The Press.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1865.

RICHMOND.

The Present State of Military Rule in the City—Mayo as Mayor—The Frequent Occurrence of Disgraceful Scenes—Refusal of a Adams' Express Company and the Post Official to Employ Negroes—The Shooting of Rollins—Women Still Refusing to Walk Under the Old Flag—Generals Halleck and Ord Relieved by General Alfred Terry.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS BUREAU,
RICHMOND, June 12, 1865.

THE MILITARY RULE OF THE CITY.

It can no longer be disputed that the military rule of this city has been squared, as far as possible, in accordance with the feelings of the rebels, until it has culminated to the reinstatement of one of the greatest accessoriats as mayor of this city, and the reappointment of his rebellious police. Without any evidence of repentance, and with nothing to recommend them but the oath of allegiance—which they have taken with a mental reservation—and with four years of vindictive hate, and hands soiled with blood of patriots, the good sense of the American people has been shocked by the elevation to trust and power of this old public sinner and his satellites, whose treason in this city before the occupation was regarded as the standard for the Richmond rebels.

WHO REINSTATED MAYO AS MAYOR OF RICHMOND?

The reinstatement of Mayo was such an unlooked for act, and runs a gross outrage upon the friends of the Union people of this city, that they are now demanding to know who is guilty of what is very little less than a crime. Gov. Pierpont says he knew nothing about the reinstatement of Mayo, until he saw it in the papers, and that it has been done without his advice, consent, knowledge, or desire. Gen. Patrick positively declares that it is not his work, and that he knew nothing of Mayo's appointment until he reported to him that he was authorized to assume his former functions. The general regards him as an old fogy, literally unqualified for the mayoralty. Gen. Ord has denied his knowledge of this act, and has so instructed to request the reinstatement of one whom he considers as the competent person. Gen. Patrick thinks that Gen. Halleck had nothing to do with it. The governor says it has been done by the military, and the military regard it as an act of the governor. John Minor Botts, representing the Union sentiment of the State, and Charles Palmer of this city, declare it an outrage upon the loyal people. From the aspect of affairs, in reference to Mayo, one would suppose that very little harmony or sympathy of feeling existed between the governor and the military authorities. Each is still regarding the other as the author of this piece of iniquity, and will continue to do so until startled by the light of the press. Since the governor has watched his branch of the great wrong, and all the generals, with the exception of Halleck—for whom Patrick, to a certain extent, speaks, who has—the authority to reinstate Mayo, denies all participation in the humiliation. It would not be inappropriate in the Government at Washington to ascertain who reinstated Mayo as Mayor of Richmond.

A COLORED DELEGATION TO COMPLAIN TO THE PRESIDENT.

This morning, Messrs Fields, Cook, Williamson, and Wells leave for Washington, delegated to present a declaration of the wrongs of colored people of this city to the President, and protest against the reinstatement of Mayo.

REASONS FOR REINSTATING MAYO.

The reasons alleged for Joe Mayo's appointment as Mayor are, that this city is in a *feasial* state; that crime is being daily committed; that the negroes are the guilty parties; that the old rebel police know their secrets and that such good can be expected by their familiarity with the local affairs of the city. The rebels have made the authorities believe that the negroes are the only criminals in the city, and have said that the present insecurity of life and money after night is the logical result of emancipation.

PAROLED REBELS ARE THE CRIMINALS.

It has been ascertained, beyond any doubt, that the disgraceful scenes which are of almost nightly occurrence are perpetrated by paroled rebel troops, in the uniform of our soldiers, and not unfrequently with bloodhounds. Mayor's police, who can be seen on every corner and along every street, in the daytime, sometimes mounted, hunting down loyal negroes, are nowhere to be found in the night, while robberies and stealthy murder are committed upon the public thoroughfares. While there are some negroes and some Union soldiers who are guilty of many of the crimes perpetrated in this city, the large majority of them are committed by rebel soldiers and citizens whom the misfortunes of war have left in a condition of poverty, either to work or steal, if they would escape starvation.

NO PASS CONSIDERED BETTER THAN GEN. LEE'S.

It has been the custom for Mayor's police to arrest all negroes who had not a pass from the provost marshal. The military guard, previous to their reinstatement, would recognize the passes given by employers to their servants or workmen, but the police, during the last day or two, would not consider them sufficient to protect the blacks from arrest, as many colored persons had been arrested and issued passes to them. Yesterday one of Lee's negro servants was halted by one of the police force, and asked if he had a pass. He replied in the affirmative. "Who is it from?" inquired the rebel policeman. "From General Lee," replied the negro. "*You couldn't have gotten one from a better man*," was the expression of the traitor as he permitted his office by loyal permission. Of course, Lee's servant was not molested; but if he had been Gen. Grant's, the probabilities are that he would have gone to the city prison.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY REFUSE TO HIRE REBELS.

