The Philadelphia Inquirer.

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THE REBELLION.

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THE LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, August 20—It is considered that the most effective means of checking the designs of the enemy on Washington is to have a military force adequate for all possible contingencies. This is soon to be supplied. The earnest measures of the Administration to this end have already produced here the most happy effects, and afford a re-assurance of the safety of the Capital, depending on the patriotic responses of the North.

The gun-boats building in Maine are to be named the *Katahdin*, the *Aroostook*, the *Penobscot*, the *Kennebec* and the *Kineo*. Those in Massachusetts, the *Marblehead*, the *Sagamore*, the *Chicura* and the *Huron*. In Connecticut, the *Owasco* the *Kenawha* and *Cayuga*. In New York, the *Unadilla*, the *Ottawa*, the *Pembina*, the *Seneca* the *Chippewa* and the *Winona*. In Pennsylvania, the *Itasca*, the *Sciota* and the *Wissahickon*.—In Delaware, the *Jahoma*. At Baltimore, the *Pinola*.

Messrs. SPOFFORD [and] TILESTON, who have two steamers running between New York and Key West and Havana, have proposed to subsist one officer and fifteen men on board of each vessel, to be furnished with the proper armament and clothed with authority to capture privateers. The Secretary of the Navy has acceded to the proposition.

The engineer appointed to examine vessels on the Western waters, with a view to their purchase for Government uses, has just returned and made his report to the Navy Department.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* will leave New York on the 23d with fresh supplies and provisions to vessels now performing blockading service. She will also take letters to them if previously sent to the Naval Lyceum at Brooklyn for that purpose.

It is ascertained at the Navy Department that good classes of men are offering, at New York and Boston, to command the purchased vessels authorized to be added to the service. They are undergoing examination.

The pilots of North Carolina, it is suspected, are not the only ones on the Southern coast to be obstructed by the sinking of old hulks filled with stones. Those who imagine that the Navy Department is not vigorously at work will have occasion to change their opinion, as the vast results will soon be made apparent.

F. G. WEST, who registered himself as attached to the Navy, from New York, committed suicide to-day, by taking laudanum. He was employed on the Coast Survey.

Senator WILSON has received authority to raise a regiment in Massachusetts, with a battery of Flying Artillery attached, and will leave Washington immediately to organize it.

The Defences of Manassas.

I did not write my accounts of the defences of Manassas, (many weeks ago), without being satisfied as to the reliability of my informants. But it is worthy of note, that the letters of the English correspondents of the *Morning Chronicle* and London *Herald*, who have visited the place themselves, corroborate those accounts in every material particular. The correspondent of the *Chronicle*, who was at Manassas on the 15th of July, says:—"Manassas Junction and the wide expanse of country around it, is strongly fortified. Deep ravines, strong bastions and enfilades, meet the eye on every side, while guns of heavy calibre are placed upon the fortifications. Gen. BEAUREGARD views the position as impregnable."

Soldiers' Letters.

The soldiers now have their letters delivered to them at their several encampments. The letters are placed in packages addressed to the different regiments, and are distributed among the men by responsible parties.

A Government Storehouse.

The Government is building a large storehouse on the west side of the track, near the depot.

The Response.

The order was only issued from the War Department yesterday. To-day, the Government has received responses from the Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, and Michigan. The Governors, in every case, respond heartily to the call for reinforcements, and assure the administration that all the troops in their respective States, whether formed into regiments or not, shall be immediately sent to Washington. The number of men ready to start, has been ascertained to be about as follows:—

From	Pennsylvania,	about	20,000 men.
"	New Jersey,	"	6,000 "
"	New York,	"	25,000 "
"	Connecticut,	"	8 000 "
"	Massachusetts,	"	10,000 "
"	Vermont,	"	5,000 "
"	Rhode Island,	"	8,000 "
"	New Hampshire,	"	5,000 "
"	Maine,	"	8 000 "
"	Michigan,	"	5,000 "
Total		about	95,000 "

Ample arrangements have been made, and will be completed by the time the men arrive here, by which they will be speedily formed into companies, uniformed, armed, drilled and provided with suitable rations and camp equipage. Besides the above, it has been ascertained that there are in the above States, an equal number of men to those enumerated above, who will be raised and sent to Washington, during the first week of September, making the two hundred thousand men spoken of in my former despatch.

Designs of the Rebels.

It is idle to deny or conceal that the Confederates intend to attack the Capital, and the only question is, in what way will they do it? I am satisfied that they will attempt strategy first, and to this end will endeavor to embarrass the military authorities by all sorts of feint attacks. I have no doubt, though, that they intend to make the attack in three columns—one under General BEAUREGARD from the West, one under General JOHNSTON from the North, on the left bank of the river, and one under Gen. MAGRUDER from the South and East, crossing at or near Aquia creek. If the batteries between Aquia creek and Matthias Point (described in my former despatch) are not speedily destroyed, the latter column will cross first, march up to Annapolis, seize the Annapolis Branch Railroad, and then, by breaking down a few bridges, cut off the communication between Baltimore and the Capital.

Recent Movements of the Rebels.

It is well to keep an eye on the recent movements of the Confederate forces; taken together, they undoubtedly furnish a key to their ultimate designs. Whatever these designs may be against the northern and eastern sides of Washington, it is evident that they are making preparations to attack the city from the west by regular siege approaches. Recent reconnoissances have demonstrated that they have thrown up extensive entrenchments on the hill two miles northwest of Bailey's Cross Roads, on the northern road to Fairfax. These entrenchments consist of a temporary fort or earthwork on the table land which forms the top of the hill, which is strengthened by a regular abattis. A short distance down the hill, where the road to Fairfax passes along, a stockade has been erected, defended by wooden block houses, similar to those near Fort Corcoran. At Springfield station, on the railroad leading from Alexandria, they have thrown up extensive entrenchments, commanding not merely the railroad, but also extending for a considerable distance on each side. The reconnoissances of to-day indicate that these entrenchments are being extended at intervals towards the Occoquan river. Guns also were being mounted upon them to day.

Gen. McClellan's Staff.

THOMAS M. KEY, of Ohio, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General MCCLELLAN, with the rank of Colonel, to date from August 19, 1860. The commission is dated thus as an award of services rendered in Western Virginia as a civilian. The appointment is the first and only one made under the act of August 5, 1861. Col. KEY is a Western man, born in Mason county, Ky., in 1819, a graduate of Yale College in 1838, commenced the practice of law in Cincinnati in 1842, Judge of the Commercial Court of that city from 1848 to 1853, and elected to the State Senate of Ohio in 1859. He was placed upon the staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN, as Judge Advocate, while he was Major-General of the State of Ohio, and has accompanied him, as an active and efficient member of his staff, through the campaign in Western Virginia, and since he assumed the command of this department. This appointment completes General MCCLELLAN'S staff, which is composed as follows:—

Major SETH S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain ALEXANDER COLBURN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Aid de-Camp.

Captain EDWARD MCK HUDSON, Aid-de-Camp.

Captain NATHAN B SWITZER, Aid-de-Camp.

THOMAS M. KEY, Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel.

STUART VAN VLEIT, Major Quartermaster's Department.

Colonel WILLIAM F. BARRY, Second Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

Captain CHARLES P. KINGSBURY, Chief of Ordnance.

Lieutenant GEORGE C. STRONG, Assistant Chief of Ordnance.

Captain H. F. CLARKE, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Surgeon CHARLES S. TRIPLER, Med. Director.

The Oath of Allegiance.

The clerks in the Treasury Department have been required to take the new oath of allegiance. There are no doubt many clerks still in the employ of the Government who, regardless of the oath, still cherish traitorous sentiments.

Mr. Faulkner's Accounts.

Ex-Minister FAULKNER'S accounts are now before the Fifth Auditor, for examination. He makes a charge for thirty days' salary, as the time occupied in returning from Paris to Washington. This includes, we presume, the time occupied by the distinguished F. F. V. in attending to a few matters in Baltimore. Opposed as the Southerners pretend to be to the Union, it is astonishing what a desire they evince to fill their pockets with Uncle Sam's gold.

Mr. Faulkner's Family.

It is reported that a son of ex-Minister FAULKNER, a boy seventeen years of age, fought in the Rebel ranks at Bull Run. It will be remembered that Mrs. FAULKNER, the wife of the ex-Minister, was charged with conveying information of the movements of General PATTERSON'S army to the Rebels, when our forces were encamped near her residence!

The Cabinet.

The Hon. CALEB B. SMITH having returned, the Cabinet meeting this morning was attended by the entire Cabinet.

The President Pleased—The Potomac Swollen.

The President to-night expressed himself highly pleased at the prompt responses the people are making to his call for more troops. He says while the people stand by him he will never give up the ship.

The Rebels, if they desired, could not cross the Potomas to-night in any large body, because the water is too high for fording, and they have no other means.

Brigadier-General Anderson and Staff.

Brigadier-General ROBERT ANDERSON leaves for his Department in a day or two. Captain GREEN, Adjutant-General, has been appointed on his staff. Brigadier-Generals SHERMAN, GEORGE W. THOMAS and H. A. BURNSIDE will also hold commands under him.

The Arrest of Pierce Butler.

It has been known for some time to the War Department that PIERCE BUTLER held a commission in the Rebel army as Major, but feared that if taken within PATTERSON or CADWALADER'S lines, their personal sympathy for him would induce them to release him. So, awaiting the proper moment, he was arrested and sent immediately to Fort Lafayette.

For the Aquia Creek Flotilla.

The steamer *Baltimore* left the Navy Yard this evening for Aquia creek. She took down two hundred marines, under Major REYNOLDS, and four launches, each mounted with a 12-pound howitzer. The launches are to be left with the flotilla at Aquia creek.

Arrival of Deserters.

Three deserters came into our lines to day, and are now held in custody at the guard-house. Their names are JAMES ROGERS, AUGUSTINE JOHNSON, and ANDREW J. PETERSON. They are members of the New Orleans Polish Brigade. They appear to know little of the movements of the Rebels.

A Visit to General McCall.

I visited General MCCALL'S head-quarters this afternoon, and found all quiet. The General is ready for any emergency, with perfect confidence in the Pennsylvania boys who hold the key to the city upon the Potomac.

Crushing Treason Satisfactorily.

The news of the destruction of the Easton *Sentinel* and West Chester *Jeffersonian* is hailed here as evidence of the determination of the masses to crush out treason wherever it raises its hydra head.

The Chesapeake Blockade.

The *Penguin* has left Old Point to join the flotilla at Aquia Creek. The steamer *Mount Vernon* is blockading the Rappahannock. The steamer *Louisiana* is guarding the eastern shore of the Chesepeake Bay, near Cape Charles.

A Scouting Expedition.

Lieut TOMPKINS, with a troop of cavalry, returned this evening from a scout down the river, on the Maryland side. They brought in thirteen prisoners.

Wisdom Refused.

A prominent newspaper publisher in New York, presuming upon his fancied influence with the War Department, lately wished to dictate, and was suddenly shown the door.

Further Preparations for Troops.

Preparations are being made for the reception of a large number of troops during this and next week.

From General Banks.

A reliable report from General BANKS to-day says that he is safe, and is promptly carrying out his orders.

Suppression of Treason in West Chester.

Special Despatch to the Inquirer.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Aug 20.—The office of a disloyal sheet, in this place, called the *Jeffersonian*, was "cleaned out" last night of its type. The materials were also destroyed. The traitorous expressions of the sheet have long been annoying to the residents of the place, and also to the people of the vicinity who have heretofore submitted to its scandalous lubrications. Its circulation was limited, being confined principally to the county in which it was published.

The destruction of the concern was accomplished in a very quiet manner at night, without any other disturbance having occurred, and with the knowledge of not more than half a dozen persons. It is surprising that the inhabitants submitted to the issue of such a pleader for the rights of "Secession" as long as they did. It certainly bespeaks great forbearance on their part that they have not long ago made a shining example of the vile sheet and its pub'isher. The persons engaged in the operation are not known.

A Secession Editor Punished—Recantation.

BOSTON, Aug. 20—Ip Haverhill, last night, AMBROSE L. KIMBALL, the editor of the Essex County *Democrat*, a weekly Secession sheet, was forcibly taken from his house by an excited mob, and covered with a coat of tar and feathers and ridden on a rail through the town. Subsequently, under threats of violence, Mr. KIMBALL promised to keep his pen dry in aid of rebellion. After suffering the indignities of the mob for a long time, he made the following affirmation on his knees:—"I am sorry that I have published what I have, and I promise that I will never again write or publish articles against the North, and in favor of Secession." He was then liberated, and conducted to his home.

Movements of Troops.

BOSTON, August 20—The Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, Col. MORSE, fully equipped, leaves Worcester to-morrow for the seat of war.

NEW YORK, August 20—Four companies of IRA HARRIS' Cavalry left at six o'clock this evening, for Washington via Philadelphia.

TRENTON, August 20—Ten companies, numbering 666 men, started this afternoon for the seat of war, Col. SIMPSON, late Major of Engineers under General BANKS, commanding. They were armed and equipped. The Colonel made a patriotic and appropriate speech on taking command. Other regiments are forming and will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Skirmish at Harper's Ferry.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Aug 18—Between three and four o'clock to-day, 300 Rebel cavalry came down to the landing at the Ferry. Two companies of GORDON'S Second Massachusetts Regiment fired, and the Rebels retreated. It is known that two were killed and five wounded. Our troops were unhurt.

The Rebels are still on the outskirts of Harper's Ferry, watching the movements of troops.

Colonel GORDON'S Regiment is on guard at Harper's Ferry.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Aug. 20—The brig *Rockingham*, at this port from Port au Paix, reports having experienced a hurricane on the 15th, in lat. 30. 30, long. 69. 50. At the same time was in company with a ship, supposed to be a New York and Liverpool packet, and saw her lose her mizzen mast.

INTERESTING FROM CAIRO.

Town of Commerce, Mo., Taken and Retaken.

Retreat of the Rebel Forces.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—The town of Commerce, Missouri, forty miles above Cairo, which was taken on Sunday and a battery planted by the Secessionists, was retaken last night by 500 troops sent down from Cape Girardeau by order of Gen. FREMONT.

The Rebels made no stand, but retreated with their battery on the approach of our troops. Their force was about 150 infantry and the same number of cavalry.

A MIDNIGHT ENGAGEMENT AT CHARLESTON, MO.—THE REBELS ROUTED.

CAIRO, August 20th.—An engagement took place last night at twelve o'clock, at Charleston, between the Federal force, about two hundred and fifty strong, and a Rebel force of about six or seven hundred men.

The Federal troops consisted of a portion of the Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, under command of Colonel DOUGHERTY, accompanied by Lieut-Colonel RAWSON, of the Eleventh Illinois Regiment. The Rebels were commanded by Colonel HUNTER, of JEFF. THOMPSON'S army.

The Federal force was victorious, completely routing the Rebels, killing forty and taking seventeen prisoners.

The loss on our side was one killed, viz:—WM. T. SHARP, of Company A.

Important from New Mexico.

SURRENDER OF MAJOR TYND, WITH FIVE HUNDRED UNITED STATES TROOPS—FORT FILLMORE ABANDONED—A FIGHT AT MESSILLA.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 20.—The Santa Fe Mail and Canon City Express arrived here last evening, three days ahead of time.

The Santa Fe dates are to the 5th instant, and Canon City to the 9th.

A report reached Santa Fe two days before this mail left that Major TYND, of the 7th Infantry, U. S. A., in command of about 500 Federal troops surrendered to the Texas troops, 3000 in number, without firing a shot. Major TYND abandoned Fort Fillmore on the 26th ult., and marched towards Fort Stanton, 18 miles from Fort Fillmore.

It is believed in Santa Fe that the Texans have also taken the stock and coaches belonging to the Santa Fe Mail and El Paso Mail Co., as their coach failed to arrive in Santa Fe on the 3d instant.

An engagement took place at Messilla, between a body of Federal troops and 700 Confederates, under command of Captain NAGLEY. Captain MCNEALLY and Lieutenant BROOKS, of the United States Army, were wounded. Twelve of the Confederates were killed. Night put an end to the engagement, the Texans remaining in Messilla, and the Federals going to Fort Fillmore, about one hundred miles distant.

Considerable fears are entertained for the safety of Fort Union, and the commanding officer was removed as a precaution.

Colonel LOVELL, formerly of the United States army, is said to be in command of a body of Texas Rangers.

The weather on the Plains is very warm, and buffaloes are in abundance. In many places the mail party found it difficult to get through the large herds which covered the roads and plains.

Virginia State Convention.

WHEELING, Aug. 20.—Convention, in session to-day, passed an ordinance creating a new State, reported by the Select Committee on a division of the State, by a vote of 50 to 28. The boundaries, as fixed, includes the counties of Logan, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Monongalia, Marion, Taylor, Barbour, Upshur, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Jackson, Roanoke, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmer, Ritchie, Wood, Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock.

A provision was incorporated permitting certain adjoining counties to come in if they should desire by expression of a majority to do so. The ordinance also provides for the election of delegates to a Convention to form a constitution, and at the same time the questions for a new State and against a new State shall be submitted to the people within the proposed boundary. The election is to be held on the 29th of October next. The name of the new State is to be Kanawha. The utmost harmony prevailed. The Convention will adjourn to-morrow.

The first Virginia Regiment is expected to return here to-morrow, and great preparations have been made to give the regiment a brilliant reception.

Southern News, via Louisville.

THREATENED BOMBARDMENT OF GALVESTON—DESTITUTION AND DISEASE IN THE REBEL ARMY.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 20.—A despatch to the *Courier* states that the steamer *Hannibal City*, with Federal troops from St. Louis, bound Southward, was fired into by the Confederates at Commerce, Mo., and sunk. Three hundred Federals were taken prisoners.

The Frankfort *Yeoman* says that Gov. MAGOFFIN deputed W. A. DUDLEY and G. HUNT, as Commissioners to President LINCOLN, to request the withdrawal of troops from Kentucky, and GEORGE JOHNSTON to President DAVIS, to request him to respect the neutrality of Kentucky.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* of the 13th says, that Capt. OLDEN had notified the Galveston authorities, that unless two boats which he alleged belong to citizens of Massachusetts should be returned, he would fire the city.

The Richmond papers of the 16th, place no reliance upon the reported battle at Lovettsville.

The Nashville *Banner* of the 20th says there are indications that point to a speedy reconciliation of the conflicting elements in East Tennessee.

The Abington *Virginian* says there is trouble in Johnston county. The Union men are overawing and making prisoners of Secessionists. A passage at arms had also occurred. Several Secessionists have made a hasty retreat from the county. The Secession vote in the county was only 100, while the Union vote was 1000. It is reported that the Unionists design driving the Secessionists out of the county.

R. W. BARNWELL, in a letter from Charlottesville, Va., dated August 12th, says:—"The supplies of clothing for the army are not sufficient. The destitution of our army in clothing and food is terrible. Many applications are made to us by well men who wish to escape sickness by extra pair of drawers, or socks, or undershirts. It will require every nerve to be strained by you at home and ourselves here, to meet the exigencies of fall and winter, should the war last so long."

The Charleston *Courier* has a letter dated Richmond, August 14, saying:—"There is a great deal of sickness in our army. It is said that at Charlottesville and Culpepper there are over three thousand ill. A great many have been brought sick to this city, and at Norfolk and Yorktown there is more disease than with us. *The measles have swept and are sweeping through every division of the army.*"

From Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 20.—The following proclamation, issued at Springfield, has been received here:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

Fellow Citizens:—The army under my command has been organized under the laws of the State for the protection of your homes and firesides, and for the maintenance of the rights, dignity, and honor of Missouri. It is kept in the field for these purposes alone. To aid in accomplishing them our gallant Southern brothers have come into our State. With these we have just achieved a glorious victory over the foe, and scattered far and near the well-appointed army which the usurper at Washington has been more than six months gathering for your subjugation and enslavement. This victory forces a large portion of the State from the power of the invaders, and restores it to the protection of the army. It consequently becomes my duty to assure you that it is my firm determination to protect every peaceable and law-abiding citizen in the full enjoyment of all his rights, whatsoever may have been his sympathies in the present unhappy struggle, if he has not taken an active part in the cruel warfare which has been waged against the good people of this State by the ruthless enemies whom we have just defeated.

I therefore invite all good citizens to return to their homes and the practice of their ordinary avocations, with the full assurance that they, their families, their homes and their property shall be carefully protected. I, at the same time, warn all evil disposed persons, who may support the usurpations of any one claiming to be provisional or temporary Governor of Missouri, or who shall in any other way give aid or comfort to the enemy, that they will be held as enemies and treated accordingly.

(Signed) STERLING PRICE, Maj.-Gen.
Commanding the Missouri State Forces.

Information has reached here that Warsaw, Bolivar and Osceola, points in the Southwest, have been occupied by portions of PRICE'S army; also, that the Secessionists under Col STAPLES have gathered in a considerable force in Pettis and Johnson counties, and have taken possession of Warrensburg, in Johnson and Georgetown, and Sedelio, in Pettis county. Squads and companies of men are constantly leaving the northern counties and pushing southwest to join the State forces.

Much excitement exists among the people west of here, and many of them are leaving their homes.

It is stated that Col. STAPLES can concentrate a force of three thousand men, and will co-operate in a movement upon the city, should one be determined upon. We have about thirty-five hundred troops here now, which force will be, doubtless, considerably augmented in a few days.

As the train which left Syracuse this morning, having on board twenty five passengers and about two hundred and fifty United States soldiers, passed a point two miles west of Lookout station, about thirty shots were fired at it from behind a woodpile and the brush skirting the road, killing one of the troops and wounding six of them fatally. The conductor, who was sitting on the top of the locomotive cab, had his hat shot off by a ball. The train was stopped about half a mile from the point of attack, and two hundred soldiers were put off and sent after the miscreants. One of the Secessionists is known to have been killed.

Guerilla parties are scouting the country in all directions in the counties west of here, seizing property and arresting prominent persons.

ST. LOUIS, August 20.—Gen. SIEGEL, Major CONANT, and several other officers, arrived from Rolla last night. Two trains also brought a large number of wounded men from the different regiments engaged in the late battle near Springfield, who were conveyed to the hospitals, or taken in charge by their friends and relatives.

Capt. MAURICH was detailed, yesterday, to proceed to Springfield under a flag of truce, with a guard and ambulances, to bring hither Captain CAVENDER, Corporal CONANT, and the body of General LYON.

Latest from Fortress Monroe.

From the Baltimore Clipper of last evening.

By the arrival at an early hour, this morning, of the fine bay steamer *Louisiana*, Captain JAMES CANNON, we obtained from passengers the following items concerning matters at Old Point and vicinity:—

The advent of Gen. WOOL at the Fortress has entirely changed the workings of that important stronghold. The first thing that the General did was to inform those under him of his policy, which was to be observed to the letter.

A number of persons, who have been feeding on Uncle Sam for some time without profit, were notified in the politest terms possible that their term of enlistment had expired—that their services were no longer required at Old Point. As a consequence, the boat this morning brought to this city a large number of laborers and others, who have been having a nice time generally at Old Point.

Among the clearings out at the Fortress by Gen. WOOL, was the ordering away of upwards of fifty cases of choice brands of old rye and OTARD, DUPEY & Co. brandy. The nectar arrived in the boat this morning, and was taken to the Adams Express office, from whence we suppose it will find its way back to New York. The freight list of the *Louisiana*, this morning, also contained an entry of articles removed from Hampton before the town was destroyed by the Rebels. The articles consisted of glasses, chairs, &c.

The steamer *Belvidere*, in the Government service, arrived at Old Point on Monday afternoon, freighted with army stores for Washington. The steamer was detained 58 hours at the Breakwater, on account of a heavy gale. As the *Louisiana* was leaving Old Point wharf, the *Belvidere* steamed up and proceeded on her way to Washington.

During Monday, there was not the slightest movement on the part of the enemy, not even could a Rebel scout be seen. The appearance of General WOOL, at Old Point, has, no doubt, frightened them back to their lairs. If report speaks correct, the General will, in a short time, give their jackets such a dusting that they will be sorry that they ever gave him cause to pass beyond Hampton.

A deserter from MAGRUDER, who was at the Great Bethel fight, has made affidavit to some facts illustrative of that affair, more authentic than anything heretofore recorded. He says the rebels had four guns, only three of which they used, the fourth having become spiked accidentally after it had been fired a few times; the number of men was six hundred; and the breastwork or battery consisted of a ditch hastily dug, in which the guns were planted, and the men were placed; when Gen. PIERCE gave the order to retreat, the rebels, feeling themselves beaten, were retreating also.

Notwithstanding the regiments taken from Old Point, there is still an effective force here sufficient for all probable emergencies.

The great portion of the men sent to the Rip Raps are to be quartered inside the fortress. An excellent state of feeling now prevails, and our troops are anxious for an advance.

The steamer *Minnesota* will sail southward shortly. The steamer *Quaker City* is up from the Capes, and reports a ninety gun Dutch ship-of-war ashore at Cape Henry. She went aground at ebb tide, and will doubtless be got off at flood tide. Two powerful propellers are going to her relief.

A Ship on Fire at Sea.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The brig *A. B. Cook* reports that on August 12th, when 150 miles west of Bermuda, she saw a vessel of about 1200 tons on fire. She stood towards her, but when within four miles the burning vessel sunk. She was becalmed all day in the wrecked stuff from her. She saw no boats, but picked up one of her royals.—She had seen the light of the fire all the night previous.

Movements of Prince Napoleon.

DETROIT, Aug. 20—Prince NAPOLEON left for Lake Superior to-day.

The Prince was the guest of General CASS while here.

Proclamation from Governor Curtin.

HARRISBURG, August 20.—Governor CURTIN has to-day issued the following proclamation:—

Pennsylvania ss., A. G. Curtin, Governor:—

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A Proclamation to the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Washington is again believed to be in danger. The President has made an earnest appeal for all the men that can furnished to be sent forward without delay. If Pennsylvania now puts forth her strength, the hordes of hungry Rebels may be swept down to the latitudes where they belong. If she falters, the seat of tumult, disorder and rapine may be transferred to her own soil. Let every man so act that he will not be ashamed to look at his mother, his wife or sisters.

In this emergency, it devolves upon me to call upon all commanders of companies to report immediately to the head-quarters of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, that means may be provided for their immediate transportation, with the men under their commands.

The three months volunteers, whose discharge has so weakened the army, are urged by every consideration of feeling, duty and patriotism to resume their arms at the call of their country, and aid the other men of Pennsylvania in quelling the traitors.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth. (Signed) ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—STEINBERG'S Elevator, which was destroyed by fire last night, contained but 32 000 bushels of grain, instead of 100.000 as reported, half of which only was wheat. It was insured for $20,000, and there was a like amount insured on the machinery.

The Steamer Baltimore at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The steamer *Baltimore*, about the safety of which fears were expressed, has arrived at the Navy Yard from Fortress Monroe.

The Gun-Boat Pembroke.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The steam gun-boat *Pembroke* sailed to-day for the Potomac.

Captures by Privateers.

From the New Bedford Mercury 19th.

NEWS FROM THE JEFF. DAVIS.

The schooner *Windward*, Captain PARTRIDGE, from Turk's Island Aug. 1, arrived at Holmes' Hole on Saturday evening. We learn from one of the crew of the *Windward*, the following accounts of the movements of the pirate *Jeff. Davis*. Our informant was one of the crew of the schooner *T. J. Warren*, of Brookhaven, bound from New York for Buenos Ayres, which was captured by this pirate on the 7th July. He says, that on the day previous, on the 6th, saw the pirate capture the brig *John Welsh*, of Philadelphia, and the schooner *Enchantress*, of Newburyport. On the 21st July, the barque *Alvarado*, of Boston, bound from Capetown to Boston, was taken.

On the 4th of August, in lat 28, lon. 67, the schooner *Windward* was seized. The pirates took everything out of this schooner, intending to make a target of her and sink her. But the next day the brig *Santa Clara*, of Eastport, loaded with sugar and molasses, hove in sight, and was taken by the pirates. The Captain of the *Jeff. Davis* then concluded to release the *Windward*, in order to get rid of the prisoners, who were getting too numerous to be entirely safe. Accordingly, twenty-two men, parts of the crews of the captured vessels, were put on board of the *Windward*, with a barrel of flour, a barrel of bread, and two barrels of beef, and left by the pirate. The Captain of the *Jeff. Davis*, is L. M. COXETAN. Of him the crew speak well. But the other officers and crew, of whom twelve were from Northern vessels, were the worst of ruffians.

CAPTURE OF BARQUE ALVARADO, OF BOSTON, AND OTHER VESSELS BY THE JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Boston Journal, August 19.

Mr. HANAKY, first officer of the barque *Alvarado*, which was taken by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, arrived here this morning. He reports that the barque *Alvarado* (of Boston), Captain WHITING, sailed from Cape Town, C. G. H., June 3, for this port. Her cargo consisted of 450 bales of wool, 26 bales bucho leaves, 290 bales sheep skins, 58 bales goat skins and 231 bales hides. Nothing occurred to intercept the progress of the voyage until the 21st of July, when they had reached the lat of 26 N. lon. 60 19 W. On that day they fell in with the privateer *Jeff Davis*, which showed an English flag when first seen, but afterward hoisted the Confederate colors. She fired a shot for the barque to heave to, and sent a boat alongside, fully manned, and commanded by the First Lieutenant. On reaching the deck of the barque, he claimed her as a prize under the authority of the Rebel government. Captain WHITING surrendered at discretion.

A prize crew was placed in possession of the vessel, and she was ordered to some Southern port. All the crew of the *Alvarado* was taken on board the pirate except Captain WHITING, his wife, and the colored cook, who were left on the barque for the reason that there were no accommodations for a lady on board the pirate vessel. All the others were transferred to the *Jeff. Davis*. They continued on board for sixteen days, and received such kind treatment that five of the crew of the *Alvarado* joined the pirates. One of them was JEROME B JONES, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was afterward made prize master of the brig *Santa Clara*. On the 5th of August, when in latitude 29 18, longitude 67 36, they fell in with the schooner *Windward*, which was also taken a prize, but was afterward released.

Soon after taking the *Windward*, the brig *Santa Clara*, Capt. ELWELL, from Porto Rico for New York, with a cargo of molasses, came in sight, and was immediately captured by the *Jeff. Davis*. Finding the cargo of the *Windward* to be salt, which was not of sufficient value for them to keep when they had a still more valuable prize on their hands, and seeing that the increased number of prisoners would be likely to endanger their own craft, they concluded to put all their prisoners on board the *Windward* and abandon her. They accordingly placed them all on board of her, and told them to go where they pleased. It was a wise movement on the part of the pirates, for the prisoners then numbered twenty-two, and the whole force of the *Jeff Davis* at the time was only twenty-one. The crew of the latter had been weakened by sending off men to man the prizes.

The *Santa Clara*, after being taken, was put in possession of a prize crew, and Mr. JONES, mentioned above, was made prize master.

After the *Windward* was released, she stood off on a northern course, and arrived at Holmes' Hole on Saturday last. A portion of the seamen reached New Bedford yesterday, and declare their determination to ship in the navy.

A portion of the crews of vessels previously boarded by the *Jeff Davis* had joined her, and among her crew were four men of the ship *Mary Goodell*, before reported released and arrived at Portland, one of whom was acting boatswain on board the privateer.

Mr. HANAKY, first officer of the *Alvarado*, reports that he, with others captured, were on board the privateer when she visited the port of San Juan, Porto Rico, on July 28. Arriving there on Sunday evening, she remained there twenty-four hours, and obtained small stores and water. The only persons going off shore were the Doctor (BANCOCK) and Lieutenant of Marines (SEABROOK).

The Captain of Marines on board the *Jeff Davis* has had one side of his face shot off, which he says was done at Fort Moultrie, during the siege at Fort Sumter.

Mr. HANAKY states the *Jeff. Davis* is an old craft, and incapable of making more than six or eight knots an hour, and in his opinion could be easily captured.

The barque *Alvarado* and her cargo was owned by Mr. ISAAC TAYLOR, of this city, well known for his enterprise and long connection with the Cape Good Hope trade.

In addition to the above, we learn that the *Jeff. Davis* also captured barque *California* and brig *Mary Thompson*, and allowed them to proceed, not having sufficient men to put prize crews on board of them. Barque *California*, HATHORN, sailed from St. Thomas July 8, for York, and probably refers to her.

The Philadelphia Inquirer

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By William Howard Russell, LL. D., Barrister-at-Law, the Special Correspondent of The London Times.

THE DEFEAT AT MANASSAS.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1861.—The army of the North is fairly moving at last, and all the contending voices of lawyers and disputants will speedily be silenced by the noise of the cannon. Let no one suppose that the war will be decided in one or two battles, or conclude from any present successes of the Federalists that they will not meet with stern opposition as they advance. The Confederates uniformly declared to me after their failure to take either Faneuil Hall or the Capitol, they would wait in Virginia and "entice" the Federals into certain mysterious traps, where they would be "destroyed to a man." There is great reliance placed on "masked batteries" in this war, and the country is favorable to their employment; but nothing can prove more completely the unsteady character of the troops than the reliance which is placed on the effects of such works, and, indeed, there is reason to think that there have been panics on both sides—at great Bethel as well as at Laurel Hill. The telegraph is faster than the post, and all the lucubrations of to-day may be falsified by the deeds of to-morrow. The Senate and Congress are sitting in the Capitol, within the very hearing of the guns and the sight of the smoke of the conflict which is now raging in Virginia.

Senators and Congressmen are engaged in disputations and speeches, while soldiers are working out the problem in their own way, and it is within the range of possibility that a disastrous battle may place the capital in the hands of the Confederates; and the news which has just come in that the latter have passed Bull Run, a small river which flows into the Potomac below Alexandria, crossing the railroad from that place, is a proof that Fairfax Court House was abandoned for a reason. It is stated that the Confederates have been repulsed by the Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment and the Seventy-ninth (Scotch) New York Volunteers, and as soon as this letter has been posted I shall proceed to the field (for the campaign has now fairly commenced) and ascertain the facts. If the Confederates force the left of McDowell's army they will obtain possession of the line to Alexandria, and may endanger Washington itself. The design of Beauregard may have been to effect this very object while he engaged the bulk of the Federalists at Manassas Junction, which you must not confound with Manassas Gap. The reports of guns were heard this morning in the direction of the Junction, and it is probable that McDowell, advancing from Centreville, has met the enemy, prepared to dispute his passage.

There are some stories in town to the effect that Gen. Tyler has met with a severe check on the right, but the advance of McDowell was very cautious, and he would not let his troops fall into the ambuscades against which they had been especially forewarned. Let speculation, which to-morrow's news must outstrip, cease here, and let us examine the composition of the forces actually engaged with the Confederates. The head of the naval and military forces of the United States is the President, in theory and in the practice of appointments, but Lieutenant General Winfield Scott is "Commanding-in-Chief" of the United States Army. His staff consists of Lieut.-Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of the Staff; Col. H. Van Rensalaer, A. D. C. (Volunteer); Lieut.-Col. George W. Cullum, United States Engineer, A. D. C.; Lieut.-Col. Edward Wright, United States Cavalry, A.D.C; Lieut.-Col. Schuyler Hamilton, Military Secretary.

The subjoined general order gives the organization of the staff and of the several divisions of the army under Brig.-Gen. McDowell, now advancing into Virginia from the lines opposite Washington:—

The division under General Patterson is about twenty-two thousand strong, and has three batteries of artillery attached to it; and General Mansfield, who commands the army of Washington and the reserve watching the capital, has under him a corps of sixteen thousand men, almost exclusively volunteers; General McDowell has also left a strong guard in his entrenchments along the right bank of the Potomac, guarding the bridges and covering the roads to Alexandria, Fairfax and Falls Church. The division in military occupation of Maryland, under General Banks, most of which is concentrated in and around Baltimore, consists of seven thousand four hundred men, with some field guns. The corps at Fortress Monroe and Hampton, under General Butler, is eleven thousand strong, with two field batteries, some guns of position, and the fortress itself in hand. General Lyon, who is operating in Missouri with marked success, has about six thousand five hundred men. General Prentiss at Cairo commands a division of six thousand men and two field batteries. There are besides these forces many regiments organized and actually in the field. The army under the command of General Beauregard, at Manassas Junction, is estimated at sixty thousand, but that must include the reserves, and a portion of the force in the entrenchments along the road to Richmond, in the immediate neighborhood of which there is a corps of fifteen thousand men. At Norfolk there are eighteen thousand or twenty thousand, at Aquia Creek 8000 to 9000, and Johnston's corps is estimated at 10,000, swollen by the *débris* of the defeated column.

The railways from the South are open to the Confederates, and they can collect their troops rapidly, so that it is not at all beyond the reach of probability that they can collect 150,000 or 160,000 men in Virginia, if that number is not now actually in the State. In cavalry they have a superiority, but the country is not favorable for their operations till the armies approach Richmond. In field artillery they are not so well provided as the Federalists. They have, however, a great number of heavy batteries and guns of position at their disposal. Food is plentiful in their camps; the harvest is coming in. In general equipments and ammunition the Federalists have a considerable advantage. In discipline there is not much difference, perhaps, in the bulk of the volunteers on both sides; but the United States forces have the benefit of the example and presence of the regular army, the privates of which have remained faithful to the Government. If we are to judge from what may be seen in Washington, there are *mauvais sujets* in abundance among the United States troops.

The energy displayed in furnishing the great army in the field with transport and ambulances is very great, and I have been surprised to see the rapidity with which wagons and excellent field hospitals and sick carts have been constructed and forwarded by the contractors. The corps in Virginia under McDowell may be considered fit to make a campaign in all respects so far as those essentials are concerned, and the Government is rapidly purchasing horses and mules which are not inferior to those used in any army in the world. These few lines must suffice till the despatch of the mail on Wednesday.

JULY 22.—I sit down to give an account—not of the action yesterday, but of what I saw with my own eyes, hitherto not often deceived, and of what I heard with my own ears, which in this country are not so much to be trusted. Let me, however, express an opinion as to the affair of yesterday. In the first place, the repulse of the Federalists, decided as it was, might have had no serious effects whatever beyond the mere failure—which politically was of greater consequence than it was in a military sense—but for the disgraceful conduct of the troops. The retreat on their lines at Centreville seems to have ended in a cowardly rout—a miserable, causeless panic.

Such scandalous behavior on the part of soldiers I should have considered impossible, as with some experience of camps and armies I have never even in alarms among camp followers seen the like of it. How far the disorganization of the troops extended I know not; but it was complete in the instance of more than one regiment. Washington, this morning, is crowded with soldiers without officers, who have fled from Centreville, and with "three months men," who are going home from the face of the enemy on the expiration of their term of enlistment. The streets, in spite of the rain, are crowded by people with anxious faces, and groups of wavering politicians are assembled at the corners, in the hotel passages, and the bars. If in the present state of the troops the Confederates were to make a march across the Potomac above Washington, turning the works at Arlington, the capital might fall into their hands. Delay may place that event out of the range of probability.

The North will, no doubt, recover the shock. Hitherto, she has only said, "Go and fight for the Union." The South has exclaimed, "Let us fight for our rights." The North must put its best men into the battle, or she will inevitably fail before the energy, the personal hatred, and the superior fighting powers of her antagonist. In my letters, as in my conversation, I have endeavored to show that the task which the Unionists have set themselves is one of no ordinary difficulty; but in the state of arrogance and supercilious confidence, either real or affected to conceal a sense of weakness, one might as well have preached to the Pyramid of Cheops. Indeed, one may form some notion of the condition of the public mind by observing that journals conducted avowedly by men of disgraceful personal character—the be-whipped and be-kicked and unrecognized pariahs of society in New York—are, nevertheless, in the very midst of repulse and defeat, permitted to indulge in ridiculous rhodomontade toward the nations of Europe, and to move our laughter by impotently malignant attacks on "our rotten old monarchy," while the stones of their bran new Republic are tumbling about their ears. It will be amusing to observe the change of tone, for we can afford to observe and to be amused at the same time.

On Saturday night I resolved to proceed to Gen. McDowell's army, as it was obvious to me that the repulse at Bull Run and the orders of the General directed against the excesses of his soldiery indicated serious defects in his army—not more serious, however, than I had reason to believe existed. How to get out was the difficulty. The rumors of great disaster and repulse had spread through the city. The livery stable keepers, with one exception, refused to send out horses to the scene of action—at least, the exception told me so. Senators and Congressmen were going to make a day of it, and all the vehicles and horses that could be procured were in requisition for the scene of action. This curiosity was aroused by the story that McDowell had been actually ordered to make an attack on Manassas, and that Gen. Scott had given him till 12 o'clock to be master of Beauregard's lines. If Gen. Scott ordered the attack at all, I venture to say he was merely the mouthpiece of the more violent civilians of the Government, who mistake intensity of feeling for military strength. The consequences of the little skirmish at Bull Run, ending in the repulse of the Federalists, were much exaggerated, and their losses were put down at any figures the fancy of the individual item who was speaking suggested. "I can assure you, sir, that the troops had 1500 killed and wounded; I know it." I went off to the head-quarters, and there Gen. Scott's Aid informed me that Gen. McDowell's official report gave six killed and thirty-seven wounded.

The livery keepers stuck to the 1500 or 2000. The greater the number *hors du combat*, the higher the tariff for the hire of quadrupeds. All I could do was to get a kind of cabriolet, with a seat in front for the driver, to which a pole was affixed for two horses, at a Derby day price, and a strong led-horse, which Indian experiences have induced me always to rely upon in the neighborhood of uncertain fighting. I had to enter into an agreement with the owner to pay him for horses and buggy, if they were "captured or injured by the enemy," and though I smiled at his precautions, they proved not quite unreasonable. The master made no provision for indemnity in the case of injury to the driver, or to the colored boy who rode the saddle-horse. When I spoke with officers at Gen. Scott's head-quarters of the expedition, it struck me they were not at all sanguine about the result of the day, and one of them said as much as induced me to think he would advise me to remain in the city if he did not take it for granted it was part of my duty to go to the scene of action. An English gentleman who accompanied me was dissuaded from going, by a colonel of cavalry on the staff, because, he said, "the troops are green, and no one can tell what may happen." But my friend got his pass from General Scott, who was taking the whole affair of Bull Run and the pressure of the morrow's words with perfect calm, and we started on Sunday morning—not so early as we ought, perhaps, which was none of my fault—for Centreville, distant about twenty-five miles southwest of Washington. I purposed starting in the beautiful moonlight, so as to arrive at McDowell's camp in the early dawn, but the aides would not or could not give us the countersign over the Long Bridge, and without it no one could get across until after five o'clock in the morning. When McDowell moved away he took so many of the troops about Arlington that the camps and forts were rather denuded of men. I do not give, as may be observed, the names of regiments, unless in special cases—first, because they possess little interest, I conceive, for those in Europe who read these letters; and secondly, because there is an exceedingly complex system—at least to a foreigner—of nomenclature in the forces, and one may make a mistake between a regiment of volunteers and a regiment of State militia of the same number, or even of regulars in the lower figures. The soldiers lounging about the forts, and over the Long Bridge across the Potomac, were an exceedingly unkempt, "loafing" set of fellows, who handled their firelocks like pitchforks and spades, and I doubt if some of those who read or tried to read our papers could understand them, as they certainly did not speak English. The Americans possess excellent working materials, however, and I have had occasion repeatedly to remark the rapidity and skill with which they construct earthworks. At the Virginia side of the Long Bridge there is now a very strong *tête de pont*, supported by the regular redoubt on the hill over the road. These works did not appear to be strongly held, but it is possible men were in the tents near at hand, deserted though they seemed, and at all events reinforcements could be speedily poured in if necessary.

The long and weary way was varied by different pickets along the road, and by the examination of our papers and passes at different points. But the country looked vacant, in spite of crops of Indian corn, for the houses were shut up, and the few indigenous people whom we met looked most blackly under their brows at the supposed Abolitionists. This portion of Virginia is well wooded, and undulating in heavy, regular waves of field and forest; but the roads are deeply cut, and filled with loose stones, very disagreeable to ride or drive over. The houses are of wood, with the usual negro huts adjoining them, and the specimens of the race which I saw were well dressed, and not ill-looking. On turning into one of the roads which leads to Fairfax Court House, and to Centerville beyond it, the distant sound of cannon reached us. That must have been about 9½ A. M. It never ceased all day; at least, whenever the rattle of the gig ceased, the booming of cannon rolled through the woods on our ears. One man said it began at 2 o'clock, but the pickets told us it had really become continuous about 7½ or 8 o'clock.

In a few minutes afterward, a body of men appeared on the road, with their backs toward Centreville, and their faces toward Alexandria. Their march was so disorderly that I could not have believed they were soldiers in an enemy's country, for Virginia there that is certainly so, but for their arms and uniform. It soon appeared that there was no less than an entire regiment marching away, singly or in small knots of two or three, extending for some three or four miles along the road. A Babel of tongues rose from them, and they were all in good spirits, but with an air about them I could not understand. Dismounting at a stream where a group of thirsty men were drinking, and halting in the shade, I asked an officer "Where are your men going, sir?" "Well, we're going home, sir, I reckon, to Pennsylvania." It was the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, which was on its march, as I learned from the men. "I suppose there is severe work going on behind you, judging from the firing?" "Well, I reckon, sir, there is." "We're going home," he added after a pause, during which it occurred to him, perhaps, that the movement required explanation—"because the men's time is up. We have had three months of this work."

