurgy, and Architecture, begin Seotember 15th. The course on MILITARY ENGINEERING includes led. Fertifications, Slege Operations, Strategy, and cities. actics. The Labora orders for Practical Chemistry have been sitted during the year, and large additions to the Models, Instruments, and Apparatus of the College made y importations from France and Germany Catalogues at College Building, WSSI PRNN Square. ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D. au20-12t

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY A V SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR MEDIA,
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Bev. J. HERVEY BARTON,
1924-8m THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL OF H. D. GREGORY, A M. No. 1168 MARKET Street, will REOPEN on TUESDAY, September 1st. CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN Street, above Spruce.—The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed SEPTEMBER 7 h. Principal. B. KENDALL'S CLASSICAL AND. PROBLEM SCHOOL S E corner of THIRTERNIH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen MONDAY. September 7th MRS. E. HALL'S INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES: southeast corner of DILLW IN and GREEN Streets. The duties of this Institution will be resumed on MONDAY. Sept. 7, 1863 2025-124\*

SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, CHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,

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A School for Boys and Girls will be opened in the west
floor of the REW JERUSALEM CHURCH, in CUERRY,
west of Twentieth Street, on the SE OVD MONDAY in
September, by Miss M. S. PRESTON. Miss Preston has
inad many years of successful experience as a Teacher
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Per of lo months.

Solo
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Solo
Applications may be a darsesed to the care of W. H.
BENADE, P. O., Philada. T BRANTLY LANGTON'S ACA-TODEMY for Boys, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will be reopened on MONDAY, September 7th. au25 im THOMAS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH Mathematical and Classical School for Boys, N. E corner BROAD and ARCH, will reopen Sept 1. au 26 lus\* MRS. MARY W. D. SOHAFFER will open her SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, from eight to fifteen years of age, at 1037 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY. September 7, 1883. THE CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and BUSINESS INSTITUTE for Young Men and Boys, corner of EIGHTH, and BUTTON WOOD, streets, recepens on MONDAY, September 7th.

J. P. BIRC 7, A. M., Principal. MARGARET ROBINSON WILL RE-OPEN her School for Girls, RAGE Streat, above FRAFRELIN, on the 7th of 9th Mouth. Apply to M. ROBINSON, COTTACK ROW. Germantown, or F. Gill-LINGHAM, 1235 SPRING GARJEN Street, Phila-delphia.

WEST ARCH-STREET INSTITUTE,

Rev. C. GRIFFIN, A. B., Principals.

The RINTH SEMI ANNUAL SESSION commences
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th.

For terms and circulars apply as above. au26-12t GERMANTOWN FEMALE SEMINA-RY, GREEN street, south of WALNUT LANE, will reopen September 9. Circulars may be obtained at will reopen September 8. Grounds may the Seminary.
Professor WALTER S. FORTES JUE, A. M.,
Principal. MISS C. A. BURGIN WILL REOPEN har SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1037 WALNUT St., SEPTEMBER 14, 1863. au25-36t\* FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, rear of 41 North ELEVEN'H Street | S12 per term of twenty-two weeks. All denominations admitted. One session from 9 till 2. Roopens 9th month, Sept. 1st. au2+1m\* YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, AND CLASSES FOR HOME STUDY, No. 909 CLINTON Street. Established by Prof. C. D. CLEVELAND in 1834. Fall Term commences September 14

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(School for Young Ladies, at 1841 CHESTNOT Street,
of the 14th of September. For circulars, or other parciculars, apply at the School,

myl6-4m\* THE MISSES CASEY & MRS. BEEBE'S French and English Boarding and Day-School, No. 1703 WALNUT street, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, September 16. OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, OX-EDUCATIONAL,—SIGNOR CORTESI will resume the Singing Lessons on the 15th inst., and the Class for beginners on the 1st of October Residence 1008 WALNUT street. WÎLLIAM FEWSMITH'S CLASSI-Cil AND ENGLISH SCHOOL No. 1008 CHESTNUT Street. The Fail Term will commence SEPTEMBERT. sed-lm\* BRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR FOR GIRLS, will re-open on the 7th of Ninth month.
For Circulars, apply to BUTH ANNA PEIRCE, Bristol.
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Rev. C. CLARENCE SMITH. A. M., 1 Principals.
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THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY, T WILMINGTON, DELAWARE—The duties of this Seminary will be resumed on MONDAY, September 7, 1863. For terms apply to the principals.

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t Andalusia, 12 miles above Philadelphia, Pa.
ppens on MONDAY, September 7.
61\* Rev. H. T. WELLS, A. M. Rector.

MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J.E. HALL 'IVI will re-open their Boarding and Day School, for Young Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER au31-2m Ladies, S. E. corner MARSHALL and SPRING HARDEN Streets. Duties resumed Sept. 7th. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M., Principal. au31-lm M. P. GIBBONS INTENDS REOPEN-?. GIBBUND IN 1921, No. NG SCHOOL, on the 14th of Ninth month (Sep. in the Rooms en ORANGE Street, second gate au31-12t\* ember), in the Room selow Eighth street. CELECT SCHOOL AND PRIVATE DINSTRUCTION, N. W. corner of TENTH and ARCH.
Dulies recumed on MONDAY, Sept. 7
au31 121\*
R. STEWART, Principal. TREEMOUNT SEMINARY, NORRISTOWN, PA., FOR ) OUNG MEN AND BOYS, Twenty-third Year, 191\* JOHN W. LOCH, Principal.