Several applications have been made to Adams' Express company by these red-handed rebels, who offered to accept positions for thirty dollars per month, for which the company are now paying loyal gentlemen seventy-five. To the credit of the gentlemen who are conducting this enterprising institution, it must be said that they declined the services of those persons who offered more for less money than would defray the expenses of their board bills. The company possessed a little too much wisdom to take into its employment men without a character.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT WILL NOT EMPLOY REBELS.

Many of the broken-down chivalry have been soliciting positions in the post-offices of this city, with very little success. They even have the assurance to say: "You Yankees can't run the mail South without our assistance and co-operation, and you will be obliged to call upon us to employ us and other equally as refreshing intelligence. The Post-office department has issued instructions to the postmaster here not to employ one of the rebel tribe. As we go marching on, we shall soon learn from the rebel press in this city that this is a violation of the Constitution and the doctrine of States' Rights.

THE WHITES DRAW THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF RATIONS.

The latest classification upon the books of the relief committee is as follows, for the week ending May 22, 1865:

The number of rations distributed to—

White men	990	Negro men	101
White women	3,325	Negro women	1,900
White children	5,055	Negro children	1,840

THE AMOUNT OF RATIONS ISSUED WEEKLY.

Abstract of issues of rations to destitute families for the city of Richmond and surrounding country, by Frederick L. Manning, lieutenant colonel, and president of Relief Commission, from May 1st to June 12th, 1865:

	When Issued	No of Persons	No. of Rations
From May 1st to May 8th	12,764	39,094	
From May 8th to May 15th	12,649	39,001	
From May 15th to May 22	12,449	41,263	
From May 22d to May 29	12,468	43,182	
From May 29 to June 5	1,158	39,490	
From June 5 to June 12th	12,276	37,383	
Total from May 1st to June 12th	52,660	232,075	

REFUSE TO WALK UNDER THE FLAG.

There are some of the women who are still so embittered against the Government as to refuse to walk under the flag when they go to procure their rations.

General Ord was invited to dine with Captain Hatch, the rebel commissioner of exchange, who had been guarding our prisoners, and other acts of villainy, and upon his arrival at the house found the captain spirited away to Libby, and it under guard by the order of General Patrick, his subordinate. General Ord examined Hatch the next morning, and finding no fault in him, set him at liberty to complete, if he chose, his arrangements for the other which Patrick's business had so unceremoniously postponed. Hatch was, however, rearrested by orders from Washington, and is now in Libby, where he is likely to remain for some time—or in some other place of confinement compatible with his crime.

Just on the eve of closing this letter I learn that Major Gen. Alfred Terry, the hero of Fort Fisher, has arrived in the city and will relieve Generals Halleck and Ord of their commands. ROLLIN.

MAZZINI AGAIN.

OUR WAR, ITS EFFECT IN EUROPE, AND WHAT THE EUROPEAN REPUBLICANS ANTICIPATE FROM US.

Mazzini has addressed a letter to the London agents of the United States Sanitary Commission. This letter is very general, yet sufficiently explicit in its anticipations of what is to result in Europe from our success in the great struggle which we have gone through. We give it, as most significant of European Republican expectation:

"DEAR MR. FISHER: Has there been published, or is there about being published, a good, accurate, primary history of the late struggle, relating, in the volume, the events of the war, the progressive march which led to the solution of the tried problem, emancipation, and making the noble individual and collective efforts, the money raised by voluntary subscription, the doings of the Sanitary Commission, and all that tends to prove the immense vitality of your republican principle? What you have done is so heroic that I feel the profound necessity of having it properly known in all our countries, and especially in my own. We would translate and spread the book everywhere.

"Your triumph is our triumph—the triumph of all. I hope, who are struggling for the advent of a republican era. Our adversaries were pointing to the worst period of the old French revolution as to the irrefutable proof of republics leading to terror, anarchy, and military despotism. You have refuted all that. You have done more for us in four years than fifty years of teaching, preaching, and writing, from all your European brothers have been able to do.

