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On the busy town
As plentifol as we could wish it;
O'er valley and farm
Performing much harm
And causing a terrible freshet.

The cattle and pigs,
The wagons and gigs,
Went floating away from their places;
The women and boys
Were making a noise
With grievously-lengthened faces.

Twas fore distress
And a horrible mess
Because of the waters rising;
They lost their clothes
For the waters rose
With rapidity most surprising.

The rain is gone,
And the pleasant sun
Shines down on the freshet's ruin,
Encouraging all
To buy at OAK HALL
Their clothes for the month of Jan

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PHILADELPHIA. SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

VOL. 5.-NO. 268.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

EVERY STEP taken by the sympathizers with the rebellion proves to be a blunder. Th independent journals are dissecting their course on the bill to appoint diplomatic repre sentatives at Hayti and Liberia with the greatest severity. The Germantown Telegraph, speaking of Mr. BIDDLE's vituperative speech against this measure, says:

"We may add, that at the very moment Mr. B "We may add, that at the very moment Mr. B. and one or two others were denouncing and attempting to ridicule the bill, denying to the colored man the common rights of humanity, and calling them a miserable set of worthless animals, unfit to be recognized by white men, the New York papers were printing the fact that the Haytien Congress opened on the 21st of April, the legate of the Pope, and the representatives of England, France, and Spain being present."

The following passage from the able speech of Hon Rowser McK NIGHT, one of the Represent of Hon. ROBERT McKNIGHT, one of the Representatives of Allegheny county in the present Congress, delivered on the 3d instant, in favor of this bill, quietly and completely ridicules the miserable logic of these small partisans: "It would detract, sir, from the dignity of the occasion and the force of the argument, to descend from the lofty plane of statesmanship, on which this great international question should be met and disposed of, to notice the only objection I have ever had against this measure—an objection which would

had against this measure—an objection which would seem to be the offspring of a prejudiced mind and perverted judgment, the veriest saffron 'of the jaundiced eye.' Yet I feel constrained to allude to it, because, it recently saw the light in an argument against this bill, which has been published in the efficial organ of this House, that is, that if recognized, they might be represented at this republican court by the year language! a full blooked. nized, they might be represented at this republican court by (to use the very language) 'a full-blooded negro;' and I regret to find the objection reiterated by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Cox.] and by my colleague from Philadelphia, [Mr. Biddle,] whose citizens of all parties have petitioned Congress this very session for its passage.

"Sir, this is a mon sequitur, for I judge that these Governments will desire to be represented near ours by those who can best serve them, which, in the present state of feeling and prejudice, I submit, white agents could. Acting on this view, Liberia has always been represented in London by General Ralston, Esq., a highly respected gentleman from Philadelphia, who has negotiated most of her treaties with European Powers.

"But even accepting the proposition in all its enormity, I ask whether we shall hesitate to do what the august Court of St. James, and the polite Court of St. Cloud, and the proud Court of Brazil, never thought of doing; their treaties with Liberia containing no stipulations about the size, shape, or color of the agents of either of the high contracting parties. And when it is remembered, Mr. Speaker, that the most arrogant and haughty, pershaps, of all those who in this land looked down upon the negro—namely, the whilom Senator, but now rebel Masson, of Virginia—was guite recently upon the negro—namely, the whilom Senator, but now rebel, Mason, of Virginia—was quite recently observed sitting in the gallery of the British Par-liament beside one of these swarthy representatives

(if I mistake not) of this very Hayti, on apparently the most amicable terms, I think we Representa-tives of a Republic need not take the alarm lest such a diplomatist 'should come between the wind and our nobility.' AN ESTEEMED CORRESPONDENT Writes as follows of the gallant loyalists of the city of Raltimore:

"To the people of the North we say that Baltimore is loyal by a decided majority, and, if the Government will permit, we will display it in such manner, as we know will result in the crushing out of traitors in this city; but as long as they (the of trattors in this city, out as long as they traitors) are allowed to openly express disloyal them as ever. Johnston, G. W. Smith, Longstreet, and sentiments, and denounce the Government, and express their sympathy for the rebels, so long will be any quantity of material like Toombs, Pryor, Gobb, "The noble stand made by the 1st Maryland, heir heroic bravery, their undaunted courage, hould at least convince the North that Baltimore loyalists are to be depended upon. We are now raising two regiments to take the place of the one raising two regiments to take the place of the old destroyed, and from the manner that volunteering is now going on, I have no doubt that they will soon be filled up. Three Maryland regiments left here immediately upon the news being made known, They swore here immediately upon the news being made known, and are now with General Banks. They swore, upon leaving here, that they would take no prisoners, and that the massacre of the 1st Maryland should be avenged. We have now eleven regiments in active service, and, if proper efforts are made by our State authorities, we can soon have our full number in the field. These facts have heen hastly put together to correct what appears ad are now with General Banks. been hastily put together to correct what appears to the writer to be a false position, that our State