ERNEST HARTMANN WILL RESUME his duties as TEACHER OF THE PIANO on the first of October. the first if October.
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R. S. Brock, Esq.,
Lohn W. Field, Esq., H. J. Feltus. Esq., Chas Kuhn, Esq., Newport, G. A. Wood, Esq. Sa3 thmim THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies will reopen TUESDAY, September lat, at 350 South FIFTEENTH Street. au26-wim18t A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Applications for admission may be made during the week preceding, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. Autumnal 2 o'clock A. M. Head Master.

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annual and the second ✓ for September, is out. This is the oldest and most reliable gaide in the country. Price 25 cents. For sale, wholesale and retail, by F. B. PUGH, Southwest corner SIXTH and CHESTNUT Streets, agents for Philadelphia. Set 3t\* MAP OF-ROSECRANS' AND
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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, coutsand Guerillas—The Death of Moseby Correspondence of The Press. ] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Virginia, Sept. 4, 1863. The progress of our arms before Charleston is reathlessly watched. We cannot have such inten-

aified feelings on the subject as those whose proud, robellious spirits have been weighed down by the oss of Vicksburg, and the prospective plunder of Pennsylvania. But the whole Army of the Potopag rest in their arbor-covered tents, and wait, watch hink Charleston must be taken before they will fight another battle. Vicksburg absorbed us quite, for many days; before the war, it was an obscure own; now it is memorable in history, because consecrated with blood. When a gentleman from Charleston went to Europe, he never came from the United States; but his little soul, that doted on the overeignty of a little State, caused him to say he came from that little place, Charleston. Of the United States he knew comparatively little. There are now mentors and monitors enough among them to give quite a formidable idea to such men of the overeignty of the United States. This detraction is gratifying to the correspondent with the Army of the Potomac. Like John Bunyan, my mind often times "gets tumbled up and down," because there is no news, and it is disagreeable to manufacture articles which will be surely pronounced bogus. Nahave their genii and their guardian angels, poets invoke the Mases, or clamber up Pegasus, the lover breathes his vows to Venus, the soldier cheers for Mars. All have their patrons, who answer their calls with the same alacrity Hercules did the fretful cries of the indolent wagoner. The correspondent Everything is not so quiet along our front now, as

t has been for some weeks. Pickets, instead of exchanging compliments, papers, and coffee, frequently fire into each other. Too often have I been called upon to notice the perfidy of the rebel outposts. By their artful wiles, they frequently induce our men to forget they are the monsters who have been kind that they might the better kill. But yesterday a number of our reserve, belonging to Gregg's command, and who were stationed across the river, at Sulphur Springs, went, as usual, to water their horses. In the same brook our men had often watered their animals with those of the rebels. Many times our force was superior, and could easily have overpowered their foes. Never has a Union picket dishonored himself, as to take advantage of his enemy when they are on friendly terms When our squad reached the stream, and with slackened reins the horses were drinking, a gruff voice ordered the whole party to dismount and surender. Here was a cleverly-arranged ambuscade. The sergeant in command of the squad drew his pistol and sternly ordered the men to retain their

seats. Not one of them obeyed, and the brave fellow wheeled about and spurred off. A volley was fired after him, which caused his death. Such events are of daily occurrence, and are not without their meaning. They may desire no more news to reach their army from Charleston or Bragg, till they have revised the intelligence. Our newspapers must have an incendiary effect among them. Along our entire front orders have been given to cease all exchange near Amesville. The captain of the party, with This unfortunate occurrence being of such recent date, and having transpired a number of miles from here, I am unable to learn whether this was the

fortunes, as orushing as those of Hannibal's. The rebel Achilles has shown his vulnerable spot, and it will go hard with him when we push our ad-There is no doubt but guerilla chieftain Moseby is dead. I know he was badly wounded a short time ago at Dranesville. The shots took effect in the arm and lungs. I can't call Moseby a brave man, any more than the genteel families of Virginia would call him a gentleman who was a felon. Most young people begin their career as criminals by picking pockets, but our guerilla began with the highest crime. He murdered his school chum. For this he spent twelve months in Charlottesville jail,

portion of the people, because he had been in jail—not because he was a murderer. He went to Kentucky and married a very estimable and amiable young lady, and, with his usual audacity, came to live and practise his profession in the very town where he had been imprisoned. Of course, he had little or no practice. When the robellion broke out, he became practice. When the total of the state of the sprivate and worked his way up, White following like his shadow, and always stepping into the place vacated by Moseby.

At the time of his death he had a major's commission. Lately, his men had never been mustered sent him word that, if he "didn't have his men mustered in, he would draft them." Moseby never attacked our men unless he thought the advantage with him; and his sneaking attack on our sutlers makes him anything but a brave man in my eye.

They are obliged to sell all plunder to the Confederacy, but, as that is all the pay they get, they never do anything of the kind.

B. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,

R. TAYLOR. TEACHER OF Store Ing forms:

I.WILSON SOLWILSON SOLWILSON Set INVILSON S

CHARLESTON. Despatch from Admiral Dahlgren.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—An official despatch from Navy Department. The Admiral reports that the siege of Charlesto is going on satisfactorily.

The monitors are standing fire well, although the rebels have rained upon them a tempest of shot and Admiral Dahlgren's despatch makes no mention of the illness under which he was reported to be

Correspondence of the Tribune. Sept. 1.1

But little progress has been made during the past week toward the reduction of the rebel fortresses. Sumpter still holds on her silent obstinacy, and whenever her battle flag is struck down by some good shot from one of our 300-pounder Parfotts, runs it up again with a defiant shout and cheer, but every time a little lower than before, requiring at this time of writing a glass to discern it at all.