"Complete your work. The United States stand now a leading power in Europe too, and power is duty. You are called on by God to enter a new career. Your function had been hitherto to constitute, to organize yourselves and to realize within your own boundaries, the republican principle which is your life. It was natural that whilst doing that, you should carefully abstain from interfering with European movements or with the general march of mankind. That task is fulfilled. A second one must now begin for you. The life of a great people is two-fold—inward and outward. Such an amount of heroism and strength as has been displayed by the United States, must lead to more than to the solution of a mere problem of existence and of an incomplete one. It is an implement given by God for the good of all. The abolition of slavery binds you to the onward march of mankind; and the admiration of all Europe calls you to take your rank—a leading one—in that onward march.

"Above American life, above European life, there is man kind's life, mankind's education, mankind's progress. That is the common aim in which we are all brothers and companions. There is our great battle—to which all local battles are episodes—fought on both continents and everywhere, between liberty and tyranny, equality and privilege, right and might, justice and arbitrary rule, good and evil, God and the devil. By these four years of noble deeds and self-sacrifice, you have been enlisted to take a share in it wherever it is fought.

"Remember this. Remember us, who are ready to help in the task. And remember the plan of which the first line has been visibly written by Emperor despotism in Mexico.

"Believe me, dear Mr. Fisher, ever faithfully yours, JOSEPH MAZZINI.

"MAY 21."

Telegraphic Communication between the Old and New Worlds.

The Atlantic Telegraph cable has at length been completed, and stored away in the hold of the Great Eastern. In honor of this, a dinner was given, and the London *Times*, in its account of it, gives the following interesting facts in relation to the storing away of the cable:

On Monday the last mile of the great cable was completed, and wound through the last of the covering machines, in the presence of all the most distinguished electricians and engineers, and leading scientific gentlemen who have so long aided, to the utmost of their power, this great scheme. As a mere sight, it was, of course, very little to be witnessed. Only one machine and half a mile to complete, that is to say, to ease the core with Mr. Wright's most ingenious and simple percentage wire sheathed with strands of hemp, which form the outer covering. When all the visitors were assembled the ball was started, and the core wound regularly and slowly through the centre of the machine, which, revolving round at a great speed, completed the outer coils of hemp and iron. Working six fourteen hours per day, each machine is able thus to cover four miles an hour, the average rate of manufacture for the four machines having been about seventeen miles per day. As the cable is drawn out of the machine it passes through a gauge, which compresses it firmly, and then one of the manufactured ends is taken away to the tanks, where it is coiled under water, and every chance in its electrical condition noted with a care and minuteness that have certainly never yet been applied to any other cable. From first to last, indeed, it has been subjected to a series of the most searching electrical tests, the standard of insulation being fixed as a resistance per nautical mile, equal to 150 000 000 of Siemens's units, of a temperature of 75 degrees—a standard wholly unprecedented in any former work of the kind. In actual practice these tests have been considerably exceeded, and the present Atlantic cable has come out successfully from a series of trials of the most critical character. The results which have been obtained have been due mainly to the searching investigation into the qualities of insulating substances now practicable by means of the beautiful mirror galvanometer of Professor Thompson.

Towards two o'clock the last portion of the great coil was drawn into the machine, and when the end was wound up a self-acting bell rang, and almost at the same moment the end came down into the tank, and the last coil of the cable was stowed away. The next great object of interest was the inspection of the paying-out apparatus. This beautiful machine is an improved copy of that used on board the Agamemnon. Its modifications, however, are very great. Though stronger and larger, it is very much lighter, being made almost entirely of wrought iron. It has six leaping wheels, round which the cable passes in deep grooves before reaching the main wheel of drum, from which it will be finally submerged. Each groove in these six wheels is surmounted by what is termed a jockey-pulley—that is to say, a solid wheel, which keeps the rope down in the groove, and prevents it overriding or getting out of place. The main drum is about seven feet in diameter, and in paying out will have three coils of cable round it, with a guiding piece of wrought iron pressing on them sideways to keep them compactly together. As the friction on the cable is great and constant, a duplicate is provided in case of heating, which can be put in gear with the rest of the machinery without the slightest stoppage of any part. A second drum has also been fitted to care of anything going wrong with the first. Each of these drums is fitted with a distinct set of simple and most ingenious brakes, invented by Mr. Appold for the first exhibition. The ordinary function of these brakes is to maintain a sufficient check upon the drum to keep a strain of say 30 cwt. or 40 cwt. upon the paying out, but it cannot happen that a sudden strain on the ship's stern from a wave gives the cable a strain that requires instant removal of the brakes to relieve it. The simplicity of the apparatus for opening and shutting the brakes is the most beautiful part. A repeater the dynamometer is placed a three-wheel, and the man in charge never lets it go nor slackens his attention for an instant. Between the rise and fall of the dynamometer as the sailor at the wheel watches his compass. A single movement of the wheel to the right puts the brakes on, a turn to the left opens them. The whole machine on Monday worked beautifully, and with so little friction that, when the brakes were removed, a weight of two hundred pounds was sufficient to carry the cable through it.