and city have been placed in by some of the Northern press and statesmen. As an evidence of public sentiment in this city, I enclose the resolutions adopted by the Union City Convention, which is composed of delegates from every ward in this city, elected during the last month. They were adopted unantimously. dopted unanimously.
"A LOYAL BALTIMOREAN." We copy the most important of the resolutions referred to by our correspondent: Resolved by the Union City Convention of Baltimore, That we reaffirm our unconditional adbesion to the Constitution and Government of the United States. Resolved, That the National Government ought

not to lay down its arms until its authority shall be ledged and obeyed in every portion of the national territory.

Resolved, That the attempt to revive a political organization under the leadership of men who have, by their votes and speeches, encouraged the rebel-lion or carped at the necessary measures of the Government in its hour of trial or failed to sympathize in the great uprising of the people to de-fend the Union, ought to be discouraged by every true patriot as a selfish and disloyal effort to obtain

power in the future, by conciliating those who are now in flagrant rebellion.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the firm and vigorous efforts of the Administration to maintain the integrity and honor of our country, to or transfer iand we wisirate personed that, is long as the insurrection is raging, loniency is wasted alike upon the rebels in arms and upon their malignant sympathizers at home; and that all efforts at conciliation will prove unavailing till the Government shall have fully demonstrated its

power.

Resolved, That we approve the wise and conservative policy proposed by the President in his message of the 6th of March, 1862, and sunctioned message of the 6th of March, 1862, and sanctioned by Congress, tendering pecuniary aid to such States as may choose to adopt a system of gradual emancipation; and that it is not only the duty of the loyal people of Maryland to meet the Govornment in this endeavor to relieve them, in the only practical way, from the evils which armed insurrection has brought upon the land, thus sustaining the Government as well against the treason of Secsion, as against the radical and violent projects of fanatical Abolitooists; but that it is like wise for the interest of all the people of this State, more especially of the slave-owners, promptly to accept the aid thus tendered, and remove from our midst an institution which has ceased to be profitable, and is now injurious to our political and material interests, and dangerous to our peace and safety, by inaugurating such a plan of emancipation and colonization as will be equitable to those interested, and as will tend to secure the industry of the State to the white labor of the State. especially of the slave-owners, promptly to accept the aid thus tendered, and remove from our mids!

Not ROBERT MACAIRE himself more audaciously carried on the trade of appropriation than has Captain Coles, who pretends to be the British inventor of the cupola war-steamers and also the patentee. He stole the idea from Captain Ericsson, of "Monitor" celebrity, and, boldly putting it off as his own, has been removed from half to full pay; has received a prompt payment of \$25,000 from the British Government, and is to have \$500 for each

cupola adopted in the British navy during the next fourteen years. On several occasions we exposed this impudent fraud—this mean theft—this making money and reputation out of the previous ingenuity of another. We are now enabled to show, in a letter from Captain Engsson himself, elicited by an article in THE PRESS, on Monday, how the question of priority of invention truly rests. Captain Engagon's letter. which will be read with interest, is as fol-

New York, June 12, 1862.

At the time when Captain Coles, in 1855, prepared a stationary cupola or "shield," for floating batteries, the Emperor of the French had in his possession an elaborately finished drawing of an impregnable floating battery, made by my hands, and transmitted to his Mejesty from New York, on the 26th of September, 1854. The most remarkable features of the "Monitor" were all combined in the plan alluded to. The vessel was composed of iron; its sides were inclined; its stern projected over the propeller or rudder, affording absolute protection; the deck was formed of iron plates, bomb proof, and in the centre was placed an iron turret sixteen feet in diameter, six inches thick, supported on a central shaft turned round by steam. NEW YORK, June 12, 1862. turnet sixteen feet in diameter, six inches thick, supported on a central shaft turned round by steampower applied below; ordnance of very heavy calibre was applied within the turnet, the aim being effected, as in the "Monitor," by turning the

lows:

Strange to say, Captain Coles cannot even claim the form of the revolving turret, for the plan sent to the Emperor contained a cupola or semi globe, and not a cylindrical turret, as in the "Monitor."