But the "flag is still there," and that is all. The fort is destroyed her careful. But the "flag is still there," and that is all. The fort is destroyed, her gune dismantled or carried off, and are now pouring shot and shell into our batteries from James Island; her garrison in a half-attawed couldlife. ries from James Island, her garrison in a flair starved condition, and monentarily awaiting orders to apply the match, put off in small boats, and at a sale distance await the explosion of the maga-zine, and the destruction of everything of any value. Recent arrivals of deserters and prisoners confirm all the reports give you in my last letters. Wagner will be held the the that moment, and nothing, it is said, but want of water will compel her to surrender. The dead lie so thickly around her walls that the water from the shallow around her walls that the water from the shallow wells cannot be drank. If, compelled by thirst, some of the soldiers are so imprudent as to swallow it, the next day they are in the hospitals, and before the close of the week many of them in their graves. Brave attempts have been made to furnish the garrison from Charleston, but thus far a small quantity only has been furnished. Only at midnight, or under the cover of a dense fog in the morning, have any vessels been known to reach them for the past eight days. If the monitors would only cut off communication or one week! longer, the fort would bein our possession, and with Fort Wagner, Fort Gregg, and the whole of Morris Island once ours, the stars and atripes in a few hours would wave over Fort

We are now within one hundred yards of Fort Wagner. By to morrow our heavy Parrotts will be able to deliver a fire, at the distance of two hundred yards, into every embrasure commanding the beach, and an enflading one upon every gun looking seaward. Showers of grape and canister will also be poured upon the gunners the moment they leave their bomb-proofs, and commence working their pieces. their bomb-proofs, and commence working their pieces.

At the distance of two thousand yards, the fifteen and eleven-inch shell of the monitors seem to have but little effect upon sand embankments, and seldom penetrate more than seven or eight feet.

The bomb-proofs of Wagner being covered with nearly thirty feet-of sand and timber, it is but a waste of ammunition to fire at so great a distance. If we can believe the reports of deserters and prisoners, not one of our shots has yet penetrated any of the bomb-proofs by our direct fire. One fitteen-inch shell happened to roll down the passageway to the bomb-proofs, and exploded in the midstof about one hundred men without wounding one of them. This story is vouched for by several doserters coming within our lines at different times.

THE NAVAL BATTERY.

Fort Sumpter having been destroyed, and the interest of the campaign no longer requiring silence with regard to at least a portion of the work already performed, I am permitted by Captain Foxhall Parker, commanding the naval brigade on shore, to publish a few of the facts in roference to the part his command had in the notion.

The brigade, consisting of 130 seamen and 50 marines, the latter under command of Lieut. Loring, landed on Morris Island on the morning of July 28, and were immediately assigned to the batteries on our right, which were being erected for them by the N. Y. Vol. Engineers, the guns, however, having been furnished by the navy.

The battery consisted of four guns, two 200-pounder Parrotts and two 80 pounder Whitworths, under the personal command of Capt. Parker, who gave the elevation to every enot. The battery opened upon Sumptersoon atterdaylight on August 17, and continued in action every day from moroing to night until Sunday evening. August 23, when the last sun of Sumpter was dismounted by a shot from THE NAVAL BATTERY.

ate, and having transpired a number of miles from here, I am unable to learn whether this was the enemy. Some intelligence received at Pleasanton's headquarters created a little exitement and consternation. It was nothing more or less than the disbanding of the corps organization of the cavalry department would be placed ion of General Mender's taff, and the respective cavalry-divisions would report to the commander in-chief. Still, Pleasanton would be placed ion General Mender's taff, and the respective cavalry-divisions would report to the commander in-chief. Still, Pleasanton would be placed ion General Mender's taff, and the respective cavalry-divisions would report to the commander in-chief. Still, Pleasanton would have as much to do with the avalry department as before, just as General Ingalls, who is upon General Relative to the commander in-chief. Still, Pleasanton would have as much to do with the avalry department as before, just as General Ingalls, who is upon General Relative to the commander in-chief. The particle started on an expedition for the purpose of the probable to the Potomae flotilla which were captured by the rebels on the Rappahannock. The officers of the gunboats had been told of melancholy cases of the repole who lived near the banks of the river. The gunboats were run, aslore, and all the officers and men were eager to relieve the distress and suffering of their fellow-creatures, even if they were rebels. A large body of the enemy were near, in a place of concealment. As soon as possible after the Satellite had touched the shore they began to swarm her decks. Tro gunboats were thus captured.

The cavalry expedition, which is probably acting in conjunction with the Potomae flotilla, will undoubtedly be successful. I think it scarcely possible to bring them off; so they will be sunk. General interest the satellite had touched the chore they began to swarm her decks. Tro gunboats were true salore and the propher of the revolution of the condition of the river being so low, as to probabl

rumor is built upon the supposition of the river being so low, as to prohibit our gunboats from patrolling the stream. I know there are many who give credence to the story, and the natives are sedulous in spreading it over the country. The whole thing is very improbable. Lee has waited so long for us to attack, that he grows weary of delay. He would like to see General Meade's hand. A single great disaster to an uniformly successful commander generally ends in a succession of defeats and misfortunes, as orushing as those of Hannibal's. The

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

OAIRO, Sept. 4.—The steamer Pike, from Duval's Bluff, arrived at Memphis on the 1st. Everything was progressing finely. Our troops are in fine spirits. A reconnoitring force had gone to Lake's Bluff, some distance above Duval's Bluff. There was a small rebel force at that place, which made a show of resistance, but were quickly dispersed by our There was no loss on our side. A considerable force was sent from Duvall's Bluff last Thursday, the 27th ult., which succeeded in capuring Brownsville after a brief fight, in which the rebels were put to flight. Brownsville is the county seat of Prairie county, situated thirty miles northwest of Clarendon, and about thirty-two miles north-east of Little Rock.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"Headquarress Arransas Expedition,
"Duval's Bluff, Ark., Aug. 26, 1863.
"Our advance, under Davidson, has driven Marmaduke's cavairy (about 3,000) out of Brownsville, capturing Col. Burbridge and some privates. At date of despatch Glover's brigade was pushing the enemy towards Bayou Metoe," &c.
To Major General J. M. Schofield: PILOT KNOE, Sept. 2.—Deserters from Burbridge's command report that our force attacked Price on the 25th inst., at Brownsville and Bayou Metoe. Arkansas river on Wednesday A. M. last. The entire rebel force was in full retreat, Steele and Davidson hotly pursuing the fleeing rebels.