I proceeded on my way, ruminating on the feelings of a General who sees half a brigade walk quietly away on the very morning of an action, and on the frame of mind of the men, who would have shouted till they were hoarse about their beloved Union—possibly have hunted down any poor creature who expressed a belief that it was not the very quintessence of everything great and good in government and glorious and omnipotent in arms—coolly turning their backs on it when in its utmost peril, because the letter of their engagement bound them no further. Perhaps the Fourth Pennsylvania were right, but let us hear no more of the excellence of three months' service volunteers. And so we left them. The road was devious and difficult. There were few persons on their way, for most of the Senators and Congressmen were on before us. Some few commissariat wagons were overtaken at intervals. Wherever there was a house by the roadside the negroes were listening to the firing. All at once a terrific object appeared in the wood above the trees—the dome of a church or public building apparently suffering from the shocks of an earthquake, and heaving to and fro in the most violent manner.

In much doubt we approached as well as the horses' minds would let us, and discovered that the strange thing was an inflated balloon attached to a car and wagon, which was on its way to enable Gen. McDowell to reconnoitre the position he was then engaged in attacking—just a day too late. The operators and attendants swore as horribly as Anna's warriors in Flanders, but they could not curse down the trees, and so the balloon seems likely to fall into the hads of the Confederates. About 11 o'clock we began to enter on the disputed territory which had just been abandoned by the Secessionists to the Federalists in front of Fairfax Court House. It is not too much to say that the works thrown up across the road were shams and make-believes, and that the Confederates never intended to occupy the position at all, but sought to lure on the Federalists to Manassas, where they were prepared to meet them. Had it been otherwise the earth-works would have been of a different character, and the troops would have had regular camps and tents, instead of bivouac huts of the branches of trees.

Of course the troops of the enemy did not wish to be cut off, and so they had cut down trees to place across the road, and put some field-pieces in their earthworks to command it. On no side could Richmond be so well defended. The Confederates had it much at heart to induce their enemy to come to the strongest place and attack them, and they succeeded in doing so. But, if the troops behaved as ill in other places as they did at Manassas, the Federalists could not have been successful in any attack whatever. In order that the preparations at Manassas may be understood, and that General Beauregard, of whose character I gave some hint at Charleston, may be known at home as regards his fitness for his work, above all as an officer of artillery, and of skill in working it in field or in position, let me insert a description of the place and of the man from a Southern paper:—

"MANASSAS JUNCTION, Va., June 7, 1861.

"This place still continues the head-quarters of the army of the Potomac. There are many indications of an intended forward movement, the better to invite the enemy to an engagement, but the work of fortification still continues. By nature the position is one of the strongest that could have been found in the whole State. About half way between the eastern spur of the Blue Ridge and the Potomac, below Alexandria, it commands the whole country between so perfectly that there is scarcely a possibility of its being turned. The right wing stretches off toward the head-waters of the Occoquan, through a wooded country, which is easily made impassable by the felling of trees. The left is a rolling table land, easily commanded from the successive elevations, till you reach a country so rough and so rugged that it is a defence to itself. The key to the whole position, in fact, is precisely that point which Gen. Beauregard chose for his centre, and which he has fortified so strongly that, in the opinion of military men, 5000 men could there hold 20,000 at bay. The position, in fact, is fortified in part by Nature herself. It is a succession of hills, nearly equidistant from each other, in front of which is a ravine so deep and so thickly wooded that it is passable only at two points, and those through gorges which fifty men can defend against a whole army.

"It was at one of these points that the Washington Artillery (of New Orleans) were at first encamped, and though only half the battalion was then there, and we had only one company of infantry to support us, we slept as soundly under the protection of our guns as if we had been in a fort of the amplest dimensions. Of the fortifications superadded here by General Beauregard to those of Nature, it is, of course, not proper for me to speak. The general reader, in fact, will have a sufficiently precise idea of them by conceiving a line of forts some two miles in extent, zigzag in form, with angles, salients, bastions, casemates and everything that properly belongs to works of this kind. The strength and advantages of this position at Manassas are very much increased by the fact that fourteen miles further on is a position of similar formation, while the country between is admirably adapted to the subsistence and entrenchment of troops in numbers as large as they can easily be manœuvred on the real battle field. Water is good and abundant, forage such as is everywhere found in the rich farming districts of Virginia, and the communication with all parts of the country easy. Here, overlooking an extensive plain, watered by mountain streams which ultimately find their way to the Potomac, and divided into verdant fields of wheat, and oats, and corn, pasture and meadow, are the head-quarters of the advanced forces of the Army of the Potomac. They are South Carolinians, Louisianians, Alabamians, Mississippians, and Virginians, for the most part; the first two, singular enough, being in front, and that they will keep it their friends at home may rest assured.

"Never have I seen a finer body of men—men who were more obedient to discipline, or breathed a more self-sacrificing patriotism. As might be expected from the skill with which he has chosen his position, and the system with which he encamps and moves his men, General Beauregard is very popular here. I doubt if Napoleon himself had more the undivided confidence of his army. By nature, as also from a wise policy, he is very reticent. Not an individual here knows his plans or a single move of a regiment before it is made, and then only the colonel and his men know where it goes to. There is not a man here who can give anything like a satisfactory answer how many men he has, or where his exact lines are. For the distance of fourteen miles around you see tents everywhere, and from them you can make a rough estimate of his men; but how many more are encamped on the by roads and in the forests none can tell. The new comer, from what he sees at first glance, puts down the numbers at 30,000 men, those who have been here longest estimate his force at 40,000, 50,000, and some even at 60,000 strong. And there is the same discrepancy as to the quantity of his artillery. So close does the General keep his affairs to himself that his left hand hardly knows what his right hand doeth, and so jealous is he of this prerogative of a commanding officer, that I verily believe, if he suspected his coat of any acquaintance with the plans revolving within him, he would cast it off."

It was noon when we arrived at Fairfax Court House—a poor village of some thirty or forty straggling wooden and brick houses, deriving its name from the building in which the Circuit Court of the county is held, I believe, and looking the reverse of flourishing—and one may remark, *obiter*, that the State of this part of Virginia cannot be very prosperous, inasmuch as there was not a village along the road up to this point, and no shops or depots, only one mill, one blacksmith and wheelwright. The village was held by a part of the reserve of McDowell's force, possibly one thousand strong. The inhabitants were, if eyes spoke truth, Secessionists to a man, woman and child, and even the negroes looked extra black, as if they did not care about being fought for. A short way beyond this village, Germantown, the scene of the recent excesses of the Federalists, afforded evidence in its blackened ruins that General McDowell's censure was more than needed.

The chimney stacks being of brick are the sole remains of the few good houses in the village. Here our driver made a mistake, which was the rather persisted in that a colored chattel informed us we could get to Centreville by the route we were pursuing, instead of turning back to Germantown, as we should have done. Centreville was still seven miles ahead. The guns sounded, however, heavily from the valleys. Rising above the forest tops appeared the blue masses of the Alleghanies, and we knew Manassas was somewhere on an outlying open of the ridges, which reminded me in color and form of the hills around the valley of Baidar. A Virginian who came out of a cottage, and who was assuredly no descendant of Madame Esmond, told us that we were "going wrong right away."

There was, he admitted, a by-road somewhere to the left front, but people who had tried its depths had returned to Germantown with the conviction that it led to any place but Centreville. Our driver, however, wished to try "if there were no Sechesers about?" "What did you say?" quoth the Virginian. "I want to know if there are any Secessionists there." "Secessionists!" (in a violent surpise, as if he had heard of them for the first time in his life.) "No, Sir-ee, Secessionists indeed!" And all this time Beauregard and Lee were pounding away on our left front, some six or seven miles off. The horses retraced their steps, the colored youth who bestrode my charger complaining that the mysterious arrangement which condemns his race to slavery was very much abraded by the action of that spirited quadruped, combined, or rather at variance with the callosities of the English saddle. From Germantown, onward by the right road, there was nothing very remarkable. At one place a group of Secession soldiers were buying "Secession money" from some negroes, who looked as if they could afford to part with it as cheaply as men do who are dealing with other men's property. Buggies and wagons (Anglicé, carriages) with cargoes of Senators, were overtaken. The store carts became more numerous.

At last Centreville appeared in sight—a few houses on our front, beyond which rose a bald hill—the slopes covered with bivouac huts, commissariat carts, and horses, and the top crested with spectators of the fight. The road on each side was full of traces of the Confederate camps; the houses were now all occupied by Federalists. In the rear of the hill was a strong body of infantry—two regiments of foreigners, mostly Germans, with a battery of light artillery. Our buggy was driven up to the top of the hill. The colored boy was despatched to the village to look for a place to shelter the horses while they were taking a much required feed, and to procure, if possible, a meal for himself and the driver. On the hill there were carriages and vehicles drawn up as if they were attending a small country race. They were afterward engaged in a race of another kind. In one was a lady with an opera glass; in and around and on others were legislators and politicians. There were also a few civilians on horseback, and on the slope of the hill a regiment had stacked arms, and was engaged in looking at and commenting on the battle below. The landscape in front was open to the sight as far as the ranges of the Alleghanies, which swept round from the right in blue mounds, the color of which softened into violet in the distance. On the left the view was circumscribed by a wood, which receded along the side of the hill on which we stood to the plain below. Between the base of the hill, which rose about 150 feet above the general level of the country, and the foot of the lowest and nearest elevation of the opposite Alleghanies extended about five miles, as well as I could judge, of a densely wooded country, dotted at intervals with green fields and patches of cleared lands. It was marked by easy longitudinal undulations, indicated by the form of the forests which clothed them, and between two of the more considerable ran small streams, or "runs," as they are denominated, from the right to the left. Close at hand a narrow road descended the hill, went straight into the forest, where it was visible now and then among the trees in cream-colored patches. This road was filled with commissariat wagons, the white tops of which were visible for two miles in our front.

On our left front a gap in the lowest chain of the hills showed the gap of Manassas, and to the left and nearer to me lay the "Junction" of the same name, where the Alexandria Railway unites with the rail from the west of Virginia, and continues the route by rails of various denominations to Richmond. The scene was so peaceful a man might well doubt the evidence of his senses that a great contest was being played out below in bloodshed, or imagine, as Mr. Seward sometimes does, that it was a delusion when he wakes in the morning and finds there is civil war upon him. But the cannon spoke out loudly from the green bushes, and the plains were mottled, so to speak, by puffs of smoke and by white rings from bursting shells and capricious howitzers. It was no review that was going on beneath us. The shells gave proof enough of that, though the rush of the shot could not be heard at the distance.—Clouds of dust came up in regular lines through the tree-tops where infantry were acting, and now and then their wavering mists of light blue smoke curled up, and the splutter of musketry broke through the booming of the guns.—With the glass I could detect, now and then, the flash of arms through the dust-clouds in the openings, but no one could tell to which side the troops who were moving belonged, and I could only judge from the smoke whether the guns were fired toward or away from the hill. It was evident that the dust in the distance on our right extended beyond that which rose from the Federalists. The view towards the left, as I have said, was interrupted, but the firing was rather more heavy there than on the front or right flank, and a glade was pointed out in the forest as the beginning of Bull or Poole's Run, on the other side of which the Confederates were hid in force, though they had not made any specific reply to the shells thrown into their cover early in the morning. There seemed to be a continuous line, which was held by the enemy, from which came steady solid firing against what might be supposed to be heads of columns stationed at various points or advancing against them. It was necessary to feed the horses and give them some rest, after a hot drive of some twenty-six or twenty-seven miles, or I would have proceeded at once to the front. As I was watching the faces of the Senators and Congressmen, I thought I had heard or read of such a scene as this—but there was much more to come. The soldiers, who followed each shot with remarks in English or German, were not as eager as men generally are in watching a fight.

Once, as a cloud of thick smoke ascended from the trees, a man shouted out, "That's good; we've taken another battery; there goes the magazine." But it looked like, and I believe was, the explosion of a caisson. In the midst of our little reconnoissance, Mr. Vizetelly, who has been living, and indeed, marching with one of the regiments, as artist of *The Illustrated London News*, came up and told us the action had been commenced in splendid style by the Federalists, who had advanced steadily, driving the Confederates before them—a part of the plan, as I firmly believe, to bring them under the range of their guns. He believed the advantages on the Federal side were decided, though won with hard fighting, and he had just come up to Centreville to look after something to eat and drink, and to procure little necessaries, in case of need, for his comrades. His walk very probably saved his life. Having seen all that could be discerned through our glasses, my friend and myself had made a feast on our sandwiches in the shade of the buggy; my horse was eating and resting, and I was forced to give him half an hour or more before I mounted, and meantime tried to make out the plan of battle, but all was obscure and dark. Suddenly up rode an officer, with a crowd of soldiers after him, from the village. "We've whipped them on all points!" he shouted, "We've taken their batteries, and they're all retreating!" Such an uproar as followed. The spectators and the men cheered again and again, amid the cries of "Bravo!" "Bully for us!" "Didn't I tell you so?" and guttural "hochs" from the Deutschland folk and loud "hurroors" from the Irish. Soon afterward my horse was brought up to the hill, and my friend and the gentleman I have already mentioned set out to walk toward the front, the latter to rejoin his regiment if possible, the former to get a closer view of the proceedings. As I turned down the narrow road or lane already mentioned, there was a forward movement among the large four-wheeled wagons, which raised a good deal of dust. My attention was particularly called to this by the occurrence of a few minutes afterward. I had met my friends on the road, and after a few words rode forward at a long trot as well as I could past the wagons and through the dust, when suddenly there arose a tumult in front of me at a small bridge across the road, and then I perceived the drivers of a set of wagons with the horses turned towards me, who were endeavoring to force their way against the stream of vehicles setting in the other direction. By the side of the new set of wagons there were a number of commissariat men and soldiers, whom at first sight I took to be the baggage guard. They looked excited and alarmed, and were running by the side of the horses—in front the dust quite obscured the view.

At the bridge the currents met in wild disorder. "Turn back! Retreat!" shouted the men from the front; "We're whipped, we're whipped!" They cursed and tugged at the horses' heads, and struggled with frenzy to get past. Running by me on foot was a man with the shoulder straps of an officer. "Pray what is the matter, sir?" "It means we're pretty badly whipped, and that's a fact," he blurted out in puffs, and continued his career. I observed that he carried no sword. The teamsters of the advancing wagons now caught up the cry. "Turn back—turn your horses!" was the shout up the whole line; and, backing, plunging, rearing and kicking, the horses which had been proceeding down the road reversed front, and went off toward Centreville.

Those behind them went madly rushing on, the drivers being quite indifferent whether glory or disgrace led the way, provided they could find it. In the midst of this extraordinary spectacle, an officer, escorted by some dragoons, rode through the ruck with a light cart in charge. Another officer, on foot, with his sword under his arm, ran up against me. "What is all this about?" "Why, we're pretty badly whipped. We're all in retreat. There's General Tyler there, badly wounded." And on he ran. There came yet another, who said, "We're beaten on all points. The whole army is in retreat." Still there was no flight of troops, no retreat of an army, no reason for all this precipitation. True, there were many men in uniform flying toward the rear, but it did not appear as if they were beyond the proportions of a large baggage escort. I got my horse up into the field out of the road, and went on rapidly toward the front.

Soon I met soldiers who were coming through the corn, mostly without arms; and presently I saw firelocks, cooking tins, knapsacks, and great coats on the grounds, and observed that the confusion and speed of the baggage-carts became greater, and that many of them were crowded with men, or were followed by others, who clung to them. The ambulances were crowded with soldiers, but it did not look as if there were many wounded. Negro servants on led horses dashed frantically past; men in uniform, whom it were a disgrace to the profession of arms to call "soldiers," swarmed by on mules, chargers, and even draught horses, which had been cut out of carts or wagons, and went on with harness clinging to their heels, and frightened as their riders. Men literally screamed with rage and fright when their way was blocked up. On I rode, asking all "What is all this about?" and now and then, but rarely, receiving the rely, "We're whipped;" or, "We're repulsed." Faces black and dusty, tongues out in the heat, eyes staring—it was a most wonderful sight. On they came like him—

"— who having once turned round goes on,
And turns no more his head,
For he knoweth that a fearful fiend
Doth close behind him tread."

But where was the fiend? I looked in vain. There was, indeed, some cannonading in front of me and in their rear, but still the firing was comparatively distant, and the runaways were far out of range. As I advanced the number of carts diminished, but the mounted men increased, and the column of fugitives became denser. A few buggies and light wagons filled with men, whose faces would have made up "a great Leporello" in the ghost scene, tried to pierce the rear of the mass of carts, which were now solidified and moving on like a glacier. I crossed a small ditch by the roadside, got out on the road to escape some snake fences, and, looking before me, saw there was still a crowd of men in uniforms coming along. The road was strewn with articles of clothing—firelocks, waist-belts, cartouch-boxes, caps, great coats, mess-tins, musical instruments, cartridges, bayonets, and sheaths, swords and pistols—even biscuits, water bottles, and pieces of meat. Passing a white house by the road-side, I saw, for the first time, a body of infantry with sloped arms marching regularly and rapidly toward me. Their faces were not blackened by powder, and it was evident they had not been engaged.

In reply to a question a non-commissioned officer told me in broken English, "We fell back to our lines. The attack did not quite succeed." This was assuring to one who had come through such a scene as I had been witnessing. I had ridden, I suppose, about three or three and a-half miles from the hill, though it is not possible to be sure of the distance; when, having passed the white house, I came out on an open piece of ground, beyond and circling which was forest. Two field pieces were unlimbered and guarding the road; the panting and jaded horses in the rear looked as though they had been hard worked and the gunners and drivers looked worn and dejected. Dropping shots sounded close in front through the woods; but the guns on the left no longer maintained their fire. I was just about to ask one of the men for a light, when a sputtering fire on my right attracted my attention, and out of the forest or along the road rushed a number of men. The gunners seized the trail of the nearest piece to wheel it round upon them; others made for the tumbrils and horses, as if to fly, when a shout was raised, "Don't fire; they're our own men;" and in a few minutes on came pell-mell a whole regiment in disorder.

I rode across one and stopped him. "We're pursued by cavalry," he gasped; "They've cut us all to pieces." As he spoke a shell burst over the the column; another burst over the road, and out streamed another column of men, keeping together with their arms and closing up the stragglers of the first regiment. I turned, and to my surprise saw the artillerymen had gone off, leaving one gun standing by itself. They had retreated with their horses. While we were on the hill I had observed and pointed out to my companions a cloud of dust which rose through the trees on our right front. In my present position that place must have been on the right rear, and it occurred to me that after all there really might be a body of cavalry in that direction; but Murat himself would not have charged these wagons in that deep well fenced lane. *If the dust came, as I believe it did, from field artillery, that would be a different matter.* Any way it was now well established that the retreat had really commenced, though I saw but few wounded men, and the regiments which were falling back had not suffered much loss. No one seemed to know anything for certain. Even the cavalry charge was a rumor. Several officers said they had carried guns and lines, but then they drifted into the nonsense which one reads and hears everywhere, about "masked batteries."

One or two talked more sensibly about the strong positions of the enemy, the fatigue of their men, the want of a reserve, severe losses, and the bad conduct of certain regiments. Not one spoke as if he thought of retiring beyond Centreville. The clouds of dust rising above the woods marked the retreat of the whole army, and the crowds of fugitives continued to steal away along the road. The sun was declining, and some thirty miles yet remained to be accomplished ere I could hope to gain the shelter of Washington. No one knew whether any corps or regiment was marching, but there were rumors of all kinds—"The Sixty-ninth are cut to pieces," "The Fire Zouaves are destroyed," and so on. Presently a tremor ran through the men by whom I was riding, as the sharp reports of some field-pieces rattled through the wood close at hand. A sort of subdued roar, like the voice of distant breakers, rose in front of us, and the soldiers, who were, I think, Germans, broke into a double-quick, looking now and then over their shoulders. There was no choice for me but to resign any further searches. The mail from Washington for the Wednesday steamer at Boston leaves at 2½ on Monday, and so I put my horse into a trot, keeping in the fields alongside the roads as much as I could, to avoid the fugitives, till I came once more on the rear of the baggage and store carts, and the pressure of the crowd, who, conscious of the aid which the vehicles would afford them against a cavalry charge, and fearful, nevertheless, of their proximity, clamored and shouted like madmen as they ran. The road was now literally covered with baggage. It seemed to me as if the men inside were throwing the things out purposely. "Stop," cried I to the driver of one of the carts, "everything is falling out," "——— you," shouted a fellow inside, "if you stop him, I'll blow your brains out." My attempts to save Uncle Sam's property were then and there discontinued.

On approaching Centreville, a body of German infantry of the reserve came down, and stemmed the current in some degree; they were followed by a brigade of guns, and another battalion of fresh troops. I turned up on the hill half a mile beyond. The vehicles had all left but two—my buggy was gone. A battery of field guns was in position where we had been standing. The men looked well. As yet there was nothing to indicate more than a retreat, and some ill behavior among the wagoners and the riffraff of different regiments. Centreville was not a bad position properly occupied; and I saw no reason why it should not be held if it was meant to renew the attack, nor any reason why the attack should not be renewed, if there had been any why it should have been made. I swept the field once more. The clouds of dust were denser and nearer. That was all. There was no firing—no musketry. I turned my horse's head and rode away through the village, and after I got out upon the road the same confusion seemed to prevail. Suddenly the guns on the hill opened, and at the same time came the thuds of artillery from the wood on the right rear. The stampede then became general. What occurred at the hill I cannot say, but all the road from Centreville for miles presented such a sight as can only be witnessed in the track of the runaways of an utterly demoralized army.

Drivers flogged, lashed, spurred, and beat their horses, or leaped down and abandoned their teams, and ran by the side of the road; mounted men, servants, and men in uniform, vehicles of all sorts, commissariat wagons thronged the narrow ways. At every shot a convulsion as it were seized upon the morbid mass of bones, sinew, wood, and iron, and thrilled through it, giving new energy and action to its desperate efforts to get free from itself. Again the cry of "Cavalry" arose. "What are you afraid of?" said I to a man who was running beside me. "I'm not afraid of you," replied the ruffian, leveling his piece at me, and pulling the trigger. It was not loaded, or the cap was not on, for the gun did not go off. I was unarmed, and I did go off as I could, resolved to keep my own counsel for the second time that day. And so the flight went on. At one time a whole mass of infantry, with fixed bayonets, ran down the bank of the road, and some falling as they ran must have killed and wounded those among whom they fell. As I knew the road would soon become impassable or blocked up, I put my horse to a gallop and passed on toward the front. But mounted men still rode faster, shouting out, "Cavalry are coming." Again I ventured to speak to some officers whom I overtook, and said, "If these runaways are not stopped the whole of the posts and pickets into Washington will fly also!" One of them without saying a word, spurred his horse and dashed on in front. I do not know whether he ordered the movement or not, but the van of the fugitives was now suddenly checked, and pressing on through the wood at the roadside, I saw a regiment of infantry blocking up the way, with their front towards Centreville. A musket was leveled at my head as I pushed to the front—"Stop, or I'll fire." At the same time the officers were shouting out, "Don't let a soul pass." I addressed one of them and said, "Sir, I am a British subject, I am not, I assure you, running away. I have done my best to stop this disgraceful rout (as I had), and have been telling them there are no cavalry within miles of them." "I can't let you pass, sir!" I bethought me of Gen. Scott's pass. The Adjutant read it, and the word was given along the line, "Let that man pass!" and so I rode through, uncertain if I could now gain the Long Bridge in time to pass over without the countersign.

It was about this time I met a cart by the road-side surrounded by a group of soldiers, some of whom had "69" on their caps. The owner, as I took him to be, was in great distress, and cried out as I passed, "Can you tell me, Sir, where the Sixty-ninth are? These men say they are cut to pieces." "I can't tell you." "I'm in charge of the mails, Sir, and I will deliver them if I die for it. You are a gentleman and I can depend on your word. Is it safe for me to go on?" Not knowing the extent of the *debacle*, I assured him it was, and asked the men of the regiment how they happened to be there. "Shure, the Colonel himself told us to go off every man on his own hook, and to fly for our lives," replied one of them.—The mail agent, who told me he was an Englishman, started the cart again. I sincerly hope no bad result to himself or his charge followed my advice. I reached Fairfax Court House; the people, black and white, with anxious faces, were at the doors, and the infantry were under arms. I was besieged with questions, though hundreds of fugitives had passed through before me. At one house I stopped to ask for water for my horse; the owner sent his servant for it cheerfully, the very house we had in vain asked for something to eat in the forenoon.

"There's a fright among them," I observed, in reply to his question respecting the commissariat drivers. "They're afraid of the enemy's cavalry." "Are you an American?" said the man. "No, I am not." "Well, then," he said, "there will be cavalry on them soon enough. There's 20,000 of the best horsemen in the world in Virginy!" Washington was still eighteen miles away. The road was rough and uncertain, and again my poor steed was under way, but it was no use of trying to outstrip the runaways. Once or twice I imagined I heard guns in the rear, but I could not be sure of it in consequence of the roar of the fight behind me. It was most surprising to see how far the foot soldiers had contrived to get on in advance. After sunset the moon rose, and among other acquaintances I jogged alongside an officer who was in charge of Col. Hunter, the commander of a brigade, I believe, who was shot through the neck, and was inside a cart, escorted by a few troopers. This officer was, as I understood, the major or second in command of Col. Hunter's regiment, yet he had considered it right to take charge of his chief, and to leave his battalion. He said they had driven back the enemy with ease, but had not been supported, and blamed—as bad officers and good ones will do—the conduct of the General; "So mean a fight I never saw." I was reminded of a Crimean General, who made us all merry by saying after the first bombardment, "In the whole course of my experience I never saw a siege conducted on such principles as these." Our friend had been without food, but not, I suspect, without drink—and that, we know, affects empty stomachs very much—since 2 o'clock that morning. Now, what is to be thought of an officer—gallant, he may be, as steel—who says, as I heard this gentleman say to a picket, who asked him how the day went in front, "Well, we've been licked into a cocked hat; knocked to ——." This was his cry to teamsters, escorts, convoys, the *officers, and men on guard and detachment, while, ignorant of the disaster behind, tried to mollify the effect of the news by adding*, "Oh! it's a drawn battle. The troops are re-occupying the position from which they started in the morning." Perhaps he knew his troops better than I did. It was a strange ride, through a country now still as death, the white road shining like a river in the moonlight, the trees black as ebony in the shade; now and then a figure flitting by into the forest or across the road—frightened friend or lurking foe, who could say? Then the anxious pickets and sentries all asking, "What's the news?" and evidently prepared for any amount of loss. Twice or thrice we lost our way, or our certainty about it, and shouted at isolated houses, and received no reply, except from angry watch dogs. Then we were set right as we approached Washington, by teamsters. For an hour, however, we seemed to be traveling along a road which, in all its points, far and near, was "twelve miles from the Long Bridge." Up hills, down into valleys, with the silent grim woods forever by our sides. Now and then, in the profound gloom, broken only by a spark from the horse's hoof, came a dull but familiar sound like the shutting of a distant door. As I approached Washington, having left the Colonel and his escort at some seven miles on the south side of the Long Bridge, I found the grand guards, pickets' posts, and individual sentries burning for news, and the word used to pass along, "What does that man say, Jack?" "Begorra, he tells me we're not bet at all—only retraiting to the ould lines for convaniency of fighting to-morrow again. Oh, that's iligant!" On getting to the *tête de pont*, however, the countersign was demanded; of course, I had not got it. But the officer passed me through on the production of Gen. Scott's safeguard. The lights of the city were in sight and reflected by the waters of the Potomac, just glistened by the clouded moon, about the gay lamps of the White House, where the President was probably entertaining some friends. In silence I passed over the Long Bridge. Some few hours later it quivered under the steps of a rabble of unarmed men. At the Washington end a regiment with piled arms were waiting to cross over into Virginia, singing and cheering.—Before the morning they received orders, I believe, to assist in keeping Maryland quiet. For the hundredth time I repeated the cautious account, which, to the best of my knowledge, was true. There were men, women, and soldiers to hear it. The clocks had just struck 11 P. M. as I passed Willard's. The pavement in front of the hall was crowded. The rumors of defeat had come in, but few of the many who had been fed upon lies and the reports of complete victory which prevailed could credit the intelligence. Seven hours had not elapsed before the streets told the story. The "Grand Army of the North," as it was called had representatives in every thoroughfare, without arms, orders, or officers, standing out in the drenching rain. When all these most unaccountable phenomena were occurring I was fast asleep, but I could scarce credit my informant in the morning, when he told me that the Federalists, utterly routed, had fallen back upon Arlington to defend the capital, leaving nearly five batteries of artillery, 8,000 muskets, immense quantity of stores and baggage, and their wounded prisoners in the hands of the enemy!

Let the American journals tell the story their own way. I have told mine as I know it. It has rained incessantly and heavily since early morning, and the country must be unfit for operations, otherwise, if Mr. Davis desired to press his advantage, he might be now very close to Arlington Heights. He has already proved that he has a fair right to be considered the head of a "belligerent *power*." But, though the North may reel under the shock, I cannot think it will make her desist from the struggle, unless it be speedily followed by blows more deadly even than the repulse from Manassas. There is much talk now (of "masked batteries," of course) of outflanking, and cavalry, and such matters. The truth seems to be that the men were overworked, kept out for twelve or fourteen hours in the sun exposed to a long-range fire, badly officered, and of deficient regimental organization. Then came a most difficult operation—to withdraw this army, so constituted, out of action in face of an energetic enemy who had repulsed it. The retirement of the baggage, which was without adequate guards, and was in the hands of ignorant drivers, was misunderstood and created alarm, and that alarm became a panic, which became frantic on the appearance of the enemy, and on the opening of their guns on the runaways.

But the North will be all the more eager to retrieve this disaster, although it may divert her from the scheme, which has been suggested to

her, of punishing England, a little while longer.—The exultation of the Sou h can only be understood by those who may see it, and if the Federal Government persevered in its design to make Union by force, it may prepare for a struggle the result of which will leave the Union very little to fight for. More of the "battle" in my next. I pity the public across the water, but they must be the victims of hallucinations and myths it is out of my power to dispel or rectify just now. Having told so long a story, I can scarcely expect your readers to have patience, and go back upon the usual diary of events; but the records, such as they are, of this extraordinary repulse must command attention. It is impossible to exaggerate their importance. No man can predict the results or pretend to guess at them.

The following letters, forming part of our correspondent's diary, although written previous to the great catastrophe described in his last letter, have yet sufficient interest to justify their publication.

"WASHINGTON, July 19, 1861.

"After I had closed my letter to-day, the real nature of McDOWELL's position was communicated to me. He advanced his left somewhat, with the view of turning the enemy's right if possible; but a careful reconnoissance convinced him that BEAUREGARD had fortified himself so strongly in a position which nature had made sufficiently formidable, that he could not persist in his design of attacking him on that point with any chance of success. Still less could he venture with safety to make a turning movement under the eyes of his enemy, in a country full of difficulties.

Bull Run is a stream, larger than a rivulet, and not sufficiently dignified in this land of big waters, to be called a river, which intersects the railway from Alexandria to Manassas, and the road from Centreville South, running through a succession of gorges and hills, between steep wooded banks—a kind of Alma, which the Confederates have occupied strongly in advance of the main line of their defences. Gen McDOWELL, brought up by the defences and by the entrenchments commanding the roads and passages, is now engaged in a careful examination of the whole line, and will possibly feel his way toward the enemy's left, and if there should be any comparative weakness discovered there, he will concentrate with a view of forcing it. In his march on the 18th, McDOWELL's advance under TYLER became engaged with the enemy, and an affair of artillery took place, the result of which seems to have been the repulse of the Federalists.

Very exaggerated statements were circulated in reference to their loss on both sides, and the skirmish has been, as usual, called "a battle." The Confederates will be encouraged by the action, and the Federalists will not be by any means better disposed for the hard work before them. I observe that the Federalists do not speak with confidence of immediate success or certain victory, whereas all the Southerners have expressed a perfect conviction as to their superiority. Their friends—and there are many in this city, particularly the women—speak in the same tone. It is difficult to understand the source of this self-reliance, and of the utter contempt in which that North, which is threatening half Europe, is held by the people of the States in America which set it at defiance."

"SATURDAY, July 20.—The Headquarters' report is that the whole loss on the 18th was 24 killed and wounded. Lieut. Colonel CALLUM, of the Engineers, has gone over to Centreville to see if he can be of assistance to the Generals, and to report on the actual state of affairs; and up to a late hour last night no movement of consequence took place, nor was there any renewal of long-range practice. The Confederates are resting on their arms, but the delay will be of great service to them, inasmuch as they can get any reinforcements they require from the rear. The halt will produce an unfavorable impression on the country and on the army, unless it be followed by a speedy move. The reports, which did not, I hope, go beyond New York, that Manassas had been abandoned are, of course, untrue. As far as I can learn of the country, there is no means of getting out of his position left open to McDOWELL without an engagement, unless he falls back on the line of his advance. In all probability, therefore, he will attack his enemy on the very spot selected by the latter as his best position. More will be known before the despatch of the next mail. *Should there be a conflict, the politicians say it promises to be one of the most bloody that have ever taken place on this continent.* The preponderance of guns is with the enemy, but McDOWELL has more field artillery.

The papers which have just come in afford much amusement to the officers, who naturally turn to the accounts of the action at Bull Run, if it is worthy of the name of action. The tone of these despatches is sometimes, to say the least of it, peculiar. It may be due to the exigencies of the telegraph wire. What is to be thought of a General who 'was exposed to the enemy's fire for nearly four hours?' Yo General TYLER did it all—it was his duty, perhaps, and the enemy's fire was not deadly. But, oh! sons of battle, what was he to the 'representatives of the press,' who, we are told by the modest chronicler, 'stood their ground as well as any, in spite of the shot, shell and rifle balls, that whizzed passed them *for hours?*' Discriminating projectiles, truly. But, then, 'the firing of the enemy was very wild.' However, the haste and confusion of the retreat, which was very like a runaway match, was due 'to the inefficiency and cowardice of some of the officers.' 'Masked batteries' and the wind of shot play a very important part in these engagements."

And so ends Saturday, which was followed, as has been seen, by the visit to Manassas, detailed in the letter published yesterday. As has been so often the case in history, the action was fought on a Sunday.

THE BULL RUN BATTLE.

From the London Times, August 7.

The discussions which arose some months ago in the United States of North America have unfortunately assumed the character of open war." Such is the tranquil comment of the royal speech upon the events in the New World which have fallen unexpectedly upon the ear of Europe. Our Queen has reflected with an excellent fidelity the feelings of her people. After the first surprise was over, and when the "God bless me! you don't say so?" has been said, we think we never heard of a battle in which 75 000 men seem to have been engaged on each side, and which fell so blank upon the public ear, and engaged so little European interest. The fact is that we do not like to laugh, and the sense of the ridiculous comes too strong over us when we would be serious. It is a great battle without the dignity of danger or the painful interest of great carnage. There are all the ridiculous incidents of stark fear and rabid terror, without much real peril and with very little actual suffering. We begin to feel that we have been cheated out of our sympathies. When this war broke out we English all pictured to ourselves two earnest sections of the same population interlaced in mortal combat, warring to the knife and to the death. We received by every mail little samples of an atmosphere of blood and thunder, and war and wounds. All America appeared to us, poor dupes! like a fresh exploded mine—all smoke, and fragments, and torn limbs. We fancied our kinsmen reckless, furious, flying at each other's throats, and careless of their own safety. At the same time that they were shaking their knives at each other, they were shaking their fists at us. We trembled for what we were forced to see. We held our breath for the first shock of battle between these two young giants. We shut our eyes against the deadly struggle. We are calmer now. We are all calmer. We are satisfied that these warlike athletes, who were issuing such dire threats against any one who should dare to offer to separate them, are not so very reckless. Since their dissensions have assumed "the character of open war," they have been carried on upon strictly humanitarian principles. If we are to believe the American press, an American battle has never yet been so dangerous as an American passenger boat, and not much more so than an American railway. The hostile forces shell each other out of strong fortresses without losing a single life. They fight a battle in Western Virginia, in which determines the fate of a district at the expense of less than a score of casualties; and a great stand-up battle is fought between one hundred and fifty thousand men, ending in a panic and a twenty miles run; and when the "Grand Army of the Potomac" reached Alexandria *The New York Herald* reports that "the killed on our side will be between three and five hundred."

It is very difficult to gauge the solidity of anything American—even of a great battle. We know that there was a great rout in front of that gap which runs up into the hills, for we were represented in the ruck, and may say that we saw it with our own eyes, and heard the cannonade with our own ears. There is a probability, also, that the number of men present at the battle amounts to the high figure of 150,000, for both accounts seem to agree upon this. Beyond these facts, however, everything seems vague and uncertain. The advance of the "Grand Army of the Potomac," reads in the American papers like a burlesque of the progress of Xerxes to the Hellespont. The great Federal victory of Bull Run, which was flashed over the Northern States and recorded in the Northern papers, was a thing hovering for hours, while yet in print, upon the confines of fancy and possibility. The abject rout, the ultimate reality, was what we could have least believed. Perhaps we ought to have anticipated that the same ferocious men who had burned up the homesteads on their line of march would speed back over the embers with pale faces in their panic flight. But this never did occur to us. It requires the testimony of the Americans themselves and the witness of our own correspondent to suggest to us that seventy-five thousand American patriots fled for twenty miles in an agony of fear, although no one was pursuing them, and that seventy-five thousand other American patriots abstained from pursuing these seventy five thousand enemies, because they were not informed how stark frightened these were. Even the artillery were not captured, but picked up. The guns were left behind because they impeded the flight of the artillerymen, and they might have been to a great extent carried off, if the apprehensions of the gunners would have allowed them to take advantage of the leisure which the prudent conqueror was so ready to afford. On the other hand, our correspondent thinks that the panic had gone so right to the heart of the North that if General BEAUREGARD had the enterprise to follow up his advantage, he might have gone almost unresisted into Washington City itself. All that the Northern press says upon this subject is to congratulate themselves that the enemy did not know in what a fright they were.

This is not our account of this battle. It is the American account. It is the account of the New York papers, alternating as they do between shrieks of victory, of agony, and of vindictive despair. If they have only lost between three hundred and five hundred men, it seems to us to be a very cheap lesson. See what they have gained by it. They have found out now that the spirit of patriotism, and even the instinct of combat, does not prevent Northern volunteers from going off in a body under pretence of their time of enlistment being up, although the morning of the combat may be come and the cannon may be sounding in their ears. They have found out also that even a Northern army can, without much good military reason given, lose its attractions of cohesion, and dissolve into a mob. They have also found out that the Southerners are not to be walked over like a partridge manor, and that they have some military heads among them. Of course, we must expect them to meet these hard facts by a certain quantity of bluster.

They must call out a few more millions of volunteers, and they must make a confident demand upon an incredulous world for a few more hundred millions sterling. But behind all this there must rise a gathering doubt that this Southern nut is too hard to crack, and that the military line, as a matter of business, does not answer. The North has now made its experiment, and not only has it not answered, but the process has not been encouraging. As a matter of habit, and to ease the American mind, a certain quantity of threats and tall words may be necessary, and they may pass. But they will be of small avail against the facts as they now stand. In the face of the picture of that screaming crowd—the Grand Army of the Potomac, &c.—these great words from the expectant gentlemen at Washington lose every charm.

These people do all in their power to alienate our sympathy, for they are amenable neither to courtesy nor to misfortune. Nothing civilizes them. They seem to think that at all seasons and upon all occasions England is a safe target for their insults and their threats. They either feign very well, or else they positively think they can influence our policy by their bluster. There was a moment, on the 21st of July, when victory was supposed to be with the "Grand Army of the Potomac," and the most popular newspaper in New York seized the opportunity to show what use our excellent friends proposed to make of their victory. The first thought was revenge upon England. After some taunts at what are supposed to be our recent recantations, the organ of New York moderation continues:—

"And now, forsooth, because the Queen's Government sees fit to stultify, not daring to carry into execution its implied threats, and prohibits the entry of Southern privateers into British ports, we are required to let bygones be bygones, and even to ignore that any cause of displeasure has existed! The absurdity and inconsistency of acknowledging the 'equal belligerent rights' of the Rebel States, and then snubbing them from sheer cowardice and fear of the consequences, bestows no title to consideration, nor will leisurely repentance for hastily offered indignities be considered the slightest atonement, when the time shall have come to resent them.

Both England and Spain may rest assured that just retribution will be visited upon them for taking advantage of our domestic disturbances, to further their own selfish schemes of aggrandizement. For the outrage offered in the Queen's Proclamation, the United States will possess itself of Canada, and for the invasion of St. Domingo her Catholic Majesty will certainly have to pay with the sacrifice of Cuba. We have, first, to put down rebellion at home, but every hour proves that the war that has begun will be a short one, and that ere the lapse of another half year armies will exist on the American continent of over half a million of men thirsting for a foreign foe upon whom to expend their strength. When the Union element at the South shall have been fairly emancipated, and the forces of the Republic shall have been united, let Great Britain and Spain beware. Our armies never will consent to lay down their arms while a vestige of European domination remains in the Western hemisphere. Causes of war we have enough, and they will not cool for keeping."

If this is what we are to receive from the supremacy of the North, the North can scarcely expect that we should put up very ardent vows for the conquest of the South. If the conquest of the Southern States means alone the conquest of Canada and Cuba, and the establishment of a great military aggressive Power in North America, we may learn to hear more patiently the scene that occurred at Bull Run. We are not, however, fearful enough to be ferocious. On the contrary, we cordially and even sincerely congratulate our would-be enemies that they have escaped with such loss from the sword of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and, much as they tell us it would be against our interest, we sincerely advise them to make up their quarrel, and avoid all serious effusion of blood. When they have returned to the habits of peace they will not nearly be so bloodthirsty as they think they will be; or, if they should be, they will not be so mischievous as they say they will be. Spain will know how to keep in check a navy which is now terribly embarrassed by two small privateers, and the Canadas have in other days given a very good account of invaders from the other side of the river. The United States are a very great nation, and we wish them all lawful prosperity; but they are not half so capable of mischief as their newspapers think they are.

THE LATE SKIRMISH.—We learned by a gentleman who arrived in this city last evening from Harper's Ferry, that on Monday last quite a brilliant skirmish took place in the suburbs of Harper's Ferry, the particulars of which, as related, are as follows:—It appears that on the day mentioned about three hundred Rebel cavalry were reported to be approaching Harper's Ferry, when two companies of one of the regiments stationed there were ordered out to meet them. The order was promptly obeyed, the men being eager to have a brush with the Rebels. They were soon in line and on the lookout for the enemy. They were not long in finding out the truth of their approach. No sooner did they come in sight than the Union soldiers made a dash after them, firing as they charged, which put the enemy to flight in short order. They left in the road three killed and several wounded. Several horses were also captured and brought into camp. The forces under General BANKS are unusually healthy, there being little or no sickness among the men.

CANNON SENT TO WASHINGTON.—The Albany *Evening Journal* says:—"The State has been able to supply the General Government with several formidable batteries. Among those sent recently were ten ten-pounder Parrot guns—very beautiful and formidable weapons—with all the appendages, in perfect order for immediate use. To provide against contingencies, and to be able to meet any new emergency, thirty more of these formidable guns have been ordered, and will be rapidly completed. The military department of the State has also ten or fifteen thousand new uniforms ready for use, when called for. Indeed, everything needful for any prompt movement is provided or arranged for."

HEAD-QUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA Militia—Harrisburg, August 1st, 1861.
GENERAL ORDER, NO. 1.

The Governor has learned with deep mortification that one lieutenant and a number of the privates and non-commissioned officers of the Second Regiment of Infantry, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, on being called on, in accordance with their oaths, to enter the service of the United States, have refused to do so

He therefore hereby dismisses them from the service of the State, and directs their names to be published, that Pennsylvania may know her derelict sons, and may not again be defrauded by those who, after partaking her bounty, in the moment of peril desert her.

All mustering officers are directed to prevent their re-enlistment in any of the gallant and loyal regiments now forming for the defence of our country. We do not need their services, nor will we risk our cause in their hands.

By order of Andrew G. Curtin, Governor and Commander in Chief.

CRAIG BIDDLE, A. D. C.

COMPANY A.

Name. Occupation. Residence.
Third Sergeant
Chambers, Geo. W. Druggist...Philadelphia.
Second Corporal.
McDougal, James..Tailor...... "
Third Corporal.
Danlon, John C....Driver..... "
Fourth Corporal.
Hawley, Michael...Laborer... "
Privates.
Armstrong, Michl..Laborer... "
Burns, William....Baker...... "
Barnholt, Henry...Baker...... "
Cunningham, John.Cordwainr. "
Coyne, Bernard....Bricklayer. "
Coke, James.......Laborer... "
Drain, Isaac.......Carpenter.. "
Fisher, Thomas....Sailor...... "
Graham, Patrick...Hatter..... "
Herbert, William..Laborer.... "
Hadin, James......Blacksmith. "
Irwin, Joseph.....Hatter...... "
Koons, Cornelius..Carpenter.. "
Kemper, John......Cot. Spinr. "
Moore, Charles....Driver..... "
Moore, Jeremiah..Laborer.... "
McCreight, James .Weaver..... "
McConaghy, Patk.Brickmaker "
Nelson, John......Brickmaker "
Stevens, Thomas ..Butcher.... "
Stephenson, Rich..Machinist.. "
Taylor, George.....Surgeon... "
Uber, Charles.....Moulder... "
White, Edward....Laborer... "

COMPANY B.