In order to guard against any possible sources of accident, every preparation has been made, and, in the event of very bad weather, for cutting the cable adrift and buoying it. For this purpose a wire rope of great strength, and no less than five miles long, having a distinctive mark at every one hundred fathoms, will be taken in the Great Eastern. This, of course, is only carried with the earnest hope that not an inch of it will ever be required. If, unfortunately the services should be wanted, the cable would be finely made fast to its extremity and so many hundred fathoms of the wire rope, according to the depth of water the cable was in, measured out. To the other end of the rope an immense buoy would be attached, and the whole then cut adrift and left to itself till better weather. In such dismal contingencies which were undertaken before the starting of the last Atlantic expedition, this attempt to buoy the cable was often discussed in the lonely waters of the Bay of Biscay, but never with any great success, and in very deep water it would be a most forlorn hope indeed to try it at all.

A PARIS STORY.—The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* gives the following:

Easter-eve a wealthy banker went to one of the famous jewelers' shops in the Rue de la Paix, and asked to look at some bracelets. As his face was familiar, the hardesmen on hand were shown to him, and he selected one which cost four thousand dollars. He put his visiting card in the casket which contained the jewel, and ordered all to be packed in a great sugar-egg—for our Easter loves are confectioners. "Send that to Mlle ——" mentioning the name of a popular dancing girl of the grand opera. He added: "By the way, choose me some eggs—not too costly." He selected a ring worth one hundred dollars, and placed it in a sugar egg. "Send this to Mlle ——" giving his wife's name. He paid for both articles, and tripped with a light step to his club. What gives more buoyant than a light conscience? He dined at his club, played his accustomed game of whist, and about ten o'clock made his way to the dancing-girl's lodgings. She was lolling on her sofa. She received him coldly. He was astonished, for after a man has made a Parisian woman a present of $4 000 he has a right to expect not only a continuance but an increase of her friendship. Instead of showing him roundly for a stingy fellow, she rang the bell and her chambermaid answered it. She said to the latter: "Cecile, show your hand to Mr. Bracelet." Cecile, with the characteristic impudence of lorettes' abigails, thrust her hand in the banker's face. He saw glittering on it the $100 ring he had selected for his wife. The dancing-girl's boudoir was not as agreeable that night as usual. He abridged his visit. It was still early in the morning; he was at a loss to know what to do with himself. At last he determined to go home. He sat smoking in his sitting-room for some time, and then the thought struck him: Suppose I pass the rest of the evening with my wife! He rang the bell. His body-servant entered: "Jean, is your mistress at home?" "Yes, sir." "Go ask if she will do me the honor of receiving me this evening." While the servant was gone on this errand he arranged his cross a little, and, upon his wife's affirmative answer, he went to her rooms. She received him with open arms, exclaiming: "You would run me crazy to-day! I have never seen a bracelet which suited better with my taste; ought I not upbraid you for extravagance? No; I am too delighted to utter a word of reproach." She threw her arms around his neck. They sat side by side on the sofa, and the banker found the contrast between the refined, cultivated gentlewoman and the vulgar, uneducated secret-born and kitchen-bred dancing-girl, delightful. Hours flew by as if borne on swallow's wings. The next day he broke with the dancing-girl, and he since declared he never knew what happiness was until Easter-eve.

Soldiers' Families.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional contributions for the relief of soldiers' families:

From Mrs. S. Philadelphia	$5 00
" L. J. L., one bundle of clothing.	
" Mrs. Anonymous, Philadelphia	10 00
" E. A. S., Greencastle, Pa.	5 00
" J. C. K., West Philadelphia	5 00
" Atonymous, one bundle clothing.	
" S. P. Q. R., Philadelphia	5 00

Clothing of all kinds is very much needed, especially for boys and girls, that they may be gathered into Sabbath-schools, and thus brought under religious training. Had I suitable clothing, I could introduce in a week upwards of one hundred children to the Sabbath-schools, who are now running wild on our streets and lots.

The following report will show the amount of contributions received and expended by me since last November, when he first commenced his voluntary work on behalf of soldiers' families:

Cash receipts, per *Press*	$827 00
" " " *Presbyterian*	2,052 07
Total cash receipts	$2,879 07

Special appropriations—From Hon. H. D. M., Philadelphia, for two families, from February 22, 1865, $60; from A. W., Philadelphia, $1 50 per week to one family, and $1 per week to another family.