Hundreds are deserting. Marmaduke's command was wholly routed and scattered. Little Rock was within the grasp of the Federal army. The people of Arkansas north of White river are praising God

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EUROPE. The Russo-American Alliance.

(The Russo-American Alliance.

[Paris (August 21) Correspondence of London Times.]

Appopos of the ardent defence of the American Federals which is frequently to be found in the Russian journals. La France has some remarks on the sympathy with Russia shown by the Lincoln Government, and which it does not believe to be shared by the majority of the people of the United States. It attributes the attitude of that Government partly to its own peculiar situation, and partly to its own peculiar situation, and partly to its lostility to France and Eggland. With what face could the Federal States maintain, in Europe, the principles of the independence and autonomy of a people, when at home they are deliberately violating it? Moreover, it is known by what imaginary grievance the Northern States inflame and exsite themselves against England and France. In rigite, continues La France, of the fearful struggle which ruins and cleanguine Washington's old republic, menacing cries are raised against Chanda and Mexico, and assuredly Yankee policy would hope to find its account in a war between Russia and the Western Powers. That is the secret of the attitude of the United States and of their sympathy with Russia; no other cause need be sought. For the rest, we spoke of that attitude as a curious and interesting fact: but with all submission to the Inwith Russin; no other cause and of their sympathy with Russin; no other cause need be sought. For the rest, we spoke of that attitude as a curious and nieresting fact; thit, with all submission to the In-whide Russe, it causes us no uneasiness. The United whide Russe, it causes us no uneasiness. The United States have too much to do on their own territory for their policy, in great European questions, to cause us very lively alaim, and, for a long time to cause us very lively alaim, and, for a long time to come, weither Canada nor Mexico have anything to fear from their ambition. As to the war between Russia and Western Europe, which they seem so anxious to invoke, it is not yet ready to break out; diploms by has not yet abandoned its work of peace, and the great Powers do not appear to be preparing for approaching conflicts. It is right to note the tendencies, and the language of the Washington Goyerignent, but as for fearing it, as the Invalide Russe institutes, certainly not.

ENGLAND APPREHENSIVE. ENGLAND APPREHENSIVE. ENGLAND APPREHENSIVE.

[From the London Post, (Government organ), Aug. 22.]

We learn from the Scotia's news that an offensive and defensive alliance is reported to have been concluded tetween the United States and Russia. Mr.

oluded tetween the United States and Russia. Mr. Cassius Marcus Clay, whose particularly friendly utteranges regarding England are in most people's recollection, is the reported hero of this interesting and majural fraternization. In the event of the Western Powers declaring war against Russia, we are told; the United States would declare war against France and England. No doubt the elements and conditions of sympathy and friendly feeling are shundarl just now between Washington and St. Peterabbrg. It is proverbial how wondrous kind a fellow feeling makes us. In respect of Poland and this Southern Confederacy, the relative positions of Russia and the United States are identical. Russia jefused to offer mediation between the North

marine in the world turned into fleets of privaters, receiving upon their enemics, commerce in every quarter of the globes for the United States were no party to the abolition of those see freeboolers). Russia might wreak her vergeance upon Poland in security and peace. If this report of a Russo-Federal alkiance were to prove unfounded, its origin and existence might easily he accounted for by circumstances which render it so likely a problem. It is reported that several-Cabinet meetings at Washington resulted in a determination to demand of France the abandonment of the mountains forheme in Mexico, and it is ment of the monarchical scheme in Mexico, and it is not at all improbable, that serious complications may, arise from the cause and in the quarter indicated. arise from the cause and in the quarter indicated.

American Relations with England—Important Correspondence.

(From the London Times, August 22.)

INTERFERENCE, WITH TRADE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND THE BAHAMAS.—There was published yesterday a very interesting and important Parliamentary paper upon the interference of the Federal Government with the trade between these ports. The correspondence opens with a letter from Lord Lyons to Earl Russell, dated Washington, May 20, 1862, stating that he enclosed copies of President Lincoln's proclamation and treasury regulations,

Lincoln's proclamation and treasury regulations, in vitud of which the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans were to be opened to trade on the 1st of the following June, and that the blood of the following June, and that the blood of the following June, and the state of the control of the control