First Sergeant.
Watson, Cor. G....Gasfitter....36 Aspen st.
Second Sergeant.
Myers, Dennis......Clerk.......788 S. 4th st.
Third Sergeant.
Laird, George B....Plumber...515 Washington.
Fourth Sergeant
Duffy, Thomas.....Waterman.215 Union st.
Fifth Sergeant.
Bickerton Chas.....Wheelw't..126 Almond st.
First Corporal.
Cromie, Wm.......Waterman.Hall st.
Second Corporal.
Little, John H.....Caulker....749 S. Front st.
Third Corporal.
Edgar, Benj F., Jr.Tobacconi't.752 S. Front st.
Fourth Corporal.
Wright, William....Dealer......611 S. 3d st.
Fifth Corporal.
Ervin, Jacob.......Waterman.2d and Greenwich sts.
Privates.
Andrews, Gibson..Waterman.Camden.
Allen, John........Farmer.....Doylestown, Pa.
Bouder, John F....Clerk.......770 S Front st.
Bowen, Alexander.Waterman.15 Annapolis st.
Bowers, Nicholas..Shoemaker.Moyamensing.
Blair, John........Plumber...1130 Rodman st.
Beowlt, Wm.......Waterman.752 S. Front st.
Blackburn, F'dk...Cord'r......Spafford and 6th sts.
Cassiner, Wm. G...Clerk.......4th and Christian sts.
Carroll, Cornelius..Waterman.752 S Front st.
Conover, John......Waterman 2d and Master sts.
Crow, William......Carpenter..143 S. Front st.
Donnelly, Francis. Cooper.....10th and Christian sts
Dennis, Patrick....Hostler....
Diehl, John........Cooper.....18 Perham st.
Eastwicks, Stephen.Plasterer...Gordon and Gill sts.
Epler, John H......Waterman.Camden, N. J.
Ewell, Solomon....Waterman.126 Catharine st.
Fogarty, John......Waterman. Wheat ab. Wharton.
Grigg, Mark........Cooper......5 Bassitt Place.
Googler, Thomas...Clerk.......829 Monroe st.
Gallop, William....Waterman.Shippen and Penn st
Holt, Samuel.......Waterman.100 Catharine st.
Holt, Jacob........Dealer.....133 Catharine st.
Hopper, Samuel....Dealer.....133 Catharine st.
Biggin, James......Waterman..1339 Rye st.
Harvey, John......Waterman..Perham st.
Hughes, Patrick....Wheelw'ht. 1149 S 16th st.
King, Adam........Waterman..773 Sansom st.
Lyons, Michael.....Waterman..238 Shippen st.
Louden, George.....Cordw'ter..910 Allherton st.
Medary, John......Blacksmith.1223 Savery st.
Maxwell, John.....Laborer.....752 S. Front st.
Myers, Daniel......Moulder....1035 Franklin st.
McPermot, John P.Butcher....514 Christian st.
McKeath, James....Cordw'er...523 Bedford st.
McBride, John......Waterman.752 S. Front st.
McAlcer, John P...Dealer.....438 Germantown.
Mooney, Timothy..Laborer....743 S. Front st.
McKernan, John...Waterman..Manayunk.
Marron, James..... " Kirkpatrick's court, 6th and Shippen.
McNaulty, Joseph .Laborer....6th st., bel. Shippen.
McNaulty, John.... " Bedford and 6th.
Marron, Patrick...Cordw'er..8th and Shippen.
Morris, Daniel.....Carpenter..1800 Horstmann st.
McBride, Daniel....Waterman..2d and Greenwich.
Perkins, Edward... " 55 Norfolk st.
Palmer, Clinton...Carver......605 S. 2d st.
Reed, Thomas......Waterman..5 Nesbitt place.
Rooney, William... " 181 Mead st.
Stevenson, Chas...Cooper.....818 S. Front street.
Stanton, Patrick...
Spence, James.....Waterman..1219 Kimball street.
Stanton, Thomas ..Laborer.... " "
Spence, George.....Waterman. " "
Spence, Peter......Cordwainer " "
Steinmyer, Fred'k.Waterman .Swanson & Catharine
Tehan, Michael....Waterman .Penn and South sts.
Tully, Henry.......Laborer....Spring Garden st.
Ward, Patrick.....Laborer....17 Mead st.
Weiss, Jesse.......Blacksmith.1021 Germantown rd.
Wertzel, Watson..Farmer....
West, Joel.........Cordwainer Bedford st.
Huddleston, John..Farmer....Lehigh co., Pa.
Young, John.......Carpenter..779 S. Front st.
Curick, John.......Confectin'r.Philadelphia.
Thornton, Thomas.Waterman Philadelphia.

COMPANY C.

Fourth Sergeant.
Cole, Frederick W.Bookbin'r..444 Magnolia st.
Second Corporal.
Smith, John T.....Clerk.......623 Barclay st
Third Corporal.
O'Donnell, John...Hatter.....4 Shield's court.
Musician.
Uber, David H.....Drummer...2239 Sharswood st.
Privates.
Armstrong, Chas...Tinsmith...21st bet. Mar. & Ches.
Bennett, William...Varnisher .1583 Marshall st.
Blizzard, Geo. B...Tinsmith...Wheat ab. Wharton.
Brown, Charles R..Jeweler....45 Dock st.
Burns, James......Tailor......612 Fitzwater st.
Boyle, John........Clerk.......2 Bay Tree place.
Carroll, Thos. J....Machinist..1025 Shippen st.
Cranshaw, John....Chairm'r..113 Shippen st.
Crush, William.....Clerk.......1725 South st.
Carr, James........Tavern K'r 314 South st.
Carrigan, Daniel...News D'ler.Philadelphia.
Connelly, Wm.....Clerk...... "
Cassiday, Barney..Puddler.... "
Carroll, James.....Clerk......
Duckett, Richard..Hatter.... 21 Filbert st.
Devine, John.......Carpenter..Philadelphia.
Fryburg, John.....Farmer....Kingsessing.
Green, Thomas B..Painter....909 Catharine st.
Grular, John C....Salesman..Philadelphia.
Kougar, Wm. H....Farmer....10 Jefferson st.
Lindsay, Aug. I....Cordwainr.537 Race st.
Lewes, William....Cooper.....Delaware county, Pa.
Maginnis, Thomas .Printer....909 Purcer st.
McMenamin, Dan'l..Carter.....4 Shields' ct.
McConaghue, P....Clerk.......1107 Division street.
McCann, Arch'd...Spinner....Centre street.
McBride, John.....Laborer....Philadelphia.
Mack, Robert......Printer.....18 Letitia street.
Mack, John........Bar Tender.Philadelphia.
Maginnes, George..Tailor......Philadelphia.
Martin, Parcell....Farmer....Philadelphia.
Powers, Martin....Cooper.....403 Prune st.
Payne, George C...Printer....909 Walnut st.
Quirk, James......Clerk.......Philadelphia.
Ryan, John J......Mou'der....Carl ab. Huntingdon.
Ryan, John........Painter....238 Spruce st.
Redding, Michael..Sugar Ref..15 Ledger Place.
Rodebaugh, John..So. Sawyer.Ninth above Poplar.
Rohn, Park........Printer....Controller st.
Roarke, Jeremiah..Laborer....Philadelphia.
Robertson, Wm....Coal Pol'r..Philadelphia.
Sharpless, Chs. E..Com. Mer..251 N. Third st.
Skinner, John......Painter....St. John ab. Poplar.
Scott, David S.....Teamster ..1107 Master st.
Usher, Wm. B.....Segar Mkr.Darb rd. ab. Walnut.
Uber, Wm. L......Paper Hng.Sharswood st.
Waters, Michael...Carver.....Front st.
Head, Edward.....Bar Tend..Bedford below Fifth.

COMPANY D.

Third Corporal.
Lehman, Samuel...Bricklayer.New Market st.
Privates.
Arbuckle, Saml.W. Last Maker104 Green st.
Bacon, John.......Driver.....Pink ab. Master.
Baird, John R.....Druggist...Girard av. ab 15th.
Barler, Henry D...Watchmk'r Philadelphia.
Blaker, Charles....Waterman.Green bel. Second st.
Brew, Frederick...Carpenter...Ann st. W. Emerald.
Campbell, Henry..Butcher....Charles, ab. Sixth.
Carfrey, Edward...Shoemaker.Orrs, bel. Care.
Covert, Isaac C....Printer......1216 Temple st.
Craig, David.......Seaman.....Rodger's Court.
Craig, John........Waterman.. "
Dailey, Wm. A.....Driver......981 N. Front st.
Evans, Charles.....Clerk.......314 N. Fourth st.
Forther, George W.ShipCarpe'r152 Wilmer st.
Guyant, Edward....Waterman..531 N. Front st.
Garman, Thos. W..Bricklayer..Apple and Morris sts.
Hummell, Jacob....Barber......Everett st.
Holly, Jacob.......Gardener...Philadelphia.
Hartranft, Henry..Forgeman..Berks county, Pa.
Jones, Thomas.....Gas Fitter..2 Decatur st.
Kalaver, Charles...Waterman.Glenwood st.
Kalaver, Philip....
McKenna, John....Glass Blow Boston, Mass.
McBride, Joseph B.Pipe Maker 640 N. Sixteenth st.
McMann, John.....Waterman..9 Beach st.
Misel, Charles H...Plasterer....Wheat bel. Wharton.
Reynolds, Joseph..Bricklayer.Fifth and Diamond st
Sands, William.....Stock'g Mak Wissahickon.
Sharp, John.......Forgeman..Lancaster, Pa.
Sherer, Henry.....Carpenter..140 Pegg st.
Williams, James...Cordwainer.1213 Hamilton st.
Waynes, William..Waterman. —ab. Thompson.

COMPANY E.

Third Sergeant.
Wylie, Alexander..Beamer....Chase st., Fairmount.
Musician.
Agnew, Daniel S...Shoemaker,18th and William sts.
Privates.
Blackmore Chas...Engineer...1788 Moravian st.
Carlon, Charles....Laborer....Wilmington, Del.
Clark, Francis......Ma. Mason, 7010 Jefferson st.
Dreblen, Hugh.....Tailor......6th and Ridge avenue
Donald, Robert....Mechanic..1889 Harrison st.
Greinor, Dennis ...Gardener...1888 Shippen st.
Leech, Thomas N...Painter....518 S. 5th st.
Murray, George....Laborer....Hestonville.
Myers, Hugh.......Painter ....Fulton, between 12th and 13th sts.
McCoy, Robert ....Plumber...622 S. Broad st.
McCrossin, D. (1st).Pedlar....1416 Bangor st.
McCrossin, D. (2d)..Laborer.... " "
McCullen, Robert..Carpenter..1831 Shippen st.
McNeil, Alexander,Carpenter..1432 Shippen st.
McNeil, John......Brickmkr.. " "
Markey, Thomas...Laborer....8 Factory st.
Patterson, John....P. Stainer, 18th, bel. Catharine.
Towson, Thomas...Boat Makr.918 S. 15th st.
Twaddle, A........Hatter.....624 S Broad st.
Newton, Joseph....Spinner....Lind st.

COMPANY F.

First Sergeant.
Kass, Christian.....Sawyer ....1128 Elm st.
Third Sergeant.
Penning, Mark.....C'dwainer .934 Marlborough st.
Fourth Sergeant.
Dougherty, Robert.Saddler....Columbia avenue.
First Corporal.
Maleer, James .....Mechanic ..Oak st.
Second Corporal.
Simmons, John....Plumber...Girard avenue.
Third Corporal.
Ely, Daniel.........Cigar M'er.1333 Frankford road.
Musician.
Bowie, Henry......Drummer..Clinton st.
Privates.
Atkins, James .....Chairmak..1332 North st.
Allen, Jacob.......Sailmaker..Ross st.
Bell, James ....Mechanic..1106 Marlborough st.
Bronson, Charles ..Chairmak..14 Wheat st.
Canliffe, John......Stove M'r..1484 Frankford road.
Elshenover, G. W..Slater......Lehigh county, Pa.
Fahling, William...Shoemaker.Oxford st.
Fordney, Taylor...Saw M'ker.1287 Hope st
Gamble Robert.....Mor. Dres .Wilmington, Del.
Gibson, Edward...Weaver.....1419 N. Second st.
Germon, William..Saddler....Cherry st.
Gribler, Henry ....Gas Fitter..905 Beach st.
Haines, Jacob .....Shovel Mr. Holmesburg.
Jackaway, Wm....Plasterer...1229 Sarah st.
Jackaway, Joseph..Boot M'kr.1229 Sarah st.
Johnson, Thomas..Cigar M'kr.Gaul st.
Jones, L. William..Fisherman..8 Richmond st.
Kerr, John.........Mor. Dress. Shackamaxon st.
Lucas, James.......Laborer....Fall st., Philad.
Lunny, Zohn......Fisherman. Howard st. "
Maloney, Wm......Cab. Maker Stoy's court.
Myer, David.......Boil. " Crease st, Philad
McKinney, Thos...Laborer....Coral st.
Merrit, William....Carpenter..Marlborough st.
McCallister, Robt..Blacksmith St. John st.
McCalvey, Jas......Bricklayer. 963 Frankford road.
McKinley, Arch'd..Fisherman.1223 Howard st.
McKinley, Henry..Rollerlron. Front st.
Miller, William....Chair Mak..5th, below Brown st.
Paul, Geo. S.......Brickmaker 661 Germantown rd.
Peak, Edward.....Ship Carp'r.Mulberry st.
Peacock, Henry....Mor. Dress.Cherry st.
Platt, George......Stove Mak.1077 Peach st.
Read, John........Chair Mak..1212 Hope st.
Rothermell, Wm...Saw Maker 1046 Sarah st
Taylor, George....Driver ....1024 Frankford road
Schaffer, Martin...Mor. Dress 1004 Sarah st.
Shultz, William....Boiler Mak 15 Lehigh st.
Strawser Lewis.....Fuller......Haydock st.
Sendinger Howard.Druggist...1020 Ross st.
Shepherd, William.Saw Maker Otter st.
Shoemaker, Dan'l..BoatM'ker, 3d below Girard
Vanosten, Thomas.CoachMkr .Holmesburg.
Vanosten, A B ....Machinist..
Voke, William.....Carpenter..1212 Hope st.
Winterbottom, Ed.Saw M'ker..2d st.
Welsh, Morris.....Dyer.......Salmon st.
Bowers, Henry.....Plumber...Philadelphia.
Balderson Jon'th'n.Iron W'kr. Baltimore, Md.
Doll, George W....Sail M'kr..Philadelphia.
Grey, Joseph......Plumber..1837 N. 2d st., Phila.
Lord, William.....Boot Fitter Savory st.
Madden, Henry....Chair M'kr.Frankford Road.
Mulholland, Wm...Wheelw't. Dunton st.
Nichols, Theodore. Butcher.....Philadelphia
Reeves, Leonard....Galvanizer..1837 Hope st.
Reighter, Geo. W..Driver.......Amber bel. Thom's'n
Sands, Robert......Weaver.....Philadelphia.
Kensey, John.......Builder.....Fr'kf'd ab. Columbia.

COMPANY G.

First Sergeant.
Richardson, Nah K.Cutter.....Philadelphia.
Third Sergeant.
Greer, William......Blacksmith. "
First Corporal.
Lilly, Ed James....Boot Fitter. "
Second Corporal.
Wood, William....Pattern Mr. "
Third Corporal.
McConaghy, W. C.Boatman... "
Fourth Corporal.
Blair Lilly.........Blacksmith. "
Musician.
White, Andrew....Driver..... "
Privates.
Atkinson, Phineas.Shoemaker. "
Anderson, Geo. L..Carpenter.. "
Black, William....Moulder.... "
Bechtel, George F..Carpenter.. "
Brooks, Thomas...Driver..... "
Beam, Jacob S.....Tailor...... "
Butland, Charles...Farmer..... "
Collville, David....Bricklayer. "
Curry, Wm. H.....Farmer..... "
Ernst, Joseph S....Tailor...... "
Emmons, Redding.Coachman. "
Farley, Wm. S.....Coachman. "
Foster, Samuel.....Bridgeb'r.. "
Forman, Jackson...Laborer.... "
Franklin, Henry....Wheelwr't. "
Hines, Eleazor.....Shoemaker. "
Hinnes, Thomas....Bookbind'r "
Hill, John W......Moulder.... "
Kunkel, David M..Waiter..... "
Kincade, James....R. Roader. "
Kelly, John........Boatman... "
Kline, Geo. W.....Plumber.... "
Kimball, Ferdin'd.Wood Carv "
Lilly, Samuel W...Factory..... "
Lindsay, James....Carpenter.. "
Lachland, William.Printer.... "
Lanieson, Edward.Moulder.... "
Loan, John........Printer..... "
McCue, Joseph ..Cart Driver "
Moody, Wm. H...Shoemaker. "
McMullen, Isaac L.Clerk...... "
McHugh, E. F.....Farmer..... "
McCormick, T.....Driver...... "
McGegan, Michael Boatman... "
McFarland, John P.Boatman... "
Nicholson, Thos...Carpenter.. "
Nagle, John.......Farmer..... "
O'Neill, Edward...Driver...... "
Ogden, William....Silversmith "
Perkins, Frederick.Driver...... "
Rose, Wm. H......Carter...... "
Rogers, Charles....Carter...... "
Ramesey, William.Farmer..... "
Scrubshall, George.Shoemaker. "
Shaw, Zachariah...Laborer.... "
Toland, Andrew...Blacksmith. "
Wilson, Joseph....Blacksmith. "
Walters, Thos. F...Student.... "
Strain, Hugh, J....Driver...... "
Carey, Andrew W..Dentist..... "

COMPANY H.

First Sergeant.
Johnson, James ..Gas Fitter..Philadelphia.
Fourth Sergeant.
Capill, Thomas ....Stone Cut.. "
Second Corporal.
Scott, James.......Grainer.... "
Third Corporal.
McCarter, Wm....Tin Work'r "
Seventh Corporal.
Mackin, Henry....Umb. Mak. "
Musicians.
Parr, Charles......Moroc.Dresr "
Money, Edward...Clerk....... "
Privates.
Aspell, Clinton....Painter..... "
Bradley, Patrick...Bricklayer. Pottsville.
Brannan, Philip ...Stone Cut..Philadelphia.
Cunningham, Jas..Painter.... "
Cunningham, Rbt..Painter.... "
Condy, Joseph.....Moulder.... "
Cahill, Patrick.....Driver...... "
Dougherty, Wm....Laborer.... "
Donnelly, George..Laborer .... "
Dobbin, Robert....Bricklayer. "
Develing, Edward. Stone Cut. "
Desert, Robert.....Gardener... "
Dealsley, William..Gilder...... "
Frazier, William....Seaman..... "
Farley, Edward....Ironworkr. "
Farley, James......Brass Fndr. "
Grandlee, Thomas.Carpenter.. "
Hughes, Patrick ...Laborer ... "
Haffey, Charles ...Gas Fitter. "
Hagan, Michael....Bricklayer . "
Johnston, William Moulder.... "
Johnston, Thomas.Shoemaker. "
Kane, Edward......Cooper..... "
Kimball, Thomas..Harnessmkr "
Long, John ....Laborer..... "
Long, George......Bricklayer.. "
Lynch, Andrew....Stonecutter. "
Laycock, Nathan'l.Stonecutter. "
Mackin, Edward...Sailor....... "
Miller, Wm. F.....Salesman... "
Mealy, Edward ....Laborer..... "
Murray, John......Baker....... "
McCabe, Jas. A....Stonecutter. "
McCann, John.....Gas Fitter. "
McBride, Dennis...Laborer.... "
Patten, John.......Heddlemkr. "
Short, Chas. J......Carpenter "
Thompson, Sam'l..Grainer.... "
Ulmer, George.....Butcher.... "
Viney, Frederick...Moulder.... "
Yates, William H..Painter..... "
Hemphill, Wm.....Moulder.... "
Harty, Michael.....Shoemaker, Boston.
McCracken, Jno.Blacksmith.Philadelphia.
McComb, Alex....Tinsmith.... "
Tague, James......Laborer.... "

COMPANY I.

First Sergeant.
David Chidester....Cordwainer, Philadelphia.
Second Sergeant.
Joseph Fisher......Stevedore.. "
Third Sergeant.
George McNally,..Mor.finish'r "
Fourth Sergeant.
W. W. Vanvalk'bg.Barkeeper.. "
First Corporal.
Geo. Chidester.....Seaman.... "
Musician.
John F. Keller.....Currier..... "
Privates.
Barret, James......Lithogrph'r "
Benners, George...Butcher.... "
Bishop, David......Cordwainer "
Blair, John........Book-keep'r "
Bookhammer, C. F.Moulder.... "
Bowen, Zadock W. " "
Black, William H..Plasterer... "
Bower, John......Moulder.... "
Brown, George.....Brickm'r.... "
Brown, James...... " "
Clark, Thomas.....Machinist.. "
Deininger, Jacob..Laborer.... "
Desher, Edward...Carpenter.. "
Devenny, James...Brickmaker "
Donahue, Thomas.Butcher.... "
Dreher, Lewis......Segarmaker "
Ewing, James......Brickmaker "
Fry, Charles.......Butcher..... "
Galloway, Jos. D..Gas Fitter.. "
Geiger, John......Machinist.. "
Goodwin, Theod...Shoemaker, "
Goss, John.........Clerk....... "
Graham, George...Wheelwght. "
Hinchman, Isaac...Carpenter.. "
Hoffman, Wash....Fisherman. "
Hoffner, George...Carpenter.. "
Hogan, Daniel.....Operator... "
Larrison, Wm. E...Teamster... "
Leisenring, Daniel.Brickmkr.. "
Leonard, Wm A...Segar Mkr. "
Lewis, George C...Seaman.... "
Lincoln, Francis H. Plumber... "
Lugar, William.....Gentleman "
Maddin, George....Gardener.. "
Martin, George.....Hatter...... "
Maginnis, Dennis..Lithogra'r.. "
McCully, James S..Mor. Fin.. "
Miller, John E.....Upholster'r "
Nicholas, Aaron....Machinist.. "
Prayrey, James....Bricklayer.. "
Raas, Robert......Brickmaker. "
Rooney, Wm. J....Painter..... "
Royal, John C.....Paper H'er.. "
Ryan, Wm. A......B. Founder. "
Shay, William H...Glassbl'wer. "
Sherrick, Geo. W...Conductor.. "
Shaw, Frank P.....Clerk....... "
Slaughter, Chas. C.P. Stainer.. "
Sloan, Robert......Weaver..... "
Steerer, Joseph....Accountant "
Squibb, Andrew J.Mor. Dre'er. "
Stretch, Wm. W...Cordw'ner.. "
Thompson, Rich'd..Officer..... "
Turney, James.....Wheelw'ght "
Verdy, Mark R....Dealer...... "
Wenzell, John.....Moulder.... "
Woodrow, Benj. H Grinder.... "
White, Isaac C....Carpenter.. "
White, John L..... " "
White, Robert J...Mor Dre'er. "

COMPANY K.

Privates.
Asher Asher.......Compositor 620 South st.
Brown, William J Clerk.......825 S. 10th st.
Coster, George G..Lithog'r...467 Belrose st.
Cressman, George .Carpenter .2181 Jefferson st.
Dix, Robert W.....Blacksmith Front and Senate sts.
Dolde, Frederick..Upholster'r S W. 4th & Jefferson.
Fell, Charles G....Clerk.......821 Marlott st.
Finn, Maurice.....Gardener..Montgomery & 20th.
Hardy, George.....Waterman.Union st., bel. Front.
Hessert, Charles...Cigar mk'r.882 N. 4th st.
Hurst, Elwood....Clerk.......531 York avenue.
Johnson, Geo N...
Kimble, Charles ..Laborer.....6th above Poplar.
Kerper, Joseph K Machinist..10th above Master.
Lapp, Oliver T.....Clerk......Sharswood bel Ridge
Lelarge, Henry....Blacksmith 125 Mead st.
McLaughlin, John Farmer.....Marlott and 4th st.
Morgan, Joseph Jr Cigar mk'r.1716 Stiles st.
Peiffer, Charles W.Gunsmith...220 N. 2d st.
Rolph, William S..Laborer.....306 Emmet st.
Smith, Charles.....Drayman ..Marcott st.
Wallington, Geo...Printer.....619 Washington av.
au19 mwf 3t

Proposals.

BLANK BOOKS FOR THE ARMY.—

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, Philadelphia, August 15th, 1861.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, the twenty-sixth of this month, August, for furnishing by contract the following Blank Books for the use of the Army, deliverable at the United States Arsenal on the Schuylkill, viz:—

300 Regimental General Order Books, 3 quires each.
300 " Order Books, 3 quires each.
300 " Letter Books, 3 quires each.
300 " Descriptive Books, 5 quires each.
300 " Index Books, 2 quires each.
5000 Company Order Books, 1 quire each.
3000 " Clothing Account Books, 3 qrs. each.
3000 " Descriptive Books, 1 quire each.
3000 " Morning Report Books, 2 quires each.
2060 Post Order Books, 2 quires each.
2060 " Morning Report Books, 2 quires.
2000 " Letter Books, 2 quires each.
1000 " Guard Report Books, 2 quires each.

It is distinctly understood that the quire is to be twenty-four sheets.

Samples of the above Books may be seen at this office, and all the Books must conform strictly thereto, in paper, binding, &c.

Proposals must be made for each description of book separately, stating the price at which each will be furnished.

Bidders will state, also, the shortest time in which they will make deliveries of one-fourth of the number advertised, and how soon they can deliver the remainder in equal proportions.

The manufacturer's establishment or dealer's place of business must be distinctly stated in the proposal, together with the names, address, and responsibility of two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guarantee that a contract shall be entered into within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for each description of Book, not less than one-fourth of the number advertised for.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blank Books for the Army," and be addressed to Colonel CHARLES THOMAS, A. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. Army.

au16 imwGt

Military Goods, Flags, &c.

CAMP STOOLS, CAMP COTS AND TAbles, at HAYWARD'S, 124 N. 4th st., ab. Arch. jy31 1m

PERSONAL.—FLINN'S IMPROVED MILItary Camp Bed, manufactured and for sale at No. 238 S. Second street. jy30 1m

SOLDIERS, TAKE NOTICE.—THE DUCK Zouave Gaiters can be had at the Manufactory, No. 1 Forrest Place, rear of No. 128 S. Fourth street, below Chesnut. au6 tuthslm

ATTENTION!—COMPANIES NEEDING ARMS for drilling with, can be supplied with Guns at from $1·75 to $2·00. Also, Musket Guns at $4·00. STEINMETZ & LERCH, No. 14 N. Fifth street. je25 tuths745

TO ARMY WAGON MAKERS AND Carriage Builders.—The Allentown Steam Forge and Axle Factory are now making axles for army wagons, according to the Government standard, and are prepared to fill large orders on short notice. Our factory being situated in the great Lehigh coal and iron region, and being practical and experienced machinists, we feel confident of our ability to compete with any establishment in the country. We are also prepared to supply the trade with all descriptions of wagon and carriage axles of the best quality; also, hammered iron in all varieties. Application may be made at our office, No. 415 Commerce street, or at the factory, Allentown, Pa

au2 lmw 1m SCOTT, SHIMER & CO.

Saving Funds.

THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOciety, Office, S. W. corner Walnut and Tenth streets. Incorporated February 8, 1847. Open for Deposits and Payments Daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and on Monday and Thursday Afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Interest 5 per cent. per annum.

President—JOHN WIEGAND.

MANAGERS.

Charles Humphreys, Samuel V. Merrick, William W. Keen, Joseph Ripka, Peter Williamson, Thomas Drake, William Devine, Isaac Hazlehurst, R. Rundle Smith, M. W. Baldwin, D. B. Cummins, Jno. C. Cresson, Peter McCall, William B. Bowen, Samuel Norris, A. J. Lewis, May Humphreys, Robert Toland, Isaac F. Baker, John Ashhurst, Fred'k. Fraley, Benj. Gerhard, Jos. S. Lewis, Geo. Roberts Smith.

SAMUEL C. HENSZEY, Treasurer.

Special Deposits received. mh10 drp

SAVING FUND—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, cor. Third and Chesnut streets. INTEREST FOUR PER CENT. S. R. CRAWFORD, President. JAS. R. HUNTER, Secretary and Treasurer. Office hours from 10 until 3 o'clock. D1

Legal Notices.

WHEREAS, LETTERS OF ADMINIStration for the estate of JOHN TURNER, deceased, late of Philadelphia, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to ANNE TURNER, Administratrix

au12 mwf 6t*841 No. 319 S. Sixth street.

SEGARS.—5000 HAVANA SEGARS, Imported and for sale by COCHRAN & RUSSELL, No. 22 N. Front street. au19

Furniture.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILliard Tables.—MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 S. Second street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of Billiard Tables, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with Moore & Campion's Improved Cushions, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. je22

JOHN A. BAUER, AT No. 265 (OLD No 157) S. Second street, above Spruce, has enlarged his Furniture and Upholstering Warehouse, in a handsome style, and keeps now on hand a rare assortment of first-class Furniture for the Parlor, Dining Room, Library and Chamber, unsurpassed in excellence of make and material, as well as in moderateness of prices, by any dealer in the country. The public is respectfully invited to examine. ap1

COTTAGE FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, cheapest, and best assortment in the city, of our own manufacture, to suit all tastes, and at lowest prices. COURTNEY & WILLETS, my29 12m Nos 14 and 16 S. Seventh street.

Excursions.

FOR CAPE MAY AND NEW YORK, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9½ o'clock A. M.—New York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company. Steamers DELAWARE, Captain Johnson, and BOSTON, Captain Crocker, will leave for Cape May and New York, from first Wharf below Spruce street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9½ A. M.

Returning—Leave New York same days, at 5 P. M.

Returning—Leave Cape May Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M.

Fare to Cape May, carriage hire included........$1·50
Do. do. do. Season ticket, carriage hire Extra........$8·00
Do. to New York, cabin........$2·00
Do. do. deck........$1·50

Steamers touch at New Castle, going and returning. Freights for New York taken at low rates.

JAMES ALDERDICE, Agent, jy6 2m Nos. 314 and 316 S. Delaware avenue.

Railroad Lines.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELphia Railroad, via Media.

GROVE MEETING AT KEDRON M. E. CHURCH, NEAR NEWTON'S STATION.

Trains leave the depot N. E. corner of Eighteenth and Market streets, at 7 45 and 10 30 A. M., 2, 4·15, and 6 30 P. M. Leave Newton's Station for Philadelphia at 11·15 A. M., 2·45, 5·14, and 8, P. M. Fare for the Round Trip, Twenty-five cents. HENRY WOOD, au19 5t General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY R. R. CO.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The 8 A. M. Line now leaving Walnut Street Wharf for New York will be discontinued after Tuesday, 20th inst.

The Southern Mail Line (now leaving at 11½ P. M.) will on and after Wednesday, August 21st, leave Walnut Street Wharf at 10½ o'clock, P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, for New York. Fare $3.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD CO.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—*Change of Hour of Departure for New York to 9½, A. M. from Kensington Depot.*

On and after Wednesday, August 21st, the Morning Line (now leaving at 11½, A. M.,) will leave Kensington Depot at 9½. A. M., (Morning Mail) for New York.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

All other Lines for New York will leave as usual. See standing advertisement. au19 4t

OPENING ARRANGEMENT.—THE East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroad—Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, open to Waynesburg. On and after Thursday, August 15th, 1861, the trains on the above Railroad will run between Downingtown and Waynesburg, connecting with trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad as follows:—The Express Train will leave Waynesburg at 6 A. M., connecting with the train leaving Downingtown for Philadelphia at 7·35 A. M. Returning, will leave Downingtown at 6·05 P. M. on the arrival of the 4 o'clock train from Philadelphia. The Mail Train will leave Downingtown at 9·30 A. M. Returning, will leave Waynesburg at 2·15 P. M., in time to connect at Downingtown with the evening trains for Philadelphia, and trains going West on Pennsylvania Railroad. Freight to and from Downingtown, Waynesburg, and stations along the line of the Brandywine Railroad, will be taken at same rates as charged on Pennsylvania Railroad for similar freight transportation. au10 1m*816

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND Baltimore Railroad.—

CHANGE OF HOURS

On and after Monday, August 19th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave Philadelphia for

Baltimore, at 8·15 A. M., 11·35 A. M., (Express,) and 10·50 P. M.

Chester, at 8·15 A. M., 11 35 A. M., 4·15 and 10 50 P. M.

Wilmington, at 8 15 A. M., 11·35 A. M., 4·15 and 10·50 P. M.

New Castle, at 8 15 A. M., and 4 15 P. M.

Dover, at 8 15 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Milford, at 8·15 A. M.

Salisbury, at 8·15 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore, at 8·30 A. M., (Express,) 10 15 A. M. and 4 45 P. M.

Wilmington, at 6·50 and 11·33 A. M., 1·50 and 9·65 P. M.

Salisbury, at 1 40 P. M.

Milford, at 4·00 P. M.

Dover, at 9·05 A. M., and 5·20 P. M.

New Castle, at 11 00 A. M., and 7 20 P. M.

Chester, at 7 40 A. M., 12 15, 2·25 and 8·40 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate station, at 10·15 A. M.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations, at 4·45 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester, at 8 45 A. M., 12·05 and 11 20 P. M.

Wilmington, at 9·15 A. M., 12·35 P. M., and 12·00 A. M.

Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for Perryville and intermediate places, at 5·20 P. M.

Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places, at 7·15 P. M.

Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate places, at 5·00 P. M.

Leave Havre-de-Grace for Baltimore and intermediate stations, at 6·15 A. M.

Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations, at 5 00 P. M.

SUNDAYS ONLY.

10·50 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

4 45 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

my20 S. M. FELTON, President.

ELMIRA ROUTE.—PHILADELPHIA AND Elmira Railroad.

Quickest route to Tamaqua, Catawissa, Rupert, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Milton, Williamsport, Troy, Ralston, Canton, Elmira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukie, and all points North and West.

Passenger trains will leave the new Depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, corner Broad and Callowhill streets, (Passenger entrance on Callowhill street,) daily (Sundays excepted), for above points, as follows:—

Day Express........8·00 A. M.
Night Express........3·15 P. M.

The 8 A. M. train connects at Rupert, for Wilkesbarre, Pittson, Scranton, and all stations on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

The above trains make direct connections at Elmira with the trains of the New York and Erie, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls, and Buffalo, New York and Erie, and New York Central Railroads, from all points North and West, and the Canadas.

Baggage checked to Elmira, Buffalo, and Suspension Bridge, and all intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured at the Philadelphia and Elmira Railroad Line's Ticket Office, N.W. corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, and at the Passenger Depot, corner of Thirteenth and Callowhill.

THROUGH EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leave the Philadelphia and Reading Depot, Broad and Callowhill streets, daily (Sundays excepted), for all points West and North, at 6 P. M.

Freights must be delivered before 5 P. M. to insure their going the same day.

For further information, apply at Freight Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill, or to

G. T. LEONARD, Agent, N. W. corner Sixth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

je19 1y

1861. ARRANGEMENT OF NEW York Lines

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD CO'S LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF AND KENSINGTON DEPOT,

WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ: FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. & A. Accommodation........$2·25
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (N. J.) Accommodation........2 25
At 9½ A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Morning Mail........3·00
At 12½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation........2·25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. & A. Express 3·00
At 4½ P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Evening Express........3·00
At 4½ P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, 2d Class Ticket........2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Evening Mail........3·00
At 10½ P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Southern Mail........3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger)—1st Class Ticket........2 25
2d Class do........1·50

The 6 P. M. Mail Line runs daily. The 10½ P. M. Southern Mail, Saturdays excepted.

For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, &c., at 7·10 A. M., from Kensington, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7·10 A. M., and 4½ P. M., from Kensington Depot; (the 7·10 A. M. Line, connects with Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, at 3·35 P. M.)

For Mount Holly, at 6 A. M., 2 and 4½ P. M.

For Freehold, at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M.

WAY LINES.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7·10 and 9½ A. M., 4½ and 5½ P. M., from Kensington, and 2½ P. M. from Walnut street wharf.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 12½, 1, 3, 4½ and 5 P. M.

Steamboat Trenton, for Bordentown and intermediate places, at 2½ P. M. from Walnut street wharf.

For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract. (my21) WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

OIL SOAP.—10 BARRELS OIL SOAP, IN store and for sale by ROWLEY ASHBURNER & CO., No. 16 S. Wharves. je17

ROSIN.—1000 BBLS. SOAPMAKERS' ROSIN, in store and for sale by COCHRAN & RUSSELL, No. 22 N. Front street. au19

The Philadelphia Inquirer.

WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 21, 1861.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY WILLIAM W. HARDING. INQUIRER BUILDING, 121 SOUTH THIRD ST.

The daily INQUIRER will be served to subscribers in he City, at the reduced price of TWELVE CENTS a week, payable to the carriers—and mailed to subscribers out of the City at the rate of SIX DOLLARS a year, payable invariably in advance, and ONE DOLLAR FOR TWO MONTHS.

The tri-weekly INQUIRER will be mailed to subscribers out of the city on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of every week, at the rate of FOUR DOLLARS a year invariably in advance.

TERMS—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publisher.

Our Inside Pages.

PAGE SECOND.—The Civil War in America.

PAGE THIRD.—The Bull Run Battle—The Late Skirmish—Cannon sent to Washington.

PAGE SIXTH.—Latest News by Mails—Later From the South.

PAGE SEVENTH.—Statement of an impressed Northerner—Privateers excluded from the Danish West Indies—The Army in Western Virginia—Return of General SANDFORD—The Privateer *Dixie*—Raising The Star Spangled Banner.

Response of the Nation.

If anything were required to strengthen our confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Government over the ricketty despotism of DAVIS & Co., it could be found in the regular steps which have followed the skirmish at Bull Run. Upon that eventful day, the scales fell from the eyes of the true friends of the nation's cause, and the mortification of a repulse was made the medium of our future success. The first great deficiency manifested was the lack of efficient officers. This was remedied by calling to the head of active operations the gallant and skillful MCCLELLAN, who, ever since, has been occupied in rebuilding the framework of Colonels and Captains. The bureaux of supplies have also been busy, with Briarean arms, in accumulating the necessary materials for the operations of an immense army; so that, for the outlay of a million a day, we have to show fabulous stores of arms, clothing and munitions. All this having been done thoroughly, systematically and noiselessly, the next move is to bring into the field the living material for the great work on hand. Congress, at its special session, authorized an army of one million troops to be created to save the Republic.—The preliminaries having been thus settled, three days ago the signal tap was given, and since then over one hundred thousand men have taken the soldier's oath and are hurrying towards Washington. The wonderful enthusiasm which the attack on Sumter created is revived and rekindled. Without the noisy demonstrations then induced by the novelty of military preparations, our brave volunteers are gathering with clenched teeth and knitted brows, determined to retrieve their honor and defend their altars.

It now becomes the duty of each loyal citizen to assist, by every means in his power, the noble cause which is committed to our keeping. Stir up and encourage the zeal of our volunteers! Three months ago the North was fighting to restore the Union. If the emergency is not properly met, she may soon be called on to fight for its existence! The question to be decided is "will the North be subjugated?" We have learned from our fathers and have taught our children to venerate the names of the founders of the Republic. It is our blessed privilege to shine in history as its saviours. Hereafter the rewards and honors of official station will belong to those who shall save our institutions.

The necessary forces should be sent forward as rapidly as possible. It may not be improper at this time for the authorities to consider the question of drafting into service, in the constituted manner, the quota required from each State. Pennsylvania, with her teeming population, is well able to supply her share, without their absence being felt in any of the ordinary branches of industry.

This is the quickest and simplest manner to secure the ratio from the agricultural districts, which, by reason of their sparce settlement, cannot be so suddenly aroused to the emergency as can large cities. We trust that the appeal of the Secretary of War will win the earnest and active co-operation of every loyal man and woman in our Commonwealth; so that when, in after years, we recount our victories beneath the flag as of yore, Pennsylvania will be named with reverence and gratitude.

Dr. Russell's Bull Run Letter.

Many of our countrymen will no doubt be greatly enraged by RUSSELL's last letter, and they will be wrong. Our people are as brave as any, and it will do them good to see how a causeless panic looks on paper, when somewhat sarcastically detailed. Perhaps it will also console some of our Southern fellow countrymen for his ruthless exposure of slavery and its evils.

Dr. RUSSELL does not mention, and could not know at the time of writing, that our troops did much that was brilliant, and that the enemy, though superior in number and attacked in his own entrenchments, actually lost more officers and more men than we, and that we had, in fact, won the day, until the arrival of JOHNSTON's reserves turned the tide. RUSSELL is also a little too much the hero of his own story.

The New York presses will no doubt make this and the comments of the *Times* the occasion of a new assault upon England. It will be unnecessary; they have done mischief enough in that way already. They have estranged the English people and the Canadians. Let them remember that England has lately declined to join France in an attempt to force the blockade, and that this is the effect of English public opinion, which they have done all they could to render hostile to us.

The Organs of Treason.

If there be a point when patience ceases to be a virtue, the Federal Government has reached that point, in the toleration of treasonable presses existing north of the Potomac. We take the full measure of the delicacy and danger of any interference with the liberty of the press. We do not forget "The Palladium," and all that sort of thing; we do not forget that, *mutatis mutandis*, we are invoking a proceeding which, with rebellion triumphant, might crush ourselves. We bear in mind whatever has at any time been proven in favor of the utmost latitude of opinion, and of the hazard of interfering with its prescriptive freedom in this country, without erecting precedents which may, in future, wantonly control its just expression.

But, remembering all this, we do not forget also that the nation is battling for existence; that insurrection, in fourteen States, is clutching the Union, whose whole energies, moral as well as physical, are required to shake off the monster; that death—shameful death to the Republic, to its integrity, its principles, its ability to protect the rights of any citizen—will be the inevitable consequence of failure in this struggle; that hence, the first great law of self-preservation must be made operative in any needful mode, and upon any possible subject; that, in a word, being in a state of war, we must adopt the Roman maxim and set aside the laws, which contemplate only the conditions of peace; that of two evils we should choose the least—incomparably the least—whether indefinite license shall be permitted to traitorous newspaper presses, to disseminate their pestilent doctrines, undermine loyalty, and embarrass the Government, or whether they shall be suppressed, even at the risk of encroaching upon received notions of its vital privileges.

Is it possible that the Government can hesitate longer between these alternatives? We do its motives ample justice in the tolerance exercised up to this moment. But the day of safe indulgence is manifestly passed; and its duty to the country, to the loyal millions who sustain it, is to throttle the miscreant teachers of treason. The method is easy and instant. Wherever they exist, declare martial law, close their printing establishments, seize their persons, and keep them where neither their tongues nor pens can longer sow the disaffection whose harvest is our ruin.

There is another reason urging the Administration to this measure. Popular indignation has again forestalled it, and the riot at West Chester, like that in New Hampshire, has accomplished the suppression of an incendiary sheet, which the law should have extinguished long ago. Now, what the cause of present order as well as ultimate natural security demands, is, that in Baltimore, New York, and wherever else treason has an organ, it should be crushed out by summary martial process, superseding alike mob outrages, and the tom-foolery—in times like these—of Grand Jury circumlocution.

What straining at gnats and swallowing camels does it appear, to be picking up SERRILL in New York and PIERCE BUTLER here, and an individual of doubtful loyalty anywhere else, while Secession sheets preach open treason to tens of thousands of people daily! Shall we hesitate in such a crisis, and split hairs about possible abuses of authority, when all authority is threatened with annihilation? Is not this the very lunacy of caution, which shrinks from a shadow and rushes on certain destruction? We think the case is patent to every one who measures the perils of the country.

The London Times Again.

This journal seems so stored and vitalized with malignity towards the United States, that we verily believe, were we a community of angels, not only sinless, but non-combatant, it would still, like a polar bear, suck venom from its paws, or, like the self-supplying spider, spin it from its entrails. In its issues last received, it busied its malice chiefly in trying to weaken our credit, as it had just heard that we intended to raise $500,000,000 to sustain the nation's life. Striking at that life, it warned us not to expect one guinea from JOHN BULL's capacious bag, forgetting, however, to mention, that the said bag was more laden with debt than money, and was, perforce, pouring out to us monthly millions for food to sustain its venerable bearer. On hearing that $150,000,000 of that loan were taken at once by the banks of three cities only, the *Times* may learn that, on this point, as on most others, we have no thanks to give or favors to ask. Also, on remembering that twice in our eighty years have we paid off a national debt, while England for one hundred and sixty years has steadily swelled hers, and in view of our immense resources, as yet scarce in their first development, it may judge that we can raise and *pay off* at home five hundred or one thousand millions of dollars, long before JOHN BULL shall have ceased to add to his load of four thousand millions. Indeed, he never means to pay it, but grumblingly boasts of his burdens, and with DOGBERRY in the play, says proudly, "I am one that hath had losses."

By telegraph from the *Bohemian*, we find, as we expected, that this journal—fickle in all things else, but steadfast in its malice towards us—is "bitterly sarcastic" on our defeat at Manassas, and opined that we cannot overcome the Rebels. This venom, being but empty froth, we heed not. But it "fears"—that is, hopes and means—"that the question of the blockade may involve England "in some difficult complication," and says "that there is a little cloud, which, although "only as large as a man's hand, may come to "overshadow the whole sky." The "little cloud" is, of course, a cotton cloud, though probably itself clouded by some flimsy pretext of wrong done to noble, self-sacrificing England; for whoever wishes to perpetrate a wrong can usually find a plausible excuse. The real end, right enough if rightfully attained, is to get our cotton; the wicked means is to find some colorable pretext by which to "break the blockade."