Gratuitous Coal Distribution—From S. B., Market street, Philadelphia, two tons; from W. H. S., Philadelphia, three tons; from A. T. M., Philadelphia, two tons; from J. M. F., Ashland, Pa., three car loads; from G. F. W. & Co., Mauch Chunk City, Pa., one car load—total coal, about thirty tons.

Gratuitous Clothing Distributed—From several, upwards of one thousand pieces.

Estimating the coal at $12 per ton, $360, and the clothing at $2 a piece, $2,000, the sum total received for soldiers' families since I commenced my appeals on their behalf, amounts to $5,389 07.

Of this amount, there remains in the hands of City Pastor $60.

Let me thank contributors for their confidence in an entire stranger, and assure them that their contributions have dried many a weeping eye, and comforted many a sad heart. May God own the feeble efforts put forth by all of us for the temporal and spiritual well-being of many, is the prayer of your humble servant. CITY PASTOR.

1341 Lombard street.

THE CITY.

PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—A regular stated meeting of the club was held yesterday at their headquarters, opposite Independence Hall. After the transaction of the usual business an essay was delivered by D. Brainerd Williamson, who had selected as his subject the "Pen and the Sword," in which he drew a handsome pen-picture of the power of both, in ancient times, as well as in the recent rebellion that prevailed in this country, and which made institutions of civilization tremble throughout the world. The essay was historically interesting, and after its delivery a discussion ensued upon the points introduced in it, in which Messrs. G. W. Dennison, John D. Watson, and Thomson Westcott participated. Several initiations were made for active and contributing membership, and a number previously proposed were elected. The club has already collected a valuable library, many of the books being exceedingly rare volumes.

The photograph gallery of present members, and portraits of old members of the press, is fast filling up. It is the intention of the club to organize a series of lectures, to be delivered during next winter, that, in importance and value, as the medium of intelligence on varied subjects of general interest, will surpass all other efforts hitherto made in Philadelphia. The ablest men in America and Europe will probably be introduced to the public by the members of the Press Club, where the long evenings come upon us in their annual round.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 12th instant, Mr. Theodore H. Newell, who has long been in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, at their depot, in Camden, as superintendent of the arrangements for the departure of trains, was killed instantly, by a blow from the rear end of a locomotive, while he was attempting to couple a car to it. The deceased was a very attentive, reliable, and useful man. His sudden death has caused great grief among a large circle of relatives and friends. The distress of his family is much heightened by the death of his father, which followed on the 14th instant. Both will be buried on Sunday next, from the residence of Mr. Charles S. Ridgway, the son-in-law of the latter, and brother-in-law of the former.

RETURN OF THE INDEPENDENCE HOSE.—The Independence Hose Company, now on a visit to Reading, will return to this city this evening, and will be received by the Independence Engine, Hand-in-Hand Engine, Good Intent Hose and Hook and Ladder, Humane Hose, South Penn Hose, Globe Engine, Fairmount Engine, Good-Will Engine, Western Engine, Spring Garden Hose and Hook and Ladder, United States Hose, Lafayette Hose.

Jacob L. Fles, of the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company, will be chief marshal of the parade on the occasion. The following route has been agreed upon: From Broad to Race down Race to Sixth, down Sixth to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Third up Third to Coates, out Coates to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Poplar, down Poplar to Fifth, up Fifth to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to German town road, down Germantown road to George, up George to Third, and there dismiss.

GRAND TEMPLE OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—This body is now holding its annual session in this city. The attendance of delegates is quite large. The subordinate lodges in this city and State are represented in one of a flourishing condition. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:

G. W. T., W. H. Clancy, Pittsburg.
G. W. V. T., Garrettson Smith, Philadelphia.
G. W. S., J. E. M. Hanson, Philadelphia.
G. W. G., J. B. Cassady, Philadelphia.
G. W. U., N. Holmes Allegheny.
G. W. Treasurer, W. C. Gleason, Philadelphia.
G. W. C., Rev. A. H. Seabower, Curwinsville.