Contravious experiences of the contract of the

THREE CENTS. enemy of the United States, &c. \* \* The President cannot expect that Great Britain should allow British trade with her own colonies, by way of the United States, or the trade between her own colonies and the United States, to be lettered by restrictions and conditions inconsistent with the treaties between the United States and Great Britain, and repugnant to international law. Her Majesty's Government expect, therefore, that the President in the exercise of his discretion, will prohibit the imposing of all such restrictions and conditions as have been complained of in the present note. pore harm than good, we are ready to admit, and we are equally sure that a well-cared-for slave in the South is better off than a free colored citizen of the North. But of one thing we are certain, and it is this, that the extinction of slavery is but a question of time, and that if the Confederate States would win the sympathy of the world they must elaborate some plan for the gradual amelioration and ultimate suppression of that greatest blot upon their civilization. The heroic resistance to the do heir civilization. The heroic resistance to the do nination of the North has won the admiration of the world, but slavery is a canker that will eat out the vitality of the most flourishing State on earth. ent note
To this note Mr. Seward returns the following reply:
MR. SEWARD TO THE ERITISH CHARGE. After considering the arguments of Mr. Stuart in the most certoful manner, it is not apparent to the understance of which has been roe ted. By the law of an analyse every State is sovereign over its own citizens and strangers residing within its limit, its own protactions and fabrics, and its own ports and waters, and its nightways, and generally within all its proper territories. It has a right to maintain that sovereignty, against sequenced and insured on the south provatives and insured on the south provatives and insured on the south provatives and insured of its productions and fabrics, and the surplying of traitors in arms against itself with materials and, munitions, and any other, form of aid and comfort. It has a right within its own jurisdiction to employ all the means necessary to make these prohibit within the complex of the provation of the south of t European Coalition on the Mexican Question.

Paris Correspondence N. Y. Tines,]

Thus, the programme was disclosed a lew days too soon, and the French Government became fatally committed to the Empire policy. What, then, is the next heat thing to be done? I will tell you. France is going to manesure in such a way by bargains on collateral questions as to bring about a European coalition against the United States on this Mexican question. So that, if the United States should eventually reconsolidate her power, and attempt an enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in Menico, France would be able to bring other Powers with her into the war that would casue.

The Grand Duke Maximilian has accepted the throne, but only on the condition that a guarantee of stability can be offered him, and what else than an alliance against the United States can afford the shadow of such a guarantee? The Government journals openly declare that this object must be attained, and the argument they use is no longer the old one of a reconstitution and strengthening of the Latin races, for that argument only interests one of the nations they hope to drag into the alliance; nor that other argument of a disinterested mission of civilization; but they put the necessity of this coalition upon the broad ground of an equilibrium of forces—that old question for which European nations have always been ready enough to fight on their own continent, and which France hopes now to extend to the continent of America. When again united, if such should be the result of the present war, they say the United States will be too large, too preponderating, too dangerous to the general equilibrium; and thus France hopes, that by raising this familiar but effective cry of "balance of power," to gain in aid of the barrier she is establishing sainst the United States in Moxico. It would probably be easy for the Government at Washington to break up this project.

A MIGHTY CAPTAIN.—The following order presents a novel court-martial case:
HEADQUARTES 187H ARMY CORFS,
DEP'T OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, N. C., August 13, 1863.
General Orders No. 115—Captain A. W. Smith, Co.
K. 132d New York Volunteer Infantry, having,
while in command of Fort Gaston, near Newbern,
N. C., in violation of the common principles of military law and usage, arrested a soldier of his company, Private J. J. Chambers, preferred against
him charges and specifications, approved the same,
ordered a court martial, placed himself upon it as
presiding officer, convened the court, tried the case,
pronounced the sentence, revised the proceedings
and findings, approved them, and ordered the sentence to be carried into effect, without forwarding
the proceedings or any other record to any higher tence to be carried into effect, without forwarding, the proceedings or any other record to any higher authority, he is hereby directed to release this man.

The proceedings and findings in this case are set aside, they being null and void.

This order will be published at the head of every regiment and detachment in this corps. egiment and detachment in Egiment and detachment in Brig. Gen. I. N. PALMER,
Commanding Corps

J. A. JUDSON, A. A. G. J. A. JUDSON, A. A. G.

A REMARRABLE VETERAN:—The St. Louis Rembilican of the 28th ult. says: "We saw yesterday a regular old veteran of a warrior and patriot. His name in John T. C. McCaffrey. He was raised in Knoxville, Tennessee, is seventy-three years old, and has had lifteen sons and three daughters. Eleven sons were in the Union army until the sleege of Vicksburg, where four of them were killed. The old man himself enlisted in the 10th Illinois at Fayettsville, Ark, over a year ago, and was lately discharged. He served eight months in the Florida war, twelve months under Gen. Jackson, thirty-two months in the Mexican war, and twelve months in the present war. He has three brothers and three step-sons now in the Union army. We tell the tale as he, with every semblance of perfect truth, told it to us." AN ENLIGHTENED MONARCH.—Two great ques-

AN ENLIGHTENED MONARCH.—Two great questions now before the world are the character of Jeff Davis and his associates, and the character of Jeff Davis and his associates, and the character of Jeff Davis and his associates, and the character of Jeff Davis and his associates, and the character of Jeff Davis and his associates, and the character of Jeff Davis and his associates, and the character of Jeff Davis of Dahomey. All are slave-traders, and all are defended with equal ability in the London Times. That journal, which has become the zealous supporter of slavery, has a correspondent in Africa, who does for his Majesty of Dahomey what Dr. Mackey in this city does for the rebel chiefs. The two correspondents speak in terms of high praise of their patrons. "An African" speaks of the King of Dahomey in just such glowing terms as have been used of Jeff Davis, Floyd, Yancey, & Co., by other correspondents of the Times. He says the king is a "man of superifor intellect, endowed with an extraordinary capacity for governing." Receiving the adulation of his subjects, he maintains an extraordinary "modesty of deportment and equanishing his accordinary "modest

regulations of the Treasury. This Sovernment will cheerfully examine upon its merits any case of infringement
which may be presented to it, and will promptly render
the redress which shall be due, if the complaint should
be sustained; it will further cheerfully instruct all its
collectors that, in performing their duties, they will be
governed by not merely the letter, but the spirit of the
regulations of the Treasury and of the act of Congress,
so as to make no injurious or invidious discrimination
to the prejudice of Great Britain