Till the full documents come to hand, we make little further comment. We tell the *Times*, however, if it has the least regard for its country, that it is harming it all it can. As for its damaging its chief idol—itself—in the minds of all right-thinking men, *that* is the concern of its proprietors and managers.

The Defences of Philadelphia.

This is a home subject. It is far from our purpose to hint that such defences are imminently necessary. Washington, we hope, is safe; the line of the Potomac we believe impassable, even with the seed of treachery germinating in Maryland, and the foolish boast of the Richmond *Dispatch* to give Washington the go by and "carry the war into Africa."

But sudden actions, sudden reverses, the very uncertainty of the times, cause us, as patriots and Philadelphians, to cast a glance at our position, and see what we have available, if Rebel threats of carrying the war into Pennsylvania, or "*bidding Philadelphia prepare*," should ever approach their realization. When the enemy is at our gates there is no time to prepare; and while it is vastly improbable, it is not impossible that they may be there.

In any event of war or peace, of separation or re-construction, Philadelphia, with all her sacred memories to guard, is a frontier city, and should be permanently defended. The Committee of Safety of the City have a great responsibility resting upon them,

It was understood that an officer of United States Topographical Engineers had been ordered here to make a thorough reconnoissance of the southern approaches to Philadelphia, but he was recalled without doing it. Again, we repeat, we are no alarmists; we do not anticipate attack; we would only prepare for it. Public and private action should be taken to surround Philadelphia with defences, and to supply her with cannon. Men we have, and will always have; we want entrenchments and guns, and we want them AT ONCE.

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

CONCEDED REBEL PROGRAMME OF CROSSING THE POTOMAC—HOW IT WILL BE CHECKMATED—RUMORS OF THE CONFEDERATES IN WESTERN MARYLAND—GEN. BANKS' COMMAND, ETC.

From our own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, August 20, 1861, P. M.

Your special Washington correspondent in to-day's INQUIRER, has most accurately programmed the idea entertained by leading Secessionists here of the mode in which their Confederate allies are to cross the Potomac, subjugate Maryland, and finally capture Washington. The most intelligent of them, those in high places, supposed to be posted, make no secret of the scheme alluded to. They hold it to be in all respects practicable and free from Federal resistance. There are however, in my estimation two or three obstacles in the way. First of all, it may not be so easy to command the Potomac at Shepherd.

Then again, it would not be surprising to find a strong army on this side, about the time they got a fleet of boats ready to cross. In the next place, nearly all the Secessionists in the counties where they purpose landing, native thereto, are already in the Rebel army on the Virginia side. The Union men, who may be formed into a Home Guard, outnumber them two to one. I doubt very much if fifteen hundred Disunionists, capable of bearing arms can now be found in St. Marys, Charles and Prince Georges.

Ten thousand troops could be placed in the counties where this landing is proposed, from Baltimore in a few hours by means of steamers, and as many more thrown into Annapolis. Then again, a strict lookout is kept upon any such movement, Gen. MAGRUDER being fonder of champagne, or water diluted, than he is of the pure element as used by Adam, my impression is he would rather enjoy a cocktail than the tale of his defeat after such an undertaking.

We have rumors here to-day of the Confederates, under JOHNSTON, having crossed the Potomac near Williamsport, making a lodgment in Western Maryland. Such rumor did exist at Hagerstown yesterday, but it has not been confirmed, and is too unreasonable for credence.—We should have had some confirmation of it by way of Chambersburg to-day, had it been true.

Persons who have arrived here tell me the Potomac is much swollen by recent rains, and still rising.

All is quiet in Baltimore. It is clear, cool and pleasant. Unusual good health prevails.

CARLOS.

OUR PERRYVILLE LETTER.

Correspondence of the Inquirer.

PERRYVILLE, Md, Aug. 20, 1861.

About four months ago this point became suddenly known to the public, owing to the industry of one Major TRIMBLE, who was good enough to destroy the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, until this was by compulsion the terminus. It then became a military depot, and has maintained more or less military interest as a point of transit since.

Just now it has become a depot for the storage of wagons, in a few days to be followed by from 3000 to 4000 Government mules, and from this depot the various regiments, in passing through, will be supplied with their proper quota of land transportation, to haul their tents, provisions, &c. This department is under the charge of Captain SAUTELL, of the United States Army, as Quartermaster.

The military is the Fourth New York (two years) Regiment, Colonel TAYLOR, Lieut. Colonel MCGREGOR and Major JAMESON.

One of the companies is here; three at Havre de Grace; one at Perrymansville; two at Bush River; two at Gunpowder, and one at Back River.

Up to the present writing, nothing of remarkable interest has transpired, but a number of the Rebels in the neighborhood insist upon it that, in a short time, DAVIS, BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON & Co., will renew the interest of the place by surrounding Washington, taking Baltimore, thereby causing an uprising of the State of Maryland, and the Old Harry to pay generally. One exuberant "Confed." came up on the train yesterday, who informed Capt. GALLOWAY, of the *Maryland*, and others, that in less than sixty days General JOHNSTON would be along here and have possession of him and the *Maryland* both.

Major JAMESON, the efficient officer in command here, has a vigilant search of the trains coming each way made, to prevent deserters or other improper persons from passing either way.

The officers and men of the Fourth New York are in excellent health and spirits, and are apparently well pleased with their quarters. C.

LARGE BARN DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The large barn on the farm of JESSE EVANS, in East Nantmeal township, Chester county, was totally destroyed by fire on the 13th instant, with its contents. A horse and a colt about two years old were burned. The entire crop of the present year, consisting of at least 300 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of oats (unthreshed), together with 200 bushels of old oats, and 45 tons of hay, were consumed. A threshing machine, winnowing mill, patent straw cutter, and other farming implements, were also destroyed. The entire loss by the fire is not less than $3200, which sum is only partially covered by insurance—the building being insured in the Chester County Mutual Fire Insurance Company for $1000 and the contents in the same Company for $800.

Edward Everett on Secession Papers in the North.

There are presses, for the most part in the Border States, though some of them are found in cities more remote from the scene of action, which are daily pleading the cause of the enemy, misrepresenting and villifying the Government of the United States, exaggerating every article of unfavorable intelligence, and exerting themselves to the utmost to dishearten the friends and defenders of the Constitution and the Union. But such is the all but superstitious devotion of the people to the liberty of the press, that these pernicious journals have, with the exception of a single instance in St Louis, never been interfered with. It seems to have been thought better by those in authority to tolerate the mischief of these unpatriotic presses, than to elevate them to greater importance by proscription, or to encroach in the slightest degree upon the freedom of public discussion, which in ordinary times is justly regarded as one of the greatest safeguards of liberty. *But it is preposterous to sacrifice the end to the means.*

We should in this respect learn wisdom from the enemies of the Union. While we regard as unbecoming our Christian civilization that resort to Lynch law, by which every expression of opinion adverse to the popular sentiment is suppressed in the Seceding States, we ought to remember that in tolerating a traitorous Press among ourselves, we practice a liberality which awakens no gratitude at home, and is never reciprocated by the opposing party. It is in fact an absurdity in terms, under the venerable name of the liberty of the Press, to permit the systematic and licentious abuse of a Government which is tasked to the utmost in defending the country from general disintegration and political chaos.—The Governor of Malta was once censured in Parliament for some alleged severity toward the editor of a journal in that island, and the liberty of the Press was declared to be in danger. The Duke of WELLINGTON said he was as friendly as anybody to the liberty of the Press in London, but a free Press in the Island of Malta was as much out of place as it would be on the quarter-deck of a man-of-war. We suppose the most enthusiastic champion of the liberty of the Press would hardly think it right to publish a journal within the walls of Fort McHenry, in which the officers of that garrison should be daily advised to desert and the men be constantly exhorted to mutiny; and whose columns should be filled with persistent abuse of the Government and all engaged in its defence. Why should journals of that description be allowed to diffuse their poison beneath its walls amidst the excitable population of a large city?

Particulars of the Affair in Easton.

Correspondence of New York Express.

Easton, on Monday night, was the scene of great excitement. The Democrats held a County Convention in the afternoon, at which Col. JOHNSON took occasion to defend his course in the last extra session of Congress, and to make some pointed remarks in reference to the Administration. After the meeting was declared adjourned, the Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, of Phillipsburgh, N. J., attempted to reply to Col. JOHNSON, but was prohibited. This naturally created excitement, and a sort of personal warfare was kept up among the crowd till evening, when a large number of men and boys resolved upon burning the Hon. M. C. in effigy. This having been gone through with, they repaired to his residence and demanded atonement for the sins of the afternoon.

The Colonel having satisfied them of his patriotism, the cry was for vengeance upon the *Sentinel* office, a Democratic paper, and thence the crowd rushed, and breaking open the doors and windows, they soon "cleaned it out." The work of destruction being complete, on they marched for the *Argus* office, the property of Col. HUNTER, ex-postmaster, which was broken into, but it was finally voted to suspend operations here for twenty-four hours to give one, of more loyal stripe, occupying the story above, a chance to move out, or for Colonel HUNTER to "reform." The next in order was Ex-Senator BRODHEAD, when on rushed the crowd, pell mell, to the residence of that gentleman, but he was not to be caught napping, and they found him, not only sitting under his own "vine and fig tree," but under the folds of the Stars and Stripes, which gracefully floated from the window above him.

A few words from the Hon. ex-Senator, and again the mass moved on to the residence of Col. HUTTER, and demanded the Stars and Stripes. The Colonel being absent, on his amiable and excellent wife devolved the duty, and our beautiful and noble emblem was made to float upon the breeze. The next on the programme was District-Attorney SCHUYLER, and here again the flag was displayed. The order again was given—"On to PORTER'S." A halt was soon ordered in front of the residence of the Hon. Judge PORTER—one of the oldest and most exalted citizens of our Commonwealth

One of the accomplished daughters of the Judge made her appearance at the window, and, in language most chaste and beautiful, assured the crowd of the love and reverence which the entire household bore for the Union and for its bright and glorious emblem.

A French Citizen Sent to Fort Lafayette.

Yesterday morning ALBERT SANDFORD, U. S. Marshal of Rhode Island, arrived at New York from Newport, Rhode Island, having in his custody a person named LOUIS DE BEBIAN, who claims to be a French citizen, but a resident of Wilmington, North Carolina. His story, which does not differ much from that of the Marshal, is as follows:—

He has been a resident and carrying on business as a merchant in Wilmington for several years, and being desirous to go to Europe on business and to see his family, he took passage on board a British vessel called the *Adelso*, bound to Halifax, N. S., in order to meet one of the Cunard steamers

This vessel sailed from Wilmington without hindrance. During the storm of the 12th instant the vessel became disabled, and the captain, rather than let her go down with all hands on board, bore up for a friendly port, as he supposed, in distress.

Having got safely into Newport, R. I., under the British flag, the *Adelso* was boarded by the revenue yacht *Henrietta*, Lieut. BENNETT, who, ascertaining that the *Adelso* was last from Wilmington, N. C., took possession of her and put a prize crew of one officer and five men on board, sealed up the trunks and papers of the master and passengers, and processes for libel and condemnation were issued in the courts of that district, by the captors.

M. BEBIAN wished to go ashore and see the French consul, or to be permitted to go to some part of the British dominions, but was refused.

Among the papers taken from the prisoner were letters of credit to the amount of $40,000, with which he was to purchase clothing, arms and iron for shipment to Wilmington, N. C., and other places South.

The prisoner was sent under escort of a deputy marshal to Fort Lafayette.

The New York Fire Zouaves.

FIVE HUNDRED ZOUAVES REPORTED YESTERDAY FOR DUTY.

The proposed officers of the Zouaves—names which have been suggested by some of their number—are Major LEOSER, for Colonel, Captain J. WILDEY, Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain J. LEVERICH, Major.

CHARLES MCKNIGHT LEOSER was born in Pennsylvania, in 1839, and entered West Point Military Academy in June, 1856, where he graduated in 1861, being a member of a five years' class. Immediately on graduating he was ordered to report to Colonel ELLSWORTH as drill-master, but was requested to accept the post of Adjutant.

After the death of Colonel ELLSWORTH, he was elected Major, and subsequently, by the death of Colonel FARNHAM and the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel CREGIER, he became the commandant of the regiment. He is a brave and faithful officer, yet he would find the task of reorganizing and controlling such a class of men as the Fire Zouaves a very difficult one.

Captain WILDEY is well known in connection with his famous Black Horse Cavalry achievements, and his rescue of the green flag of the Sixty-ninth.

Captain LEVERICH is well and favorably known in New York.

KANAWHA NEWS.—By a special despatch from General COX to Governor DENNISON, from Gauley Bridge via Gallipolis, dated the 17th, we learn that our advance guard, the Eleventh Regiment, had a skirmish with the enemy's outposts, near Big Sewell Mountain, twenty-three miles in advance of Gauley Bridge, the day before, in which five of the Rebels were killed and several wounded. Our men had three slightly wounded.—*Ohio State Journal.*

ADVANCE OF FREIGHTS ON THE LAKES.—On Friday last, the freight on Wheat, from Chicago to Buffalo, advanced from 7 cents to 14 cents per bushel.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 20.—The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, passed off Cape Race yesterday afternoon.

She was intercepted by the news yacht, and a summary of her advices, which date to the 10th inst., by mail, and 11th by telegraph via Queenstown, were obtained.

The *Saxonia* arrived out on the 8th.

The European political news was unimportant. American affairs claim the undivided attention of Europe.

Mr. RUSSELL, in another letter to the *Times*, on the battle at Bull Run, asserts that there were no daring deeds on either side and no desperate struggle except by those who wanted to get away.

The *Daily News* defends the Northern army.

The *Canada* has £38,000 in specie.

The *Asia* arrived at Queenstown on the 10th instant.

The *Canada* has $100,000 for Halifax, and $114,900 for Boston.

She passed the steamer *Great Eastern* on the 13th, the *Arabia* on the 14th, and a large screw steamer, bound East, on the 17th.

The name of the American house that has suspended in Liverpool, is WHITMORE & CO. The amount of their liabilities is not stated.

ENGLAND.

The London *Times* in an editorial, takes the recent speech of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in Congress, as the evidence of the charges that will be brought against President LINCOLN if the South is successful. It says that only a victory by which the slain of Manassas may be effaced, and the South be induced to come to terms, can secure the President from the consequences of having began the civil war.

The London *Globe* observes with regard to the blockading question, that the blockade is the right of war, but by what right, whether of war or peace, can Congress empower the Executive to desist from the blockade and substitute the levying of official duties about to be landed in territories, where that Executive can afford no protection to them, from further execution or peculation in any shape.

The *Shipping Gazette* complains that the blockading squadron on the coast of America appears determined to interrupt marine commerce, in defiance of the best understood maxims of international law and at the risk of collision with the forces of the maritime powers.

The London *Post*, in an editorial on the blockade question, says:—If, unfortunately, England should be compelled into a quarrel, the blame will not rest with England, but with the Government which has endeavored to ruin the innocent to enforce the validity of a blockade which it is manifestly incompetent to maintain.

The London *Times*, of the 10th, remarks that the Americans of the North even take pleasure in the sensation caused by their recent unparalleled defeat.

Another letter from Mr. RUSSELL to the *Times* says that he having acquired further information respecting the fight, has come to the following conclusion:—"There was not a bayonet charge made by the Federal infantry during the day. There was not a charge of any kind made by the Confederate cavalry upon any regiment of the enemy until they broke. There was not a hand to hand encounter between any regiments. There was not a battery charged or taken by the Federalists. There was no masked batteries employed by the Confederates.

"There was no annihilation of Rebel horse by the Zouaves or others. A volley fired by one battalion empties three saddles among a body of horse who approached at some distance, and the infantry which performed the execution then returned, and there were no desperate struggles except by those who wanted to get away." He then alludes to the approach of the Confederates towards Washington, and says that the Unionist troops were complaining of nothing having been paid them, and about 80 000 three months men had left, or were about to leave.

The *Daily News* warmly defends the Northern army from the malignant attacks on account of the retreat from Manassas, the estimate being formed on the flight of a mere panic-stricken mob of camp followers, and eulogises the gallantry of the Union troops. In the same article the *News* says the aim of the South is to extend and perpetuate Slavery.

BERNAL OSBORNE, a Member of Parliament, in a speech to his constituents, said he believed the American quarrel more attributable to the Morrill Tariff than the slave. He hoped a re-action would soon take place in England. If Lancashire was pinched there would be great distress, and he could not foresee to what issue this unfortunate fratricidal struggle would ultimately end. England's only course was to await the result, and abide by the policy of non-intervention.

The mammoth iron-plated war-ship *Warrior* had made a successful trial trip down the Thames.

The Bishop of Durham died on the 9th.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* confirms the report current, but not generally credited, that the Government had sent despatches to Rome asking satisfaction within twenty-four hours.

The Emperor has bestowed a military medal on the King of Sweden and Prince OSCAR.

The Bourse closed flat and drooping. Rentes 68f. 30c.

ITALY.

The Italian Government has cancelled the order for the withdrawal from Naples of the Swiss soldiers, formerly in the service of the King.

AUSTRIA.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, an address from the Diet to the Emperor has been proposed by Mr. DEAK, and enthusiastically adopted. The demands made in this address do not differ from those in the first, which refuted the Imperial rescript and declared that further negotiations are broken off.

A Pesth telegram of the 9th inst., says that a deputation from the magistrates and electors congratulated Mr. DEAK on his late conduct. Mr. DEAK has refused the compliment of a serenade offered to him.

The reply of the Diet to the Imperial rescript would be despatched to Vienna on the 12th inst. A dissolution of the Diet was anticipated.

Commercial Intelligence.

By the Steamer Canada.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence report Flour dull at 23s. Wheat quiet, but quotations barely maintained; sales at 9s. 8d @11s. for Red Western; 11s. 3d @11s. 6d. for Red Southern; 12s. for White Western; and 18s.@ 18s. 6d. for White Southern. Corn firm at 30s.@ 30s. 6d. for Mixed, 30s. 6d @30s. 9d. for Yellow, and 31s 6d. for White.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. James McHenry, Bigland, Athya & Co., Richardson & Spence, and other authorities report—Beef steady, with a decline on the lower qualities; Pork has a downward tendency; Bacon still declining, and prices 2@3s. lower; Lard dull at 47@49s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Tallow flat at 44s.@47s. 6d.; Ashes active, Pots, 30s., Pearls, 34s.; Rosin (common) dull, at 6s. 9d.@7s.; Spirits of Turpentine still declining; sales at 45@46s.; Sugar steady; Coffee quiet; Rice firm; Cod Oil quiet but steady; Linseed Oil steady.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Brothers report Breadstuffs steady. The demand for France continues active. Iron very dull at £5@£5 2s. 6d. for bars and rails. Sugar quiet. Tea—Common and Congou heavy and irregular. Coffee firm. Rice inactive. Tallow quiet. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 48s.@49s. Linseed Oil steady. Sperm Oil quiet at 94s. Cod Oil £35. Linseed Cakes firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The sales have been small. Illinois Central shares 40@39 ₱ cent. discount; Erie do., 22¾@23¼.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET for the week ending Wednesday.—Sales of the week, 7500 bales at 118f. for New Orleans tres ordinaire, and 118f. for ditto bas. The market has been quiet but firm, at an advance of 1f. Stock in port, 271,000 bales.

THE LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, P. M.—The Cotton Market closed quiet, but firm; sales to-day, 8000 bales. Breadstuffs close heavy, the weather being favorable for the crops.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday.—Consols closed at 90¼@93⅜.

THE PRESBYTERY OF NASHVILLE SECEDES.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Nashville, in that city, on Saturday, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That this Presbytery, in the exercise of its inherent right, does now withdraw from the jurisdiction of the General Assembly in the United States of America.

Resolved, That we are now prepared to unite with all sister Presbyteries, in the Confederate States and elsewhere, like-minded with ourselves, in the formation of a General Assembly, on the basis of the Westminster Confession of Faith.

LARGE SALE OF FURS.—The largest sale of furs of the season took place last week in St. Paul, Min., the sum being $28,550 62, and the successful bidder a member of a Chicago and Boston firm.

The Latest from Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American.

THE SHIP ALVARADO, OF BOSTON.

Among the passengers which reached Baltimore this morning, in the steamboat from Old Point, Captain WHITING and wife, recently of the ship *Alvarado*, of Boston, captured at sea on the 21st of July, by the Confederate privateer *Jeff. Davis*.

Captain WHITING states that the ship was bound from the Cape of Good Hope for Boston, with a cargo of skins and wool, and was in the usual track of vessels bound to the United States, when in latitude 54 deg., longitude 60 deg., fell in with a vessel which hoisted English colors, and showed desire to speak his ship. When the stranger got near, she fired a gun across the ship's bow, and immediately sent a boat aboard with twelve armed men, who declared the ship a prize to the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, of the Southern Confederacy, and demanded the ship's papers, which were sent aboard, and the ship put in charge of a prize crew, retaining the Captain, his wife, and the cook, a colored man, while the crew went aboard the privateer.

The ship then made sail for Florida, and on reaching the coast endeavored to enter the inlet near Fernandina. The United States ship *Vincennes* coming up at the time, they found it impossible to reach the inlet, and ran the ship on the beach, about two miles from shore, the *Vincennes* being about three miles off. The prize crew left Captain WHITING, his wife and the cook, on board and went ashore. The Captain then endeavored to get his ship off, and hoisted his flag, "Union down," seeing which the Confederates came off in boats and took off the party without giving them time to take anything with them. Two or three boats from the *Vincennes* approached the ship, which by this time had floated within a mile of shore, but the boats were fired on with cannon by the Confederates, who had brought guns down on the beach. The crew of the *Vincennes*, finding they could not get possession of the ship, set her on fire, and she was burned to the water's edge.

Captain WHITING and his wife and cook were taken prisoners on shore, and some persons were disposed to maltreat him for his endeavors to get off his ship. Respectable persons, however, interfered, and the party was sent to Richmond and thence to Norfolk. Captain WHITING speaks well of the treatment he received from the respectable people of Florida. Mrs. WHITING was taken charge of by Mrs. YULEE, wife of the former Senator, who made provision for her comfort. Captain WHITING reached Old Point on Monday in a flag of truce from Norfolk.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF TREASON.

Deputy United States Marshal WILLIAMS arrested on Monday, Mr. JOHN BOSLEY, on a charge of treason, and conveyed him before Commissioner HANAN, who released him on $500 bail to appear at an examination before him this morning. The witness on the part of the Government not appearing this morning, the case was postponed till Thursday.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

At an early hour this morning a train of cars, eleven in number, reached the President Street Depot, filled with horses. They are all fine animals, well selected, and will be disciplined for dragoon service. They have passed on to the Capital. A detachment of one hundred and forty troops from Philadelphia, for Washington, also passed through, as well as one of forty men for Harper's Ferry. Since Sunday, long trains of stock cars, filled with the best beef cattle which could be obtained in the market, have been sent on for the army. The number of beeves was about eight hundred and fifty, the first lot forwarded being six hundred, and the second, which left to-day for the Junction, numbering over two hundred and fifty.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, Captain S. HOWES, left here on Monday evening, for the purpose of going to the relief of the large ship *Fair Wind*, which got aground, a few days ago, on Hog Island. Captain HOWES has instructions to tow the vessel either to Baltimore or New York.

The steamer *Columbia*, Captain HARPER, has been loaded with army stores, consisting in part of sugar, coffee, tea, rice and flour, and left here, this afternoon, for Washington. Her freight has been well selected, and there is no doubt that she will reach the port in safety. At Fort McHenry she received several rifled cannon and an effective command of artillerists, who will be able, under all circumstances, to carry her safe to the Capital.

Federal Officers at Richmond.

The following is a list of officers left by Dr. NORVAL at the Richmond prison, and which has not yet been published in full:—

Col. M. Corcoran, 69th NY	Lt. A. M Underhill, 11th NY
Col. C. De Villers, 11th O.	Lt. J. B Hutchinson, 15th Pa
Col. W. E Woodruff, 2d Ky	Lt. I. M. Church, 2d R I
Lt. Col. G. W. Neff, 2d Ky	Lt. A. E. Welsh, 1st Min
Capt. J. R. Hurd, 2d Ky	Lt. Chas. Walters, 1st Ct
Capt. Geo. Austin, 2d Ky	Lt. S. B. Preston, 4th Mich
Capt. J. R. Mclvor, 69th NY	Lt. S. Irwin, 2d N Y
Capt. M. Griffen, 8th N Y	Lt. D S. Gordon, 2d USA
Capt J Downey, 11th NY	Lt. C. Murphy, 38th N Y
Capt. W. Madson, 79th NY	Dr. A. Powell, 2d N Y
Capt. J. A. Farrish, 79th NY	Dr. Connolly, 2d N Y
Capt. J. B. Drew, 2d Vt	Dr. J. A. Harris, 2d R I
Capt. S. DeGallyer, 4th Mic	Dr. A McClutchy, 79th NY
Capt. W S Bowers, 4th R I	Dr. S. Griswold, 38th N Y
Lt. Ed. Conely, 69th N Y	Dr. B. J. Buckston, 5th Me
Lt. John Bagley, 69th NY	Lt. Dempsey, 2d N Y
Lt. Jas Gannon, 69th N Y	Dr. D. B. Buxton, 5th Me
Lt. L. R. Knight, 1st R I	Dr. Le Boutellier, 1st Min
Lt. W. H. Raynor, 1st O	Dr. S. H. Stone, U S A
Lt. A Goodenough, 14 N Y	Dr. C. H. Burd, 4th Maine
Lt. W. B. Clark, 4th Me	Hon. A. Ely, N Y, M C
Lt. J. B. Glover, 4th Me	Hon C. Huston, Rochester
Lt. G. W. Califf, 11th Mass	Hon. E. Taylor, Cin Ohio
Lt. J. K. Skinner, 2d Me	Rev. G. W. Dodge, 11th NY
Lt. G B. Keniston, 5th Me	Rev. H Eddy, Conn
Lt. M. A. Parks, 1st Mich	Rev. J F. Mires, Maine
Lt. John White, 79th N Y	Dr. J. McGregor, Conn
Lt. W. B. Ives, 79th N Y	Dr. W. F. Swalm, 14th N Y
Lt. R. Campbell, 70th N Y	Dr. Novell, N Y.

The prisoners now at Richmond seem determined to put the best face on the matter, and make things as easy as possible for each other. With this view, they have organized a "Richmond Prison Association." Hon. Mr. ELY is the chairman, and Mr. HUSTON acts as secretary. The Association is subdivided into Sanitary Committees, Provision Committees, Smoking Committees, Police Committees, &c. They meet every evening to hear the reports of the various committees, after which a humorous debate follows. Singing, and generally a dance, conclude the entertainments. The members of the Association are classified as in the House of Representatives Each is addressed as the member from New York, the member from Connecticut, &c. A fine is inflicted for every failure to thus address a member.

Not the least amusing is the nicety to which the President holds the members to parliamentary rules and technicalities.

EDMUND CONNELLY, one of the prisoners of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, in writing from Richmond prison to his brother in New York, thus alludes to our members now in prison there:—"The kitchen work is done by us all in turn; and to see Colonels and Members of Congress washing dishes is really amusing. Why, then, should I complain when I witness all this? Why, sir, I had a member of Congress take his turn with me in drying these things. His name is Mr. ELY, from Rochester, New York.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE BLOCKADE AT FERNANDINA.—We take the following from the Savannah *Republican*:—

FERNANDINA (Fla.), August 9, 1861.—The blockade off this port is much more strict since the burning of the prize barque *Alvarado*, on Monday last. In addition to the war-sloop (supposed to be the *Vincennes*) a propeller is seen hovering about the bar. The Federalists seem determined that no more prize vessels shall approach our harbor, even as near as the *Alvarado* came, which was about a mile and a half from the shore.

The destruction of the barque's cargo was not total after all. There has been saved from the wreck about $150,000 worth of wool and copper, which are in charge of Colonel L. DOZIER, Prize Commissioner. The Yankee captain of the barque and his wife, who hauled up the United States flag, Union down, on the barque after the prize left her, are in custody of Col. W. S. DILWORTH, commanding the forces at this post, and will be by him forwarded to Richmond by the next trip of the *St. Johns*.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—For several weeks past, Messrs. D. W. GROSS & CO., of Harrisburg, wholesale and retail druggists, have missed a number of articles from their store, and a watch being set, resulted in the arrest of a colored porter employed in the establishment, who had always been considered trustworthy. Upon searching his residence, several hundred dollars worth of drugs, chemicals, surgical instruments, &c., were found.

APPOINTMENTS.—Colonel JNO. F. HARTRANFT, recently in command of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, has been commissioned as Colonel of one of the ten regiments raising in this State. Captain JOHN R. BROOKE, recently commander of Company E, Fourth Regiment, has accepted a similar honor.

VERY LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Only Ten Days from San Francisco.

OUTER STATION, eight miles west of Fort Kearney, August 19.—The Pony Express passed here this afternoon, with San Francisco dates to the 10th inst.

The steamer *Sonora* sailed for Panama this morning, carrying one hundred passengers and $858,000 in treasure, $750,000 of which is for New York.

The principal shippers of treasure are—

Wells, Fargo & Co	$85,000	Seligman	$43,000
Parrot & Co	11,500	Strauss & Bros	37,000
Davidson & Co	98,000	B. F. Hastings	33,000
Souther & Church	67,000	Patrick & Son	30,000
Coleman & Co	61,000	W. F. Patterson ..	25,000
Saches & Co	47,000		

There are five different places in San Francisco where recruiting is going on for the Plains. Three hundred are booked for infantry regiments, and two hundred for cavalry. Official orders have not yet been received by the Government.

A great fire occurred at Sonora, Tuolomone county, on the 7th inst., commencing a few doors above the Placer Hotel. The flames spread rapidly. HALL's book store and printing office, the Placer Hotel, the Union Saloon, the Great Eastern Saloon, Sonora livery stable, Post Office and five or six dwellings and other buildings were burned. Loss estimated at $85,000.

The antique brick building containing the telegraph office was saved. The people are represented to be very much depressed by this sudden and overwhelming repetition of the old time disasters.

The familiar Chapella land claim, or a part of the same claim at Sonora, which caused so much disturbance last winter, and came near involving the State Government in a bloody conflict with the settlers in that vicinity, appear to have been disposed of in the United States District Court. It was rejected and an advantage gained by the settlers.

Notwithstanding the condition of Eastern affairs, our State political campaign is conducted with much spirit, to a very great extent on local issues. The indications are that parties will be divided about as last year. The Republicans double, the Union Democrats next, and the BRECKINRIDGE Democrats last, but still a much greater number of voters than was anticipated a month ago. They have nominated popular men, and claim to be for the Union, while the DOUGLAS ticket is very assailable on personal grounds.

The Overland State Telegraph has extended its line to Ruse River, 140 miles east of Churchill, and all the wire required for the line between Carson City and Salt Lake has gone out on the road.

A train of sixty wagons from Texas reached Los Angelos last week. The emigrants report some trouble from the Indians, but met with no serious casualties.

News from the Sandwich Islands to the 18th of July has been received per barque *Yankee*. The news is unimportant. The ships *Speedwell* and *Bald Eagle* touched at Honolulu on the 24th and 29th of June, and departed thence for Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS

The cabin passengers by the *Sonora* are Captain Drum, U. S. A., and family; Mrs. Captain Spencer and child; Captain Fleming, U. S. A.; Mr. Barrow, Mr. Bonham, Captain Walter, U. S. A.; W. Peachy, D. Milliston, Gordon Dexter, Mrs. Thomas Harton, Alexander Taggart, wife, and infant; W. Wetherill, J. T. Thomson, J. M. Thomson, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Shields and family, J. Shields, Mr. Eldridge, J. Wesley, Thomas H. Weller, Mrs. Delafont and family, Frank Martindale, Potter V. Cobins, Frank Wm. Strade.

COMMERCIAL

The markets are generally quiet. There has been no material change since the last express. A slightly better demand for money is noticeable, without change of rates. Sight exchange on New York 5 ₽ cent. There is a growing disposition to store Wheat in preference to selling choice parcels under $1 45@1 50.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived—August 7th, steamer *St. Louis* from Panama, bringing $10,800 from the western coast of Mexico; August 10th, ship *Winged Arrow* from New York. Sailed—August 7th, barque *Druid* for Sidney; August 8th, barque *Kathleen* for ——; August 9th, ship *Caroline Tucker* for Callao.

The ship *Decatur* has cleared for Hong Kong, with 4000 sacks of wheat, 1000 quarter sacks of flour and other merchandise, valued at $49,000, besides in gold bars $167,000, and $33,000 in silver, making a total value of $200,000 in treasure.

The *Eureka*, *Summer Cloud* and *Havaray* are all loaded with breadstuffs for Australia, the former carrying 13,200 sacks of wheat and 16,000 sacks of flour.

The following vessels have been chartered:—Ships *Asia*, *Aldridge*, *Melbourne Isle*, *Marrel* and *Sidney*; barques *Louis E Golding* and *Constantine*.

The ships *Abbott Lawrence*, *Thacher*, *Magorern*, *Indian*, *Fearless*, and brig *Augenette* are the only disengaged vessels in port.

Later from Key West.

NEWS FROM THE GULF SQUADRON—ARRIVAL OUT OF THE RHODE ISLAND—KEY WEST HEALTHY.

KEY WEST, August 10, 1861.—The United States sloop-of-war *Preble*, Captain FRAZER commanding, arrived at this port on the morning of the 9th, from Boston and the blockaded ports of the Atlantic coast. She has touched here for supplies of wood and water, procuring which, she will sail for the ports on the Gulf.

The razee frigate *Macedonian*, Capt. GLYNN, has received a thorough overhauling since her arrival at this station, and she is now at anchor off Fort Taylor ready for sea. We do not know her destination. It is most likely Pensacola.

The U. S. steamship *Rhode Island*, Captain TRENCHARD commanding, arrived from New York on the 8th instant. She brought New York papers of the 31st, but no mail. After coaling and filling up her water tanks, she left, on the 9th, for Tampa Bay and the Gulf ports.

The U. S. steamship *Crusader*, Lieut. T. A. CRAVEN commanding, is still in port.

H. B. M. steamship *Spiteful*, Commodore DUNLOP, left this harbor on the 20th.

The schooner *S. A. Douglas*, Capt. BROOKS, sailed for Philadelphia.

The schooner *Ocilla*, Hempstead, with sutler's goods, for Fort Pickens, sailed the 4th instant.

The brig *Elizabeth Watts*, Bryan, from Fort Pickens on the 4th, sailed the 7th for Philadelphia in ballast.

The barque *R. H. Davis* arrived from Philadelphia the 5th with a cargo of coal for the naval fleet. She sailed for Galveston on the 6th. The barque *Ben Hallett*, Little, arrived from Fort Pickens, in ballast, on the 6th, and left on the 7th for Philadelphia.

The barque *Ann Elizabeth* NORGRAVE, arrived on the 8th from Philadelphia, 23 days; saw, near Gun Key, the barque *William and Jane*, from Matanzas for Falmouth, ashore and bilged. The vessel would be a total loss.

The barque *Mary J. Kimball*, MCCLELLAN, arrived from New York on the 8th, with a full cargo of goods for this city.

The city and the garrisons remain perfectly healthy. There has not been a single death from yellow fever the summer through. At Fort Pickens and at Fort Jefferson the health of the garrisons is perfect.—*Cor. N. Y. Express.*

AMUSEMENTS, MUSIC, &c.

MCDONOUGH'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Miss ANNIE LONSDALE still continues in the full zenith of her popularity. To-night she produces two new comic pieces, viz: *The Picket Guard*—in which she sustains the principal *role*, and Mr. SAM HEMPLE, a Dutch recruit, (against his will)—and *The Windmill, or Enlisted for Love*, in which she has a character peculiarly suited to her style of acting. The performances will commence with the play of *All that Glitters is not Gold*. Our readers should remember that this is the only theatre open in the city.

STEREOPTICON SCENES OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN REBELLION, together with other exquisite Views concluding with the great exhibition of the Russian War. Assembly Building, corner of Chesnut and Tenth streets, every evening.

CITY NOTICES.

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER AND CHOLERA MIXTURE.—We cannot do the public a greater service at this season than to call their attention to the above valuable remedies, which should be in the hands of every family, while no person about to travel should leave the city without them. Every officer and soldier should have a bottle, as it immediately restores when overcome from fatigue or exposure to the sun, and is indispensable.

THE CAPITAL SAFE.—The people have been greatly startled, within a day or two, by various rumors stating that the capital is in danger. We are informed by reliable parties that this is not the case, but, on the contrary, the place is so guarded and fortified as to be able to stand any attack that may be made. In the meantime, we advise all our good and loyal citizens to lay in their fall stock of garments from the palatial gift clothing depot of GRANVILLE STOKES, No. 609 Chesnut street. Besides obtaining a fine and fashionable suit, a handsome gift is presented with each article sold.

MRS. PARTINGTON VISITS CAMP CURTIN.—"Mister Century," said she to the guard at the gate, "is this the Camp Meeting of the Pennsylvania voluntaries?" "Yes," replied the sentry, smiling: "this is one department, the Artillery Department is over on the hill." "Oh," said she, "this is the light infantile corpse is it?" "When is the Artillery going to fly?" "Why ma'm," says the guard, "The Artillery is moved by horses and wheels, as you see that gun now coming." Oh! I thought it was one of the wings of the army! I should think the charge of a Mount Calvary Company was very costive, so many men and horses. How much their military suits look like them at the Folks' 'one price' clothing store under the Consequential Hotel, in Philadelphia." The old lady soon left, thanking the sentry for his attention.

W. HENRY PATTEN'S NEW WINdow, Shade, Curtain Wall Paper, and Upholstery Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street, first store above Broad. Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Tassels, Gimps and Fringes, Mosquito Nets, Verandah Awnings of a new and superior style. New store and new goods. Strict attention paid to all work before it is allowed to go from the establishment. au9 lys

HARD TIMES ARE UPON US!—Economy, therefore, should be practised by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S Expectorant by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or a Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its remedial powers have been attested by thousands who have been restored to health by its use. Sold at No 242 Chesnut street. au21 2t§

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORdial

Cures Consumption and Cough.
Cures Inflammation of the Lungs.
Cures Sore Throat and Breast.
Cures Bronchitis and Dyspepsia.
Cures Liver Complaint and Weak Stomach.
Cures Blind and Bleeding Piles.
Cures Nervous Debility and Dropsy.
Cures Palpitation of the Heart.

Depot, No 10 N. Second street. au17 smw4t§ L. Q. C. WISHART.

MARRIED.

GRAMSBY—BURTON—On August 11th, by Rev. J. E Kessler, Mr. Wm. D. Gramsby to Miss Jane Burton, all of Philadelphia. *

LYNAM—IRWIN—On the 14th instant, by Rev. N. Cantwell, Mr. John Lynam to Miss Isabella Irwin, both of this city. *

STILLE—KING—On the 20th instant, by the Rev. C W Shields, A. Owen Stille, M. D., to Maria King, daughter of William H. Smith, all of this city. *

DIED.

BOLMAR—On Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, at the residence of her daughter, No 1902 Pine street, Mrs Adelaide, wife of the late Anthony Bolmar, in the 50th year of her age. *

CAMPBELL—On the 19th instant, John Campbell, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, in Easttown, Chester county, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Radnor Church. *

CROTHERS—On the 18th instant, Mary Crothers, wife of Samuel Crothers, aged 65 years.

The relatives and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, Samuel Crothers, East street, below Shur's Lane, Manayunk. *

DAVIS—On Sunday evening, August 18th, 1861, Laura J., daughter of John J. and Sarah Davis, aged 21 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1929 Vine street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, 21st instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. *

ENSIGN—On the 19th instant, Clara Lavina, infant daughter of Charlotte F. and Henry Ensign.—[Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.]

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 24 S. Seventeenth street. **

FISH—On the 19th instant, at the residence of C. V. Fort, No. 122 Queen street, John M. Fish, in the 20th year of his age.

Mr. Fish was a volunteer in Company E, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteers. The Cooper-Shop Refreshment Committee will send his body home by request of his parents.

[Troy (N. Y.) and Vermont papers please copy. *

GARDINER—On the 19th instant, Washington Henry, son of John K Gardiner aged 9 years.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Second street, below Girard avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. *

GIBBONS—On the 19th instant, Dennis, son of Dennis and Margaret Gibbons, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, N. W. corner of Twenty-first and Lombard streets, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery. *

GARLICK—At Frankford, on Sunday morning, the 18th inst., Mrs. Jane Garlick, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Deal street, below Adam, Frankford, this (Wednesday) afternoon, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice. *

HIESKILL—On the 19th instant, Kate C., infant daughter of F. B. & C. A. Hieskill.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock. *

HOWE—On Sunday, the 18th inst., Mrs. Francis Howe, widow of the late J. Howe, in the 78th year of age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. W. Knight, Manhiem street, near the Plank road, Germantown. To proceed to South Laurel Hill. Carriages will leave W. H. Moore's, No. 505 Arch street, at 2 o'clock. *

LONGACRE—On the 20th instant, Fannie Henshall, infant daughter of Josiah and Louisa Longacre, aged 10 months and 15 days.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1232 Witchall street, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. *

McCREEDY—On the 18th instant, Mr. James McCreedy, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, the Washington Lodge, No. 1, Wilmington Lodge, No. 1, and Montgomery Lodge, No. 16, A. P. A., of Pa., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1334 Howard street, below Master, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery. *

PFROMMER—On the 19th instant, Gottleib Pfrommer, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, No 937 South street, below Tenth, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. *

REDSTREAKE—On the 18th inst., Susan G., wife of Amor S. Redstreake, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 408 German street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock. *

SMITH—On the 17th instant, Elizabeth S., wife of Hornelius Smith, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 4 Swarthmore place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. *

SMITH—On the 18th instant, at her residence, in Garden street, Mount Holly, N. J., Ann Smith, in her 90th year.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Fourth-day) afternoon, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. *

STINEMEYER—On the 19th instant, of typhoid fever, Mrs Mary Ann Stinemeyer, aged 47 years, wife of George Stinemeyer.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Germantown avenue, below Diamond street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery. *

TRYON—On the morning of the 19th inst., Miss Christiann, daughter of George W. and Christiann Tryon. *

WILENT—On the 18th instant, Elizabeth Wilent, daughter of George and Mary Ann Wilent, aged 6 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Maiden lane, below Gray's Ferry road, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Passyunk Lutheran Church Cemetery. *

MOURNING STORE.—BESSON & SON, No. 918 Chesnut street, are now selling
Black crape Maretz, at 25 and 31¼ cents
Black Bareges, at 25 and 31¼ cents.
Black 7-4 wide Bareges, 50 and 62½ cents.
Second mourning Poplins, 25 cents.
Grey mixed Lavellas, 12½ cents,
Grey mottled Modenas, 12½ cents,
Grey mixed wide Madonnas, 18¾ cents.
Black and white printed Grenadine Bareges, 10 cents.
Shepherd plaid real Grenadine Bareges. 50 cents.
Black and white Paris Organdies, 25 cents. jy4

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIation.—Second Excursion to Atlantic City, Tuesday, August 27th, 1861. Social meeting at 4 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, under the patronage of a number of ministers, who will accompany the Association. Boat leaves Vine street Wharf at 6.30 A. M., returning at 5.35 P. M.

Tickets One Dollar and fifty cents. Children half price. For sale at the principal book stores, and the rooms of the Association. au19 14trp

GREAT REDUCTION.

Tower Hall	Clothing
Tower Hall	Clothing
Tower Hall	Clothing
Tower Hall	Clothing
Tower Hall	Clothing
Tower Hall	Clothing
Tower Hall	Clothing
Tower Hall	Clothing
Tower Hall	Clothing
Tower Hall	Clothing
Tower Hall	Clothing

Closing out Summer Clothing at the lowest prices. Military Uniforms of all kinds made to order, in the best manner, at shortest notice. Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street, Philadelphia.
au1 BENNETT & CO.

UNCURRENT MONEY BOUGHT AT LOW RATES, BY WITHERS & PETERSON, No. 39 S. THIRD STREET, East Side.
fe5 rp

A GENTLEMAN ON CHESNUT street was cured of Consumption in ten days by Dr. Crossman's Pectoral. Those suffering from Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, Pain in breast and side cured immediately. Sold by A. SMITH, Druggist, Seventh and Chesnut. au10 6t*rp39

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, BOSTON and Baltimore bought and sold by
1y20 lmrp WITHERS & PETERSON, No. 39 S. Third st.

Special Notices.

☞ GERMANTOWN POST OFFICE.—Philadelphia, August 20th, 1861.—Notice—The public is hereby notified that the new stamped envelopes are now ready for delivery at this office. Those having the old issue will please call and exchange them for the new as per instructions from the Post Office Department. No letters under cover of the old envelopes will be forwarded to their destination after six days from the date hereof, but will be sent to the Dead Letter office.
H. KRICKBAUM, Postmaster.
au21 2t*98

☞ EXAMINATION FOR PRINCIPAL of a Public School.—A Special Examination of Candidates for Principal of the Boys' Secondary School Third Section will be held on Saturday, 24th August, at 10 A. M., at the Mount Vernon School House.
By order of the Committee,
WM. HAMILL, President.
JOS. ALEXANDER, Secretary. au20 4t

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1861.—
NOTICE.—In consequence of a change in the departure of the trains for New York, the public is hereby notified that on and after to-morrow, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., the morning mail will be closed at this office at half-past eight o'clock.
The mails heretofore leaving at 8 and 10 A. M., will be discontinued. C. A. WALBORN,
au20 2t Postmaster.