LINCOLN MONUMENT FUND.—The following additional subscriptions were received by Mayor Henry yesterday:

Acme Jubilee Synagogue	$25 00
Christ Church, Germantown	10 00
M. E. Church, Manayunk	11 58
Little Ann and her mother	3 00
West Spring street Presbyterian Church	55 00
Chester Friends' Lodge, No. 10 I. O. O. F.	25 00
One who loved and mourned Abraham Lincoln	5 00
Miss Mary Cober	1 00
Little Marion Reynolds, aged 4 years, Camden, N. J.	1 00
Chapelwick Tribe, No. 5, I. O. R. M.	10 00
St. Mary's German Catholic Church, Manayunk	5 65

The following contributions have been received at the office of "Lincoln Monument Association," 921 Chestnut street:

Church of the Atonement, per W. K. Brayward	$76 00
Chance Mission (colored)	4 40
Twelfth-street M. E. Church, per J. K. Warren	18 00
Tabernacle M. E. Church, per W. H. Curtis	25 00
Third Presbyterian Church, per R. Alison	20 00
Mrs. B. G. H. Moore and family	6 00
An unsuccessful operator, "Oil City"	5 00

DEATH OF A HERO.—Mr. Geo. Francis Clay, who was accidentally drowned on Monday last, aged seventy-one years, was one of the few survivors of the French revolution. At the age of eighteen years he attached himself to a cavalry regiment known as the Grenadiers, and fought with distinction under Napoleon and Bonaparte, and witnessed the downfall of the Emperor, being commanded by Marshals Ney and Kaps. With Marshal Ney Mr. Clay had a personal acquaintance, and the battle of Waterloo he very narrowly escaped, having received a wound in the leg, and was conveyed to Lyons where he remained until the approach of the Allies, when from this place was evacuated by the French. To avoid capture by the enemy, he, in a greatly enfeebled condition, marched twenty miles. In 1810 he came over to this city, and was employed by the late John Jordan, merchant, with whose family he has since been intimate. Mr. Clay was formerly well known among the German population and others, and was the oldest master drayman of this city.

QUICKER THAN THOUGHT.—It was B. B. French, who graphically described the Telegraph as follows:

Swifter than thought the intense and subtle fire,
To do man's bidding darts along the wire;
Obedient to his touch, it speeds or slows down,
And bows Zembalaia's the Torrid Zone.

The pick-pocket has been detected and caught, by the application of a very elegant instrument to the Police and Fire department of this city. Frank Eccman, man whom a better description of the manipulation of a key, undertook to explain to his Brother Young how to work the new machine, when being fed the electric spark spent to all the engine houses in the city, and the alarm bell rang out as easier for the fray. The boys enjoyed the run, and the new machine, that has been tested in part for the past two years, proved itself successful, as it reached every station over the lines of our vast city.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN AT FOURTH AND WOOD.—An elegant marble drinking fountain is being erected at the intersection of Wood street, the junction of Fourth street and York avenue. A large number of citizens pass this point daily, and a more suitable place for a fountain could not have been selected. The work is being done by private parties. The committee of councils have agreed to take the connection into the street gratuitously, the water will pass from the street main through a coil of lead pipe one hundred feet long, which is placed in the bottom of an abandoned well, nearly five feet in depth of spring water, of a temperature of fifty five degrees. This will cool the Schuylkill water, and make it agreeable at all times.

REMOVING THE CROTON.—Workmen are now engaged removing the entrenchments on the west side of the Schuylkill which were constructed for the defence of the city in the summer of 1863, during the rebel invasion into this State.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, and Hon. George S. Houston, of Alabama, arrived in this city last evening, and are domiciled in "ye caravansery" Continental.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—The provost-marshals of this city have all received notices of honorable discharge, to take effect to-day.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judges Stroud and Hare.

The Argument List on third calling was finally disposed of, and the court adjourned till Saturday.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Hon. George Allison, Associate Justice.

Most of the session of yesterday was occupied in the trial of an indictment, wherein George Kettel is charged with fraudulent sale of various articles, with intent to cheat one Ernst Coldeway. It appeared that the parties had been partners in keeping a tavern at the corner of Third and Shippen streets, known as the North Pennsylvania Hotel, but, a disagreement arising, they dissolved partnership, Coldeway taking the furniture, and Kettel taking therefor a judgment note, payable June 1st, for $1,200. On the 23d or 24th of May, however, Kettel, who is alleged to be worth $15,000 in property, sold the entire establishment to a third party for $2 100 cash, and surrendered possession, without having made any provision for the payment of the note given to Coldeway, and, as the latter alleges, with intent to cheat and defraud him of the amount.

The defence was, that the judgment note was obtained by means of fraudulent representations as to the value of the property of the hotel purchased by Coldeway, and also as to the amount of the outstanding indebtedness of the concern, which, by the articles of separation, the defendant was to pay. It was alleged further that a portion of the property sold by Coldeway, had subsequently been claimed and taken away by another person. The case was not concluded when the court adjourned till this morning.