Barl Knistell in his despatch to Lord Lyons of the 17th
of December, replies seriation to the arguments advanced by Mr. Sewerd, and whiles up by saving:

The conclusion come to by her majesty's Government
upon the whole matter is, that there has been a serious
violation of article 1 of the treaty of 1815, which it is
admitted, is now to be read as extending to the British
West Indies. It has been attempted to disquise that
violation of treaty under oreteace of the right of domestic
legislation. Her Mojesty's Government, however, contend that the case is not really one of domestic legislation
it and all; but is one in which the forms of domestic
legislation have been made subservient to an endeavor
to control a particular branch of neutral trade as carried on, not within the territory of the United States,
but in the proper territory of the neutral Power; that
it is, in fact as to such British goods as have been stopped in transitu from Gr. at Britain to the Sahamas,
an embargo, for causes not jutified by international
law; and, as to innocent and lawful exports from
the United States, a denial of the commercial intercourse guarantied by treaty, except on terms to
which no ind pendent forein nation quid conjection
without collipromising the rights of neutrality and
her own sovereignity within her own down home one
in the united States Treasury, with which her Majesty's
Government have no concern except so far as they may
he, made, the preject for any, nevertheless, have

DIK. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has submitted to the President the copy which was delivered by Lord Lyons to the undersigned of the despatch of Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, under the date of December 17, 1882, and which contains a review of the note which was addressed by the undersigned to the Hon. William Stuart, &c., on the 3d day of October 1885.

A. COLOBED RILE DU-REGIMENT—A RELIG OF THE DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS OF KENTUCKY—Last May, while the 12th Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers was in Lancaster, Ky., a chubby young Anglo African, answering to the name of "Tommy," came into camp and desired to enter the service of some one of Uncle Sam's officers, and thus escape another service that was irksome and unremunerative, beside being disloyal. One of the captains of the 12th received the fugitive as a body servant, and in that capacity the modest, quiet Tommy accompanied the 12th in its campaigning through the "dark and bloody ground" of Boode and Garrard, and on its return to Providence, dwelling in the captain's canvas palace, and winning many pleasant words for good behavior. Tommy followed the regiment through the shouting crowds that lined the sidewalks of Market Square and Westminster, andfoolitely gave the military salute whenever the neat uniform and trim figure received the specialcommendation of the colored belies on the curbstone. When the regiment was dismissed, the captain surrendered Tommy to the lieutenant, and the hemp plantation was exchanged for a home by the sounding sea. There the refinements of civilized life were too much for Tommy, and the captain's body servant proved to be a veritable daughter of the regiment, a girl of lers than twenty summers, who had been able in camp and on the march so successfully to conceal her sex in the guise of a boy that the captain at whose feet she slept had no suspicion that he was harboring a sable "woman and a sister," determined on achieving liberty even at the expense of a temporary renunciation of red bandannas and calioo. Tommy was brought back to this city in the dress appropriate to her sex, and a place has been procured for her in the country. The officers now recollect that Tommy wouldn't ride horseback, and declined the most tempting propositions to go a swimming; and evén the captain discovers several interesting periods where the laugh comes in. When the 12th declined in the surgeon.—Provide

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

fell off to 130, and closed at 130%@131; market rather inactive. The scare is over, and matters are falling into the old channels again. Stocks are reviving strongly, although there are a considerable number of sellers still in the market. Certain operators of New York who may be denominated "the shrewd," deserve the credit of creating all the alarm, but their same as yesterday, holders of weaker class of securities finding some difficulty in getting loans; an extra figure, however, generally brought out the necessary funds.

Government securities have remained firm while 107: the seven-thirties, at 106%@107: new one-year cer tions to the National five-twenties were checked for The stock market opened quite strong this morning; and prices generally improved. Reading opened at 57%, but closed at 57, an advance of 1 on yesterday's closing figure. Huntingdon and Broad Top sold at 21. Arch street Passenger sold at 23. Spruce and Pine at 15. Second and Third at 80. Seven teenth and Nineteenth at 12½. Susquehanna Canal rose to 14%. Morris preferred sold at 135. Lehigh scrip at 44½. Wyoming Valley rose to 56. Schuylkill Navigation preferred rose to 24%. The market

Birl Russell continues a discussion which was opened by Mr. Schart, concerning on the inproceedings of the colby Mr. Schart, concerning on the inproceedings of the colby Mr. Schart, concerning on the proceedings of the colby Mr. Schart, concerning on the proceedings of the colby Hills that of the proceedings of the colBritish trade through that per with the Bahamas

The undersigned flads no occasion for mathataining so
broad a proposition as that which is in some sort attribrited to him the Remain of the proceeding of the colanisotropy that the color of the closed rather stronger, prices tending upwards. Drexel & Co. quote: Juited State Bonds, 1851..... U. S. new Certificates of Indebtedness.... Duited States 7 3-10 Notes.... Juzziermasters' Vouchers.... We are indebted to the Hon. James Pollock, director of the Mint, for the following statement of he coinage of the United States Mint, for the month \$257,076 97 RECAPITULATION.
Pieces.
12,346 .....3,562,353 Total..... Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New York for the month ending August 31,