☞ KENSINGTON POST OFFICE, Philadelphia, August 20th, 1861.
The public is hereby informed that the new United States Post Office stamps have been received, and are for sale at this office.
Persons having the old stamps will call immediately and exchange for the new, as, after six days from this date, no letters under cover of the old issues will be forwarded to their destinations, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.
SAMUEL WARE, Postmaster,
au21 2t No 1123 Frankford Road.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1861.—
NOTICE.—The public is hereby notified that the new U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS are now ready and for sale at this office. Those having any of the OLD ISSUE are requested to call and have them exchanged for the new ones of the same denomination within SIX DAYS from the date of this notice, as, after date, they will not be recognized in payment of postage at this office.
The new Stamps are of the denomination of one, three, five, ten, twelve, twenty-four, thirty, and ninety cents.
au19 6t C. A. WALBORN, P. M.

☞ SHERIFFALTY. — To THE INDEPENDENT Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia:—
The undersigned, whose partisan views, heretofore, have been well defined and known, respectfully submits himself as a candidate for the nomination of *Sheriff*, from an organization adapted to the present crisis, and based upon "*Sound attachment to our long favored*" NATIONAL UNION," and *respect* and *veneration* for its CONSTITUTION and LAWS," pledging himself, if nominated and elected, to discharge all duties incumbent upon him with fidelity. Entertaining sincere attachment to the principle of *Popular Government*, he pledges himself, *now* and *hereafter*, to use every faculty to aid in defeating a dismemberment of any of the thirty-four States composing *our National Union*, and to assist by personal and official influence, to restore a sound fraternal feeling among all our people, and an affection and homage for the time-honored and *glorious Flag of our Nation*.
au20 3t*67 GEORGE W. COLLADAY.

☞ STRAWBERRY MANSION!—A Select Soiree will be given at this beautiful Pic-Nic Ground on Wednesday afternoon August 21st, 1861.
Thos Wagner, Esq., of the "Punch Bowl," caterer.
The Ridge avenue Cars pass every few minutes.
Tickets 25 cents. au19 3t*45

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, FOR PICKling at SCRAVENDYKE'S, 18th & Pine, 9th & South.

CLARET AT 80 CENTS A GALLON AT SCRAVENDYKE'S, 9th and South and 18th and Pine.

INGRAM'S FAMILY TEA, 45 CENTS by the box. Try it. Nos. 43 S. second street and 1213 Ridge avenue. au21 wstt

INGRAM'S CHEAP GREEN AND BLACK Teas, 25 cents to $1. Try them. No. 43 S. Second street. au21 ws 2t

INGRAM'S AMERICAN BANK TEA Warehouse, Nos. 43 S. Second street and 1213 Ridge avenue. au21 wstt

LOST ON SUNDAY—A METHODIST HYMN Book, "Kate D. Richardson" on the back. Please return to No. 418 Market street, or No. 202 Logan Square. 1t*96

NEW STRAWBERRIES—Now IS THE time to set out plants. All the leading varieties grown by the subscriber.
au21 1t*121 H. A. DREER, No. 327 Chesnut street.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for Old Gold and Silver, in large and small quantities, at
1t*118 No. 23 S. Third street, up stairs.

A THOROUGH-BRED AYRSHIRE Heifer for sale low. Address P. H. T., Blood's Despatch. au21 6t*121

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORdial, wholesale and retail. Central Depot, No 10 S. Eighth street. au21 6trp123

THE BEST ARE ALWAYS THE cheapest. To be cheap must be good. There is no mistake about the Colored Photographs, for $1, made by REIMER, Second street above Green. au21 1t*44

IRON AND WOODEN BRACES AND A general assortment of Bits, Hand Drills, Boring Machines and Hardware generally. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

SKEWERS, LARDING NEEDLES, French Cooks' Knives, Boilers, Broilers, Gridirons, Stew and Sauce Pans, Basting Spoons and a good variety of Housekeeping Hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

STRICTLY PRIME RIO, LAGUAYRA, Maracaibo and St. Domingo coffees.
New Orleans, Porto Rico and Cuba sugars
Choice Syrups, New Orleans, Porto Rico and Cuba molasses
In store and for sale by PHILIP REILLY & Co.,
au21 6t*121 No. 7 N. Water street.

WARMING AND VENTILATING.—The undersigned continues to give his personal attention to the warming and ventilating of public buildings, and also private residences. Heating Furnaces and all kinds of Cooking Apparatus, for hotels or dwellings, will be furnished, and put up with care and promptness. He will also attend to alterations and repairs of buildings, and will warrant to cure Smoking Chimneys.
BENJAMIN M. FELTWELL,
au21 4t*102 No 39 S Nineteenth street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—WHEREAS, letters testamentary to the estate of GEORGE W. MONROE, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to
MARY MONROE, Buckius street, Aramingo.
JAMES MARTIN, No. 807 Noble street, Philada.
Or to JOHN SHALLCROSS, Attorney for Executors,
au2 6t*164 Frankford.

ESTATE OF JAMES KIRKPATRICK, deceased.
Letters testamentary to the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them; and those indebted thereto are requested to make payment without delay to
JOHN GARRETT, No 520 Market street.
DANIEL BEIDLEMAN, No. 703 Market street.
WM. H. KIRKPATRICK, No. 228 S. Front street.
August 21, 1861.
au21 lm Executors.

MORLAND ON URÆMIA.—BLANCHARD & LEA publish this day:—
The morbid effects of the retention in the blood of the elements of the Urinary Secretion. By Wm. W. Morland, M. D., member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; one of the attending Surgeons at the Boston Dispensary, &c. In one volume, 8vo, extra cloth.
The dissertation contained in this volume received a prize from the Franklin Fund in 1860. It is now presented in a permanent form for consultation and reference, under the belief that it presents a condensed resume of what is known concerning one of the most interesting of Pathological questions at present occupying the attention of the profession. au21 1t

HEALTH ALONE IS POWER!
READ
THE PHILADELPHIA
HEALTH JOURNAL.
OBSERVE THE CONTENTS OF NUMBER ONE.
Introductory Remarks.
Use of Pure Water, a Preventive of Disease.
Practical Hints.
Modus Operandi of Remedies.
Report of Cases, with Treatment.
Advice to Ladies, concerning Pristine Beauty, &c.
The True Nature and Causes of Disease.
Rest, Physiologically Viewed.
Sleep, " "
Air and Water, " "
To Correspondents—Very Useful Answers.
Dietetic Remarks.
Dietetic Receipes.
ALL THIS PRACTICAL MATTER FOR ONLY SIX CENTS.
For sale at Post Office Stand, Callender's, Zeiber's, and other Book Stands. Subscriptions of Dr. S. M. LANDIS, No. 218 N. Nixth street. au21 ws 2t*111

CONSULATE OF SPAIN.—IN ACCORDance with a Royal Ordinance, dated 30th of May last, the sales of Quicksilver from Almaden's Mines have ceased in Cadiz, and in the interior of the kingdom it will be sold only at Sevilla and Madrid.
Purchasers at the first-named place will apply to the Commissary of the Mines of the State, (Comisario de los Minos del Estado), and at the second to the Superintendent of the Mint, (Superintendente de la Casa de Moneda), in whose offices respectively proper facilities for making payments will be afforded, and the quicksilver delivered in iron flasks containing three Castilian arrobas each.
The prices fixed by the said Royal Ordinance at the above named places are as follows, namely:—
On sales from 1 to 999 flasks, per flask...634 Reales Vellon.
On sales exceeding 1000 flasks..........632 " "
Moreover, the quicksilver will continue to be sold at the Commission de Hacienda de Espana en Londres, C. A. Token Yard, City Londres, in the said flasks, of a minimum contents of 75 English pounds each, at established prices, to wit:—
On sales from 1 to 999 flasks, price per flask, 7 pounds sterling, with a discount of 3¼ per cent., and of ¼ per cent. commission.
On sales exceeding 1000 flasks, 7 pounds sterling, with a discount of 3¼ per cent., and ½ per cent commission, exportation from London being obligatory.
The Consul of Spain, RAMEAU,
Philadelphia, 20th of August, 1861. au21 3t

Military Notices.

☞ ATTENTION, COMPANY I, TWENtieth (Scott Legion) Regiment.—Roll open, N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut, up stairs. 1t*117

☞ CAPTAIN W. B. HUBBS' ZOUAVE Corps will be mustered into service Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. Members take notice.
au21 2t*125 Captain W. B. HUBBS.

☞ COMPANY E, TWENTY-FOURTH Regiment, P. V.!—Books are now open for mustering in at the State Arsenal, Sixteenth and Filbert streets.
au21 2t*124 P. O'MURPHY, Captain.

☞ QUAKER CITY ARTILLERY Corps, attention! The members are requested to meet at the armory, S. W. corner Ninth and Walnut streets, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Business of great importance to be transacted. By order,
au21 1t*127 JOSEPH J. WRIGHT Lieut commanding.

☞ SEVENTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA (formerly Colonel Patterson's,) Colonel Wm. A. Leech.—The Independent Greys will be mustered into service this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Members will assemble at No. 604 Arch street. A few active respectable young men can find places on the roll.
au21 1t*113 ROBERT L. ORR, Commanding.

☞ ATTENTION, PENNSYLVANIA Zouaves
Captain Thomas J. Town's Company, attached to the above Regiment will assemble at the Armory, No. 603 Chesnut street, this morning, at 9 o'clock, to be mustered into service. au21 1t*119

☞ ATTENTION, RETURNED VOlunteers!—I want 10 more men to fill my company: they will be mustered in this morning at 10 o'clock. Call at once.
JNO. J. SPERRY, Captain,
Baker's California Brigade,
au21 1t Head-quarters, Franklin Place.

☞ COMPANY H, GREY RESERVES.—There will be a parade of the Company on Thursday, 22d inst., in undress cap, pants and blouse. Meet at the Armory at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Every member is expected to be present.
SILAS WILSON, Captain.
JOSEPH M. PILE, Asst. Sec'y. au21 2t*116

☞ RALLY BY FOURS—ELLSWORTH Zouaves, N. E. corner Eighth and Callowhill streets.—Muster Roll now open for Colonel Birney's Regiment. Thirty young men wanted to be mustered in immediately. Persons wishing to join a *well drilled* Zouave Company can now have an opportunity to do so by calling at the armory between eight o'clock in the morning and six in the afternoon. 1t*97

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 1861.—In order better to accommodate the public, I have the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of Mr. Michael Dunn, the office, No. 12 Exchange, has been secured, where all persons having the old United States Postage Stamps are requested to call and have them exchanged for the new ones, during the remainder of this week, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 5 P. M. [1t] C. A. WALBORN, P. M.

☞ PHILADELPHIA FIRE Zouaves.—The rolls of this fine Regiment are nearly full. Volunteers desirous of enrolling themselves in this organization are requested to call at Head-quarters, No. 403 Walnut street, where incomplete Company Rolls are open. Companies will be mustered in on Saturday next at the latest, and sent to Camp west of the Schuylkill, where everything necessary for their comfort will be provided.
au21 1t*115 Head-quarters, No. 403 Walnut street.

☞ ATTENTION.—ALL THOSE DESIRING to join Captain William H. Boyd's Company, Lincoln Cavalry, will meet Lieutenant Stevenson at the corner of Twelfth and Girard streets, this (morning,) at 9 o'clock, A. M., to be mustered into the service of the United States.
Lieut. JAS. H. STEVENSON,
Company C, Lincoln Cavalry,
1t*120 Recruiting Officer.

☞ ATTENTION, PHILADELPHIA Firemen!—The Western Fire Zouaves will be mustered in immediately; a few more men wanted. This Company is attached to Colonel Baxter's Fire Zouave Regiment. Roll books now open at No 318 Chesnut street, up stairs, and at Sixteenth above Callowhill street.
E. G. ROUSSEL, Captain.
VICTOR HAGERMAN, First Lieut.
au21 3t*107 JAMES G. McCARTY, Second "

☞ RETURNED VOLUNTEERS, and RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN,
Can join the
PICKED REGIMENT
of
PHILADELPHIA LIGHT CAVALRY,
of which the Colonel,
RICHARD H. RUSH,
is a West Point Graduate,
By applying at the rooms of
The Philadelphia Fencing Club,
Southwest corner Broad and Walnut streets.
au19 mw6t Second Story Back.

☞ LIST OF FIELD AND STAFF Officers of
COLONEL HENRY BOHLEN'S
FIELD REGIMENT.
Colonel—HENRY BOHLEN.
Lieutenant-Colonel—FRANCIS MAHLER
Major—ALVIN MATZDORF.
Adjutant—RODERICK PHRUNE.
Quartermaster—JOHN WEIK.
Regiment Surgeon—CHRISTIAN A. S. BEERBN, M.D.
Assistant " —EGAN KOERPER, M. D.
Regiment Chaplain—FRANCIS KECKERITZ.
Head-quarters, No. 344 N. Third street. au20 6t

☞ FOURTH NEW JERSEY.—Company B of this Regiment will be mustered in at Trenton on or before the 25th inst. A few more men to complete the company will be received at Maurer's, Second street and Bridge avenue. In addition to the Government pay, the state pays $4 per month to those enlisting in New Jersey Regiments. TIMOTHY C. MOORE,
au15 6t Captain.

☞ COMPANY F, LATE OF THE NEW Jersey Fourth Regiment, is now recruiting at Starr's Hall, Bridge Avenue, below Second street, Camden. The Company will be mustered in at Trenton on or before the 25th inst. A few more men are wanted to complete the complement. Those enlisting in New Jersey will receive $4 per month from the State, in addition to the Government pay. [au15 6t*940] Captain R. H. LEE.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA LEGION, COL. John A. Koltes.—This Regiment has been accepted by the War Department to serve during the war. Each company will be mustered in as soon as full, when they will be at once encamped and receive rations and pay.
Head quarters, Ton Hall, Third street, above Willow.
Recruiting officers—Mechanics' Hall, Third street, below Green—Capt. Aug. Brackner; at Chas. Grunse's, No. 325 S. Sixth street—Capt. B. Una; S. E. corner Third and Brown streets—Capt. A. Beckman; at Peter Rauch's, Girard avenue, below Fifth street—Captain Edw. Sterling; No. 120 N. Third street, above Arch—Captain Chas. Haserott; No. 938 N. Sixth street—Captain Thomas Kamp. au8 2w

☞ NEW REGIMENT.—
PHILADELPHIA LIGHT CAVALRY,
COLONEL RICHARD HENRY RUSH,
Accepted by the War Department for three years or the War.
Principal Rendezvous, No. 833 Market street.
This Regiment offers to active young men, who desire at once to go to duty, peculiar advantages. The mustering will be by companies. The orders from the War Department have already been received to supply each company, as soon as mustered, with uniforms, arms, equipments, subsistence and horses, horse equipments, and forage and at once to go into camp near this city, for practice and drill during the formation of the Regiment.
The pay is as follows, per month:—

Sergeant Major..........	$23	First Sergeant..........	$22
Chief Bugler..........	23	Corporal..........	16
Sergeant..........	19	Bugler..........	16
Farrier and Blacksmith..	17	Private..........	14
Quartermaster Serg't. ..	23		

The arms will be simply the sabre and large sized revolver. The uniform will be dark blue jacket and cap, and sky blue parts, all trimmed with yellow braid.
The Colonel, Richard Henry Rush, is a West Point graduate, and an experienced army officer. All the other officers are, without exception, selected for their known fitness for their positions.
Young men, between the ages of 18 and 28, able bodied, of light build, and over 5 feet 6 inches high, who wish to join this regiment, can apply at the principal rendezvous, No. 833 Market street.
The restriction as to age does not apply to buglers or to old soldiers of the mounted service. All minors must produce the written consent of their parent or guardian. au15 2w

☞ G. BONNAFOUS, PROFESSOR OF Fencing, including Broadsword, Bayonet, &c., will resume his lessons on Monday, July 29, 1861. For terms, apply to him, at the rooms of the Philadelphia Fencing Club, cor. Broad and Walnut streets, up stairs. jy29 30t

For Sale and To Let.

TO RENT—A MODERN THREE-STORY brick dwelling, pleasantly situated, at the N. W. corner of Thirty-sixth and Walnut streets, West Philadelphia; rent low. E. CARPENTER, No. 242 S. Third street. au21 tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR Dry Goods—A new three-story Brick House, with eight rooms, on a main street, in the northern part of the city. Terms low.
Address No. 513 Franklin street. au21 1t*94

TO RENT CHEAP—A DESIRABLE GROCERY Store, adjoining the "Red Lion Hotel," No. 464 N. Second street. Apply to A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W. corner Ninth and Filbert streets. au21 6t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEgant Villa, very handsomely situated near the Delaware, with handsome Mansion and all the extra modern conveniences; superior stable and out-buildings, with about three acres of land. It contains a great variety of fruit, grapes, &c. A farm or city residence would be taken in part payment. It cost $30,000, and will be offered at a very low price. For a more particular description, apply to ROBERT MACGREGOR, No. 233 S. Third street. au21

TO LET—EIGHT FIRST CLASS THREE-Story Brick Houses, with back building, bath, gas, &c., on Twenty-second street, above Columbia avenue, near the Girard College (Ridge avenue) Passenger Railway Station. They are just finished, have plots enclosed by iron railing in front, and very fine large yards. Will be rented low, on application to
GEORGE HUBBS,
au21 6t*103 No. 2069 Ridge avenue.

NORRISTOWN PROPERTY FOR Sale.—A desirable small farm of 37 acres, with good buildings, within a mile of the railroad depot, spring water, shade and fruit trees. A country seat of 30 acres with new buildings, on an eminence 1½ miles from the railroad depot, fine view of surrounding country. A very eligibly situated store property on the main street, will be exchanged for a good farm; and several private dwellings very cheap. Apply to ISAAC ROBERTS, No. 233 S. Third street, second story, or direct to him at Norristown. au21 tf

Educational.

MRS AND MISS LOUDERBACK'S Boarding and Day School, No. 2034 Locust street, re-opens September 2d. au21 12t*92

THE MISSES ROGERS WILL RESUME the duties of their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1230 Walnut street on Monday, September 9th. au21 1m

PENN INSTITUTE, S. E. CORNER Thirteenth and Filbert streets, re-opens on Monday, September 9th. For catalogues, address R. STEWART, Principal. au21 1m*106

MISS ALRICH'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, in the quiet and healthy village of Roxborough, will re-open September 9th. Number of boarders limited to ten. For terms and references, address Miss A., Leverington P. O., Philadelphia. au21 ws8t*

THE SIXTH TERM OF MISS BOURNE'S School, S. E. corner of Fifteenth and Sansom sts., will commence on the first Monday in September. Spacious and well ventilated rooms for study, recitation, and recreation. au21 wfm1m*111

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The school of the subscriber, in Simes' Building, at Twelfth and Chesnut streets, will be removed to the larger hall, directly over Mr Hassard's store, in the same building, and will be re-opened on Monday, 9th of September.
au21 tf CHARLES SHORT.

REMOVAL.—THE ACADEMY FOR BOYS, formerly located at the N. E. corner of Tenth and Arch streets, has been removed to No. 142 N. Tenth street, and will be re-opened on Monday, September 2d, 1861. A few pupils can be accommodated with board. For circulars, apply at the school.
au21 11t*91 T. BRANTLY LANGTON, Principal.

ST MARK'S EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, Locust street, west of Sixteenth, re-opens on Monday, September 2d, at 9 A. M.
au21 12t*101 J. ANDREWS HARRIS, A. M., Prin.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The School of the subscriber, in Simes' Building, at Twelfth and Chesnut streets, will be removed to the larger hall, directly over Mr. Hassard's store, in the same building, and will be re-opened on Monday, 9th of September.
au21 1m CHARLES SHORT.

MISS McKEEVER'S BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, will re-open at No. 216 S Eighth street, on Monday, Sept 2d. au20 6w

MISS THORP'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, at No. 1133 Girard street, will be re-opened on Monday, Sept. 9th. au20 1m*61

THE MISSES TATEM WILL RECOMmence their School, No. 712 Pine street, on Monday, September 2d. au17 sw2w

THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in the Philadelphia City Institute, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Eighteenth streets, will re-open Monday, September 2d, 1861. L. BARROWS, Principal. au20 1m 106

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 127 N. Tenth street, will re-open September 2d. O. SEIDENSTICKER, Principal. Reference: Prof. George Allen Pennsylvania University. au20 1m*72

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, TACONY road. White Hall—The Misses HOLLIS' Family Boarding School for boys and girls, at a reduced price. Circulars at Magee's, No. 316 Chesnut street. au20 4t*64

THE MISSES CASEY AND MRS. BEEBE will reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School, on Wednesday, the 11th of September. au20 1m

MISS V. P. BROWN, NO 1907 PINE street, will, on Monday, September 2d, resume the duties of her school for Children between the ages of four and fifteen years.
For terms, &c., apply as above. au20 12t*69

CHESNUT HILL SELECT ACADEMY.—The duties of this school will be resumed on Monday, September 3d.
Four pupils can be received as boarders in the family of the Principal. [au20 3t] R. PHIPPS.

WEST ARCH STREET INSTITUTE, No. 1733 Arch street.
Rev. C GRIFFIN and Misses GRIFFIN, Principals.
Fall session re-opens Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861. au19dt10

GERMAN AND LATIN TAUGHT PRIvately or in schools, by D L LEEDS,
au12 mwf 15t*846 No. 1614 Market street.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 Market street, on Monday, September 2d. au19 1m*43

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE Boys, near Media, Delaware county, Pa. Re-opens Sept. 9. SAM'L ARTHUR, A. M. au19 1m*31

BALLAD SINGING, PIANO AND GUItar.—Mr BISHOP will resume business September 16th, No. 1229 Filbert street. au13 1m*841

MISS LUCY R. MAYER'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No 910 Spruce street, will re-open on Monday the 9th of September next. au16 2m*634

REV. A. HENRY BARNES' SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 223 S. Seventeenth street, will re-open on Monday, September 9. au14 1m*805

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical Institute, No 1400 S. Penn Square. Reopens September 9th. JOSEPH DAVISON, Principal. au16 2m

MRS NEWLIN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1009 Pine street, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 4. English, French, German, Music, Drawing and Painting taught. au17 1m*18

THE MISSES CARPENTIER WILL re-open their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Monday, September 9th, at their residence, No. 1407 Spruce street. au14 mwf2m

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDing and Day School. Mrs. GERTRUDE J. CARY will receive her pupils, at her new residence, No. 1617 Walnut street, Monday, September 9th. au17 1m*377

MISS BUTTNER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 1531 Spruce street, will re-open on Monday, the ninth of September next. au17 6w

THE MISSES EWING'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 1710 Locust street, will re-open on Monday, the 9th of September next. A few Boarding Pupils will be received. jy27 2m*478

DR. COMSTOCK'S VOCAL GYMNAsium, No. 508 Arch street, will be re-opened for Students in Elocution on the 2d of September; for Stammerers on the 1st of October. au17 14t* 21

MISS MARY E. THROPP WILL REopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 1924 Spruce street, Philadelphia, on Monday, September 9th. Circulars containing full information to be had on application. au13t01 845

MME. MASSE AND M'LLE MORIN will re-open their French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 S. Thirteenth street, on Monday, the 9th of September. For circulars or other particulars, apply at above number. au17 2m

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMInary.—Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will re-open their Boarding and Day School on Wednesday, September 11th, at No. 1615 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. au15 1m

THE MISSES SMITH, HAVING REmoved their Boarding and Day School from No. 925 to No. 1222 Spruce street, will re-open on Monday, September 9th. Owing to the pressure of the times, a deduction of ten per cent. will be made for the ensuing year. au16 S30*960

THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, Abbottsford place, S. E. corner of Broad and Pine streets, Philadelphia, will re-open on Monday, the 9th of September next, with ample accommodations for boarding and day pupils. jy23 2m

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, Wilmington, Delaware.
The next session of this institution will begin on Monday, the 2d of September.
It possesses superior facilities for thorough instruction in a complete course of solid and ornamental studies.
Accommodations, for boarders, of the best character.
For full information, address
au20181 JOHN WILSON, President.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT Episcopal Church, Locust and Juniper streets.
The Autumnal session will open on Monday, September 2d, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Applications for admission may be made at the Academy on and after August 28th, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
au15 1m Head Master.

IRVING FEMALE COLLEGE, MECHAnicsburg, Pa.—The Fall Session of this Institution will open on Wednesday, the 4th of September, with a full corps of efficient and experienced teachers. The attention of parents having daughters to educate is respectfully invited to this Institution. For catalogues, giving full information, address Rev. A. G. MARLATT, A. M.,
au17 smw6t*978 President.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL Institute, situated on Chesnut street, N. W. corner of Twelfth, is a superior School for Boys, and better provided with the means of instruction than any other school in the United States. All the ordinary branches of a good English and Classical education are here pursued, and besides these there is superadded an unusually thorough course in ALL THE NATURAL SCIENCES. At the close of each day's exercises, some experimental exhibition is given, to illustrate the laws and wonders of the material world, as revealed by modern science. Entrance on Twelfth street, third story.
je6 J. ENNIS, Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND Female Collegiate Institute.—This popular and well established Institution, located at Pennington, N. J., will commence its twenty-first year on September 4th, 1861. The past year has been one of great prosperity and success, and for the future we promise not to relax our efforts to sustain the present high character of the Seminary, and to make it in all respects worthy of the patronage of the public. We possess the best facilities for thorough education in all departments, useful and ornamental, and for both sexes. Terms as low as they can possibly be made. Location delightful and healthful, about thirty miles from Philadelphia. Access easy by railroad to Trenton, thence seven miles by stage. Address, for catalogue or information,
au2 6w J. W. WILEY, Principal.

FOR SALE—BY J. S. STEPHENSON, No. 116 N. Wharves, above Arch street, 1000 bushels Wilmington Pea Nuts, prime; 300 bushels African Pea Nuts. Also, Raisins, Prunes, Almonds, Cocoa Nuts, &c. au16 6t rp

Educational.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—THE Misses JOHNSTON, No. 1209 Spruce street, will open a School for Young Ladies, Sept. 9th, 1861. The course of study includes the French Language, Mathematics, History and Philosophy, in connection with thorough instruction in the elementary branches of an English education.

REFERENCES:

Rev. Dr. Rowe.	Thomas Dunlap, Esq.,
Rev. Dr. Suddards,	David Webster, Esq.,
Rev. Dr. Cooper,	Wm. Hayward Drayton Esq.
Henry M. Fine, Esq.,	George M. Wharton, Esq.,
R. R. Montgomery, Esq.,	T. G. Hollingsworth, Esq.,
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Circulars, containing terms, &c., to be had on application to the Principals. au21 3w*112

Miscellaneous.

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HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES, FOR CASH,
To which the attention of all Housekeepers desiring good goods, at unusually low prices, is respectfully requested by
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Builders, Cabinet Makers and Undertakers
Are invited to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell at
VERY REDUCED PRICES
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SOUTH STREET, WEST OF TWENTY-FOURTH
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Announce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all their manufactured stock of
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ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, OIL PAINTINGS.
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PHILADELPHIA
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
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Established September, 1844. Incorporated June 4th, 1855.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
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Full preparation for the Counting House.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. NO VACATIONS.
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Wants.

AN EXPERIENCED SALES LADY wishes a situation in a Trimming or Dry Goods store. Please address "Emma," at this office. au21 1t*90

$5000 IS WANTED ON MORTgage of valuable productive city property. B. CARPENTER, No. 242 S. Third street. au21 2w

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, A large lot of Benches, with or without backs, or stools.
Apply No. 525 Market street, up stairs. au21 2t*129

A YOUNG MAN WISHES EMPLOYment at some light business. Please address "Robert," Inquirer office. au21 2t*95

MORTGAGES WANTED.—MONEY IN various amounts (up to $10,000) to loan on good city property. Also, a good Ground Rent of $4000 to $6000 wanted. Apply to E. R. JONES, 129 S. Seventh st. 1t*110

WANTED TO BOARD—A CHILD BEtween the ages of 3 and 7 years. Address E. B., West Philadelphia Post Office. au21 2t*108

$9000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE amply secured on improved property, in the immediate neighborhood of the State House. Address Box No. 117 Post Office. au21 3t*109

BUGLERS WANTED.—THREE FIRST-rate Buglers wanted for the Independent Company of Zouaves d'Afrique.
CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Captain,
au20 2t N. W. corner Fifth and Prune streets.

100 LADIES AND MEN WANTED to canvass city and country for "Pictorial History of the War." American Publishing Agency, No. 33 S. Fifth street, Philadelphia. au20 2t*70

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG LADY, COMpetent to teach English, French and Music, a situation as Governess. Please address R. M., Inquirer Office. au20 2t*53

INFORMATION WANTED OF ABRAham Ackerman, who is supposed to reside in West Philadelphia. He will hear of something of great importance, by addressing a note to LAURENCE A. CAMPBELL, at the office of Philadelphia Inquirer. au20 3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—MUSICIANS and a Sutler; a chief Bugler and a Regimental band, composed of sixteen musicians; also a Sutler with ample means for a Cavalry Regiment, who can give satisfactory assurances. Apply to WM. HALSTEAD,
Colonel of Cavalry Regiment.
Trenton, 19th August, 1861. au20 6t

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTner, with capital, to enlarge a profitable business already established in a good location. Address "Profit," Blood's Despatch. au20 2t*82

AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN PROfessor of Music, with ample testimonials, desires a situation in a permanent Academy or Seminary. Address "Pianist," Inquirer Office, Philadelphia. au19 3t*41

20 MEN WANTED FOR COL. BAKER'S California Regiment, to be mustered in immediately. Rendezvous No. 337 Chesnut street, up stairs.
au19 3t*38 JOS. READ, Captain.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BETWEEN PINE and Arch streets, not above Broad street, a house containing at least twelve rooms, with all the modern improvements. Price Ten Thousand Dollars. Terms cash. Address T. A. C.,
au17 8t* At the office of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

U. S. MARINES.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the U. S. Marine Corps, 500 able-bodied men for sea and land service. Also, a few competent drummers and fifers. All information that may be required will be given at the Rendezvous, No. 311 S. Front street, Philadelphia. N. STOKES BOYD, First Lieutenant,
au17 2w Recruiting Officer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE WANTed—Also, Mirrors, Carpets, Beds, and Household Good of every description. W. K. KIRBY, No. 18 N. Tenth st. N.B.—Storage for furniture. au7 1m

Boarding.

PRIVATE BOARDING AT No. 737 Spruce street. au19 mws3t*29

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, in a private family, at No. 46 N. Thirteenth street. au20 2t*86

BOARDING.—AT No. 1100 WALNUT street, second and third story rooms. Terms moderate; also a Physician's office to let. au17 6t* 8

NO. 250 N. NINTH STREET.—FIRST or Second Floor Rooms, Private Parlor, Piano &c. First class Board. au17 6t*981

BOARDING.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS VACANT at the N. W. cor. of Ninth and Spruce sts. au19 24t*

BOARDING FOR FAMILIES OR GENtlemen. Also, single rooms, 25 N. 7th st. au10 1m*335

SUMMER BOARDING, AT CHESNUT Grove House, Media. This delightful Summer Resort is now open; at prices greatly reduced to suit the times. Apply to MRS. WALTERS, on the premises. at 1m*

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES FOR sale at extremely low prices; also, especial attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of Watches, by the best workmen. FARR & BROTHER, Watch Importers, No. 324 Chesnut street. au9 12t*rp172

The Philadelphia Inquirer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861.

LATEST NEWS BY THE MAILS.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES FOR INDIA.—On Saturday a number of missionaries left Charlestown, Mass., for India, in the ship *Compeer*, Capt. THOMPSON. The missionaries consisted of Rev. J. B. VINTON and wife, Mrs. J. M. HASWELL, Miss JANE M. DAWSON, who go out under the auspices of the Baptist Board; Rev. W. W. HICKS and wife, Rev. J. D. BROWN and wife; and Rev. D. W. THOMAS and wife, who go out under the auspices of the Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Boston *Journal* says:—The Rev. Mr. VINTON is a son of the late Rev. JOHN VINTON, of the Karen mission, and goes out as an independent missionary, to fill the post vacated by his deceased father. The bride is a daughter of Rev. J. M. HASWELL, at present in Burmah, and is accompanied by her mother. Miss DAWSON is a daughter of JOHN DAWSON, M. D., of Burmah, and goes out to join her father. Rev. Mr. HICKS and Rev. Mr. BROWN are from the Baltimore Conference. Rev. Mr. BROWN is from Potsdam, N. Y., and a member of the Black River Conference. Their destined field of labor lies in the northwestern part of India, in the vicinity of Lucknow. The Rev. Mr. HICKS was married last week in St. Paul's Church, Fourth avenue, New York, to Miss HART, of that city. Religious services were held on board the vessel before sailing, and as she left the wharf all united in singing.

RELEASE OF THE PRIZE SCHOONER MARY ALICE.—It will be remembered that the schooner *Mary Alice* was taken by the privateer *Dixie*, while in pursuit of her lawful voyage from Porto Rico to New York. The vessel and cargo were owned by STURGIS & Co., of New York. On the 3d of August the vessel was recaptured by the U. S. steamer *Wabash*, the schooner being at that time bound for Charleston, or Wilmington, N. C. Captain MERCER of the *Wabash* put a prize crew on board, who brought her to this city. On the examination of the case before the Prize Commissioner, it was found that the vessel could not be held as a prize, but the captors were entitled to salvage. The reasons for this decision is based upon the fact that the *Mary Alice* and cargo are the property of loyal citizens of New York. By an order of Judge BETTS, the *Mary Alice* and cargo were discharged upon paying into Court the amount of salvage, which is found, on investigation, to be legally due thereon. This amounts to over two thousand dollars, which has been paid to the Court and which will be divided according to law, on a subsequent order of the Court, among the officers and crew of the *Wabash*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN NEW YORK.—Monday morning a fire broke out in the boarding house of Mrs. KIRBY, in Fourth street, New York, and spread with such rapidity that many of the inmates of the house narrowly escaped suffocation. All but one were compelled to resort to the scuttle as the only means of egress from the burning building. Fire Marshal BAKER made an investigation into the origin of the fire, and found sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of Mrs. KIRBY and her servant girl, ELLEN O'CONNOR. The building had been set on fire in six different places. Four fires were discovered in the parlor, one in the kitchen and one in the dining room; the furniture in each room being piled up, and lighted newspapers placed beneath. At about half-past five o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in the manufacturing establishment, Nos. 143, 145 and 147 Bank street. The building, which was totally destroyed, was owned by Mr. VAN HOOK, and was 60 feet front by 100 feet deep. The loss is estimated at $20 000.

ROCKET BRIGADE.—Messrs. J. G. & J. EDGE, the pyrotechnists of Jersey City, are about to organize a Rocket Brigade, to consist of five hundred men; having received assurances that the brigade will be accepted by the Government. Where an enemy is located behind masked batteries, and surrounded by wood, as at Bull Run, a Rocket Brigade will, it is contended, prove very destructive. The rocket can be thrown with the greatest precision, and being charged with combustible matter, will set fire to the wood, compelling the enemy to retire, while the cavalry and infantry can operate to good advantage when the enemy is on the retreat. Each man of the new brigade to be supplied with a dozen rockets and will be under the command of experienced officers. The brigade can be raised in the course of a month.

FATAL FALL.—On Sunday morning, THOMAS LOWE, a young man nineteen years of age, who had shipped as an ordinary seaman, on board of the ship *City of Mobile*, lying in the stream at New York, fell from the royal yard of the ship to the deck and was instantly killed. Although he had shipped as a seaman he had never been to sea. On Sunday he was ordered aloft by the second mate, but begged that he might not be sent there as he was afraid, never having been aloft. The mate, it is said, after beating him severely, drove him up the mast. After getting on the royal yard he became so weak from the beating he had received, and from his perilous position, that he lost his hold and fell to the deck. The mate immediately made his escape.

ARMY SIGNALS.—An agent of Major MYER, signal officer of the army, arrived in New York on Friday, and directed the immediate construction of eighty army signal flags of peculiar pattern. The flags are made of muslin of two sizes, viz.—Four and six feet square. Twenty of them are white, with a red square centre four feet square. Twenty the same style, six feet square. Twenty black muslin, with a white square centre, four feet square, and twenty same style six feet square. Each flag is fastened to the pole by six pieces of tape. There are eighty flags in this lot, and there are to be one hundred and sixty more made. These flags can easily be seen at a distance of three miles. The night signals consist of colored lanterns and blue lights and rockets.

MEMPHIS, August 19.—Letters from the battle field at Wilson's Creek say the Confederates were surprised by a force of ten thousand on each side of Camp Churchill. PARROTT's Texas Regiment was badly cut up. After six hours' conflict SIEGEL was routed and reached Springfield with a dozen men. The Confederate loss is placed at two killed and sixty-five wounded. The Federal loss eight hundred killed and one thousand wounded. Six cannon and several hundred stand of arms were captured. This report is officially confirmed.

DEATH OF THE "OLDEST INHABITANT" OF NEWARK.—The *Mercury* of yesterday morning records the demise of ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, Esq., in the ninety-second year of his age. He was the oldest inhabitant of Newark, and one of the men who contributed so largely to the prosperity of that city. For many years he carried on the coach manufacturing business, during which time he took a prominent part in all public matters.

MILITARY MATTERS.—The Hudson county flying artillery, which will become attached to Gen. FREMONT's division, have received orders to report forthwith at St. Louis. The battery consists of six rifled twelve pounders, manned by one hundred and fifty men, principally Germans, the greater portion of whom have seen active service in Europe.

TROOPS FOR FREMONT.—The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says:—"General FREMONT has authorized the Union Defence Committee of this city, appointed at the recent Bryan Hall meeting, to uniform, equip, and subsist the four regiments now forming, until they are ready to receive arms and take the field. The work was commenced yesterday under favorable auspices."

THE NEW GUN-BOATS.—The Boston *Traveler* says that the gun-boats building for the Government by PAUL CURTIS, of East Boston, will be finished in seventy-five days from the day the contract was signed. Messrs. CURTIS & TILDEN, and GEORGE T. & AUGUSTUS SAMPSON, of Boston, are building one each, which will make three for Massachusetts. Five are building in Maine.

TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.—JOHN P. JACKSON, President of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, has received a despatch from the Assistant Secretary of War, requesting that that line of railroad communication may be put in readiness for the immediate conveyance of a large number of troops which have been ordered to Washington from the East.

LARGE FORCE.—Mr. EADS, of St. Louis, who recently received a contract to build seven gunboats for the Mississippi river, will employ four thousand mechanics in their construction. They are to be finished by the 10th of October.

MORE COMPANIES.—Three military companies are expected to leave Reading for the seat of war to-morrow. When these companies leave, Reading will have thirteen companies in the field, and several more forming. Well done.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH.

THE SEQUEL.

From the Charleston Courier, August 13.

On Monday last our town became greatly excited, by receiving the intelligence that two vessels were in sight of our bar, one of them being pursued by the other. Every place of sufficient height to enable a person to see the ocean and the two vessels was crowded with persons anxiously looking to see what would be the final result of the chase. About ten o'clock, a messenger arrived in town from the beach, bringing the intelligence that one of the vessels, a large barque, was beached, and that her crew had come ashore. Soon the drum was beating to arms, and in a short time the Fernandina Volunteers, Island City Guards, and also the private citizens, were armed, and on their way to the scene of action. After arriving at the beach we learned that the vessel ashore was the barque *Alvarado*, a prize captured by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, about fourteen hundred miles to the southwest of our port, a prize crew put aboard, and she was by order making for our town. The prize crew consisted of eight men the captain of which was a Savannah pilot. They came ashore, and brought their private property.

We soon learned that the Yankee captain, his wife and a negro were aboard, who refused to come ashore, and who raised the American flag, Union down, as soon as the prize crew left. A detachment of our citizens subsequently went aboard and brought them on shore, and they are now in our town. At this time the United States ship *Vincennes*, which had been pursuing the prize, came in range, and soon anchored and fired a few guns at the barque, which, however, did not take effect. After impatiently waiting for some time, the barque (carried by the rising tide,) got afloat and came nearer to the shore, so near, in fact, that the six-pounders on the beach could throw a ball some distance beyond; a company of our men manned the yawl boat brought ashore from the barque, and started to board her, when it was announced that three launches had started from the ship for the same purpose; our men perceiving this, and not being prepared to resist so large a number, returned to the shore. The men from the *Vincennes* proceeded to the barque, amid a shower of six pounders, which fell thick and fast all around them, and, after raising a United States flag, set fire to her and left.

The vessel continued burning all night, and yesterday morning numbers of our citizens and others from Old Town were around the wreck trying to save what they could. The Yankee Captain lost all of his clothes, and everything else which he and his wife had aboard. It is estimated that the prize was worth $100,000, being the most valuable one yet captured by our bold privateer. The prize vessel was loaded with medicines, wool, copper and furs.—*Fernandina Floridian, August 7.*

The prize crew of the above vessel, numbering eight men, together with the captain of the barque, arrived in this city on Monday, on board the steamer *Wm. Seabrook*, Captain GRANTHAM. One of the seamen, GEORGE SIMMONS, gives us the following additional particulars:—The prize crew, under the command of Captain HAYS, were transferred from the *Jeff. Davis* to the barque on or about the 22d ult. When about twenty-one days out they espied the *Vincennes*, and immediately tacked for the nearest point of land. The *Vincennes* at the time had no canvas spread, but at once unfurled and gave chase. The barque then stood off to the southeast, the *Vincennes* doing the same, and standing in toward shore. At this time Captain HAYS descried the Light House off St. John's, on the Southern coast. The *Vincennes*, however, gained upon them rapidly, making almost three feet headway to one of the barque. The barque drew nearly fifteen feet water.

Finding they could not gain an entrance into the port, and fearing capture, the prize Captain and crew determined to run the barque ashore on St. Mark's shoals.

The *Jeff. Davis*, at the time the capture was made, was about 1500 miles out at sea.

The seamen speak in the highest terms of the officers of the "bold privateer," and their determination to resist to the last any attempt at capture.

It is thought that a large portion of the cargo of the *Alvarado* may yet be saved.—*Charleston Courier, August 13.*

ANOTHER NEWARK REBEL.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that Mrs. HENNINGSEN, the wife of General HENNINGSEN, now in General WISE's staff, has arrived in that city. She came from New York, via Louisville and Nashville. She was pretty closely searched, but succeeded in getting through with five revolvers, five hundred ounces of quinine and a galvanic battery.

NO SHIPMENTS NORTH.

The commanding officer at Fort Henry, on the Mississippi, has issued an order that no shipment of cotton or cotton yarns, tobacco, sugar, rice or wheat, or any article contraband of war, will be permitted to pass Fort Henry going north. It is not intended to interfere with the legitimate business of the people of Kentucky, but merely to prevent the shipment of the articles above enumerated beyond the northern boundary of Tennessee.

A VISIT TO MANASSAS JUNCTION.

Correspondence of London Herald.

I have recently come up from Gen. BEAUREGARD's head quarters at Manassas Junction. Upon my arrival I was not a little disappointed to learn that the main body of the troops, under command of General BONHAM, had started off the previous day, in order to keep a position in front. This circumstance has given rise to the conjecture that a general engagement between the belligerent forces cannot long be delayed, especially as both armies are almost in sight of each other. *Manassas Junction and the wide expanse of country around is strongly fortified in several places. Deep ravines, bastions and enfilades meet the eye on every side*, while upon some of the fortifications are placed guns of heavy calibre. Considering the nature of the defences, the character of the country and the force that can be quickly brought to bear upon any given point, the position might almost be regarded as impregnable. *As such, however*, General BEAUREGARD *views it*; and he doubtless has weighty reasons for his opinion.

SKETCH OF THE "FRENCH LADY."

I have been introduced to and have had conversations with Colonel ZARVENA and his adjutant, GEORGE W. ALEXANDER, a fierce looking but withal intelligent man, who, he informs me, was officer of the ship which first brought KOSSUTH to England. Colonel THOMAS is a tall, thin young man, twenty-seven years of age, with sharp, irregular features, deep indentions in his cheeks, blue eyes, long, aquiline shaped nose, and is closely shaved on head and face. He is a native of Maryland, and has served with GARIBALDI in the ranks during the Italian campaign. There is a deep-seated melancholy about the man, which might be taken for monomania. He looked downcast and miserable in the extreme, and seemed to entertain no idea of enjoyment in this world. He was exceedingly gentle, and speaks in a low, weak voice. I am informed that some years ago he had an attachment, but that this object of his devotion expired in his arms while endeavoring to rescue her from drowning. Ever since that unhappy occurrence he is said to be morose and gloomy, and incapable of enduring the slightest disappointment. To me he appeared to be the most dejected of mortals, and would have made a study for LAVATER.