It is worthy of remark, that it was not until 1859
that Captain Coles thought of a revolving turret or cupola.

Let me add that the Emperor acknowledged the receipt of my plans with great promptness, and paid me the highest compliments on the occasion which I have ever received from any quarter.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. ERICSSON.. Sick and Wounded Pennsylvanians at New York. New York.

Harrisburg, June 13.—The following important communication has been received here from New York.

Parties having connections among the sick and wousded soldiers attached to the regiments of Pennsylvania now in the field, are informed that, by addressing a letter to either of the gentlemen whose names are hereunto appended, every information will be given in relation to all those who may arrive at this port:

Stewart Newall, Eq. : B. Lockwood, Esq.; A. S. Chur, Esq.; George J. Fletter, Esq.; John C. Montgomery, Esq.; Levis F. Becket, Esq.; John S. Brown, Esq.; Samuel Milligan, Jr., Esq.; A. J. Hetterick, Esq.; S. P. Russell. Esq.; Levis Pauling, Esq.; Jerome Buck, Esq.; Alex. Pitts, Esq.; O. W. Burton, Esq.

By order of the committee.

M. G. Hart and L. Harwood, secretaries.

Address No. 194 Broadway, New York.

Address No. 194 Broadway, New York. New York, June 10, 1862.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND A VISIT TO THE FIELDS OF FAIR OAKS.

THE CONTRABANDS AT HILTON HEAD. OUR TROOPS MARCHING INTO NORTH CAROLINA. SICKNESS IN THE ARMY

&c., &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Special Correspondence of The Press. I CAMP No. 20, SEVEN MILES FROM RICHMONI June 8, 1862. Sunday, the great day for battles and excitement with e army of the Potomac, is bidding adieu to a comparatively neaceful camp. Our troops have seen so much y service that sensibility of danger is never felt, inless when engaged in actual conflict with the enemy, They remain here, within almost a stone's throw of the rebel line of battle, and perform all the routine work incident to the camp with an energy and steadiness of purpose, and with an indifference to occasional firing, that would astonish their good friends in Philadelphia and Washington, who are in the habit of getting so terribly excited over even the slightest rumors of a battle visited the following day the battle-field of Seven Pine Of course, it would be impossible for me to write an in elligent review of the battle, or to add to details al ready published, and jet every succeeding day discloses omething of inserest pertaining to it. In many respects t was one of the most remarkable battles ever fought On Friday last our loss, in killed and wounded, had reached the figure of seven thousand five hundred. The is nearly its extent. The loss of the rebels undoubtedly amounts to full 10,000 men. It is said that Richmond papers admit the fact. Gen. Sumner's division alone has ouried more than a thousand of the rebel kilied.. In the roods and along the fields, it seems, from the way their arms are grounded, that entire ranks must have been silled at the same time. The woods are still full of guns and cartridge boxes, blankets &c , that will hardly even be gathered up. A few bodies, those of the wounded en who crept away to obscure places to die, still remain buried. However, the burial fatigue parties were busy in finding them. Old clothes and dead horses were eing gathered up in different parts of the field and burned. Friends at home might not like it so well, but emation for relatives killed in battle would be much etter than this indiscriminte, but unavoidable huddling f hundreds into one trench, or giant grave. A few offiers, if killed, can be sent home, but privates cannot; either can they have separate graves, or any coffins. Previous to going into this last action, Jeff Davis and lovernor Letcher rode slong the rebel lines and told the ldiers that if they won the battle they would gain the ndependence of the Southern Confederacy, and the ey should be rewarded as troops naver were before. But Jeff Davis and his speeches and the flower of th ebel army were of no avail. . With greatly inferior numbers we lost some ground the first day, but on the second it was regained, and is still occupied by us. Yesterday a sergeant of the 18th Mississippi came into ur lines, and was introduced at hendquarters. He seems like an intelligent and truthful young man. Ho