..\$\$7,500 00 ...57,500 00 ...30,500 00 ...45,692 40 Total \$57,500 00
Total deposits, payable in bars 57,500 00
Total deposits, payable in coin 30,500 00
Gold bars stamped 45,692 40
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage 55,015 35
Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia

correspondence concludes with the following despatch from Earl Russell:  My LORD. You will have learned from my despatch of the 10th alt. that her Majesty's Government saw reason to hope that their representations respecting the interference exercised by the United States Government with the trade carried on between New York and the Bahamsa would not remain without effect; they had not considered it necessary to continue the controversy with that Government. In this expectation, however, her Majesty's Government are disappointed; for it would sprent from the representation of Meesrs. Tookal, Broadhurst, & Co., which accompanies your despatch of the 22d ult, that the interference of the United States authorities with this trade is still persisted in, and I have accordingly to instruct you to address a fresh remonstrance on this subject to the United States Government.	And the of the state of the sta
RUSSELL. THE REBELS MUST ABOLISH SLAVERY. [From the London Post, August 20 ]	To the same time last year
* * That an immediate unconditional abolition of slavery in the Confederate States would do	Increase

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WERKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always in no instance can these ter nce can these terms be de afford very little more than the cost of the paper. For Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. as the copy of the Paper will be given. over the Schuylkill Canal, during the week ending From Port Carbon.....
Pottsville....
Schuyfkill Haven...
Port Cliuton.... 38.192 00 450.696' 00 488 128 00 609,697 19 the coal tonnage for the week and season, as com-

pared with the corresponding time last year: | Reading R. | 68, 92\* 2, 181, 96 | 1683, 934 | 596,022 | Schuy'l Nav | 3-,122 | 488, 125 | 600,697 | ... | 12 | 1-6high Raw | 23, 225 | 414, 937 | 216, 256 | 198, 711 | ... | Lehigh Val. | 21, 605 | 666, 606 | 672,648 | 293, 347 | ... | 10-1 & Lack | 27, 113 | 785, 421 | 757, 692 | 67, 759 | ... | 10-1 & Lack | 27, 113 | 785, 421 | 757, 692 | 67, 759 | ... | 10-1 & Lack | 27, 113 | 785, 421 | 757, 692 | 67, 759 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 137 | ... | 10-1 & 183, 13

Total ...... 260, 669 6 073, 655 4, 807, 813 1, 420, 636 141, 764 The New York Evening Post of Saturday says:

The new loan is now regarded in Wall atreet as likely to develop ease rather than stringency in the loan market, and the panic caused by the pending negotiations has therefore for the present subsided. A considerable number of new buyers have made their appearance, and those who on Tuesday sold out their stocks at high quotations are how buying them in again. These two causes have sustained the stock market and given an upward tendency to prices, notwithstanding the necessities of some of the weak operators have forced out a singularly large proportion of cash stock.

The loan market is active at 6@7 per cent. There is no stringency whatever, and on good securities no difficulty is reported in obtaining all the loans required, as an accumulating abundance of capital is pouring into this city and the other great financial centres of the country, seeking permanent or temporary investment. The New York Evening Post of Saturday says: cial centres of the country, seeking permanent or temporary investment.

Before the beard the precincts of the Stock Exchange were crowded. Many new buyers were in the market, and considerable business was done. Gold was selling at 131½@131½; Hudson River at 141; New York Central 130@131; Erie at 103½@105; Reading at 116; Illinois Central at 125: Rock Island at 106, and Michigan Southern at 90½@90½.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the lowest prices of Friday ovening:

Friday ovening: U. S. 6s, 1881, reg. 105
U. S. 6s, 1881, reg. 107
U. S. esven-thirtles. 107
U. S. esven-thirtles. 103
U. S. lyear Certif gold. 401
U. S. lyer. Cert curriney 993
American gold 1813
Tennessee 6s. 64
Missouri 6s. 684
Pacific Math. 220
N.Y. Central 31
Ert. 1014 rlem pref..... lch. Bo. guar lineis Can scrip leveland& Pitteburg. Jelena.

Jevelanda foledo
Licaso & Eock Island.

Fort Wayne.

Prairie du Chieu.

Alton & Terre Haute.

Chicago & Northwest'n.

mberland Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 5. Reported by S. R. SLAYHAKHE, Philadelphia Exchange. | TREST BOARD | 150 Reading R | 150 Seeding R 10 17th and 19th-st R.

15 do do ... 124 45 Lohigh scrip ... 44% 15 record and Third 50 1000 U S 5-years option 102 50 Sornes and Pine R 10 100 6 c do ... 102 100 Schenary 1 s50 wn 24% 100 Reading R ... 57% 100 Schenary 1 s50 wn 24% 100 Arch-street R AFTER BOARDS.

ASHES are quieta; \$7 for Pots, and \$9 for Pearls.

ASHES are quieta; \$7 for Pots, and \$9 for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS — The market for State and Western Flour is less active, and \$60 locents lower.

The sales active, and \$60 locents lower graperfine State; \$4.80 for extra State; \$4.60 for superfine Michigan, Indiana. Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$4.60 for extra do. including chipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$5 20 6.40, and trade brands at \$5.45 for.

Southern Flour is dull and lower; sales 600 bbls at \$5.16 6.30 for superfine Baltimore, and \$6 35 68 75 for extra do.

Canadian Florr is heavy, and £@10c lower; the sales £00 bbls at \$4\$ \$3.60.50 for common, and \$5.16.07 for good to choice.

Bye Flour is firm; sales 130 bbls at \$3.600.5.20 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is firmer, with a fair demand; the sales include 100 puncheons at \$21.75, afloat. Brandywine is quoted at \$4,500.4 60; Caloric \$4.30, and Jersey \$4.

Wheat is dull, heavy, and 16.2c lower. The sales are 46,600 bus at \$5.004.105 for Chicago spring; 94.608 113 for Milwankee Club; \$1.15.00, 19 for winter red Western, and \$1.22.01.25 for amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet at \$3.007 for for Western and State.