Special Telegraph to the Memphis Appeal.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

RICHMOND, Aug. 13, 1861.—We have intelligence of a disastrous railroad accident that occurred last night, on the Central railroad, twenty-four miles above this city. A heavy rain had washed away an embankment, and the night being very dark, the defect in the road was not discovered until too late, and the train ran off the track. There were four Kentucky and four Texas companies on the train, bound for Manassas. JOHN LARKIN, of the Louisville DAVIS Guards, was killed; WM. P. DONELSON, of Louisville, severely wounded; Lieutenant WM. GILMORE, of the DAVIS Rangers, internally injured. Twenty others were wounded, eleven of whom were brought to this city to-day. Messrs. CURRIN, HOUSE, CARUTHERS and THOMAS, members elect from Tennessee, were qualified and took their seats in the Confederate Congress to-day.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE DECLARATION OF PARIS BY THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* states that the following resolution was adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States on the 8th instant:—

Whereas, It has been found that the uncertainty of maritime law, in time of war, has given rise to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents, which may occasion serious misunderstandings, and even conflicts; *And whereas*, The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and Russia, at the Congress of Paris of 1856, established a uniform doctrine on this subject, to which they invited the adherence of the nations of the world, which is as follows:—

1. That privateering is and remains abolished.
2. That the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag; and
4. That blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy; and

Whereas, It is desirable that the Confederate States of America shall assume a definite position on so important a point; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the Confederate States of America accept the second, third and fourth clauses of the above cited declaration, and decline to assent to the first clause thereof.

A DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS.

An affair of honor came off back of the Metairie Course, in New Orleans, on Monday week, between Messrs. ADOLPHE VENNETTE and JESSE LITTLE. The arrangement was that the gentlemen were to commence the work with pistols, and in the event "no one was hurt," they were to resort to small swords and continue the fight. The balls missed their mark, and the swords were brought into requisition. The seconds interfered after both principals were wounded, Mr. VENNETTE in the right arm and Mr. LITTLE in the right leg.

CAPT. HOLLINS.

The Algerine (La.) *Newsboy* is informed that Commodore HOLLINS, who was engaged in the capture of the *St. Nicholas*, in the Chesapeake Bay, is to succeed Commodore ROUSSEAU, at New Orleans, who has been ordered to Richmond to take charge of the Bureau of Construction.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

The Fort Smith *Times*, of the 4th and 5th inst., gives the following intelligence:—

A company of mounted men from South county, Texas, arrived here to day, armed with double barrel shot-guns and home made knives, about as heavy as cleavers—real tooth picks.

The Texas Artillery left here about two o'clock to-day for Missouri. The company has six pieces of artillery and every other requisite, and is composed of one hundred men.

THE SOUTH ARKANSAS REGIMENT.

This fine regiment (seven companies strong), composed of the best material in South Arkansas, completed its organization at Camp Davis, near Van Buren, on the 2d inst.

The Little Rock *Gazette* says:—In the organization of the regiment of Arkansas Mounted Men at Pocahontas, Lieut.-Col. SOLON BORLAND was elected Colonel; Capt. J. M. GEE, Lieut.-Colonel, and D. F. SHALL, Esq., Major.

President Davis has made a requisition on the State of Arkansas for three regiments, of one thousand men each. The places of rendezvous are Batesville and Clarksville.

A daily pony express has been established between this place and Memphis, to go into operation to-morrow. Time 18 hours.

THE BANNER COUNTY.

Ouachita county polls 1700 votes, and has already sent to the war nine infantry companies, three cavalry, and one artillery company—the company furnishing their own cannon, which was cast at a foundry in Camden.

We regret to note considerable sickness among the troops; disease, measles and fever, want of activity and bad water. About twenty deaths have occurred in the different regiments.

Gen. PILLOW, with 8000 Confederates, is to march up to New Madrid, and proceed up the Mississippi; Gen. McCULLOCH, with 10,000 Confederates, is to march from Forsyth on through the Southwest, and Gen. HARDEE will soon have a force of 10,000 to take the Ironton route. Besides these troops, (28 000) there will be 10,000 gallant Missourians in the van, who will rally under our glorious Southern standard, to the music of "Dixie" with the proud "stars and bars" floating over their ranks.

Summer Resorts.

S E A B A T H I N G.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

TWO AND THREE-QUARTER HOURS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Atlantic City is now conceded to be one of the most delightful sea-side resorts in the world. Its bathing is unsurpassed; its beautiful unbroken beach (nine miles in length) is unequalled by any on the continent, save that of Galveston; its air is remarkable for its dryness; its sailing and fishing facilities are perfect; its hotels are well furnished, and as well kept as those of Newport or Saratoga, while its avenues and walks are cleaner and broader than those of any other sea-bathing place in the country.

Trains of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad leave Vine Street Wharf, Philadelphia, daily, at 7½ A. M., and at 4 P. M. Returning, reach Philadelphia at 9 A. M., and 7 45 P. M. Fare, $1·80. Round-trip tickets, good for three days, $3 00. Distance 60 miles. A telegraph extends the whole length of the road. jy12 tf

SEA BATHING.—NATIONAL HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will accommodate six hundred guests, at prices to suit the times, from eight to twelve dollars per week. D. P. PETERS, jy13 Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY. Open as usual by its Proprietor, jy3 2m] PETER MALONE. All the delicacies of the season furnished at any hour.

SEA BATHING.—THE HATHAWAY House, Deal, N. J., now open for visitors, embraces the unusual combination of ocean beach with green fields and shady trees. The house is surrounded by shady trees, is in the middle of a farm of about 150 acres, with its highly cultivated fields, woodlands and meadows, running to the very margin of the sea. Rooms are large and airy. Access daily from foot of Walnut street Wharf by the Camden and Amboy Railroad. For particulars, address WILLIAM HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., Long Branch Post Office. jy9 tuths2m*81

SEA BATHING.—NATIONAL HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., is now open. Having made vast improvements the past season, we are prepared to accommodate seven hundred guests, at prices to suit the times. With the assistance of George Pieris, late steward of the St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y., we intend to surpass all former seasons.

Also, a band of players, free of charge.

Steamers leave New York several times a day; see N. Y. Times. National Hotel omnibus at the depot.

N. B.—Stelwell & Co.'s new coaches will meet the trains at Freehold, which leave Philadelphia at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., to convey passengers to Long Branch, Deal and Squan. [je26] D. P. PETERS, National Hotel.

Preserving Jars, &c.

G L A S S A B O V E
GLASS BELOW,
GLASS ON ALL SIDES.

No danger of being poisoned with Metal in using the "Hartell Jar."

HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,
jy6 3m Glass Warehouse, No 13 N. Fifth street.

ALL PERSONS PUTTING UP FRUIT, &c., are especially invited to call and examine the "Hartell Jar," recommended by Dr. Atlee, Prof. Booth and others, and see silver medals and first Premium Diplomas, which have never failed being awarded when placed in competition with other Jars.

HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,
jy6 3m Glass Warehouse, No. 13 N. Fifth street.

Bankers and Brokers.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 114 S. Third st., first door above the Girard Bank. JAY COOKE. [ja7 ly*464] WM. G. MOORHEAD.

WITHERS & PETERSON, LELAND'S Building, No. 39 S. Third street, Stock and Exchange Brokers. Uncurrent money purchased at the lowest rates. Collections promptly made on all accessible points in the Union. Drafts on New York, Boston and Baltimore bought and sold. jy22 mwf

ALEXANDER BENSON, GUSTAVUS S. BENSON. ALEXANDER BENSON & CO., Bankers and Stock Exchange Brokers, Nos. 6 and 8 S. Third street, Philadelphia. Collections made promptly on all accessible points, at low rates. Bank Notes purchased on the most favorable terms. au13

Notices.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. for certificate of scrip dividend, No. 1067, for $20, original certificate being lost. W. C. MORRELL, jy17 w6w*264 No. 36 S. Fifth street.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Donaldson Improvement and Railroad Company, will be held at their office, No. 276 S. Third street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for consideration of Supplement to the Charter of the Company, passed at last session of Legislature, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

ALBERT B. EUKEL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, August 13 1861. au14 12t*982

TAR.—300 BBLS. WILMINGTON TAR, IN store and for sale by COCHRAN & RUSSELL, No. 22 N. Front street. au12

Merchandise.

REFINED COAL OIL—"NATRON A brand; warranted equal to any made. For sale by the manufacturers, the "Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.," No. 127 Walnut street, Philadelphia. au19 6t

COAL OIL.—CRUDE COAL OIL, CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, No. 127 Walnut street, Philadelphia. au19 6t

COAL.—PURE LOCUST MOUNTAIN, THE best for family use, without exception, can be had of J. S. SERRILL, Twenty-first and Willow. $4·50 per ton of 2240 pounds weight, guaranteed under forfeiture of coal, and removed if not satisfactory. Large orders filled directly from the mines, at wholesale price. Can be seen burning at the office. au19 6t*31

TEAS, SUGAR, COFFEE, SYRUP, Spices, &c.
1100 half chests Fongtai Tea.
500 do ex. fine Oolong Tea.
1200 bbls. crushed and pulverized Sugar.
250 hhds choice Cuba do.
100 do. sugar house Molasses.
100 do. Muscovado do.
400 bbls. Syrup.
7000 pounds No. 1 Government Nutmegs.
300 bags Pimento.
150 do. grain Pepper.
50 cases Currants.
25 bbls. do.
400 boxes Layer Raisins.
With full assortment of Coffees, &c., &c., in store and for sale by E. C. KNIGHT & CO., au16 21t S. E. corner Water and Chesnut streets.

Articles for the Toilet.

PURE GOLDEN PALM OIL SOAP for Bath or Toilet.
In detersive property, lathering power and blandness, it is surpassed by no soap made.
It imparts to the skin the fascinating sweet odor of Violets, a property peculiar to fresh Palm Oil.
Price 25 cents per pound. Sold in quarters, thirds, pound and three pound bars. HUBBELL, Apothecary, au7 tf No. 1410 Chesnut street.

Boots, Shoes, &c.

ONLY $2·50 FOR GENTS' EXTRA FINE Sewed, Pat. Leather and calf custom-made Gaiters; Gents' Pat. Leather Boots, $1; Slippers, 50 cts.; Men's Strong and Fine Shoes, 75 cts.; Lots of Ladies' Gaiters at 50 cts. Also, custom-made Heel Morocco Boots, $1, warranted; Boys' and Girls' Shoes and Slippers, 25 cts. And if you buy $1 worth, and say Ticket, you get ticket gratis. Volunteers' families favored. Save this till you call at HERITAGE'S United States Shoe Store, in Arch Street, No. 127, north side, between Second and Front. au2 mwf1m

Cloaks and Mantillas.

MANTILLAS, COATS, CLOAKS, &c., at a Tremendous Reduction in Prices.—We have determined to close out the balance of our Spring and Summer Stock at panic prices, affording an opportunity to all ladies who wish to purchase an elegant Silk Coat, Mantilla, or Circular, or a splendid garment in rich and handsome thin goods, such as Mozambique, Barege, Crape, Maretz, and other handsome materials, at a great reduction from former prices. Also, a splendid stock of Black Lace Mantillas, Points, &c., at very low prices.
AGNEW & ENGLISH,
No. 25 S. Ninth street,
je28 tf Second Cloak Store above Chesnut.

New Publications.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND OTHERS.—Letter Presses of all sizes and prices, for sale by CHARLES EVANS & SONS, au27 dtf Bread and Quarry streets.

T O M E R C H A N T S—TO BANKERS, TO ENGINEERS, TO ARTISTS.
Use the celebrated Jackson's Leads and Pencils, the oldest and best make in this country, at JOHN H. STOKES', Agent, ja29 tf No. 702 Arch street.

SELF-FEEDING INKSTANDS—Without springs, screws, rubber or machinery of any kind to get out of order. It keeps the ink in the dip chamber always at the same level—a great desideratum—supplying a fresh drop every dip you take until the reservoir is perfectly empty. Its perfect simplicity will commend it to all who examine it. For sale wholesale and retail by JOHN C. CLARK & SON, jy30 No. 220 Dock street.

THE AUTOMATIC INKSTAND.—Just received, another invoice of this ne plus ultra Inkstand. Constructed upon scientific principles, it combines the inkbottle with the inkstand, without the trouble of opening the one to supply the other. As soon as it is filled it becomes self acting, supplying fresh ink for every dip taken out. The durability, economy and convenience of this inkstand and its complete guarantee against all annoyances in writing, have secured for it a degree of interest never before accorded to any other patent. For sale wholesale and retail, by JOHN C. CLARK & SON, au13tf No. 220 Dock street, Philadelphia.

VALUABLE WORKS FOR PRESENTS. The subscriber has had done up in handsome binding for presents a number of his valuable publications, among which are—
Memoirs of Stephen Grellet 2 vols. 8vo.
Life of the late William Allen. " "
Life of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton 1 vol.
Corder's Life of Elizabeth Fry 1 vol.
Memories of the Port Royalists 3 vols. 8vo.
Life of Mary Anne Schimmelpennick 2 vols. 12 mo.
Letters from Palestine, &c. By T. C. Upham. 1 vol. 8vo.
Also, for sale a large collection of Books for children, &c. &c.
A large assortment of most beautiful Ambrotypes and Photographs of Rosa Bonheur, Evangeline, Past and Future, Elizabeth Fry, Stephen Grellet, Jonathan Dymond, John G. Whittier, Prince of Wales, Children of Prayer, The Two Sisters, Raphael, &c., will be closed out at low prices, if applied for at once.
HENRY LONGSTRETH,
School Book Depository,
de20 No. 1316 Chesnut street.

Miscellaneous.

SEWING MACHINES.—PARHAM'S, SINGER'S, Grover & Baker's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Coates' and all other kinds altered and repaired, at a reasonable price, at au19 mwf 1m No. 17 N. Seventh street.

BOXES, BOXES.—1000 OLIVE SOAP Boxes on hand, and for sale low at the Philadelphia Steam Box Works, Broad street, below Wallace, third story, where boxes of every description may be had at short notice and at prices to suit the times. Please give me a trial. JAMES F. MILLER, au16 fmw3t*961 No. 619 Broad street.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—TRUNKS, Valises, and every description of Traveling Bags, Ladies' French Trunks, Bonnet Cases, &c. Prices to suit the times. THOS. W. MATTSON, Manufacturer, No. 402 Market street, above Fourth. ly10 3m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The only place to get Privy Wells cleansed and disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette, Goldsmith's Hall, Library street. fe21 theatuly

TO FAMILIES MOVING INTO THE Country.—We would respectfully inform our customers, and the public generally, that we have ample accommodations for sending Groceries into the rural districts free of charge. SIMON COLTON & CO., S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut streets. my2

BRITANNIA WARE.—ANDREWS' Patent Fire-Proof Tea Pot—Warranted not to melt on red-hot iron; being the most useful invention extant. Also, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware in all its variety. R. S. BOARDMAN, Nos. 243 and 245 Arch street. fe14

SEAL ENGRAVING.—R. LOVETT, JR., No. 200 S. Fifth street, below Walnut street. Books of Heraldry can be seen at his establishment, containing many thousand names, Coats of Arms, Crests, Initials, &c., engraved on Stone Seals, Signet Rings, fine Pencil Heads. R. L. is also prepared to engrave Corporate Seals in a superior manner. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. au16 3tstu

A S K A M'S P A T E N T CHILDREN'S SAFETY COACHES. ALSO, At Very Reduced Prices, CHILDREN'S GIGS, HOBBIES, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at the Manufactory, No. 159 Dock street, jy23 1m*397 Below Second street.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND Mattings.—Brussels, three-ply, Ingrain and Venitian Carpetings.
Druggets, of all widths.
Oil Cloths, " "
Mattings, " "
All for sale at the lowest cash prices by REEVE L. KNIGHT, No. 262 S. Second street, fifth door north of Spruce.

GREEN BENNE LEAVES, PLUCKED freshly every morning.
New crop Bermuda Arrow Root, the finest fecula the world affords.
Col. Hallowes' Georgia Arrow Root.
Racahout, an exquisite dietetic for invalids and children.
Hard's Farinaceous Food.
Caraccas Chocolate and Cocoa.
Brazilian Tapioca, Moluca Sago, Scotch Oatmeal, English Groats, Flour of Rice, Castillon Powders, Hecker's Farina of Wheat, Farina of Corn, Liquid Rennet, Persian Salep, and other dietetics for nursery or sick-room, constantly fresh and perfectly pure.
HUBBELL, Apothecary, No. 1410 Chesnut street. jy1

MACKEREL, HERRING, &c.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel; Pickled Herring, 3000 boxes scaled and No. 1 smoked Herring, in store and for sale by E. A. SOUDER & CO., Dock street Wharf. my4

ORANGES—500 BOXES PRIME MESSINA and Palermo Oranges, for sale by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., Nos. 108 and 110 S. Wharves. au26

LUCESCO COAL OIL.—IN BARRELS AND half barrels, in store and for sale by the Agents COCHRAN & RUSSELL, No. 22 N. Front street. jy15

GREEN CORN AND PEAS.—100 CASES 2 lb canisters, for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., No. 110 S. Wharves. je27

PITCH.—100 BBLS. WILMINGTON PITCH, for sale by COCHRAN & RUSSELL, No. 22 N. Front street. au12

For Sale.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON SQUARE HOUSE, cheap, and but little cash. Address "Washington Square," Blood's Despatch. au15 thstu1m

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR Sale. Apply to R. R. CORSON, Norristown, Pa. je15 6m

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE BUSINESS stand, No. 427 Arch street, below Fifth. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply on the premises. ma14tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE farm of 340 acres of good land in Lycoming county, Penna., on the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 25 miles above Williamsport. Apply to ROBERT MACGREGOR, No. 233 S. Third street. au20

TENTH STREET BUILDING LOT.—FOR sale, or to let on ground rent, a desirable Building Lot, on the west side of Tenth street, between Green and Mount Vernon streets. Apply to A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W. corner Ninth and Filbert streets. au17 6t

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY-SEVEN acres of good Land with substantial improvements, situate in Montgomery county, 23 miles from the city, and near the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to ROBERT MACGREGOR, No. 233 S. Third street. au17

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THREE-STORY Brick, No. 120 North Eighteenth street—or to Rent. Also, No. 2027 Walnut street, four-story brick and brown stone. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage, or United States Loans taken in payment. E. S. WHELEN & CO., No. 309 Walnut street. au2 fmw 10t

FIRST-CLASS GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE, with stable and one acre of ground, on East Washington lane, next to E. M. Lewis', worth $12,000, for sale or exchange for city or country property. Apply at No. 424 Market street, Philadelphia. au1 1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM of 37 acres of good land, with substantial improvements: situated in Montgomery county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to ROBERT MACGREGOR, No. 233 S. Third st., below Walnut. au12

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN.—THE FOLLOWING properties, new, with all the modern improvements:—House No. 1825 Wallace street; stable in rear. House No. 1111 Mount Vernon street. House No. 2020 Mount Vernon street. Apply to RAND & ALLEN, No. 124 N. Sixth street. jy30 tf

WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE—The second wharf above Callowhill street, 66 feet 5 inches front on Water street, running through to Delaware Avenue, with a pier over 300 feet long—the whole property being over 500 feet deep. It is in fine order, and will suit for a Coal or Lumber wharf. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN STROUP, No. 24 N. Wharves. je11

SUMMER STREET RESIDENCE.—FOR sale, a handsome double three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground on the south side of Summer street, third house west of Seventeenth street, No. 1704; 33 feet front by 116 feet in depth to Spring street. Terms accommodating. Immediate possession given. Apply to A. B. CARVER & CO. S. W. cor. Ninth and Filbert sts. al6

SUPERIOR FARM AND COUNTRY Seat for sale or exchange in part for city property, within six miles of Market street, and quarter of a mile of railroad station; 87 acres of good land, with large new double stone mansion on an eminence; lawn, with shade and fruit trees, large new stone barn and tenant's house, good water; adjacent to first class country seats; accessible from Philadelphia by steam and horse cars and good pikes. Apply to ISAAC ROBERTS, No. 233 S. Third street, second story, from 10 till 3 o'clock; or direct to him at Norristown, Pa. au17 tf

Furnishing Goods.

WINCHESTER & CO., GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Store, and Patent Shoulder Seam Shirt Manufactory, at the old stand, No. 706 Chesnut street, opposite the Washington House. A. Winchester will give, as hitherto, his personal supervision of the Cutting and Manufacturing Department. Orders for his celebrated styles of Shirts and Collars filled at the shortest notice. Wholesale trade supplied on liberal terms. je18tf

Glue, Curled Hair, &c.

PRINTERS' SUMMER GLUE, VERY best quality. No. 21 S. Seventh street. je21 3m*

GLUE, COMMON AND WHITE, IN large or small quantities at the lowest cash prices. No. 21 S. Seventh street. je21 3m*

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GLUE and Curled Hair of every description and price. CRAWFORD & CO., je21 3m* No. 21 S. Seventh street.

CRAWFORD & CO., WHOLESALE AND retail Glue and Curled Hair warehouse, No. 21 S. Seventh street, up stairs. je21 3m*
An assortment of Glue, Sand, and Emory Paper, Emory Cloth and Curled Hair constantly on hand.

BAEDER, DELANY & ADAMSON, MANUFACTURERS OF GLUE, CURLED HAIR, COWHIDE WHIPS, FLINT, SAND AND EMERY PAPER, PLASTERERS' AND SADDLERS' HAIR, No. 14 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia. jy31 No. 67 Beekman street, New York.

Medical.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is clear of unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Magnesia. For sale by the Druggists and country Storekeepers generally, and by the manufacturer, T. J. HUSBAND, Druggist, Northwest corner of Third and Spruce streets, Philada. jy18 waly

DAILY'S PATENT VENTILATED Truss—For the cure of Rupture or Hernia. This celebrated Truss is acknowledged to be the best ever invented. On hand to suit every variety of rupture. I will take pleasure in sending a circular to any one who will send me his address. W. F. DAILY, au3 1m No. 162 N. Ninth street.

HOSPITAL OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of PHILADELPHIA, Front and Huntingdon streets, Nineteenth Ward. City Office, No. 706 Walnut street. Accidents received within twenty-four hours. Attending Physician—Dr. H. Hartshorne, 1433 Arch St. Attending Surgeon—Dr. R. P. Thomas, 144 N. Twelfth.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDage Institute, No. 14 N. Ninth street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Spinal Instruments, Suspensories, &c. Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. Everett. au3 sw 48t

PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES—(OFFICE, No. 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia,) has associated with him Dr. A. H. STEVENS, of New York—his old partner in business. They invite the attention of the afflicted, whose diseases have baffled the skill of the medical profession, to their reliable treatment by Electro-Magnetism and the various other modifications of electricity evolved from machines mostly of their own invention. It is a well established fact that nearly all acute and chronic diseases, which have proved a terror to the medical profession in all ages of the world, have been speedily and permanently cured by us. We have warranted and cured, in all cases, the most obstinate diseases, and still warrant all persons who desire. A pamphlet of great value, containing certificates, references and recommendations, from persons who have been cured in Philadelphia and other cities, will be given to any person calling at the office. au19 6t*34 No. 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA Ginger.—FREDERICK BROWN, Chemist and Druggist, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets, Philadelphia, sole manufacturer of Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which is recognised and prescribed by the medical faculty, and has become the standard family medicine of the United States.

This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family, individual or traveler should be without it.

NOTICE.—To prevent this valuable essence from being counterfeited, a new steel engraving, executed at a great cost, will be found on the outside of the wrapper, in order to guard the purchaser against being imposed upon by worthless imitations—1858.

Prepared only by FREDERICK BROWN, and for sale at his Drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets, Philadelphia, and at FREDERICK BROWN'S (Jr.) Drug and Chemical Store, S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, "Continental" Hotel, Philadelphia. Also, for sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States. my18 stuth 6m

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, THE NEW Remedy for Rheumatism.—During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a Remedy for Rheumatism; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the most flattering testimonials of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form ready for immediate use, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

Elixir Propylamine, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and with marked success (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions and can be obtained from all the druggists at 25 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
my14 ly Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

In cases of Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy or Eruptions of the Skin, the operation of the life medicines is truly astonishing, often removing in a few days every vestige of these loathsome diseases by their purifying effects on the blood.

Habitual as well as occasional Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Billious and Liver Diseases, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Piles, Worms, settled Pains in the Organs and Limbs, and other maladies, are invariably exterminated by these mildly-operating, yet sure and speedy resources of health and strength.

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters purify the Blood and thus remove all disease from the system.

Prepared by Dr. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 8 N. Seventh street, agents for Philadelphia, and all dealers in medicine. au23 dly

For Rent.

TO RENT.—NEAT DWELLING, No. 2305 Lombard street at $14 per month. Apply at Lumber Yard, Race and Twenty-first streets. au20 3t*60

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE AND CONVENIENT Dwelling, No. 2033 Walnut street. Apply at No. 1736 Sansom street. au20 3t*59

TO LET—IN GERMANTOWN—A GOOD BRICK Stable, on Evans street, above Price. Inquire on the premises, or of JOS. B. BUSSIER, 110 S. Wharves. my24

A LARGE CELLAR TO LET—BY CHARLES EVANS & SON, Quarry and Bread streets. mh16

DESIRABLE HOUSE TO RENT IN Mantua Village, N. E. corner of Haverford and Thirty-fifth streets. Apply to ADAM EVERLY, No. 1328 Arch street. au19 1w*42

TO RENT WITH FURNITURE—A COMmodious three-story house, with large yard, and all modern conveniences. Apply at premises after 10 A. M., No. 614 N. Sixteenth street. au19 2t*35

TO LET—A FINE HOUSE, LARGE GARDEN and stable, on Broad street, below the crossing of Germantown railroad. Rent very low. Apply at premises, adjoining of N. Nathans. au16 6t*952

TO RENT—A LARGE DWELLING, SUITABLE for manufacturing purposes, situate No. 412 Prune street. Apply to ROBERT MACGREGOR, No. 233 S. Third street. au14

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE LARGE DWELLing, situated on Spruce street, above Ninth, (Portico Square). Apply to ROBERT MACGREGOR, No. 233 S. Third street. au13 t

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE THREE STORY Brick Dwelling, situate No. 1522 Locust street, four houses above Calvary Church. Apply to ROBERT MACGREGOR, No. 233 S. Third street, below Walnut. au12

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—Large and well lighted rooms, with hoisting machine and water closets. Apply to CHARLES EVANS & SON, Bread and Quarry streets. je11 tf

TO RENT.—LARGE COMMUNICATING FURnished Rooms, for gentlemen (without board), in a private family, on Walnut street, west of Tenth. Apply to Drug Store, N. E. corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets. au20 1m

TO LET—IN BETHLEHEM, PENNA., A store room with fixtures and gas, cellar and six rooms for dwelling attached, adjoining the Union Hotel; rent $75 to April 1st, 1862. Apply to A. W. RADLEY, No. 6 Centre street, Bethlehem, Pa. au14 15t

TO LET—WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, WITH steam power, use of hoisting machine and water closet attached. Inquire of CHARLES EVANS & SON, Bread and Quarry sts. N. B.—Front Cellar to Rent. mh30

SCHOOL ROOMS AND OFFICES TO Let—Well lighted and convenient; second and third stories; over the Drug store of WM. HODGSON, Jr., N. E. corner Tenth and Arch streets. Also, a Photograph Room in third story. au5 3w

FARMS FOR SALE.—VARYING FROM 30 to 200 acres, in Chester, Montgomery, and Bucks Counties, with good improvements, convenient to railroads, markets, churches and schools, at prices to suit purchasers.
A few Farms to exchange for unincumbered city property, desirably located.
Country Seats for Sale, with from 5 to 30 acres, convenient to railroads, beautifully located.
Stores, Hotels and Mills, doing a paying business, for sale or exchanged for good city property or Mortgages, Ground Rents, &c., &c.
No charge for showing properties.
Catalogues sent by mail. Good references given. Address or apply to R. R. CORSON, Norristown, Pa. je15 3m

Financial.

$4500 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE by A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W. corner of Ninth and Filbert streets. au19 1w

$3000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE by A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W. corner of Ninth and Filbert streets. au16 6t

$4000 AND $1200 TO LOAN ON Mortgage by A. B. CARVER & CO., au14 1w S. W. cor. Ninth and Filbert sts.

$6000. WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A city residence worth $6000 for a residence at Germantown for about the same value. Apply to ROBERT MACGREGOR, No. 233 S. Third street. au20

$1000.—A WELL SECURED Ground Rent of this amount, for sale by A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W. corner Ninth and Filbert streets. au20 1w

$2700 AND $700 FIRST MORTgages, for sale at a discount. Apply to ISAAC ROBERTS, No. 233 S. Third street, 2d story, from 10 till 3 o'clock. au14

$1000 AND $800 TO LOAN ON CITY property. E. CARPENTER, No. 242 S. Third street. au22w

Business Cards.

REMOVED.—GREINER & HARKNESS have removed to No. 128 S. Wharves. mh30

CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER'S LAGER Beer Saloon and Office, No. 499 Chesnut street. Brewery, No. 582 N. Seventh street, Philadelphia. jy30 1m

JOHN H. FRICK, NOTARY PUBLIC—Commissioner for all the States, Real Estate and Pension Agent, No. 223 Dock street. Passports procured; Protests noted and extended. au20 6t*68

DR. C. A. WHITE'S IMPROVED ARtificial Teeth.—Whole Sets from $5 to $40. Teeth filled, 50 cents to $1. All work warranted, and at half the usual prices charged elsewhere. No. 717 Arch street. au20 3t*75

WM. HILL MOORE, FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, at his old stand, 505 Arch street, above Fifth. Metallic Coffins constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to persons desirous of purchasing grounds in Woodlands Cemetery. ap12

EDMUND J. YARD & SON, No. 209 Spruce street, Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, Collection of Rents, Ground Rents, &c. Procuring of Money on Bond and Mortgage. ja26 dlfp

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE removed from No. 107 N. Water street and No. 108 N. Wharves, to Store No. 22 N. Front street, west side above Market, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. COCHRAN & RUSSELL, No. 22 N. Front street. Philadelphia, July ly1f

Family Groceries.

FRESH IMPORTED CHULAN POWchong Tea, for sale by ELLWOOD SHANNON, Nos. 47 and 49 Second street, above Chesnut street. au20 5t

CHOICE NEW CROP OOLONG TEA, for sale by ELLWOOD SHANNON, Nos. 47 and 49 Second street, above Chesnut street. au20 5t

SPICED SALMON AND SPICED OYSters in small cans, just received and for sale by THOMPSON BLACK & SON, Broad and Chesnut sts.

SMOKED SALMON.—FRESH SMOKED Salmon, just received and for sale by THOMPSON BLACK & SON, Broad and Chesnut streets. au15

SALAD OIL.—FRESH BORDEAUX OIL, just received and for sale by THOMPSON BLACK & SON, Broad and Chesnut streets. au15

THE ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY'S Depot is at No. 10 S. Water street. They make the whitest, strongest and cheapest Starch, from corn, on this continent. jy31 1m J. POWER, Agent, No. 16 S. Water street.

CRAB APPLE CIDER.—EXTRA QUALITY Crab Apple Cider, in bottles, just received and for sale by SIMON COLTON & SON, S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut streets. au6

GARDNER, PHIPPS & CO.'S HAMS.—Just received, another lot of those celebrated Hams, warranted equal to any in the market, and at greatly reduced prices, for sale by SIMON COLTON & SON, S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut streets. au6

SICILY MACCARONI.—CURLED SICILY Maccaroni, the best imported, just received, and for sale by SIMON COLTON & SON, S. W. corner Broad and Walnut streets. jy11

NEW SMOKED SALMON—JUST RECEIVED by railroad, new Smoked and Soused Salmon, for sale by SIMON COLTON & SON, S. W. corner Broad and Walnut streets. jy8

CHOICE FRESH TEAS.—CHOICE BLACK and Green Teas for sale by THOMPSON BLACK & SON, dealers in fine Groceries and Teas, corner of Broad and Chesnut streets. jy1

CINCINNATI HAMS.—TWENTY CASKS OF Gardner, Phipps & Co's., and Nye's Cincinnati Hams, warranted to please, just received and for sale by SIMON COLTON & SON, S. W. corner Broad and Walnut streets. my13

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT.—GUINness' Brown Stout, and Barclay & Perkins' Porter. Just received and for sale by SIMON COLTON & SON, S. W. Cor. Broad and Walnut streets. my3

YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE.—JUST REceived, Younger's Ale, in fine condition, for sale by the cask or dozen. Also, Allsop's Pale Ale. SIMON COLTON & SON, S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut streets. my2

PICKLES.—100 HALF BARRELS IN VINEgar, for sale by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., Nos. 108 and 110 S. Delaware avenue. jy18

DIGBY HERRING—JUST RECEIVED IN prime order, at 50 cents per box. SIMON COLTON & SON, Walnut and Broad streets. fe6

SPICED AND FRESH OYSTERS.—100 cases one pound canisters, landing and for sale by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., Nos. 108 and 110 S. Delaware avenue. jy18

DRY PRESERVED CANTON GINGER, in Sugar.—25 cases, imported and for sale by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., Nos. 108 and 110 S. Delaware avenue. jy25

The Philadelphia Inquirer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861.

Statement of an Impressed Northerner.

MAYHEW is the deserter who came from MAGRUDER's camp the other day, and is manifestly a truthful and intelligent person. He is, moreover, vouched for as such by some acquaintances in the Massachusetts Battalion. It has some general interest, and it may have some official interest, in view of Gen. PIERCE's card:—

I, ERASTUS EDWIN MAYHEW, being twenty-three years of age, a native of Herman, in the county of Penobscot, State of Maine, on oath declare that in the month of April, 1860, I left Bangor, Me., which place I had made my home for about twenty years, and went to Boston, joined the sloop *Pocahontas*, and went in her to Calcutta as an able seaman. From that place I shipped on board the barque *Brothers*, of Yarmouth, Mass., to come home; was appointed second mate in the place of one of the officers who died on the way, and reached New York on the 25th day of January last. I remained at New York seven days, after which time I shipped on board the *Minnie Schiffer* for Apalachicola, where I arrived after a passage of seventeen days. I there left the vessel, and tried to find another ship, but was not able to do so. I then let myself as deck hand on board the steamer *Indian*, to run up and down the river, at $25 per month; and after I had made a trip up and back, and another trip up, and while we were lying at Bainbridge, Ga., there was a report that the ports were blockaded—so the steamer was hauled up, and I was thrown out of work.

I then let myself as a day laborer in Mitchell county, to a Mr. DAWSON, and remained with him about two months, after which time I worked for a Mr. MAPLES, in the same county, about two weeks, and then went into the employ of his mother as a carpenter. I had worked for about five weeks, when I was arrested by the County Vigilance Committee as a suspicious character, being a Northern man without friends or any settled business, and after I was examined by them I was discharged. After remaining some two weeks longer in the same county I got work in Baker county, Georgia, where I was again arrested by a Vigilance Committee, and kept in close confinement until I consented to join a volunteer corps in Georgia called the "Baker Fire-eaters." We left Newton, Baker county, July 9, 1861, and arrived at Yorktown, July 12, 1861, where our company, after each member had answered to his name upon roll-call, was informed by Col. COLQUET that it was in for the war. While with the company I went by the name of ED. E. MAY. I was stationed at Yorktown from the time of our arrival there until last Friday morning, when our company, with others, under the command of Gen. MAGRUDER, marched for Hampton. On the way we stopped at Young's Mills and at Great Bethel.

We stayed at Great Bethel from Monday night until Tuesday night. We reached Hampton Wednesday morning, and at noon I escaped from the party, and reached Fortress Monroe about five o'clock that same evening. I met at Yorktown some members of a North Carolina company who were engaged in the Great Bethel fight, and from them learned the particulars of that fight, and while at Great Bethel, on Tuesday last, I was taken to the place of the fight by a member of a company engaged in it, and he pointed out to me the different localities, and stated to me the particulars of the affair. I have learned from him and from other sources which are reliable, that the number of men engaged on the side of the Rebels amounted to six hundred, consisting chiefly of artillery and infantry, and that at no time during the action were more men engaged on their side. At the point where Dry river crosses the Hampton road, on the left of the road, about one hundred yards from the bridge, was placed a rifled cannon, (afterward stationed at Yorktown, and seen by me there,) which commanded the bridge and the road, and just opposite, on the other side of the road, were two 12-pound howitzers, which also commanded the bridge and road leading to Hampton.

In front of these last, about one hundred feet from them, and on this side of the river, was another howitzer of the same size, and similarly placed, and behind an embankment, about a foot above the level of the field. This last was spiked by accident, or in some way disabled, early in the fight. I know of no other guns being placed about there during the fight; and, from the information I have, I am led to believe that there was none other there, and that the only other weapons were the firearms of the men. None of these cannon were large; they were common artillery pieces, field-pieces, brought with the Rebels from Yorktown, and taken back with them in their retreat.

The two howitzers first named and the rifled gun were behind embankments about three feet high on the outside and somewhat higher from the inside, though I could not say how much higher. They were not high enough for the guns to stand behind them without making grooves or ruts for the wheels to stand in. I saw the ruts dug in the earth into which the wheels were sunk. Almost all the Rebels were stationed behind these embankments; a small body were stationed in a thicket on the right of the National troops, and on this side of the river; about twenty-five men were at the dam in the rear of the rebel batteries, and a company was placed on the right to guard a road leading from Young's Mills road to the Great Bethel road. The river ran in front of the embankments, behind which the two howitzers and the rifled gun were stationed—the other howitzer was on this side of the river. The two howitzer battery was in a well-wooded spot, and shaded from sight by the trees. The rifled gun battery was exposed to sight.

If Major WINTHROP had crossed the river at the dam some three hundred yards below the spot where he fell, he could have crossed under the shelter of a thick wood, and attacked the Rebels on their left flank and in their rear, which they admit would have been fatal to them. If the National troops had made an attack on the right of the Rebels, by the cross road leading from Young's Mills beforenamed, they might have cut off the retreat to Yorktown. This attack was expected, and a company was stationed there to resist approach in that direction. The Rebels say that if the attack of the National troops had been continued but a short time, they should have been entirely routed; as it was, they, immediately upon the retreat of the National troops, commenced their retreat to Yorktown, expecting another attack, and fearing that they should be followed to Yorktown. They reached Yorktown that same night. During the fight, Gen. MAGRUDER sent to Yorktown for reinforcements, an Alabama regiment (I think the First) was sent to Great Bethel, but they did not arrive till after the action was over, and they returned with the other troops the same night.

I have no doubt of the accuracy of the above facts, as they were stated to me by such persons and came to me from such sources that I have every reason to believe them. The statement of the numbers engaged was currently reported by all who were present at the fight, and I saw the ground myself last Tuesday, examined the embankments carefully, saw the portholes for the guns, and the whole ground is familiar to me. I was impressed into the service of the Rebels as I have stated, and being a Northern man, I was interested in all that concerned the North, and learned all the facts I could about this fight. I escaped from the Rebel camp because I could not make common cause with them, and I intend immediately to go home to Bangor, Me.

(Signed) ERASTUS E. MAYHEW.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this, the 13th day of August, 1861.

(Signed) RICHARD LOBER,
First Lieut. Fourth Artillery, Judge Advocate.

PRIVATEERS EXCLUDED FROM THE DANISH WEST INDIES.—The following official notice, excluding privateers from the Danish West India ports, appears in the St. Thomas *Tidende* of the 20th of July:—"Owing to the present state of political affairs in America, it is hereby brought to public notice that privateers of no nation whatever will be allowed to resort to the Danish West India harbors or waters, or to send their prizes either to St. Thomas or any other of the harbors in these islands, or dispose of them there, as little as it will be allowed that vessels be provided in the Danish West India Islands with requisites for privateering, whether consisting of materials of war and provisions, or letters of marque from any belligerent power.

"Government for the Danish West India Possessions, St Croix, 12th July, 1861.
"W. BIRCH."

Men are becoming scarce in Charleston. An advertisement in the papers in that city offers twenty dollars ahead, and larger amounts are not unfrequently given.

The Army in Western Virginia.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CLARKSBURG, Va., Aug. 14.—It is known that brisk fighting is expected yet in Western Virginia, before the present campaign shall close. The people expect it; the soldiers expect it; it is shrewdly surmised that General ROSENCRANZ expects and is preparing for it. On what is this expectation based?

Gen. ROBT. E. LEE, of the Rebel Army, is now in the mountains, at the head of the Rebel forces, menacing the Cheat Mountain Gaps. So much may be accepted. I do not give this as mere flying—or even probable—rumor, as I was compelled to do two days ago. I am not permitted to state all the facts in the case—"military necessity," you know, and the recent "compact," by which the military and the press are to get along so lovingly—but I may say that the authorities here *know* that five days ago General LEE was in personal command of the Rebel troops, and that his head-quarters were then at Huntersville, about thirty miles southwest from the Gaps. Since then, little doubt is left that he has removed to Monterey, not more than twenty-five miles, in an air line, southeast from the Gaps, and on the direct pike to Beverly.

General LEE, then, the first in reputation, and probably in ability, of the four Major-Generals of the Confederate Army, has been sent to take command of the Division moving against Western Virginia. It has not been without a purpose that DAVIS has detached the ablest of his Generals from Richmond, and from his Army of the Potomac. What that purpose may be will form a fitting subject for the speculators at home. To me I confess it still seems, despite his ten thousand men and his rumored reinforcements, that LEE's movement is intended only for an effective feint. Manifestly, the more Federal troops can be diverted from the Grand Army at Washington, by keeping up a state of constant alarm along the border, threatening an attack here and an attack there, keeping the loyal troops on the march and the loyal officers ever on the *qui vive*, the more effectually can the Rebels prepare for the "forward movement" east of the mountains, which they must know that the autumn will bring.

Yet, on the other hand, there are many reasons why the Rebels should intend a real attempt to drive us from the sacred soil of Virginia. There are the most serious stains that their otherwise victorious arms have received; there is the most galling presence of the invading Yankees; there is the burning desire to quash the new State Government at Wheeling; there is the immense moral advantage of holding the Western half of Virginia; the encouragement given by the Secession leaders of this section now congregated at Richmond; the ease with which a people familiar with the country, and with a large friendly element in the population can hold these mountain fastnesses, if they can only once be regained. Of course the country is full of the wildest rumors, concerning LEE's movements.

There is one rumor, however, that is significant. Three days ago, in first alluding to the presence of LEE beyond the Cheat Mountain Gaps, I expressed the belief that if he did make an attempt to enter this country, he would hardly try to storm the fortified Cheat Mountain Gaps, but would endeavor to cut a new road over what has been supposed an impassable mountain range, and make a flank movement on the forces that were awaiting his attack in front. Then little or nothing was said of his movements, but now the air is thick with rumors that he *is* cutting a road through the mountains; that he is delaying until he can draw our forces to the Gaps, that he may then make a rapid rush *past* them, to Beverly, and hurry on to Grafton and the key to our railroad communication.

Of this plan—if plan it be—and of our movements to resist it, or any other attempt that the enemy may make, it need only be said that Gen. ROSENCRANZ is supposed to be maturing ample preparations.

Meanwhile the reviving hopes of the Secessionists may be observed in an infallible barometer. Those who are familiar with the Philippi, Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain campaign, will remember what an outburst of guerilla fighting there was through all this section of Western Virginia just before the more serious operations began.

Already something of the same kind is beginning to be noticeable again. Every day or two we hear of some of our men being shot at from behind the bushes by the roadside; but yesterday a teamster told me of being fired upon while driving an United States team between here and Weston, and to-day there come stories of a skirmish between a handful of our men and a band of native Secessionists, but a dozen miles from here, on the road to Pruntytown, in which several are said to have been killed.

The Second German Regiment, (Col. MOORE) is winning golden opinions here. Colonel MOORE himself, has not yet, I believe, arrived. He took four of his companies away from the regiment at Parkersburg, to settle some Secessionists who were giving trouble at a little town called Enterprise, some twenty-two miles southeast from Parkersburg. Preparations are going on here for making this the great military depot for the Army of Occupation. A large warehouse is now almost completed, about one hundred and seventy-five feet long by a hundred broad, to be used for commissary stores.

Return of General Sandford.

Major General SANDFORD has returned to New York and resumed the command of the First Division New York State Militia. The following general order was issued yesterday morning:—

"HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M., }
NEW YORK, August 19, 1861. }

"The Major-General having completed his tour of duty in the service of the United States, has returned to this city, and resumes the command of the Division.

"The state of the country requires that the Division should be fully recognized and in readiness for duty; and the Major-General trusts that every member of the Division will be prepared, to the best of his ability, to assist in that thorough and vigorous preparation which will ensure the fullest capacity for service, in any emergency, and will sustain the high character of the Division and the honor of our flag.

"Many important changes having recently taken place in several regiments of the division, the Major-General directs that regimental reports of the numbers, arms and equipments of each regiment be made by the commanding officer thereof, to his Brigadier-General, together with a register of his officers, on or before the 26th of August, instant, and that the Brigadier-Generals make a full report of the condition of their respective brigades to the Major-General, on or before the 2d day of September next.

"By order of
"Major-General CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
"WILLIAM E. TOWNSEND, A. D. C."

THE PRIVATEER DIXIE.—EDWARD GOMEZ, steward of the schooner *Mary Alice* at the time of her capture by the Rebel schooner *Dixie*, furnishes the following list of her officers and crew of the *Dixie*:—

Thomas J. More, Master; George D. Walker, First Lieutenant; John W. Marshall, Second Lieutenant; L. D. Benton, Third Lieutenant; Charles Ware, Gunner; George O. Gladden, Boatswain; W. J. Newsfrille, Cook; C. Butcher, Steward; E Morse, A. Bluett, J. P. M. Calvo, J. Ferguson, George Samson, Frank Lafars, Antonio Dominic, Mariana Baldi, Alexandro Martinoliek, Dominick Spissa, John Casal, Juan Verdesa, Joseph Carpa, John Glen, Henry Eden, John Renan, C. J. H. Prince, C. W. Ramni, John Wool, John Goonella, Charles Forester, and C. D. Crawford, seamen.