says that the rebels are in immense force between here and Richmond; that the roads and woods are full, and that they are determined to make the most desperate restance they possibly can. He says the rebel troops have plenty to eat in the way of bacon and bread; that they are opposed to digging any more trenches or build. ing more forts, as, so far, they have been of no service, and that they are ready and willing to fight in the open field. He admits, though, that Bichmond is being strengthens in every possible way. He said that the troops from the Cotton States call the Virginians Yankees, and do not like them at all; and that Beauregard is as popular with generals, in the Southern army defending Richmond. This morning a few shots from ur extreme left were exchanged with the enemy, but to damage done to either party. General W. F. Emith received a visit from Major General Prim, commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces. Brigadier General Milans, Celo-nel Deterne, Colonel Cortazor, Colonel Cromista Benescalor, Señor Sanmiguel, and Señor de Sales. Three or four regiments were reviewed and exercised in the manual of arms. General Prim seemed, as he expressed imself, greatly gratified with the discipline and apparent efficiency of our troops. They were accompanied by members of General McClellan's staff. The Prince de Joinville is the guest of General Smith

The great and decisive conflict is felt to be near a hand. It is possible that Richmond may be evacuated. Thirty-four trains were heard leaving the city last night. Troops may have been going in them, but the more proable supposition is that wounded and sick men were being removed, or that the women and children were eing sent away, or that the valuable papers and archives of one year's government were being removed, or all of great fight between here and Richmond seems rational How much time Gen. McClellan will have to make his preparations in cannot be told. One thing is certain, that no one will disturb him in making them except rebels. He enjoys the unbounded confidence of the army, rank and file This would not be shaken in the least if the army should not get orders to go forward for a year. Quite a number of deserters from the enemy are coming in every day. They all say that a great battle is ertain to take place. It is possible that, if true, it may be the cause of their descriion. The engagement may

MARS. Visit of General Prim to Fair Oaks. Seecial Correspondence of The Press.] New Bridge, Virginia, June 10, 1862

Yesterday's most noticeable feature was the visit of the eminent Spanish General Prim and his suite to the view of artillery, given in his honor by the reserve batnoon, when I posted on to this presence until the afterviewing artillery practice. The General is a shrewd-looking Spaniard, and took considerable interest in the scene before him, pointing the guns several times. Various foreign celebrities were flitting about, having ill kinds of attention paid them, and provoking all sorts remarks. Amid the stars, orders, gold lace, and tinsel, republican simplicity seemed decidedly below par, and the erect form of General Fitz John Porter, with the miform of an American efficer, though favorably contrasting for dignity, seemed somewhat eclipsed by the glitter of General Prim's orderly's breeches. The Count le Paris was there with a most serrowful-looking hat, and the Duc de Chartres not yet out of jackets. A couple of young Englishmen, kid-gloved, rod-striped, and per-fumed, and an American major, with number nineteen making themselves generally useful.

boots, were backing and filling around the Spaniard, and From some defects in the ammunition, the artillery practice they were witnessing was rather poor. Every third shell failed to burst, and several times the guns hung fire. The aiming, however, was done with considerable precision. The object was a rebel battery, some two miles distant, which was shelling General Sumner's troops away on the left. Many of our shells fell in the field where the battery was, and some must ave taken effect on their guns. General Sumner's guns lso shelled them at the same time, and between the two atteries, the enemy left in short order.

ANOTHER ARTILLERY DUEL. I scarcely ever saw an artillery skirmish to more ad-antage than this one. The battery beside us was on a high hill, at a point where the river made a turn. Imnediately in front was a rich field of grass, on which cavalry horses were pasturing. Then came the swamp and river, and beyond it fields and hills, the ones to the right being held by the rebels, and the ones to the left by General Sumner. Sumner is across the river, and there was hardly a half mile's distance between his batteries and the ones belonging to the enemy. Both were equi-distant from us. The "circus" as the troops iniversally call it, was opened by the rebels, who shelled umner's batteries. From our position we could distinctly see and hear all that passed A signal officer. with his flag and attendants, stood hard by us, and another was down in the swamp, beside the river, on the right. We stood for a half hour viewing the enemy, hin the command came from headquarters to one fire. There were two twenty-pound Parrott guns, and they kept at it for two hours as fast as the gunners could load and aim them. Two more were afterwards brought on, but they threw no shell.