Benjamin Welch, who pleaded guilty to robbing a woman of a small amount of money, was sentenced to nine months in the county prison. The only excuse was that he was drunk at the time, and did not know anything about the matter.

John Lamontagnier, quite a young man, for larceny, was sentenced to four months in the county prison.

William Boyle, for assault and battery committed upon two women, was sentenced to two weeks in the county prison. His excuse was also intoxication.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr Alderman Jones.]

ALLEGED POCKET-PICKING.

William Simpson was arraigned, yesterday morning, on the charge of picking the pocket of a soldier in a restaurant near Market and Thirteenth streets. The proprietor of the establishment saw the transaction, and he, in turn, adroitly secured the stolen money and then went after an officer, who arrested Simpson. The proprietor handed the money back to the soldier without the knowledge into custody. Simpson was committed to answer.

STILL BELLIGERENT.

Richard Digman, a "rebel oath-taker," formerly belonging to the notorious rebel Home Guard, arrested on the charge of committing an assault and battery on a colored man, at Girard and Twelfth streets, on Tuesday. A man named Thomas Wright was arrested as accessory to the attack. Both were committed.

OWNER WANTED.

Two suits of new clothing await an owner at Fifth-district Station-house. They were taken from a couple of boys at Tenth and South streets. They dropped the clothing and ran upon being discovered by a police officer.

[Before Mr. Alderman Pancoast.]

MORE ARREST.

Seven boys were arrested yesterday on the charge of indecent exposure, by swimming in the Schuylkill at Fairmount Park. They were fined $2 each.

SLIGHTLY INCORRECT.

The lad who was injured during a mob fight in the region of "Smoky Hollow," was not named Britton, as stated yesterday. The lad who was injured was carried to a passenger car after having had his leg temporarily attended to. Our informant was mistaken in regard to the name. More police officers are needed.

ARREST OF TWO HOUSE ROBBERS.

Two men were arrested about half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon and taken to the Second district station-house, to await a hearing on the charge of having burglariously entered the residence of John McKeown, 1028 Fitzwater street. It seems that Mr. McKeown and family are absent in the country, the servant girl being left in charge. At a late hour yesterday afternoon an entrance was effected by the prying open of a rear window shutter. A colored man, stationed at the second-story, and one of a pair of trousers that overlooked the yard, saw the robbers enter, and he proceeded in search of a couple of policemen, to whom he gave information. The thieves were surprised, and beat a hasty retreat. One of them darted across a shed, and attracted the momentary attention of a lady who happened to be sewing, industriously engaged in sewing. This fellow jumped on an outhouse, and from thence escaped into Fifth street. He was pursued, and captured at Fourth and Shippen streets, after a well-contested foot-race, in which a number of citizens joined. The other thief was caught just as he was scaling the fence. Upon examining the house it was ascertained that the interior had been ransacked, and various kinds of goods packed up for removal. In this neighborhood no less than four houses, located in course of going to the country, have been robbed. The police authorities were not notified in any of these instances of the vacation.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, DOUBLING GAP, PA.
S. ROBINSON, PROPRIETOR.
SEASON OPENS JUNE 15th.

This delightful place is located in Cumberland county, fifty miles west of Harrisburg. It is accessible from all the principal cities by railroad to Harrisburg; thence by the Cumberland Valley Railroad to Newville; from Newville each day goes a good stating to the Springs. The stage is always in waiting upon the arrival of the cars at Newville.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington at 12 o'clock, can arrive at the Springs the same evening at 6 o'clock. This hotel is completely renovated and refitted throughout, and extensive grounds for walks and amusements.

Terms—$10 per day, or $12 per week. Over four weeks $9 per week.

The long experience of the present proprietor enables him to say that it will be conducted in a manner to please all visitors. S. R. A fine livery is attached to the establishment. jun 2-2m

SUMMER RESORT,
BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA.

This old and popular Mountain Resort will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. This house has recently been thoroughly renovated and improved in a manner that will be satisfactory to its patrons. Excursion tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which will be good until the last of October. A back will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars at Dudley to convey guests to the hotel, a distance of two miles. Terms moderate.

For particulars, address
WM. T. PEARSON, Proprietor,
Broad Top City,
my22-1m* Huntingdon county, Penna.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
AT
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,

Will be opened this season on the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, for the reception of guests.

This leading house will, for the coming season, fully sustain its well-established reputation.