This list was found on board the *Mary Alice*, in the cabin, after her re capture by the *Wabash*, and is supposed to have been left there by the Rebel captain, JOHN H MARSHALL, who had been put in command of her. Mr. GOMEZ says that the privateer crew who were put in charge of the *Mary Alice* told him that the Rebels had six privateers out, which had sailed from the port of Charleston alone.

Rev. Mr. WILBUR, Rector of Grace (Episcopal) Church, Lyons, N. Y., took offence at an American flag which some of the ladies of his congregation raised upon the edifice a few days ago, and immediately ordered it to be taken down, staff and all. He was immediately waited upon by a committee of three hundred persons, who had resolved that the flag should wave over the church. The rector demurred strongly, but finally yielded to the pressure, and handed over the key of the church. The flag was at once run up, and is "still there." Mr. WILBUR has since offered his resignation, to take effect October 7th, which was promptly accepted by the vestrymen. The rector denies that he is an advocate of secession. His objections to having the flag put on the church he alleges to be because he considers it a sacrilegious proceeding, and not that he is disloyal.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Personal.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, at M. D'ANCONA, No. 622 South street. au17 6t*

TO DRUGGISTS.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN Ledger, amongst "Wants" au20 ...

PERSONAL.—TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE cheap, a Gordon Press, quarto, almost new, at No. 337 Chesnut street. au20 2t*76

IF YOU RENT A SEWING MACHINE at No. 126 N. Ninth street, the largest portion (if not all) of the rent paid will be allowed when you purchase. au 5 6t*

WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF SEAMEN in United States ship "Levant" will hear of something to their advantage by addressing "Bounty," Blood's Despatch. jy18

WHEREAS SAMUEL R. RILEY, OF Bridgeton, New Jersey, having been several times notified to call and pay the wharfage on Shaved and Rough Hoops landed December 12th, 1860, and have them removed from second wharf above Catharine street, I take this method to renew said notice, and inform him to attend to my request, or I shall be compelled to make sale of said Hoops.
au19 3t*26 JOHN A. MERCER.

Dry Goods, &c.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET, has just opened—
Thread Lace Veils,
Cambria Lace Veils,
Pointe Lace Collars,
au15 1w 1000 rich Embroidered Bands, a bargain.

RICHARDSON'S LINENS.—OPENED THIS day, an invoice of Linen Goods just received from Messrs. Richardson, Sons & Owden, comprising various grades of Shirting Linens; also Damask and Spot Napkins, all of their best manufacture, and will be sold at the old prices, for cash. JOHN V. COWELL & SON,
Housekeeping Dry Goods Store,
au19 Corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets.

GREY SHIRTING FLANNELS.—
Plain and twilled Greys.
Plain and twilled Scarlets.
Plain and twilled Army Blues.
Fancy French Shirting Flannels.
White English and American Flannels.
Mixtures and high colors Flannels.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
au15 Chesnut and Eighth streets.

REAL CAMBRIA LACE POINTS AND Shawls,
Real Cambria Lace Mantles,
French Lace Points and Shawls,
French Lace Mantles,
French Lace Bournous,
For sale at very reduced prices.
EDWIN HALL & BRO., No. 26 S. Second street.

REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS.—
A nice assortment of Boys' wear.
A nice assortment of Men's wear.
A large assortment of Gloves and Hosiery.
Bareges and DeLaines reduced.
A nice assortment of Poplins, reduced.
A splendid assortment of Lawns.
A splendid assortment of Ginghams.
Muslins, Flannels, &c., in variety,
At JOHN H. STOKES,
au6 702 Arch street.

LAWNS CLOSING OUT CHEAP!—
French, English and Domestic Lawns.
Challies, Bareges and Grenadines.
Shepherd's Plaids, Ginghams and Chintzes.
Grey Goods in all widths and qualities.
Bathing Flannels in all colors.
Mens' and Boys' Summer Wear.
At greatly reduced prices, at
JAMES E. KAIGHN'S,
jy24 No. 716 Arch street.

SUMMER STOCK OF DRY GOODS closing out at Immense Sacrifices.
Grenadines and Bareges.
Silk Challies and Valencias.
Organdies and French Lawns.
English Bareges and Poplins, &c.
EDWIN HALL & BROTHER
No. 26 S Second street.
N B.—A fresh lot of Sheppard's Plaids, at 25 cents.
Grey Goods from 12½ cents up. jy20

NEW PRINTED LINENS.—S. MILLIKEN & CO., have received their summer importation of printed linens and linen cambric dresses. The patterns are generally new and very beautiful. We shall give our customers a clear advantage of 15 per cent. in the price of these goods.

$60,000 WORTH OF LINENS, BARGAINS.

We believe we have now on hand the largest and cheapest stock of linens in the country. All of our goods, except two cases of linens, were imported under the late low tariff, which enables us to sell them from ten to fifteen cent. under the present importation value of the goods.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

We can afford to undersell wholesale and jobbing houses, because we import from the best and cheapest manufacturers for cash. We also sell for cash, and have not to add any per centage for long credits or bad debts. Besides, our goods are altogether superior to those gotten up for the jobbing trade. We profess to be able to meet any competition in the linen trade, from whatever quarter it may come. S. MILLIKEN & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Linens only,
je11 No. 823 Arch st. and No. 32 S. Second st.

LADIES! GOOD NEWS! New arrivals of the best assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE TRIMMINGS to be sold at less than half price, at No. 103 N. Eighth street, second door above Arch street, next to the corner.
We sell you
Tooth Brushes, 3 cents apiece.
Head Nets, 12 cents apiece.
Crochet Needles, 3 cents apiece.
Dress Cord, 3 cents a dozen.
India Rubber Hair Pins 8 cents a dozen
Tarletans two yards wide, only 12 cents a yard.
Silk Beltings of the latest importations, extremely low.
LADIES AND MISSES' KID GLOVES
of the best makes, cheaper than elsewhere.
Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all descriptions, at reduced prices. The richest assortment of Black and Col red
SILK VELVET RIBBONS
in all widths, remarkably cheap. A handsome variety of BLACK SILK LACES AND VEILS at a low figure, and a great many other articles too numerous to be specified.
Ladies, compare our Prices and Goods with others of the cheap stores in our line, and surely you will give us the preference.
Those buying to sell again, will find it to their interest to visit this place of bargains. It is at
W.M. LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N Eighth street,
Only second door above Arch street,
Next to the corner.
P. S.—Our own make of Chenille and Corded Nets, Silk Cords, all kinds of Wrapper, Dress, Apron Girdles, Picture Tassels and Cord, Silk Tassels of all sizes: Mourning Trimmings and Buttons, &c., &c., will be sold at a great sacrifice, as we don't wish to discharge our hands on the ame. au20 3t

Piano Fortes.

CONRAD MEYER, INVENTOR AND Manufacturer of the celebrated Iron Plate Frame and Reversed Top Piano Forte. Warerooms, No. 722 Arch street below Eighth. The following medals have been awarded to Conrad Meyer, viz:—First Premiums and Silver Medals, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850. Diploma and Medal, Mechanics' Institute, London, 1859. The Voice of the World. The Prize Medal of the World's Fair awarded to Conrad Meyer for his two Pianos. October 15th, 1851. je3

MELODEONS.—The largest stock and greatest variety, unequalled for power, purity and sweetness of tone.
A. MACNUTT, Manufacturer,
jy4 3m No. 115 N. Sixth street.

Stoves, Ranges and Heaters.

WARMING AND VENTILATING Warehouse.—Medals Awarded by the Franklin Institute.
The subscribers have now, in addition to their celebrated Ætna, a new furnace, called the Crown Furnace, which has superior advantages over any offered in this city or elsewhere. Call at WEAVER & VOLKMAR'S,
my12 mwf No. 275 S. Third, above Spruce street.

THOS. J. MYERS, MANUFACTURER of Hot Water Apparatus for heating Green Houses, Conservatories, Forcing Pits, Graperies, Public and Private Buildings. Passayunk road, fourth door above Federal street, west side.
REFERS TO
Caleb Cope, Esq., John Tucker, Esq.,
Jas. Dundas B. A. Fahnestock,
M. L. Bouvier, J. Anspach. jy25 mwf

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE UNDERSIGNED would invite the attention of Builders and Housekeepers to his new Culver Warm Air Furnace, which has been in use in this city for the last two winters, and is now offered to the public as the most complete heating apparatus in this market for producing a pleasant, soft, and healthful atmosphere, with the consumption of a moderate quantity of fuel; is entirely free from the dry burnt air usually produced by the ordinary red hot sheet iron Furnaces. An examination of the construction of this Furnace will satisfy the most credulous of its superiority.
James Leed's Patent Cast Iron Ventilating and Draft Chimney will secure a perfect draft and ventilation at all times and in all winds, and a large saving of heat; no good house should be without it.
Cooking Ranges of all sizes and with the latest improvement, guaranteed in all cases.
Colhoun's Anular Ventilator, which is fast taking the place of the many worthless ones now in use, and are pronounced by those who have them in use as perfect. With a full stock of Fire-place Stoves, Registers of all sizes and styles, Bath Boilers, Gas Ovens, and a full assortment of all goods pertaining to the trade. Personal attention given to all descriptions of heating and ventilating.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
au29 No. 1132 Market street.

Gas Fitters and Plumbers.

GAS FIXTURES.—WARNER, MISKEY & Co., No. 718 Chesnut street, Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, &c. &c., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c. They also introduce Gas Pipes into Dwellings and Public Buildings, and attend to Extending, Altering and Repairing Gas Pipes. All work warranted. ap15

HAZARD GUNPOWDER.—THE SUBSCRIBERS' agent for the Hazard Powder Company, will contract to furnish Government and State authorities. The Hazard cannon and musket powder of Government standard. Arrangements can be made to forward it by railroad when a sufficient quantity is ordered. The quality of this powder is approved of by Government and is equal to any that is made. COCHRAN & RUSSELL, No 22 N. Front street. au2

Auction Sales.

JAMES BURK & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 326 Market street.

TO CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF DRY GOODS, BY ORDER OF CREDITORS, TO CLOSE A CONCERN.
On this (Wednesday) morning,
August 21st, commencing at 10 o'clock, will be sold without reserve, as follows:—
200 dozen best quality hoop skirts; cases of 39 inch bleached shirtings; cases of cloths, cassimeres and satinets; figured French dress goods; barege delaines; black and fancy dress silks; cases of prints of assorted brands; 30 dozen men's wool jackets; 25 dozen ribbed do.; red and demet flannels; ginghams; silk vestings; table diapers and cloths; table covers; cases new styles poil de chevre; Turkey red prints; black bareges; black veils; super quality mulls; checked Swiss muslins; 300 dozen Germantown wool scarfs; 250 dozen assorted suspenders; toilet twills; damask towells and diapers; ladies' and gents' linen cambric handkerchiefs; cases patent thread and spool cotton, 200 yards; white and grey plain and ribbed undershirts; cases of alapacas and merinos; stella shawls; 300 packs of pins; woolen and cotton hosiery; woolen hoods; cravats, with a large and general assortment of other dry goods.
Also, an assortment of fancy dry goods, combs, notions, &c., &c.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

PIANO FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES, BEDS AND BEDDING, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c
CARD.—Our sale to-morrow morning, at the auction store, will comprise, besides 400 lots of superior second-hand furniture, rosewood piano-forte, handsome diamond cross, gas chandeliers and fixtures, beds and bedding, China and glass ware, Brussels carpets, &c., forming an attractive assortment worthy the attention of ladies and others desirous of purchasing.
Catalogues now ready, and the articles arranged for examination.

PUBLIC SALES REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS AT THE EXCHANGE EVERY TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, during the business season.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, 27th AUGUST.
We shall have a sale of Stocks and Real Estate at the Exchange on Tuesday, 27th inst. Pamphlet catalogues on Saturday next.

Sale Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS PIANO FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.
On Thursday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, an extensive assortment of excellent second-hand furniture, piano forte, fine mirrors carpets, &c., from families declining housekeeping, removed to the store for convenience of sale.
Also, a diamond cross.
Also, a quantity of stand casks.

G. R. & S. BERRELL, AUCTIONEERS, No. 808 Market street, above Eighth.

Sale No. 808 Market Street,
OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.,
This (Wednesday) Morning,
The 21st. inst., at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, comprising a large assortment of walnut and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture.
Also, several rolls of ingrain and other carpeting.

BY MYERS, CLAGHORN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, corner of Bank street.
NOTICE.—We are prepared to make cash advances on Merchandise intended for Fall sales.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF EUROPEAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of British, German and American Dry Goods,
On Thursday Morning,
August 22d, commencing at precisely 10 o'clock, comprising about
500 PACKAGES AND LOTS
of British, German, French, India and American Dry Goods, embracing a large, full and fresh assortment of woolen, worsted, linen, cotton and silk goods, just landed and to be sold,
N. B.—Samples of the same will be arranged for examination, with catalogues, early on the morning of sale, when dealers will find it to their interest to attend.

HOSIERY, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.
On Thursday Morning,
August 22, 3700 dozen cotton and woolen hosiery, merino shirts and drawers, jackets, Germantown goods, &c.
BLACK AND BLUE CLOTH, &c.—Included in sale of Thursday, 22d inst., — pieces of blue and black broad cloth, part for army purposes

THIRD PEREMPTORY FALL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c, FOR 1861.
We will hold our third fall sale of boots, shoes, brogans, hats, caps, &c.,
On Tuesday morning,
August 27th, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, for cash, embracing about 1300 packages prime goods, of city and eastern manufacture, which will be found worthy the attention of buyers, as the sale will be peremptory.

FIRST LARGE PEREMPTORY FALL SALE OF CARPETS, MATTINGS, &c., FOR 1861.
We will hold our first fall sale of English velvet, Brussels, threeply ingrain, Venitian, hemp and list carpets, Canton and cocoa mattings, rugs, mattings, &c., embracing 300 pieces of choice and desirable styles and qualities,
On Friday morning,
August 30th, at 10½ o'clock, for cash, which will be found worthy the attention of purchasers

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTION and Commission Merchants, No. 914 Chesnut street, above Ninth.

HENRY P. WOLBERT, AUCTIONEER, No. 9 S. Second street, east side, below Market.
Regular sales of Dry Goods, &c., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, commencing at ten o'clock precisely.

SALE THIS MORNING,
August 21st., cloths, satinets, clothing, felt hats, shoes, dress and domestic goods, knit wool and cotton goods, trimmings, perfumery, brushes, &c.

BY J. PERRY & CO., No. 136 S. FRONT street.

GROCERIES, &c.
Friday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, a general assortment.
STRAW PAPER.—500 reams heavy straw paper.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES.
S. E. corner Passyunk Road and Catharine street.
On Thursday morning,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold without reserve, the stock and superior fixtures of the above store, comprising the usual assortment—Teas, Spices, Soap, Starch, Pickles, &c., &c
Also, the Fixtures, Glass Case, Sugar and Flour Bins, Show Stands, Tea and Spice Caddies, Counter Scales, Sugar Mill, Go-Cart, Refrigerator, Awning, &c.
Also, Lease of Store, a desirable stand.

PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 530 Market street, and No. 521 Minor street, between Fifth and Sixth.

LARGE PEREMPTORY FALL SALE OF 1200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.
On Thursday Morning,
August 22d, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold by catalogue, 1200 cases Men's Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots, Calf and Kip Brogans, Congress Gaiters, Oxford Ties, &c.
Women's, Misses' and Children's Calf, Kip, Goat, Morocco and Kid heeled Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, buskins, &c. Also, a large assortment of first-class city made goods from City and Eastern manufacturers. Goods open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale.

REMOVAL.—Our next sale, August 29th, 1861, will take place at our new Store, No 525 Market street, directly opposite our present place of business.

BY ALFRED M. HERKNESS, PHILADELPHIA, Horse and Carriage Bazaar, S. E. corner of Ninth and Sansom streets, between Chesnut and Walnut streets.

Sales of horses, carriages and harness, held regularly every Saturday morning throughout the year, commencing at 10 o'clock.
The largest collection of new and second-hand carriages, harness, saddles, &c, in the city, may be seen at this establishment for private sale.
Carriages received on storage.
Out-door sales attended to on reasonable terms.

HORSES, VEHICLES AND HARNESS
On Saturday morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the Bazaar, Ninth and Sansom streets will be sold, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.
For particulars see Public Ledger every Thursday and Friday and printed catalogues at the sale.
No postponement on account of the weather.

BY N. F. PANCOAST, AUCTIONEER. Successor to B. Scott, Jr., No. 431 Chesnut street.

SALE OF STOCK GOODS, HOSIERY, HOOP SKIRTS, LACES, &c., &c.,
On Wednesday Morning,
August 21, 1861, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, NO. 612 High street, (late Market,) between Sixth and Decatur streets.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, will effect sales of *Real Estate, Stocks, Household Furniture*, Personal Property and *Merchandise* of all kinds, at the premises of the owners, or at his Auction Rooms.

Iron and Machinery.

MORGAN, ORR & CO., STEAM ENGINE Builders Iron Founders, and General Machinists and Boiler Makers, No. 1219 Callowhill street, Philadelphia. ap3 1y

HEATING PIPES—CAST IRON HEATING Pipes.—A lot of 5¼ inch, on hand and for sale by J. W. & J. F. STARR, No. 125 S. Third street, opposite Girard Bank. se17 tf

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINES—MANUfactured by the subscribers under an arrangement with the Patentee. I. P. MORRIS & CO., Port Richmond Iron Works, Office No. 125 Walnut street. oc10 tf

GAS AND WATER PIPES.—A QUANTIty of Gas and Water Pipes from 1¼ to 39 inches in diameter, always on hand and for sale by J. W. & J. F. STARR, No. 132 S. Third st., opposite Girard Bank. se27 tf

CITY TUBE WORKS AND BRASS Foundry.—W. & J. Griffiths, (successors to S. Griffiths,) manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes and Flues, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c., every description of Gas and Steam Fittings, Brass Cocks, for Gas, Steam, Water, &c. Also, J. Griffith's Patent Valve, from ¾ to 7 inch. Brass Castings of all descriptions executed on the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms, at No. 15 N. Seventh street, Philadelphia. my27 tuths 1y

PENNSYLVANIA WORKS, ON THE Delaware river, below Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware county, Penn'a.
REANEY, SON & ARCHBOLD,
Engineers and Iron Boat Builders, manufacturers of all kinds of Condensing and Non-condensing Engines, Iron Vessels of all descriptions, Boilers, Water-Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c.
THOS. REANEY, W. B. REANEY, SAM'L. ARCHBOLD,
Late of Reany, Late Engineer-in-
Neafie & Co. Chief, U.S. Navy.
Penn'a. Works, Philad'a. jy22 1y

WM. SELLERS & CO., PENNSYLvania avenue and Sixteenth street, Philadelphia Pa., MACHINISTS, FOUNDERS, SMITHS' and BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS. Lathes, Planers, Boring and Turning Mills; Universal, Horizontal, and Vertical Drills; Shaping, Wheel Bolt, Cutting, Punching, Shearing and Bending Machines; Wheel Presses, Power or Hand, either Hydraulic or Screw; Cupolas, Cranes, Forges, &c.—SHAFTING, with Ball and Socket Bearings, and Double Cone Vice; Couplings, admitting of the easiest possible adjustment. A complete assortment of Pulley and Wheel Patterns, from which castings or finished work will be furnished.
RAILWAY EQUIPMENTS, Turning and Transfer Tables, and Pivot Bridges. my22

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH and Washington streets, Philadelphia.—MERRICK & SONS, Engineers and Machinists, manufacture high and low pressure Steam Engines, for Land, River, and Marine service. Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c. Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass. Iron frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Railroad Stations, &c. Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction. Every description of plantation machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills; Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains Defecators Filters, Pumping Engines, &c. Sole Agents for N. Rillieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus; Nasmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. ja30 tf

BURDEN'S WROUGHT SPIKES,
HORSE SHOES,
AND
BOILER RIVETS.
The subscribers have been appointed Agents for the sale of Burden's Ship and Boat Spikes, Horse Shoes and Boiler Rivets. Every description of Railroad Spikes and Fastenings made to order, on the shortest notice.
Also, Cut Nails and Spikes, of Norristown Manufacture, constantly on hand and for sale by
WHITAKERS & COUDON,
ja12 No. 223 N. Water st., and 226 N. Del. avenue.

HARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Manufacturers of all kinds of Land and Marine High and Low Pressure Steam Engines and Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c Sugar Mills, Saw and Grist Mills, and Mill Work of every description.
Iron Vessels and Iron Steamboats, and Iron Sea Steamers, both Propellers and Side Wheel.
With our extensive wharf fronts and heavy Shears for hoisting, are peculiarly situated for doing Steamboat repairs, which we do at the most reasonable rates, and no charge for wharfage.
Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions.
We have a very extensive lot of Patterns, and a great variety of Drawings, and will be pleased at all times to give information to parties desiring work, and are prepared to execute orders with great despatch. Address HARLAN, HOLLINGSWORTH & CO., Wilmington, Del. se4

PASCAL IRON WORKS.—MORRIS, TASKER & CO.—Wrought Iron Welded Tubes, ⅛ to 8 inches bore for Steam, Gas, Water, &c., with T's, L's Stops, Valves, &c., with Screw Joints to suit Tubes. Galvanized Tubes for water, a (a substitute for lead). Boiler Flues, Lap Welded, 1¼ to 8½ inches, outside diameter, cut to specific length, 20 feet or under. Warming and Ventilating by Steam, on most approved plans, or by Hot Water, with Tasker's Patent Self-Regulating Furnace. A complete and reliable apparatus for buildings of every description. Gas Works, Castings, Retorts and Bench Castings, for Coal Gas Works, Street Mains, Bends, Branches, Drips, &c. Lamp Posts, Lanterns, &c. Iron and Brass Castings of every description. Artesian Well Pipe, Coils of Tube, Tuyers, Coils, Screwing Machines, Drill Stocks, Stocks and Dies, Taps, Reamers, Drills, Pipe Tongs, and a general assortment of Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools and Materials.
STEPHEN MORRIS, CHARLES WHEELER,
THOS. T. TASKER, Jr., STEPHEN P. M. TASKER.
Works S. Fifth street, below Tasker. Office No. 202 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

THE HOUSEHOLD FOUNTAIN OF Health.
Sanitary Ventilation and Natural Warmth.
LEEDS' system for Ventilating all buildings and rooms with pure, pleasant, refreshing and circulating air, can be had at No. 505 Chesnut street.
Simplicity, economy, safety, neatness and durability are its characteristics. *A horizontal tubular furnace* of ample, but equal heating surface, warms the air, *a constant self-supply of pure water* refreshes it, *smooth, clean ventiducts* distribute it, and *Ventilating Register* governs the temperature. All can be used together or separately, as the season may require—to warm in winter, to cool in summer, and to ventilate constantly. Dryness, red-heat, dust and all impurities are avoided.
No building, public or private, can be furnished with anything better for itself, more desirable for occupants, or more conducive to health, strength and enjoyment.
This system, the result of several years' labor, is believed to exceed all others hitherto attempted.
It meets the want that science has called for. It brings in doors the health of nature. Certainty marks its action. Use confirms its excellence.
Orders have strict attention. Best mechanics do the work.
LEEDS, Sole inventor,
Patentee and Proprietor,
No. 505 Chesnut street,
mh30 stuth 6m Philadelphia.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—NEAFIE & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-Makers, Blacksmiths, and Founders—Having, for many years, been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, High and Low Pressure Iron Boats, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services to the public, as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary, having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of Pattern Making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure, Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at their establishment, free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lay in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB G. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
fe6 stuth1y Beach and Palmer streets.

Insurance Companies.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMpany.—Incorporated 1810—Charter Perpetual. No 310 Walnut street, above Third street, Philadelphia. Having a large paid up Capital Stock and Surplus invested in sound and available Securities, continue to insure all Dwellings, Stores, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and their cargoes, and other personal property. All losses liberally and promptly adjusted.
THOMAS R. MARIS, President.
ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—FIRE, INLAND, AND MARINE INSURANCE, Nos. 4 and 5 Exchange Buildings. CHARTERED 1794—CAPITAL $200,000, ASSETS, FEBRUARY 1, 1860, $438,792 77.
All invested in sound and available securities. Continue to insure on Vessels and Cargoes, Buildings, Stocks of Merchandise, &c., &c., on liberal terms.
HENRY D. SHERRERD, President.
WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary. jo8 tuths

THE COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 432 N. Third street.
"The Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia," incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1832, for indemnity against loss or damage by fire exclusively. Charter perpetual. This old and reliable institution, with ample capital, and contingent fund carefully invested, continues to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., either permanently or for a limited time, against loss or damage by fire, at the lowest rates consistent with the absolute safety of its customers. Losses adjusted and paid with all possible despatch.
DIRECTORS.
Charles J Sutter, John Horn,
Robert Y. Massey, Henry Budd,
Samuel Bonnell, Frederick Scheber,
Michael McGill, Joseph Moore,
Henry Crilly, George Mecke.
CHARLES J. SUTTER, President.
BENJ. F. HOECKLEY, Sec. and Treas. mh10 dlyrp

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.
Office No. 304 Walnut street, above Third street. Open from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M.
CAPITAL $500,000.
This Company insure lives, grant annuities, sell endowments, purchase interests, and make contracts in general, that depend upon the contingencies of life.
They act as executors, administrators and assignees; also as trustees for minors and heirs.
They receive moneys on deposit, and allow interest from date of deposit until called for. All sums being repaid on demand. CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Dutilh, William S. Vaux,
William Kirkham, William Harmar,
Henry J. Williams, John R. Wucherer,
I. Pem. Hutchinson, Rt. Geo. T. Campbell,
Joseph Swift, Adolph E. Borie,
William H. Hart, Samuel Norris,
fe14 tf Alexander Biddle.

FIRE INSURANCE, BY THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.
On buildings—limited or perpetual—merchandise, furniture, &c., in town or country.
OFFICE No. 303 WALNUT STREET.
Cash Capital, $231,110 00; Assets, $317,142 64; which is invested as follows:—

In First Mortgages on City Property, worth double the amount	$162,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company's 6 per cent. First Mortgage Loan, at par	5,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company's 6 per cent. Second Mortgage Loan ($30 000)	27,900 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company's Mortgage Loan	4,000 00
Ground Rent, first class	2,462 50
Collateral Loans, well secured	2,500 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan	20,000 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. R. R. Loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank Stock	5,135 01
Mechanics' Bank Stock	2,812 50
Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Stock	4,000 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co's Stock	25,350 00
The County Fire Insurance Company's Stock	1,050 00
The Delaware M. Insurance Co's Stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s Scrip	380 00
Bills Receivable	14,302 74
Book Accounts, accrued Interest, &c	7,104 65
Cash on hand	11,544 64
	$317,142 64

The Mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to participate in the *profits* of the Company, without liability for *losses*. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
Clem Tingley, Samuel Bispham,
William R. Thompson, Robert Steen,
Frederick Brown, William Musser,
William Stevenson, Benj. W. Tingley,
John R. Worrell, Marshall Hill,
E. L. Carson, J. Johnston Brown,
Robert Toland, Charles Leland,
G. D. Rosengarten, Jacob T. Bunting,
Charles S. Wood, Smith Bowen,
James S. Woodward, John Bissel, Pittsburg.
CLEM TINGLEY, President.
B. M. HINCHMAN, Secretary.
February 16, 1861. fe25 mwfy

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INsurance Company.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCE.
On Vessels, Cargo, Freight, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCE
On Goods by Rivers, Canals, Lakes and Land Carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1860.

$100,000	United States 5 ℔ cent. loan	$100,550 00
115,000	United States 6 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes (with accrued interest)	119,463 34
100,000	Pennsylvania State 5 ℔ cent. loan	95,970 00
21,000	do. do. 6 do. do.	21,945 00
123,050	Philadelphia City 6 ℔ cent. loan	125,203 97
30,000	Tennessee State 5 ℔ cent. loan	24,000 00
50,400	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 ℔ cent. bonds	45,000 00
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, interest and principal guaranteed by the City of Philada.	15,300 00
5,000	100 shares Penna. Railroad Company	3,900 00
5,000	100 do. North Penna. do.	900 00
1,200	80 do. Philada. Ice Boat & Steam Tug Company	1,200 00
250	5 do. Philada. & Havre de Grace Steam Tow Boat Co.	250 00
200	2 do. Philada. Exchange Co.	125 00
1,000	2 do. Continental Hotel Co.	500 00
Par $566,750	Cost 547,335 34. Market value,	$554,356 ..
	Bills receivable, for insurance made	171,386 42
	Bonds and Mortgages	34,500 00
	Real Estate	61,352 35
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Interest, and other debts due the Company	51,569 02
	Scrip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and other Companies	2,620 50
	Cash in hand—in Banks $28,673 18; In Drawer 435 35	29,108 51
		$904,207 51

DIRECTORS.
William Martin, Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder, J. F. Peniston,
Theophilus Paulding, Henry Sloan,
John R. Penrose, Edward Darlington,
John C. Davis, H. Jones Brooks,
James Traquair, Spencer M'Ilvaine,
William Eyre, Jr., Thomas C. Hand,
James C. Hand, Robert Burton,
William C. Ludwig, Jacob P. Jones,
Joseph H. Seal, James B. M'Farland,
Dr. R. M. Huston, Joshua P. Eyre,
George G. Leiper, John B. Semple, Pittsburg
Hugh Craig, D. T. Morgan, do.
Charles Kelly, A. B. Berger, do.
WILLIAM MARTIN, President.
THOMAS C. HAND, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 415tf

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PIE Fruits—100 cases, assorted, for sale by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., Nos. 108 and 110 S. Delaware avenue. jy25

Steamship Lines.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY Steam between New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, Ireland, to land and embark passengers and despatches.
The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships are intended to sail as follows:—
FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL.
ETNA .... Saturday, August 24
EDINBURGH .... Saturday, August 31
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... September 7th
And every Saturday throughout the year, from pier No 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
THROUGH FROM PHILADELPHIA.
Cabin to Queenstown or Liverpool $75
" to London (via Liverpool) $80
Steerage to Queenstown or Liverpool $35
" to London $38
" Return Tickets, available for 6 months, from Liverpool $60
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp at through rates.
Certificates of passage issued from Liverpool to New York $46
Certificates of passage issued from Queenstown to New York $33
These steamers have superior accommodation for Passengers, are constructed with water-tight compartments, and carry experienced Surgeons.
For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
In Liverpool, to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.
ap15 tf In Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 13 Dixon st.

Shipping.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, and Washington. Hand's Line, via canal, on Wednesday, 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, M. The steamer S. SEYMOUR, Captain Palmer, now loading at second wharf above Market street, will sail as above. For freight, apply to THOS. WEBSTER, Jr., No. 14 North Wharves. au20 2t

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—COMMERcial Transportation Company's Steam Line, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.—The Steamer PATROON, M. Garrett, mr., is now loading for the above ports, and will leave on Friday, August 23, 1861, at 5 P. M. For freight, which will be taken on reasonable terms, apply to S FLANAGAN, No. 304 S. Delaware ave. au20 4t

FOR SHANGHAI, CHINA—DIRECT.—The fine clipper ship HOUND is now loading as above, in New York, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to WORKMAN & CO., No. 123 Walnut street. jy19 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL—8TH MO (AUG.), 27TH Packet ship TUSCARORA, Capt. Dunlevy.
Cabin Passage $80 00
Forward Cabin Passage 20 00
Steerage " 18 00
Passengers in the Forward Cabin and Steerage will be furnished with cooked provisions according to the Passenger Act. For freight or passage apply to
jy30 tA24*542 COPE BROTHERS, No. 1 Walnut st.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—Empire Line.—The A 1 extreme clipper ship ZEPHYR, Lane, master, is now loading at Pier No. 16, East River, New York, and being of small capacity, (only 600 tons), and having large engagements, will have quick despatch. For freight, which will be taken at the very lowest rates, or passage, apply to WORKMAN & CO., No. 122 Walnut street. jy19 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—THE PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company will commence their business for the season on Monday, 18th inst. Their Steamers are now receiving freight at second pier above Walnut street. Terms accommodating. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 224 S. Delaware Avenue. mh18

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, Conn., via Delaware and Raritan Canal.—Steamer will leave Philadelphia for Hartford, Conn., every Thursday, at 12 M. Freights destined beyond Hartford will be forwarded free of commissions. For rates of freight, &c., which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WM. M BAIRD & CO.,
ap10 wfm 5m No. 132 S. Delaware avenue.

JOHN SHINDLER & SONS, SAILMAKERS, No. 244 N. Wharves, below Vine street, Philadelphia. Work done in the best manner, and on the lowest and most favorable terms, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Particular attention given to repairing. mh18 ly

COTTON DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers, widths, and brands. Heavy and light Raven Duck. Paper manufacturer's drier felts, car covers, tarpaulins, &c., from 30 to 90 inches wide. Awning goods of all descriptions. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
my28 No. 103 Jones' Alley.

Watches and Jewelry.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND Plated Ware—No. 622 Market street, south side, fourth door above Decatur street. Large stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, fine Gold Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style, all of which we offer at the lowest cash prices. All goods are guaranteed to be as represented. N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
de9 mwf No. 622 Market street, south side.

JAMES BARBER'S WHOLESALE AND Retail Clock Establishment, S. E. corner Second and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, Agency for the Patent Equalizing Thirty Day Clocks, a very desirable article for churches, hotels, banks, counting houses, parlors, &c. Also, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens. Clocks repaired and warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description always on hand. my18 dtf

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY. Silver and Silver Plated Ware.
ELI HOLDEN invites special attention to his full supply of Watches of American, English, and Geneva manufacture. Jewelry of elegant designs, Silver and Silver Plated Ware of the best quality, with an extensive assortment of superior time-keeping Clocks, adapted in style and price to meet the wants of all.
Fair prices and good goods is my principle.
ELI HOLDEN,
No. 708 Market street, Philadelphia,
fe8 Importer of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—150 BBLS. SPIRITS turpentine in store and for sale by COCHRAN & RUSSELL, No. 22 N. Front street. jy30

VARNISH.—27 BBLS. NO. 1 BRIGHT VARnish, in store and for sale by ROWLEY, ASHBURNER & CO., No. 16 S. Wharves. jy25

MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI.—50 boxes finest quality, for sale by J. B. BUSSIER & CO. Nos. 108 and 110 S. Delaware Avenue. ja13

ELLSWORTH LATHS.—200,000 SUPErior quality Laths, on board schr. Sarah Wooster, for sale by E. A. SOUDER & CO., Dock street wharf. jy14

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SECESSIONIST.—We were informed, yesterday, that a man named DAVID RENO, who, it is said, was a noted Secessionist, had been arrested on the Reading Railroad, near Phœnixville, and brought to this city by one of the Government secret police.—Upon the institution of a personal search, it was discovered that important documents were secreted in a money belt which he wore around his body. In this was also found a nugget of very pure gold, weighing twenty-six ounces, and said to be worth $480, besides a large amount of notes of the Bank of Columbia, South Carolina, as well as scrip of the Southern Confederacy. The officers of the law were peculiarly wary about this case, but for what reason we are not advised.

As the story goes, this Mr. RENO, who was formerly a resident of Reading, some time before the fall of Fort Sumter, took the contracts for building some bridges on the new railroad running from Charleston to Columbia, S. C., and ordered the iron work to be done by a firm in Reading. The work was finished according to order, but not until hostilities had broken out, when the Reading firm refused to forward the finished iron work. This brought Mr. RENO to the North again, and as he made no excuse for uttering treasonable language while in Reading, he was arrested.

We give the above for what it is worth, not vouching for its entire authenticity. Mr. RENO was in charge of the Mayor of this city until the arrival of Marshal MILLWARD from New York. That official took charge of him about noon yesterday, and left for parts unknown—the supposition is either to Fort Lafayette or Washington. We are informed that no hearing was had in his case.

Mr. RENO has been living for some years in Columbia, and was not only connected with a newspaper there, but also, we believe, with the Post Office.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting for business of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, was held last evening in the library room of Concert Hall, J. E. MITCHELL, Esq., occupied the chair. A large and beautiful foliage plant, called the *Cyanophyllum Magnificum*, was exhibited by JEROME GRAEFF, gardener to GEO. H. STUART. A bunch of white grapes, *Muscat of Alexandria*, weighing 9 lbs. 4 ounces, was exhibited by Mr. MATHESON, gardener to F. C. YARNELL. This bunch of grapes is the largest ever exhibited in this city, and said to be greater in size than any ever grown in the United States. A collection of fruits was exhibited by Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, gardener to J. B. BAXTER.

The Committee to award premiums reported a premium of five dollars to Mr. GRAEFF, five dollars to Mr. MATHESON, and three dollars to Mr. MCLAUGHLIN.

Among the fruits which Mr. BAXTER exhibited were the following varieties of pears:—Bartolet, Ott, Bergamot, Julien, Golden Bilboa, Washington, Chancellor, Flemish, Beauty and others.

An interesting discussion was held upon the subject of mildew on grape, and the disease of the plum tree.

Mr. MATHESON was requested by the society to prepare for the next meeting an essay upon the culture of the grape.

At the close of the meeting a discussion took place upon the suggestion of one of the members that the reporters present should take no notice of another member's excellent collection of fruits.

The President ruled the matter out of order, stating that the objects of the society were to promote the interests of horticulture, and not to mark out the duties of those who, by their assiduous attention to the interests of this society, keep before the public its merits and increasing usefulness.

The meeting soon after adjourned.

THE CAPTURED PHILADELPHIA VESSELS.—Our merchants seem to have been, thus far, as heavy losers by the piratical depredations of the Rebel privateers as those of any other loyal city. Lately, their losses have far exceeded those of any other city. The barque *Joseph Maxwell*, which was captured on the 27th of July by the privateer *Sumter*, off Porto Cabello, was owned in this city by Messrs. JOHN DALLETT & Son. The vessel was bound to Laguayra in quest of a cargo of coffee. She was built in 1852, in Baltimore, and ranked A 1½, 300 tons register. She was commanded by Captain JOSEPH DAVIS. The barque *Rowena*, which was captured a short time ago, was also a Philadelphia vessel, and engaged in the coffee trade. She was owned by Messrs. JOHN DALLETT & HENRY C DALLETT; was built in 1857, and was, in all respects, a splendid vessel, ranking as A 1, 317 tons burden. The *Rowena* was valued at $20,000, but was originally purchased at a cost of $30,000. The *Maxwell* was worth about $15,000.

ALLEGED CONFIDENCE MAN ARRESTED.—Yesterday afternoon, a young man named ALBERT ARMSTRONG NEAL, was charged before Alderman BEITLER, with having swindled several Hotel keepers out of board and lodging. He remained ten days at the Merchants' Hotel, under the name of J ARMSTRONG, and then eloped without paying his bill, and put up at the Ashland House, under the name of NEAL, where he remained about a week. Before the Alderman, he cried like a child, and wished that official to prevent the publication of his name in the daily papers. It is intimated that he is connected in some way with a party of young forgers, recently arrested. He was held for a further hearing.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, as a train containing a number of troops, was about to start from the depot, at Broad and Prime streets, a lad named WILLIAM CARROLL, aged thirteen years, approached a window of one of the cars for the purpose of bidding good bye to a soldier. While doing so the train was suddenly put in motion. By some means the lad was thrown under the wheels, and had his arm shockingly crushed. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the limb immediately.

RUN OVER.—Yesterday morning, a gentleman, sixty years of age, named CHARLES KNOFF, residing at Chatham and Green streets, was run over by a wagon, driven by a boy. The man was attempting to cross Third and Green streets. The driver of the wagon, SIMON SHOWELL, was taken before Alderman REMICK, and after a hearing, held in $800 bail to await the result of the injuries. The accident is supposed to have been unavoidable.

DEFENCE OF THE BANKING INSTITUTIONS.—The City Greys, an infantry company of the Second Regiment Home Guard, have issued a card, soliciting additional recruits. They desire to form a battalion for the especial protection of the Banks and business places on Chesnut street, between Third and Fifth The committee named consists of JOHN A. LANE, R. GRIFFIN BARNEY, JAS. S HENNESSY, JOHN A. MCALLISTER and WM. H. RHAWN.

RELICS.—We were shown yesterday a number of relics of the battle of Manassas Junction, consisting of a rifle, the end of which was struck by a ball, and the barrel bent double; a small Secession flag, which was originally designed to adorn the hat of a Georgia volunteer, and a number of postage stamps of the Southern Confederacy, which had been found upon the field. The articles, with many others, were presented to Mr. LONG, and are now at his Museum, South Third street.

HOME GUARD.—Colonels of regiments and commanders of companies in this corps are requested to report themselves this day at noon at head-quarters, in order to inform Gen. PLEASONTON, their commanding officer, what portion of their officers and privates are prepared to enter upon a short period of active service. Without a certainty on the subject, their destination is supposed to be Washington. This will be positively ascertained when the report is rendered.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Judge CADWALADER.—The Court met at 10 o'clock, but no cases being ready for trial, the petit jury were discharged till this morning, and the Court adjourned.

The Grand Jury have found but one indictment so far, viz: against SAMUEL MCLAUGHLIN for passing counterfeit quarter dollars.

COMPANY C., FIRST REGIMENT RESERVE Brigade held a special meeting last evening at Concert Hall, to consider the resolution of the Board of officers, that the regiment offer their services to the Government for thirty days. The company voted to volunteer unanimously.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—In military circles we have to notice a continued and increasing activity. Recruiting went on spiritedly yesterday, and the different rendezvous were unusually lively. The Colonels of a number of regiments are making extraordinary exertions to fill up their commands. An impression prevails among them that if they are not active, they will lose their men, especially as the latter have an opportunity to move off immediately.

Squads of men passed southward yesterday afternoon frequently, on the regular and other trains. The Hudson County Artillery, of Hoboken, N. J., reached the city by the Camden and Amboy route, about 4 P. M., and after resting at the foot of Prime street for a short time and there partaking of refreshments, moved towards the Federal Capital. They comprised one hundred and seventy-seven men, all of whom are Germans. They were commanded by Captain EXHAUMER.

The Fourth New Jersey Regiment, Colonel SIMPSON, broke camp at Trenton about nine o'clock yesterday morning, and left for Philadelphia, *en route* to Washington, about 3½ P. M. They had been for a number of days past in Camp Olden, and did not expect to leave for many days yet. A notice was read to the men on Monday evening to get ready to march. Accordingly a bustle ensued, which lasted the entire night, and the men, in the morning, donned their knapsacks and shouldered their muskets with the wildest enthusiasm. So short was the time allotted them to get ready, that many of them were obliged to leave without the equipments which were about to be made for them. About one-fourth were without muskets, and several were in citizen's dress. The regular uniform of the regiment, however, is neat and handsome. The pants and coats are light blue, and the knapsacks and haversacks are all new and substantial. The regiment has six pieces of cannon, of a very formidable character. The Lieutenant-Colonel has not yet been appointed. The entire regiment not being filled, a number of the officers were left behind at Trenton to procure additional recruits. The soldiers left the depot about eight o'clock.

A portion of Col. LUJEANE's regiment, amounting to about four hundred men, left the city yesterday afternoon. About one-quarter of the men were without muskets, and some without uniforms. They marched through several of our streets, and left the Baltimore depot about eight o'clock.

Five companies of Colonel CHANTRY's regiment will leave this city this afternoon for Washington. The men will be supplied with arms, and rations for three days.

The Ellsworth Zouaves, which were formerly attached to the Fourth Regiment of Reserves, have determined to go into active service, and it is expected that they will leave in a day or two. They will be attached to Colonel BIRNEY's regiment. The proficiency which this company has attained in drill has been much commended by those who have witnessed their evolutions at Fairmount Park on Saturday afternoons, and will no doubt insure the rapid completion of the company's ranks.

The Independent Greys, Capt. ROBT. L. ORR, are rapidly filling up, and will commence mustering in to-day. The company was formerly with Col. PATTERSON's Seventeenth Regiment, and is now with Col. LEECH.

Company E, Twenty-fourth Regiment, are recruiting at the State Arsenal, Sixteenth and Filbert streets. Capt. O'MURPHY, an experienced officer, is in command of this company.

Yesterday morning the third company of Col. HENRY BOHLEN's Field Regiment was sworn into service. The men consisted of Germans, of whom a large number had served three months.

YOUNG's Kentucky Regiment of Light Cavalry was finally completed last night, and the officers and men requisite to perfect the organization left this city last night. They numbered 150 men.

The Quaker City Artillery, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, will hold a meeting this evening. Business of importance will be transacted.

About two hundred teamsters left this city last evening for the seat of war, to take charge of the Government wagons. The men came principally from the country, but were organized in Philadelphia. They were in charge of Commissary KELTON, who says he will have two hundred more ready in a few days. Some fifteen hundred will be necessary to furnish a complement for our army.

A large number of baggage wagons, ambulances and army wagons, passed southward during yesterday.

Col. OWEN's Regiment will be completed in a few days, and will immediately depart. The men of his command seem to be animated with the same spirit which characterized their countrymen of the New York Sixty-ninth.

Col. HARVEY has two companies to be mustered in to-morrow, and they then can be moved on to Washington.