Standing behind the gun the course of the rapidly re peding shell could be distinctly traced as a gradually essening black soot in the air. It could be followed up til it struck the earth, and the explosion marked the place long before the report fell on our ears. The guns sicked but little upon being fired, not near so much as I ave seen done by some rifled cannon. The strangest part of the whole grand performance was the noise mad the rapidly revolving shell, as it flew through the air. It was like a puffing locomotive starting a heav rain of cars at first slow, then faster and faster, till it culminated in an unchanging whiz and a dull boom fro

This battery had everything its own way. Either fro ts being too great a distance, or more pressing engage-tents, the rebels did not take the slightest notice of us They sent all their messages to Gen. Sumner. Had they known how much English nobility, French politeness. Spanish embroidery, and American greatness there wer the anxiously watching group which attended those two Parrots, perhaps they would have passed at least one compliment to us, and not given all the envied honors to the general away off to the left. But, as it was, they age of our families home, who would be sorry to hear it reported that wade serted our post, or were suddenly called to some other marter when the battle came near us. Nine-tenths of the actillery soldiers in this army are Germans, and though a little snappish and snarlish some mes, it must be confessed they are admirable cannot Quickness, accuracy, and endurance are all possessed by them in the highest degree, and rigid discipline and strict obedience develop these qualities to their greatestsefulness. When a German battery is in front of the nemy it always gives a good account of itself, and it never retreats from fear. Capture may take the guns, and the horses may be shot, but still the brave German will fight till the opposing torrent bears him down. If ordered to retreat in the face of the enemy, though ob-dience is his law, his piece always goes back reluctantly, end it is g'ways with sorrow that he coase; firing so long as a robel plume waves in the distance.

The battery, whose practice was reviewed by General

Prim, was manned by Germans, and it was gratifying to view their agility and knowledge. There was neither

noise nor hurry—but great speed and precision. Scarce

y hi d one shell sped to the enemy when the gunners were

standing by waiting for the word which would sand an-

ther. It was a most picturesque scene—the hills and

woods away in the distance, with the smoke wreathing

up from the conflicting batteries there'; the narrow stream beneath us, with the thousands of soldiers. picketing, scouting, and bridge building; the vast plain, with horses and cattle quietly grazing, scarcely noticing still, our own group—the steady Germans managing theirgune, the s aff officers in their glittoring uniforms, following each shell with their eyes, and the atlendants and corts behind them, all looking as if they might as well be colonels and generals too. All this, illuminated by the concil of some great artist.

But nightfall broke it up. The glittering foreigners with their American friends rode swiftly off to hea iquarters. The artillerymen disposed themselves for their nightly vigil, and my party walked slowly away to our encampment, discussing the day's proceedings. And so may this war soon end. Victory perching on our banners, as I humbly trust will swiftly close it. Then the flow of blocd and flow of treason will be stopped, and the hundreds of thousands of men who have come together to vindicate their country's bonor, will be again dispersed over the land, each one adding his mite to the vast sum of a nation's greatness; each one bringing his industry to fill the measure of a nation's prosperity. SICKNESS IN THE ARMY. It is with great pleasure that I am enabled to record as

the result of recent inquiries that the army is conerally very healthy. Care in the selection of camping grounds, and the watchfulness of commanders over the habits of their men, have been attended with the most gratifying results. Every regiment is healthy, and what little sickness there is, is found in the remaining patients of the overflowing hospitals, caused by the dismal transportstion from Manassas to Yorktown. Fovers are the uni-versal forms of sickness, and of these typhus and typhoid stading. A person can seat himself, with a newspaper held the principal sway. Typhus is the proper name for in its hand. He can view the maps, and discuss move-camp fever, ship fever, jail fever, and others arising motis to a crowd of idlers around. Between two places among people of unclearly habits when crowded to- on a map may be a small distance on paper; if is a difgether in unleasithy or confined places. It is the great ferent state of affairs on Southern soil. Armies don't scourge of military life, and one of our most respected feed on moonshine; even if they did, they would have medical writers has said "that it dogs the footstops of died of starvation in this division long ago—as to see retreating and discomfited armies, and settles in their the moon, is as rare as seeing a captured Secesh who wa and low spirits have equally as much to do with causing |constructed; forts and entrenchments, to fall back upon and low spirits have equally as much to do with causing typhus as dampuess or filth. A retreating army, or one which when I ling in trenches or in camp, constantly "feeleth that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick," always has the greater part of its sickness caused by typhus. Great nervous depression is its characteristic, and the patient frequently dies from the inability of "Mif-tock," but wait until we are ready. his system to react. Typhoid is of the opposite type. In flammation and delirium, with all the exhibitions of the wildest insanity, torment the poor soldier whose body is a prey to this terrible disease. He rushes to battle, comnunds an army, defeats the enemy, flies from the foe. shouts for help, drills his company, and clutches at some terrible imagication, all at the same moment. A hospital filled with typhus and typhoid patients is a sorrowful sight. The dull, inanimate stupor of the one, and the