Greatly encouraged by the business of last year, the proprietors have fitted up the Hotel continuous *cleanly first-class* must continue a success at this old and popular resort.

The railroad facilities are promised to be excellent. Beck's celebrated Philadelphia Band has been secured for the COLUMBIA the ensuing season.

For rooms, &c., apply to J. H. DENNISON, Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, or to
GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
jm19 2m CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, June 28.

Dodworth's celebrated Band has been engaged for the Season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms, or desiring further information, will address
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
jel4-1m* ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors—June 10, 1865.
jel0-2t* SEN'I A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY,

Thirty-fifth season. Large and favorite house will open for the season on and after the 20th of June, and continue to be kept, securing cool breezes at all times. Has undergone a thorough refitting, its complete furniture and furniture throughout being entirely new. This house is a favorite place for a summer sojourn at the seaside. Passengers from Philadelphia can get down at the door, and communication with the city can be had at all times by rail. A fine band of music has been secured for the season. Terms, $10 per week. Address
SAMUEL SHOURDS, Proprietor.
Or, after June 20th, at the Surf House, Atlantic City.

KITTATINNY HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP.

This favorite Mountain resort is now open to visitors.

Trains leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive at the Gap at 1 P. M. and 5:45 P. M.

Reference—Messrs. McMichael, Franklin Peale, Lewis A. Crozer, C. S. B. Banner, S. R. Martin, Charles Becker, C. Sherman.

Terms, $14 per week.
j-8 1m L. W. BROBSTED, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
GERSHOM SPRINGS

This delightful Summer Resort, pleasantly located in the centre of the Allegheny Mountains, at Gresson Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Will be Opened for the Reception of Guests,
ON MONDAY, June 12th, 1865.

Several new bedrooms have been added, the grounds have been beautified and improved, and Gresson is now one of the most delightful places for a pleasant sojourn. Excursion tickets good until October 1st, are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For further information, address
GEO. W. MULLIN, Proprietor,
Gersham Springs,
jel7-1m Cambria county, Pa.

HOWLAND'S HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.

will be open for the reception of guests on June the 15th.
jel8-1m HOWLAND, HERBERT & CO.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS.—THIS delightful and romantic watering place, beautifully situated in the healthiest part of Lancaster county, and acknowledged to be the "garden spot" of Pennsylvania, will open for the accommodation of guests on the 1st of June. Its mail facilities are increased, twice a day from Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania or Reading Railroad, and daily from Baltimore and New York. For particulars address the proprietor.
jel-2m J. W. FREDERICK.

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA., Lorette Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July. Coaches will be in readiness at Gressen Station to convey visitors to the Springs. Loretto hotel is thoroughly passed for its beautiful scenery and salubrious climate. A band of music is engaged for the season. For particulars address
P. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
my31-1m Loretto, Cambria county, Pa.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
FOOT OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY,

Is now open for the Reception of Guests.
my 17-1m* DAVID SATTERSWAITE.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, 1139 GIRARD street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, June 22, 1865, for furnishing the following articles of STATIONERY for a period of three months, commencing July 1, 1865, and ending September 30, 1865:

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 38 lbs to ream.			
Cap do., plain and ruled,		18	do.
Letter do., do. do.		10	do.
Note do., do. do.		8	do.
Envelope do.,		85	do.
White Bristle-Board, 19 x 24,		40	cents.
Official Envelopes, white and buff, 3¼ x 8¼, 4 x 9, 4½ x 10½.			
Letter Envelopes, white and buff, 3¼ x 6¾.			
Government Patterns.			
Letter Copying Books, 9 x 11, 500 pages			
Cap Copying Books, 10 x 14, 500 pages.			
Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, demi half bound, patent clasps.			
Blank Books, 2 to 6 quires, 9 x 13½, half roan, 20 slant to copies.			
Memorandum Books, demi. 8vo. flush, 56 leaves.			
Black Ink, Arnold's, quart, pint, and half pint bottles.			
Black Ink, Maynard & Noyes' or Dunbar's, quart, pint, and half pint.			
Carmine Ink 2-oz. bottles, glass stoppers.			
Ink Powder, Dixon's, 1 oz. packages.			
Substitute academic and mucilage.			
Penholders, assorted.			
Steel Pens (Gillott's, 303, 404, 289) and Commercial Quills, No. 80, per M.			
Lead Pencils, Faber's, Nos. 2 and 3			
Office Tape, pieces, No. 23, 3¼ yards to the piece.			
Office Tape, rolls, No. 23, 144 yards to the roll.			
Sealing W