Upon a canvass of the results of the Home Guard meetings last night, we learn that a much larger number will proceed to the seat of war than was at first anticipated. Indeed, it is said that Col. ELLMAKER's regiment will be subject to the orders of the Government at any time. The greatest excitement prevailed yesterday, among the Home Guards and Grey Reserves.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—Yesterday afternoon the Independent Home Guard, of Southwark, Captain DAY, proceeded to Gloucester for drill and dress parade The Guard paraded sixty-four muskets, and looked and marched in a very creditable manner. Arriving at Gloucester, the company was marched to a field in the vicinity, and having been drawn up in open order, were presented with a beautiful flag, a present from their lady friends of old Southwark. Miss CORDELIA R MORTON presented the flag on behalf of the ladies, in the following neat address, which she delivered with an excellent grace:—

Officers and Members of the Southwark Guard:—Gentlemen—The honor has been conferred upon me to present you with these beautiful stars and stripes; these thirty-four stars, one for each State in our glorious Union, and thirteen stripes representing the thirteen original colonies. Let not a single star be blotted out, or a stripe rent asunder, but watch over them, cherish them, yes, love them even as you love your life. Never desert these colors, but stand by them, front to front, arm to arm, in one long, unyielding line, and let your watchword be, "The Union."

That flag which once protected you, now asks for your protection!" Will you desert it? Will you shrink from the performance of your duty? No! I answer, I think, for each and every one of you. Plant the flag triumphantly wherever you may follow it, and help to waive it over our whole land.

Captain DAY, I now present you, as the representative of the Southwark Home Guard, this flag, as a token of the respect and esteem in which your Company is held by their lady friends of the southern portion of the city of Philadelphia. (Applause.)

Captain ALFRED DAY accepting the National Banner, responded as follows:—

LADIES:—On behalf of the Independent Home Guard of Southwark, I sincerely thank you for the beautiful flag which you have just so appropriately presented, and I would especially thank Miss MORTON and Miss MINTZER for the truly noble manner in which they have tendered their services in preparing this beautiful emblem of our National Independence. May the happy day soon return when this glorious banner may float in triumph over every section of our beloved country.

As patriots, we will all stand by these colors, and sustain their honor at all hazards. These Stars and Stripes, the emblem of our nationality, shall float forever to mark the greatness, the glory and the eternal liberty of our country, which was bought by the life-blood of our noble fathers of the Revolution. Again, ladies, permit me to thank you for this beautiful present. (Applause.)

After a half hour's drill, the Company partook of refreshments, and then took the ferry boat to return to the city. The corps saluted the National vessels, lying off the Navy Yard, with presented arms; and when opposite the United States steam frigate *Susquehanna*, a volley of musketry was fired, as a token of respect to the patriotism of the officers and crews of that vessel. From all of the vessels, three cheers were returned by the crews. The Company paraded through the different streets of the old District of Southwark, and were dismissed at the armory.

DROWNED.—A boy about six years old was drowned yesterday afternoon at Pine street wharf on the Delaware. He was playing, and accidently fell into the river. The body was conveyed to the Union Street Station House.

SCHUYLKILL FALLS BRIDGE. — The bridge over the Schuylkill, at the Falls, is now fast arriving at a state of completion. One span is already in place, and the others will be put up during the present month.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Messrs. BALDWIN are now engaged in the manufacture of twelve locomotives for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. They employ four hundred hands.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.—Last evening the City Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union party met at the American Hotel for the purpose of reorganization.

THE HEALTH OF OUR CITY.—As the weekly reports of the Board of Health have of late shown a greater number of interments than in former years, it has naturally been supposed that the mortality of the city had increased. There is good reason to believe that such is not the fact. Our physicians report that the health of our city is quite as good as heretofore. The reason why a greater number of interments appear on the reports of the Board is, that they have made stricter arrangements for obtaining full and accurate knowledge of all the interments that occur. Each physician and undertaker is now furnished with a printed certificate as follows:—

It has been supposed by many persons, that as the reports of the Board of Health of the weekly interments show a considerable increase over those of former years, therefore there must be much greater mortality. We have reason to believe that this greater is not the fact. Our physicians report that this is our city is quite as good as usual the health of But there is a reason for this usual, at this season. and it is this:—The Board have made a change in the reports, strict arrangements to the Board of Health have made more reports of all the to obtain full and accurate return of interments, which we have good now furnish each were never made before. They printed certificates, each physician and undertaker with signed by the certificates, which are to be filled up and physician.

These certificates are to be filled up and signed by the physician and undertaker. Agents are employed by the Board to see that the reports are properly circulated and collected.

PHILADELPHIA BIDS FOR ARMY CONTRACTS—A number of Philadelphians bid for army contracts under the advertisement which appeared in July last. Among them we note the following, who offered to furnish knapsacks, haversacks, mess-pans, tent-poles, camp kettles, straps, bunting, etc:—

Wm. T. Hansitt & Son, Ball & Field, L. L. Crocker, Evans & Hassel, Code, Hopper & Gratz, H. H. King, Horstman, Bros. & Co., J. Stillman, H. W. Hensil, E P. Moyer & Bro.. E. Tracey & Co., J. C. Graham, J. C. Keller, Wm. C. Milligan, H H. Kelly, Hoguet & Chase, Elwood Ivins, T. Yocum, Wm. P. Wilstach & Co., T. N. Hickok, J. Madden, Jr., C. M Gibbs, G. Adolph, R Leonard, G. B. Reese, Son & Co., E. Wade, J. M. Preston, G. P. Evans, C M. Caxton, J. Bristow & Co. Hockinum & Co., Bay, Bullock & Sons, Welling, Coffin & Co., H. W. Hensel, Thos. Loveledge, Wm. Fulworth, C. Kelly, J. & A. Kemper, J & J. Lees, W. A Simpson, T. F. Johnson, Wm. Hamilton, J. Shindley & Sons, W. Divine & Son, C. Morgan.

T Cummings bid for 25 000 overcoats, at $1·25, 50.000 wool haversacks, at 60 cents and 25 000 trowsers, at 55 cents. Among those who offered for clothing, were also Messrs R E Clofton, Rockhill & Wilson, Bluefield & Ely and C. L. Harkness.

REPAIRS TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—As usual, at this season of the year, the public schools are undergoing the repairs which the wear and tear of a year have rendered necessary. Every school has been visited, and few have been passed over without some refitting. The Lombard Street Grammar School has been roofed anew and otherwise altered and repaired. The total expenditure for repairs to the public schools during the vacation will amount to upwards of $15,000.

The halls and staircase walls of the High School have been newly frescoed, and a yellow pine partition placed along the whole length. The lecture room has also been newly frescoed and similarly lined with yellow pine, and new furnaces added to the building. The flues have hitherto been without linings, and much of the heat was absorbed by the brick walls through which they passed. This has now been obviated by coating them with tin. The School re-opens on the first Monday in September. The repairs will cost eighteen hundred dollars.

THE MANUFACTURE OF NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—The new Postage Stamps will be manufactured by the National Bank Note Company, the old contract with Messrs TOPPAN, CARPENTER & Co, having expired. It is calculated that during the coming year, from August 1st, 1861, about two hundred millions of stamps will be issued. The new stamps are uniform in design, having the value designated in figures on each of the upper corners, and the letters U S in the lower corners, in addition to the U. S. postage, one cent, and so on, upward. The one cent stamp represents a profile bust of FRANKLIN, and the three cent a profile of WASHINGTON. The five cent has the head of JEFFERSON, the ten, twelve, and twenty-four cent, the head of WASHINGTON, the thirty cent the bust of FRANKLIN, and the ninety cent is distinguished by TRUMBULL's head of WASHINGTON.

RECONNOITERING BALLOON.—Professor LOWE, who has been distinguished for three years past, in connection with a contemplated balloon passage across the Atlantic Ocean, has completed in this city a balloon, by order of the Government, for reconnoitering purposes in the neighborhood of Washington, and will depart with it to-day for the seat of war. We have already given a description of his balloon. It is of double Chinese silk, of the kind denominated "Pongee," and is of a fawn color. Including the cords and boat, its height is 75 feet The diameter at the fullest part is 38 feet. It will contain 30,000 feet of gas. Professor LOWE is a native of New Hampshire, and about 35 years of age, and in connection with Professor LA MOUNTAIN, who is preparing a balloon for the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, will no doubt become prominent during the war.

THE STATE OF THE ATMOSPHERE for the week ending August 18th, 1861:—

Date.	Six.	Nine.	Twelve.	Three.	Six.	Mean.	Six.	Nine.	Twelve.	Three.	Six.
	TIME.						WIND.				
Au. 12,	70	70	68	68	65	68 2	N.	N.	NE.	NE.	NE.
" 13,	66	65	67	65	57	64 0	NW.	N.	N	N.	N.
" 14,	55	61	63	65	64	61 6	NW.	NW.	NW	N.	N.
" 15,	55	70	72	72	70	67 8	N.	NW.	NW.	SE.	SE.
" 16,	55	70	72	72	68	67 4	E.	NE	NE	NE.	NE.
" 17,	68	64	67	68	67	66 8	N.	NE.	N.	N.	N.
" 18,	65	70	77	77	75	72 8	N.W.	NW.	W.	S.W.	....

Mean of the week......66·9
Difference of extremes......22

Mean of August last year, 12th, 78 8; 13th, 77·4; 14th, 66 4; 15th, 71·6; 16th, 73 6; 17th, 73 6; 18th, 80 8.

ARREST OF ANOTHER ALLEGED TRAITOR.—Last evening High Constable HENRY G. CLARK and Lieutenant HENDERSON arrested, at the St. Louis Hotel, a man named AUGUST DOUGLASS, charged with having attempted to induce Lieutenant HAIN to desert and join the Rebel army, promising him higher pay, rank, &c, than he has in the United States service. DOUGLASS is a resident of Baltimore, and a merchant there, and has been spending some days at Atlantic City. He will be handed over to the United States Marshal this morning. No papers of a suspicious character were found on him when arrested, but his baggage has not yet been inspected.

CASE OF SWINDLING.—A man named C. F. WAINWRIGHT, was arrested yesterday morning and taken before Alderman WHITE, charged with swindling various parties in this city and New York out of money due for boarding, etc—There were other charges against WAINWRIGHT, but the Alderman deemed the case made out by the evidence before him, and he committed the defendant in default of $3000 bail to answer the charges at Court.

"A SUBSCRIBER," who yesterday wrote a letter to THE INQUIRER, from Kensington, is requested to call at the office of this paper.

NEW YORK WEEKLY COFFEE CIRCULAR, August 20th.—Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 18th of Aug., 1861......114,871 bags
Rec'd since to date ₱ *A. Wellington*.2500 "
" " ₱ *St. James*....4750 "
" " ₱ *Pyrmont*.....8900 "
" " ₱ *Roska*(Santos)3000—14,150 "

129,021 "
Sales for consumption estimated at..... 8,767 "

Stock of Rio and Santos this day........125 254 "
" Maracaibo " .... 12,018 "
" Laguayra " .... 375 "
" Java " ...mats none.
" " " Go. Bg. 2500 2,500 "
" Bombay " .... 600 "
" St Domingo " .... 6,550 "
" Costa Rica " .... 219 "

Total bags..........147,511 "

QUOTATIONS.—Rio, Prime, 15 cts., four months; Do. Good, 14¾@14¾c. do.; do. Fair, 13¾@14c. do.; do. Ordinary, 13@13½c., do.; Maracaibo, 16@17c., do.; Laguayra, 16@17c., do.; Java, mats and bags, 19½@20c., do.; St. Domingo, 13¾@14c. cash.

REMARKS.—The market for Rio, during the past week, has been quiet, the extreme views of owners having checked business. Total sales amount to 8767 bags, and embrace 1117 ₱ *Lightning*, at 13¾@14½c.; 1221 ₱ *Fame*, at 14¼c.; 708 ₱ *Montrose*, at 14¼c.

STOCK OF RIO—Aug. 17th, Baltimore, 10,500 bags; Aug. 17th, Philadelphia, 3500 do; Aug. 20th, New York, 125,254 do. Total, 139,254 bags.

WM. SCOTT & SON, Coffee Brokers.

MONEY, STOCKS AND MARKETS

TUESDAY, August 20.—There was an improved tone in the Stock market to-day without any material changes in prices. The depression which acted so unfavorably yesterday has entirely disappeared, although as yet there is no disposition to operate, and everything is very dull. It is a subject of remark, that no matter how heavy this market has become lately, or how indisposed new buyers are to take hold, but little of any kind of securities make their appearance, and there are but seldom any forced sales—an evidence of the strength of present holders and a guaranty against the recurrence of those panics so frequent in the early stages of the present difficulties. Imperceptibly, but surely, this steadiness in prices will tend to the growth of confidence; the public will begin to understand that we can come to a position of comparative strength, even in the time of war; that the industry, activity and wealth of this country cannot be utterly destroyed; that the wants of twenty millions of people involve of necessity a large amount of trade; and that that trade, although conducted on different principles to suit the altered state of affairs, will show its usual margin of profits, and give rise to moneyed operations and fluctuations in prices the same as in time of peace. The sales to-day sum up $8600 loans, and 640 shares. Pennsylvania 5's close 77½@77¾, without sales; City 6's, new, sold at 94¾, a decline of ¼, and the old at 87, no change; Schuylkill Navigation 6's 1882, at 63, a decline of ½; Lehigh Valley 6's at 91, and Pennsylvania First Mortgage at 95, no change.

In Railroad shares the only sales were Beaver Meadow at 57¾, a decline of ½; Camden and Amboy at 111, a decline of 1; Green and Coates Passenger Railway at 14, a decline of ⅛; and Reading, of which 500 shares changed hands, closing at 17⅝@17¾, steady but dull.

In Bank stocks we note a sale of Kensington at 53, an advance of 3, and Mechanics' at 20, a decline of ½

The only sales of Canal stocks were in Morris Preferred at 109, same as at last report. As a general thing, these stocks are very dull, and prices only nominal.

We having nothing new to report in the Money market, and rates remain unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
August 20, 1861.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6's New Gas	87	1 sh Beav. Mead. cash	57¾
$1000 Sch. Nav 6's '82...	63	5 sh Kensington Bk ..	53
$100 City 6's New	95	1 sh Reading RR	17⅝
$500 do. New......	94¾	50 sh Mechanics Bk ...	20
$500 do. New......	94¾	50 do............	20
$500 do. New......	94¾	15 sh Gr. & Coa. St. RR	14

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6's New......	94¾	12 sh Norristown RR..	48
2 sh Cam. & Am RR	111	450 sh Reading RR......	17¾
2 do............	111	50 do............	17·69

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Penn. RR 1st Mtg	95	20 sh Mor. Canal Prfd.	109
$4000 Leh. Val 6's 2dvs	91	7 do............	109

CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. States 5's 1881	..	..	Elmira RR. Pref..	9½	10
Phila. 6's int. off.	86½	87	Elmira 7's '73.....	..	60
Phila 6's R.int.off	86½	87	Long Island R. R..	9¼	9¾
Phila 6's new "	94¾	95	Lehigh Coal&Nav	49½	..
Penna. 5's........	77¼	77¾	Le.Coal&NavScp.	34	34¼
Reading RR.	17½	17¾	N. Penna. R. R ..	..	5¼
Reading Bds. '70..	84¼	85½	N. Penna. R.R. 6's	53	56
Read 'Mt 6's '80,			Do. 10's	74	75
43	89	91	Catawissa R. Con	..	..
Read. Mtg. 6's '86	72¼	73	Do. Prfd.	5¼	6
Penna RR.........	37½	38	Frankford&Southwark R. R..	34	39
Penna R R. 2d Mtg 6's.....	88¼	90	Sec'd&Third St. R	41½	..
Morris Canal Co'd	35	36	Race & Vine St. R	3	4½
Morris Canal Prf .	108	109½	W. Phila. R ex.div	51	..
Sch. Nav 6's '82..	63	63½	Spruce & Pine....	7¼	8
Sch. Nav. Im 6's.	75	..	Green & Coates..	14	14½
Sch. Nav. Stock..	5	6	Chesnut &Walnut	25	..
Sch. Nav. Prefd..	11¼	12	Girard College...	..	..
Elmira RR........	..	..			Dull.

One of the largest jobbing houses in New York offers to discount its own paper maturing before October, at ten ₱ cent. ₱ annum. As this period covers its heaviest payments, it indicates a greatly improved state of things in this department of business.

The banks of New York were called upon on Monday, by notification, for the payment of their instalments on account of the new loan, ten per cent. on the amount apportioned to New York, amounting to $3,500,000. The notices did not reach the banks until about noon, and how promptly they were responded to is shown by the fact that more than three millions were paid in at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer up to the close of business. The pressure upon the clerks of the establishment in receiving payment for an hour or two was very severe. We understand that the whole of the Associated Banks of New York have now entered into the arrangement, the assent of the one whose president was out of the city when it was made, having been received.

The following is a statement of the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the week ending Aug 17, 1861:—

Mines.	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Previously. Tons. Cwt.	Total. Tons Cwt.
Hazleton..................	1,433 18	82,722 16	84,156 10
East Sugar Loaf...........	2,680 06	80,593 18	83,271 01
Council Ridge.............	1,152 03	53,024 19	54,177 04
Mount Pleasant............	......	1,032 00	1,032 04
Spring Mountain	652 03	57,517 07	58,169 10
Coleraine.................	443 01	28,596 05	29,039 06
Beaver Meadow............	76 02	8,901 05	8,977 07
New York and Lehigh....	584 10	26,089 11	26,674 01
North Spring Mountain...	1,298 06	55,247 10	56,545 16
South Spring Mountain...	......	680 01	680 01
Jeddo.....................	543 14	34,944 06	35,488 00
Harleigh	791 10	35,971 13	36,763 03
German Penna.............	410 09	25,978 17	26,389 06
Ebbervale.................	208 16	1,380 12	1,587 09
Milnesville................	757 18	3,285 11	4,043 08
Total	11,030 16	475,975 11	507,006 07
Corresponding week last year..............	12,173 14	497,389 12	509,563 06
Decrease..................	1,142 18	1,414 01	2,556 19

The Iron tonnage of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the week ending Aug. 10, was.......... 1,372 tons.
Previously from December 1.................. 41,189 "

Total this season, since December 1st....42,561 "

Annexed is the statement of the Lehigh Canal Trade and shipment, for the week ending August 17:—

Mauch Chunk *Lehigh and Navigation Co.*	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Total. Tons. Cwt.
Summit Mines..................	9,570 2	182 441 18
Room Run do...................	1 882 15	20 800 1
East Lehigh do................	825 7	18,258 5
	11,778 4	221,500 4
E. Mauch Chunk.		
Spring Mountain Mines	820 7	15,587 11
Coleraine do	188 0	8,421 6
Beaver Meadow do.............	79 5	2,443 14
N. Y and Lehigh Coal Co......	838 8	5 113 13
German Penna. Coal Co	381 0	19 911 8
North Spring Mountain Mines.	1,295 11	23,701 9
South do. do.	.... ..	....
D Mummy and others, Pea and Dust Coal...............	167 0	3,145 12
Penn Haven.		
Hazleton Mines...............	4,122 4	78,920 15
East Sugar Loaf do...........	.... ..	....
Mount Pleasant do............	242 7	8,651 19
Council Ridge do	774 5	17,815 11
Jeddo do......................	1,584 2	27,722 10
Harleigh do..................	87 5	5,521 9
Fulton Coal do...............	816 9	8,932 14
Milnesville do...............	79 10	1,316 10
Rockport.		
Buck Mountain Coal Co.......	2,016 3	44,904 17
White Haven.		
Franklin Coal Co.............	780 10	24,714 11
Andenried do.................	.... ..	14 250 18
Hartford do...................	947 17	11,925 0
Empire do...................	591 19	7,983 18
Total.........................	26,590 9	537,574 4

LUMBER. Feet.
For the week.................. 422,948
Per last report................ 14,538,410

Total........................... 14,961,358

The first consignment of new wheat was received at Milwaukie on Friday. It was received by Messrs. KELLOGG & STRONG. There were six car loads, or about 2000 bushels of it, all the same quality, and so well cured that it passed inspection as old wheat The wheat was shipped by W. P. MALBURN, of Freeport, Illinois. The Milwaukie *Sentinel* of Saturday says:—"Exchange continues increasing in supply, while the demand at present rates is very moderate, so that the chances are very good for another decline before a great while elapses. Four per cent. was the best price that could be realized at the banks to-day. The selling rate is still five per cent. premium. Gold plenty at the same rate."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, AUGUST 20.

$6,000 U. S. 6's '81 reg.	87½	$1000 Eri 3d m. bds. '83	85
$21,000 U. S. 6's '81.coup	88	$2000 Mi. Cen. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds.	96¼
$1,000 U. S. 6's '68.coup	88	$2000 Gal & Chi. 1st m.	97
$1,000 U. S. 5's '74 coup	81	5 sh Imp. & Trad. Bk.	79
$29,200 Tre. 6 p. c. 2 yrs.	97½	18 sh Penn Coal Co....	77
$500 Tre. 12 p. c. Nts.	100¼	13 do............	78½
$1,900 Indiana St. 5's..	75	200 sh Pac. M. SS. Co..	70
$3,000 Michigan 6's....	80	5 sh Chi. B. & Q. RR.	58
$5,000 Tenn. St. 6's '90	42	112 sh N. Y. Cen. RR..s3	72¾
$13,000 do............	42¼	375 do..........s3	72½
$1,000 do............	42½	50 do..........s4	71½
$5,000 do............	42½	30 do............	73
$500 Virginia St. 6's..	54½	100 sh Erie Railway....	25¼
$7,000 do..........c	54¼	160 sh Hud. Riv. RR....	33
$7,000 do..........s3	54½	10 do............	33½
$10,000 Georgia St. 6's..	68	50 do..........s30	32¾
$500 do............	67½	50 sh Harlem Prefd	24¼
$4,000 Cal. St. 7's......	75¼	325 sh Mi S. & N. I. RR.	12¾
$6,000 N. Caro. St. 6's.	64½	7 sh Panama RR........	106
$1,000 do............	64½	100 sh Il. Cn. RR Sc..s10	63¼
$23,000 Missouri St. 6's .	42½	63 sh Cle Col. &Cin R.	94¼
$10,000 do..........s10	42	25 sh Gal.&Chi. RR b60	64¾
$12,000 do............	42	160 do..........s10	64¾
$2,000 Mo. 6's iss. to H. & St. Jo. RR..	46	700 sh Cle. & Tol. RR..	23¾
$5,000 N. Y. Cent. 6's..	92	250 sh Chi. & R. I. RR.	38½
$4,000 Erie 1st mt. bds..	103	50 do............	38½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U.S. 5's '74...cpn	80	100 sh P. M. S. S. Co....	70¼
$2,000 U.S. 6's '81...cpn	88	100 do..........s30	70
$20,000 U.S. 6's '81...reg	87½	30 do............	70⅛
$4,000 Indiana 5's......	75½	300 sh N.Y.Cen. RR...s3	73
$1,800 do............	75	100 sh Erie RR.........	25½
$12,000 Tenn. 6's '90....	42½	10 sh Erie RR. Pref....	48
$10,000 do............	[illegible]	50 sh Hudson RR.......	33
$1,000 Virginia 6's......	[illegible]	100 sh Reading RR.....	[illegible]
$4,000 do 6's.....	54¼	1300 do............	35
do............	54	sh Ga. & Chi. RR..s20	64½
$3,000 do..........s0	53¾	100 do............	65
$7,000 Missouri 6's.....	42	100 do............	64⅛
$1,000 Miss. 6's Iss. to H. & St J. R......	46	100 sh Clev. & Tol......	28⅜
		300 do............	29
$1,600 Georgia 6's......	67¾	25 sh Chi. & R. Is. RR.	38⅜
$1,000 Kentucky 6's...	77	10 sh Second Avenue..	80
$1,000 C B & Q.RR..8's	92½		

The Money market exhibits a little more activity, and rates are a shade firmer. Call loans are making at 4@5 ₱ cent, and discounts on strictly prime paper range 5 to 7 ₱ cent. Foreign exchange closed steady at 106@107 for merchants, and 107¼@107½ for bankers' sterling. On Paris, 5f 87½c.@5f. 80c.; Hamburg 84¾@85¼; Amsterdam, 39½@40; Bremen, 75¾@76½. Stocks are a little better. Hudson has advanced ⅛; Michigan Southern, ¼; Erie, New York Central and Michigan Southern Guarantied, ⅜; Cleveland and Toledo ¼; and Illinois Central, ⅛.

CLOSING PRICES—*Reported by H. Toland & Son, Exchange Place*—Erie 25½@25⅝; Reading 35@35¼; New York Central 72¾@73; Michigan Southern 12¾@13; Michigan Southern Guarantied 28@28½; Illinois Central 63¾@63⅞; Canton 9¾@10; Harlem 10¼@10½; Harlem Preferred 24¼@25; Hudson 32⅞@33; Cleveland and Toledo 28⅞@29. Market steady, but inactive.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, UNITED STATES, New York, August 20, 1861.
Total Receipts......................$426,470 98
" Payments.......................276,682 72
" Balance.........................7,362,967 31
For Customs.............................4,000 00
Treasury Notes........................391,050 00

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, TUESDAY, Aug. 20.—The dormant condition of trade which we have recorded for weeks past still continues, although the contracts effected for the Government have imparted a little more spirit to some departments. But little is thought or talked of except the "war news." Bark comes forward slowly, and is held firmly. No. 1 Quercitron is steady at $28 ₱ ton. Tanners' Bark is nominal, the article not being wanted. Beeswax—Is unchanged. Sales of yellow at 28@29c., cash. Candles.—Sperm and Tallow are dull at previous rates. Adamantine sell in a small way at 17@19c. ₱ lb. Coal.—There is a steady inquiry from the Eastward, but the demand for home consumption is quite limited. The cargo rates for Schuylkill White Ash are $3 25@3 85 ₱ ton, free on board, and Red Ash at $3 40@3 55. Lehigh Coal ranges from $3 62½ to $3 75 ₱ ton. Coffee.—There is a firm feeling in the market, but the stock in first hands is very small. Sales of Rio at 14@15c., and Laguayra at 16c., on time. Copper—Is dull. Sales of American Yellow Metal at 18c., on time. Cotton.—The upward tendency noted last week still continues, as the stock has become very much reduced. The bulk of it is held at about 20c. and upwards. Sales of good middling Uplands at 19½@20c., and low grades at 15@17½c., cash. Feathers are steady at 35@39c. for common Southern and good Western. Fish.—The demand for Mackerel has fallen off, and the trade is dull. Sales from store at $14@15 for large new No. 1's, $10 for old medium do.; $5 50@7 50 for old and new No. 2's; $3 25@5 for old and new No. 3's. Pickled Herring ranges from $1·75@2 50, as in quality. Codfish are scarce and worth $3 75. Nothing doing in Salmon or Shad. Fruit.—The market is nearly bare of most descriptions of Foreign, and for Raisins prices have materially advanced. Domestic Fruit continues to arrive freely. Sales of Green Apples at $1¼@75c. ₱ basket, and Peaches at 50@62c., the latter for extra quality. Dried Apples sell at 2½@3c., and Peaches at 4½@7c ₱ lb, as in quality Flour and Meal.—There is very little Flour coming forward, and the stock, particularly of the lower grades, is very much reduced. There is little or no shipping demand, and the sales are only in a small way for home use, ranging from $4·50 @ 5·12½ ₱ barrel for sound old stock and fresh ground superfine, $4 87½@5 50 for extras, $5 25@5 75 for extra family, and $6@6·25 for fancy. Rye Flour is dull and has declined 12½@25c. ₱ barrel Sales of 200 barrels at $2·75@2 87½. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. Grain—The offerings of Wheat are small, but the demand has fallen off. Prices, however, remain without change. Sales of 3000 bushels at $1 25 ₱ bushel for prime Southern red, afloat; and $1 22 for Pennsylvania, in store, including some of common quality at $1·18; and 3800 bushels white on private terms. 1000 bushels old Pennsylvania Rye sold at 60c. New is worth 52@58c.; 400 bushels white Rye sold at 50½c. Corn comes forward slowly, and yellow is selling in lots at 53c. Oats are in fair request and supplies are arriving freely. Sales of 3000 bushels new Delaware at 29@30c. ₱ bushel, afloat. Ginseng —There is nothing doing to fix quotations. Hemp is quiet and there is no stock in first hands. Iron—There has been a rather firmer feeling in Pig Metal, but it has not resulted in any extensive transactions. Sales of 1500 tons hard Anthracite at $16@16·50 ₱ ton, and 1500 tons Glendon on private terms. Prices of Bar and Boiler Iron remain without change, with a limited business doing Lead—There is but little here in first hands. The last sale of Galena was at $5 85, cash. Lumber—The same inactive state of trade which has characterized the market during the entire season still continues. Building operations are extremely limited and the demand for all kinds is light 500,000 Eastport Laths sold at $1 25 ₱ M. Molasses—Supplies come forward very slowly and the market is firm. Small sales of Clayed Cuba at 20@21c. and Muscovado at 23@25c, 4 mos. Naval Stores—Are still tending upwards, and we again advance our quotations for all descriptions. Common Rosin sells at $5·25. Tar and Pitch command the same figure. Of Spirits of Turpentine the market is nearly bare, and sales are making mostly in a small way at $1 50 to $1 60 ₱ gallon, cash—now held at $1·75. Oils—Prices of Fish Oils are firm, but there is not much doing. Sales of Crude Whale at 46@48c, and refined at 55@60c. The last sale of Red Oil was at 7½c ₱ lb. Lard Oil is very quiet. Small sales at 65@68c for Summer, and 70@75c. for Winter, as in quality. No change in Pine Oil. Coal Oil is attracting more attention, owing to the high price of Burning Fluid. Plaster—There is very little here. A cargo of soft sold at $2 25 ₱ ton. Provisions.—The market continues very quiet for all descriptions. There is some inquiry for Pork for Government supplies, with further sales of 500 bbls. at a price kept secret. Sales in a small way at $15·50@16 ₱ bbl. Of Prime there is very little here. Mess Beef is selling steadily at $14@16 for lots of city packed suitable for ship's stores. Bacon moves slowly, and prices are gradually declining. Sales of Hams at 9@10c. for canvassed, and 8@9c. for plain, as in quality; Sides at 7@7½c, and Shoulders at 5¾@6½c. on time—the latter figure for city smoked. Of Green Meats the stock is nearly exhausted, and there is very little demand Sales of Hams at 6½@7c.; Sides at 5@5½c and some Shoulders at 4½@5½c. Lard is remarkably quiet, and prices are unchanged; the stock here being much reduced. Sales of bbls. at 9@9c., and kegs at 9½@10c—on the usual credit. Butter is dull, and selling at 8½@9c for Pennsylvania and Western solid packed. About 15,000 lbs sold at the latter figure. 2000 lbs fresh sold at 9½@10c. Cheese.—The stock is very much reduced Sales of good New York at 7½c., and Western at 7½c. Of English Dairy the market is bare. Rice is in steady demand, and has again advanced. Small sales at 6@6½c.—now held higher. Salt—There has been nothing doing, but prices are firm. Seeds—There is very little Cloverseed offering. Small sales at $4 50@4·75 ₱ 64 lbs. New Timothy is coming forward more freely, with sales of 800 bushels at $2@2·25 ₱ bushel from first, and $2 50 from second hands. Flaxseed is in good demand, with sales of 500 bushels at $1·35@1·40, including some to arrive, at the latter quotation—Sugar.—There is a good demand, and prices have again advanced ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales of 1100 hhds. Cuba at 6@6¾c., and 500 boxes of Havana Brown and Yellow at 6¼@8c., on time. Tallow is held with much firmness, and some further sales of City Rendered have been made at 8¾c., cash Teas are in steady demand, without change in prices. Tobacco.—The bulk of the stock of Leaf is withdrawn from the market for higher prices. The stock of Manufactured is very much reduced. Wines.—There is no movement worthy of notice. Wool.—The demand continues good for the low grades at very full rates, but the finer goods are not wanted. Freights—There is very little offering to Liverpool; 200 hhds. Tobacco were taken at 20s. To London there is a vessel loading at equal to 35s. ₱ ton. There is very little doing to the West Indies; a barque was chartered for North Side at 40c. for sugar, all foreign port charges paid. To Boston the packets are taking Flour at 25c., and Grain at 5c. To Halifax the rates are 25c. Colliers are getting $1 75 ₱ ton. Whisky is steady; sales of 200 barrels at 18@18½c. for Ohio; 18c. for Pennsylvania; 17½c. for hhds. and 17¼c. for drudge.

New York Markets, August 20, 6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market is quiet and steady, with moderate sales at $5·25 for Pots, and $5·37½ for Pearls.

COTTON—The market is steady, with sales 600 bales at 18c. for Middling Uplands.

FLOUR, &c.—The Flour market is dull and 5c. lower, with only a very moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales 11,800 bbls. at $4·40@4 50 for superfine State, $4 60@4 75 for extra State, $4·40@4·50 for superfine Western, $4·60@4 85 for common to medium extra Western, $5·10@5 15 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5·25@6·25 for trade brands. The market closing dull and drooping.

GRAIN.—In Wheat there is rather more doing, while the market generally has undergone no decided change. Sales of 69,000 bushels Milwaukie Club at $1·04@1·16½; 12,000 Northwestern Club at $1·05; $23,000 Racine Spring at $1·05@1·11; 16,500 Amber Iowa at $1·17@$1·18; 1500 Amber Green Bay at $1 20; 3400 Red State at $1·26: 38,100 inferior to prime Winter Red Western at $1·23@1·28; 9800 White Western at $1 31@1·33; 3030 White Canada at $1·32; 4500 White Kentucky at $1·38@1·40; and 4000 new Red Western on private terms.

Rye is firm at 48@60c. for Western, and 63@65c. for State. Sales 1600 bushels damaged Western at 40c. Barley is dull and nominally unchanged. The Corn market is about one cent lower, with a fair business doing for export and home consumption. Sales 146 000 bushels, at 45@47c. for common mixed Western; 48@49c. for prime shipping ditto; and 49@51½c. for Western yellow. Oats are in moderate request at 28@29c. for Canada, and 32@34c. for Western and State.

In Southern Flour there is only a moderate business doing, at previous quotations. Sales 900 bbls. at $5·10@5·90 for common, and $6@9 for fancy and extra; Canadian Flour is dull, heavy, and rather easier. Sales 800 bbls. at $4 40@4 50 for superfine, and $4·55@7·50 for common to choice extra. Rye Flour is steady at $2·30@3·85. Corn Meal is steady, with a moderate demand. Sales 234 bbls. Brandywine at $3 20.

WHISKY—Is more active, but unchanged. Sales 1400 bbls. at 17¼@17½c.

FRUIT.—Foreign dried is generally firm, but rather quiet Sales of 500 boxes Raisins at $2·40@2·50 for layers, and $1·65@1·75 for bunch; 80@85c. for halves and 45c. for quarter boxes; 2000 bushels African Peanuts at $1·35@1·40; 100 bbls. Currants at 6½c.; 500 cases preserved Ginger, 40 bales Lanquedoc Almonds, and 5 cases Citron on private terms; West India green fruits are in demand, and we notice sales of 1200 bunches Bananas at $1@1·50; and 5000 Baracoa Cocoa Nuts at $18. Domestic Dried is firm at 5@5½c. for State Apples, and 6½@7c. for inspected Southern Peaches.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine is very firm, with sales of 600 bbls. at $1·65@1·67½. Crude do. is also very firm, and held at $12·00. Common Rosin is in moderate request at full prices; sales, 1000 bbls. at $5·66¼, and 250 bbls. strained do. at $5·25. Tar is quiet.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is more active, while prices generally are without any decided change. Sales 2500 bbls. at $14 87@$15 for Mess, $15 37 for uninspected ditto, and $10 for Prime. Beef rules quiet and steady, with sales 100 bbls. at $4@$4·50 for country Prime, $5@$5·50 for country Mess. $9@$11·25 for repacked Mess, and $12 50@$13·12 for extra Mess. Prime Mess Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams are quiet at $13@15, as in quality.

Cut Meats continue dull, with sales 50 pkgs. at 4½@5c. for Shoulders, and 5@6½c. for Hams. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is a shade firmer, with sales 350 bbls. at 8½@9½c. Butter is firmer, with a moderate demand, at 8@11c. for Ohio, and 10@14½c. for State. Cheese is in fair request at 6@7½c.

FREIGHTS.—Engagements to Liverpool, 92,000 bushels corn, 10d., in bulk and ship's bags, and 3000 bushels wheat 10½d., in ship's bags. To London, 400 bbls. flour, 2s. 8d., and 3000 lbs beeswax, ½d. To Glasgow, 7000 bushels corn 8½d., in bulk. To Bremen, 300 cases tobacco, 22s. 6d., and 50 hhds ditto, 37s. 6d. To Havre, 68,000 bushels of wheat, 19@21c., and 6500 bbls. flour, 70@75c. To Antwerp, 900 bbls. flour, 3s. 6d. A barque, hence to Londonderry for orders, with corn 11½d. in bulk. A brig to Cork for orders, with corn, 12c., in bulk. A British brig, same voyage, with flour, 13d. in bulk., and a Swedish barque to Dunkirk, with 22,000 bushels corn, at 22½c. ₱ 56 lbs, in bulk.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.

SUN RISES.......... 5 21 | SUN SETS.......... 6 39
HIGH WATER.......... 2 07

ARRIVED.

Schr Helen Mar, Tuthill, 4 days from New York, with ice to Captain.
Schr Ann Jane, 3 days from Choptank, with wheat and oats to Jas L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Westover, Eldridge, from Boston, via Wilmington, Del, 1 day, in ballast to Crowell & Collins.
Schr T. P. McColley, Carter, 1 day from Camden, Del with wheat to Jas. Barratt & Son.
Schr Mantua, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del, with oats to Jas. Barratt & Son
Schr J. W. Earley, Harrington, 1 day from Frederica, with oats to Jas. Barratt & Son.
Schr Andrew Manship, Bloxam, 1 day from Magnolia, Del, with wheat to Jas. Barratt & Son.
Schr Farmer, Deputy, 1 day from Milford, Del, with wheat to Jas. Barratt & Son.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdze to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdze. to W. M. Baird & Co
Steamer Philadelphia, Hand, 36 hours from Washington, with mdze to Wm. P. Clyde.
Steamer S. Seymour, Palmer, 3 hours from Washington, with mdze to Thos. Webster, Jr.
Steamer Anthracite, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdze to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamships Kensington, Baker, Boston, H Winsor; Delaware, Johnson, New York, James Alderdice; Barque Nugget, (Br) Brownslow, Barbados, E. A. Souder & Co; Schrs Neptune's Car, (Br) Davis, Cardenas, John Mason & Co; Fly, Cheeseman, Lynn, E. E. Sawyer & Co; B. L. Berry, Weaver, Boston, L. Audenreid & Co; P. Hellner Mar's, Roxbury, do; E. W. Benton, Taylor, Lynn, J. R. Blakiston; Zephyr, Cain, Washington, J. R. White; Zion, Tooks, Salisbury, Md, J. W. Bacon; Steamers, Philadelphia, Hand, Washington, W. P. Clyde; Bristol, Allen, New York, do; J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr; S. Seymour, Palmer, Washington, T. Webster, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., Aug. 19.—The steamer Belvidere, from New York for Washington, D. C., put into the Breakwater last evening for a harbor, and went to sea during the night. The brig Borneo, from New York for Key West, put in making 8 inches water per hour; part of her crew deserted. Schr Sarah Cullen, from Philadelphia for New York, is also here, leaking badly. The following are also at harbor:—Schrs F. Edwards, R. D. Cox, J. R. Plater, John Walker (of New Haven), J. M. Vance, Sarah J. Hoyt, Pinta, John Larkin, Icaho, John Armack (New York), J. Satterthwaite, J. W. Woolston, Burton Cook, Chichman (Jersey City), Richard Vaux, Excelsior (Jersey City), J. G. Babcock, L. P. Pharo, E. S. Sanders, Harriet Lewis and Joseph Holt; also, brigs Madeira, for West Indies; Catherine Nickels, for Bangor, and Vaillant, for do. Wind E., and no appearance of clearing off.

Yours, &c., A. MARSHALL.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Uncle Joe, Pinkham, for this port, entered for loading at Liverpool 3d inst.
Ships Emily Augusta, Strickland, for this port, and John Leslie, Olmen, for do, entered for loading at Liverpool 5th inst.
Ship Radiant, Matthews, at Liverpool 3d inst, from San Francisco.
Ship Marcellus, Hallett, at Liverpool 6th inst, from Bombay.
Ship Wandering Jew, Stackpole, from Akyab, at Liverpool 5th inst.
Ship Wescota, Reed, cleared at Liverpool 3d inst, for Calcutta and West Indies
Ship Charger, Smyth, cleared at Liverpool 5th inst., for Bombay.
Ship Shamrock, Doane, cleared at London 3d inst. for Cardiff and Rio Janeiro.
Ship Ocean Belle, Brown, cleared at London 5th inst. for Cardiff and Montevideo.
Ship Gaspeo, (Br.) from Rio Janeiro for New York, was spoken 27th ult lat 7 N. lon. 43.
Ship Annie Bucknam, Millett, from Cardiff for Shanghai, put into Queenstown 4th inst. leaky.
Ship Como, Cobbs, from Calcutta, entered in at London 5th inst
Ship Eleanora, Cann, at London 5th inst. from Callao.
Ship John Fraser, Herbert, sailed from Liverpool 6th instant for Melbourne
Ship Ocean Home, McDonald, for Manila via Cardiff, sailed from Liverpool 6th instant.
Ship De Soto, Reed, from Cardiff for Callao, was spoken 25th ult., lat. 59 8 lon 75.
Barque Wheatland, Peacock, sailed from Hamburg 2d inst. for Skelleftea.
Barque Ariel, 130 days from Zanzibar, for Boston, was spoken 16th inst, off Gay Head.
Barque White Wing, Ealing, hence for Laguayra, was spoken 10th inst, lat 30, lon 64.
Barque Moneynick, Smith, from Rio Janeiro 12th ult, at Boston yesterday, in ballast
Barque Arthur White, McMillan, sailed from Glasgow 3d inst. for Quebec.
Barque Lapwing, Greenman, at Queenstown 3d inst. from Cardenas.
Brig Jarlen (Norwegian) Klavoness, hence at Queenstown 5th inst
Brig Sarah Wooster, Lord from Bath for this port, sailed from Newport 17th inst.
Brig Wabash, Bigley, at Newport 18th inst. from Havana.
Schr. D. M. French, Stites, hence at Providence 17th inst.
Schr. Mary C. Town, Cramer, sailed from Providence 18th inst for this port.
Schr. Wm. Bennett, Hillard, hence at New Haven 18th inst.
Schrs. Annie M. Edwards, Somers, and P. A. Saunders, Somers, cleared at Boston 19th inst. for this port.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Aug. 21.—Arrived, Ships Chase, from New Castle; Sam Dunning, from Liverpool; Quickstep, from London. Barque Hannah Thornton, from London. Brigs April, from Messina; Princess Royal, from Bermuda; A. B. Cook, from Bathurst. Schooner Electric Light, from Mayaguez.

Below.—Ships Belle of the Ocean, from Liverpool; Eclipse, from Rio Janeiro Barques Sclwyn, from Cetti; Kate Lincoln, from Alexandria, Va. Brigs J. W. Johnson, Nebraska, and J. Smithers, from Ancona.

Boston, Aug. 20.—Arrived, ships Blandina, Dudley, from Calcutta; Molucka, from Liverpool; Marshpaln, from Cadiz brigs Robert Wing and St. Marys, from Sierra Leone; Rockingham, from Port au Paix.

Amusements.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH street, above Chesnut.
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, August 24th, the best bill of the season, the proceeds to be given to the "VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE," Washington street Wharf.
Tickets can be obtained of the following:—
Jas Ashbrook, Second and Queen streets.
John Fite, Third and Gaskill streets.
J. B. Bloodgood, Walnut street Wharf.
Jno B. Floyd, No. 137 Pine street.
James Stokes, Ledger Office
John Ponlson, Walnut street, above Eighth.
John S. Painter, No. 1121 N. Second street.
Also, from Lieutenants of Police, the Committee, and at the door.
Tickets, 25 cents. au21 4t

MCDONOUGH'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Race street, below Third.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 21st,
First night of the Farce of
THE PICKET GUARD.
MISS ANNIE LONSDALE
In a new comic role.
Mr. HEMPLE as the Recruit against his will.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Stephen Plum..........Mr. Fanning
Martha..........Mrs. Place
THE WINDMILL;
OR, ENLISTED FOR LOVE.
Trudchen..........Miss Annie Lonsdale
For full particulars see small bills
Admission—Parquette, 25 cents; Family Circle, 15 cents; Private Box Seats, 50 cents. 1t

TIGHT ROPE ASCENSION
AT FAIRMOUNT,
ACROSS THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER,
BY
Mr. JOHN DENIER.
This will be the most daring ascension on record.
THIS AFTERNOON,
Commencing at 3 o'clock, and concluding at 6. 1t*93

ASSEMBLY BUILDING, LAST WEEK but one Complete unexampled success. Every night this week Day exhibition on Saturday afternoon at 3 P.M. Stereopticon of the SOUTHERN REBELLION. Fifty views, including the great battle at Bull Run, Va., Battle at Springfield, Missouri, with portraits of all the Generals. To be followed by Sanderson's great representation of the Russian War, with the fall of Sebastopol. Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Colored People 25 cents. au19 6t

BIRGFELD'S BRIGADE BAND AND Orchestra can be engaged at the shortest notice, to consist of any number of performers, from five to sixty, by applying to
A. BIRGFELD
Brigade Band Major,
au8 2w*747 No. 139 S. Seventh street, cor. Walnut.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE Fine Arts, No. 1025 Chesnut street, is open daily, (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents; Children under 12 years half price. Shares of Stock $30 1t