fearful, uncontrollable excitement of the other, both appel us. illness in the army. Few will believe it, but many cases have been caused by this sad mental ailment. At Quinoy, Illinois, I was shown three men who had been in the hospital there for months; homesickness was their only trouble. It had unfitted them for every camp cuty, and had finally sent them to the hospital, and the sirgeon assured me that if he could give each of them the joyful news that they were to be sept home, twenty-four hours afterward they would be perfectly cured. Such is the case in numerous instances here. Men who have been apparently incurable, when discharged have rallied, and now live at home, without the sign of ill health. There doubtless are soldiers in the hospitals here whose only cure is a discharge. If remanded to the field the cy, Illinois, I was shown three men who had been in the only cure is a discharge. If remanded to the field they will certainly die, and it is a subject of grave momen whether the strict orders of Government against dis charges should not be relaxed under such circumstance.

Valuable lives may depend upon it.
Of course, many patients feign sickness to avoid the disagreeable duties of a goldier's life; and it may be resonably urged that homesickness can be easily imitated, and the counterfeit sometimes be better than the original. This is a shellow objection. Physicians know, the least good ones do, the difference between real and facility to the find the shirkers. No one is responsible for his mental organization. If he was so created that intense home sickness when away from his residence, unfitted him for his duties, and in beddings at his counterfeit and in the property as wide pond or swamp, filled his duties, and in beddings at his counterfeit and in the shirkers. On the principle of the creek, which at his point, is more property a wide pond or swamp, filled the principle of the creek, which at his point, is more property a wide pond or swamp, filled the principle of the creek, and in the principle of the creek, which at his point, is more property a wide pond or swamp, filled the principle of the creek, and in the principle of the creek, and in the principle of the creek, and in the principle of the creek, and it is a matter of elight difficulty to the contract of the enemy. We were now a mile from Tranter's creek, and, as it was known that the bridge on the principle of the counterfeit and the counterfeit specific and the shiftent of the principle of the creek, and it is a matter of elight difficulty to the counterfeit of the enemy. We were now a mile from Tranter's creek, and, as it was known that the bridge on the bridge on the principle of the creek, and, as it was known that the bridge on the principle of the enemy. We were now a mile from Tranter's creek, and, as it was known that the origination of the enemy. We were now a mile from Tranter's creek, and, as it was known that the bridge on the principle of the creek, and, as it was known that the bridge on the principle of the creek, and, as it was known that the bridge on the principle of the creek, and, as it was known that the principle of the creek, and, as it was known that the principle of the creek sonably urged that homesickness can be easily imitate, and the counterfeit sometimes be better than the origcied disease, and it is a matter of slight difficulty to the to find the shirkers. No one is responsible for his menta his duties, and in obedience to his country's call he went away from home, surely that Government which should ever neglect any of its people, should do all in its power to restore him his health. In such a condition he is perfectly useless, and the longer he is kept the greater the urden on his keepers.

THE DEATH OF COLONEL MILLER. After the glory of a victory comes a mourning for the dead; and after our rejoicing at the gallant bearing of sylvania's coldiers at the late battle comes the sorrowful duty we owe to those heroes whose strong arms won the field and whose bodies lay lifeless upon it. No. braver man or better officer drew his sword at Fair Oaks than Colonel James Miller, of the 81st Pennsylvania. try at an early sge, and, making his home at Mauch Mexican war. Business matters afterwards took him to New York, and, when this war broke out, his former neighbors on the Lehigh raised a regiment and tendered him the command. He accepted it, and for a year past led his troops against the enemy, and bravely died, still leading them, amid the flying bullets of a terrific fight. He was avenged. Hundreds of strong arms of his adopted State rushed upon his murderers, driving them from the field, and strewing it with dead and wounded.

And when his friends at home drop the bitter tear over his new-made grave, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that Pennsylvania's hundred thousand soldiers join the lamentation, and are better nerved than ever to help

crush the foul rebellion which has caused so much J. C. June 10-Noon At midnight last night a northeast storm set in, and, for the last twelve hours, rain has fallen in torrents. This will add another to the long series of vexations delays which keep the army waiting on the banks of the Chickshominy. Work on the bridges opposite the right wing still continues. Two are finished, counting the Mcchanicaville crossing, and two others are rapidly building. A detachment of the 96th Pennsylvania, today, represents your State in the fatigue party down in the swamp. Dozens of cannon on the hills keep off the rebel troops and sharpshooters, and a strong reserve

is ready to repel any attack which may be made under cover of the storm.