Barley is scerce and firm, at \$1.05.01.00

Oats are quiet at \$3.0085 for Canada, 62.065 for Western, and \$6.05 for Patel

Corn is steady and inactive; sales \$0,000 bus at 73.074 for shipping, and 72.07c for Eastern.

Provisions —The Pork market is firmer, and the demand is moderate; sales \$55 bbls at \$15.500.15 61½ for new mess; \$11.50 for old mess, and \$10.50 for prime. Beef is steady, with sales of 500 bbls at \$10.000.15.50 for plain mess, and \$10.01 for extra mess. There beef is dull at \$2.0021.

Berf hams are nominal at \$14.017. Cut meats and bacon are quiet and unchanged. Lard is in moderate demand, with sales of \$1.300 bbls and tos at 9%.01074, and choice at 10.2.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES R. CAMPSELL,

COMMITTER OF THE MOSTS.

JAMES C. HAND,

LETTER BAGS
AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.
Ship Saranak, Rowland Liverpool, soan
Bark John Boulton (Br), Wilson Laguayra, Sepi 7
Brig Keoka, Burns. St Domingo City, soon
Brig B F Nash, Ramsdell. St Thomas, soen
Brig Ida (Br), Collins Barbados, soon
Schr Greenland, Evans. Havana. soon
Schr Greenland, Evans. Port Spain, soon MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1861. 

ARBIVED

Brig J D Lincoln, Webber, 7 days from Portland, with the to Thos E Cabill.

Brig Maria White, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with make to Twells & Co.

Schr John Dorrance, Rice, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Thos E Cabill.

Schr H P Simmons, Hand, 7 days from Boston, in ballast to capitain.

Schr Geo Kilburn, Nowell, 4 days from Providence, with make to capitain.

Schr John R Mather, Orr, 8 days from Portland, with ice to Kennedy, Stairs & Co.

Schr Lucy, Spence, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with floar to R & Ilea.

Schr E W Gardner, Somers, from Gardiner, with ice to Kennedy, Stairs & Co.

Schr Dladem, Black, from Dighton, in ballast to capitain.

Schr L Audenried, Barttett, from Boston, in ballast to capitain.

Schr L Audenried, Barttett, from Boston, in ballast to captain. Schr L Audenried, Barttett, from Boston, in ballast to

Schr L Audenried, Barttett, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Annie Magee. Smith, from Boston.
Schr Mary Farran, Condon, from New York.
Schr Caleb Stetson, Robinson, from Braintree.
Schr Austin., Parsons, from Plymouth
Schr Sca Wilch., Tyler, from Providence.
Steamer Anthracite, Jones. 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer Pierpont. Green, 24 hours from N York, with mdse to W M Saird & Co.
p Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from N York, with mdse to W Füyde.
Steamer & Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from N York, with mdse to W Baird & Co.
Steamer Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from N York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co. (LEARED.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor, Fteamship St. diarys, Barstow, New Orleans, Bishop, Simons & to.
Brig Belle of the Bay, Belger, Port Royal, Workman, & Co. k Co. Brig Moses Day, Loud, Port Royal, E A Souder & Co. Brig Daniel Malony, Steelman, Port Royal, Tyler, Sione & Co.
Sohr Austin, Parsons. Plymouth,
Schr Chrysolite, Smith, Port Royal,
Go
Schr S M Kennedy, Shorten, Washington, Com H A 2SS 79

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(Correspondence of The Press.)
READING. Sept 3. The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schrylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, saden and constitued as follows:

M A Clinton, lumber to John Jones: M Jane, do to captain, Wilmington, Del; Monitor, bark to captain; J Coover, pig iron to Etting & Bros; W Ridge, grain to Cattell & Go; Hamer & Foust, do to captain; Monitor, flour to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright. (Correspondence of The Press.)

RAVRE DE GRACE, Sept. 4

The steamer Wyoming left here this morning with the ollowing beats in tow, laden and consigned as follows.

E Canfield, lumber to Mr Young; Baltimore Conl Co. No. 9. coal to Wilmington; Border State, pig iron to Camden. NJ.

MEMORANDA

Bark Roanobe, Cooksey, at Domerara 17th ult, for Philadelphia in a few days.

Brig Elia Maria, Merrell, hence, at Port Royal 23d ult.

Brig Emma, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 4th inst.

Brig Titania, Tyler, cleared at Port Royal 31st ult. for Philadelphia.

Brig John Robbins, Nickelson, hence, at Port Royal 32s ult. Byig John Robbins, Nickelson, hence, at Port Royal 28c nit.
Schr. Chas Carroll, McCaffrey, from Middletown for Pbiladelphia, at New York 4th inst.
Schr. Silver Magnet, Perry, hence for Boston, at Holmes Hole 2d linet.
Schr. B. L. Cordery, Babcock, hence for Boston, at Holmes Hole 2d linet.
Schr. B. A. L. Cordery, Babcock, hence for Boston, at Holmes Hole 3d linet.
Schr. J. S. Howitt, Hewitt hence, at Port Royal 23d ult.
Schr. J. S. Howitt, Hewitt hence, at Port Royal 27th ult. for Philadelphia, hence at Newburyport 3d inst.
Schr. Chas Moore, Ingersoll, and S. B. Wheeler. McLunblin, cleared at Boston 3d inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr. C. Pendleton. Avery, cleared at Port Royal 25th ult. for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. Schr. J. Schr. Salted from Providence 3d last. for Pl. iladelphia.
Schr. Baxter, salted from Providence 3d last. for Pl. iladelphia.
Schr. Maxfield, May, and M. Van Dusen, Garrison, P. iladelphia. Schre J Maxfield, May, and M Van Dusen, Garrison, leared at Boston 3d inst. for Philadelphia.

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