The whole county nereabouts is covered with water.

A steady pour for twelve hours, on a country with but limited drainage, has had a wonderful effect. It has entirely prevented military movements, and its consequer will be felt for several days. The Chickshominy is steadily rising, and the swamp is again filling up. Pickets from both armies, heretofore advanced to the banks of the stream, have been compelled to recede on account of the overflow. Everything in camp is wet and dreary, and, join in the universal trouble. The correspondent of the New York Herald, when he wrote his erroneous account of the affair at West Point, said "I write with my eyes full of powder." Not quite so belligerent, but still as much clouded, I write you this with my eyes full of water. I trust Philadelphia enjoys more conge weather.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S DIVISION.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

ADVANCE CAMP ON TRENT BIYER, N. C., June 10, 1862. The change in the disposition of the different regiments since our last, has been a move in two of the divisions, and are briefly these: A few days ago an order was issued from headquarters, and upon the day after the order was executed. The 2d Division (General Reno's) were to break camp and locate themselves upon the Trent river, opposite and above Newbern. The 1st Division (Foster's) were to occupy the city and environs; and the 3d, under Gar Parke, were to remain stationary in their old locality, Beaufort, Fort Macon, and vicinity. This order has been carried out, and the troops of the first named divisions are now in their new camp-ground, gone into quarters for, perhaps, some time. The regi-ments and brigades of the several divisions are now each in its position, either to repel an attack, or make an advance. Brigade drills and reviews of divisions are the main features of camp life, and nothing particularly stirring or interesting is transpiring at present.

We notice in The Press of a late date the reported capture of Baleigh, the State capital, by General Burnside," and also the town of Weldon. The person who made the statement must have dreamed of the affair, as we have made no move in force, and, as I stated before

not likely to, from present appearances. UNION PRISONERS. A large number of Federal or Union prisoners have arrived here from the Salisbury prisons. They were warmly greeted, heartily welcomed, and invited in the true, soldier style by our men, to make themselves at home. They were tendered the hospitalities of the different camps, and in return, gave some account of the and which was a great deal of the bad, and such a thin as good treatment their captors did not seem disposed to favor them with. A terrible vengeance is awaiting there rescals in human shape, and we are greatly mis-taken if the appointed time should not come very shortly. The prisoners were permitted no privileges whatever. Did a letter arrive with money, it was confiscated almos before their eyes. Their guards stole articles from them openly, and if remonstrated with, a blow fron the butt of a musket or a curse, was all the remedy they re-ceived. How much longer shall these things be? Were our prisoners in the North treated thus, would not all rebeldom and the Northern Brackinridge editors how over the same? Do they say a word now? Not one ota of the sufferings endured by the gallant band of pa-

triots, who have suffered wall triots, who have suffered battle of Bull Run.

tell, since the ill-fated battle of Bull Run.

advocate of mob-law, but it would rid the country of a curse, and do more for the cause of the Union, were several journals marked out, sad the country of a curse, and do more for the cause of the Union, were several journals marked out, sad the country of a curse, and do more for the cause of the Union, were several journals marked out, sad the country of a curse, and do more for the cause of the Union, were several journals marked out, sad the country of a curse, and do more for the cause of the Union, were several journals marked out, sad the country of a curse, and do more for the cause of the Union, were several journals marked out, sad the country of a curse, and do more for the cause of the Union, were several journals marked out, sad the country of a curse, and do more for the cause of the Union, were several journals marked out, sad the country of a curse, and do more for the cause of the Union, were several journals marked out, sad the country of a curse, and do more for the cause of the Union, were several journals marked out, sad the universe.

A NEW JOURNAL.

We are to have another Union paper in this section of the State. It will be published at Beaufort, under the good of the subject of the subject of the universe.

A NEW JOURNAL.

We are to have another Union paper in this section of the subject of the universe.

A NEW JOURNAL.

We are to have another Union paper in this section of the subject of the universe.

A NEW JOURNAL.

We are to have another Union, were several journals marked out, sad the country of the Union, were several journals marked out, sad the country of the Union, were several journals marked out, sad the country of the Union, were several journals marked out, sad the Union, were several journals marked out, sad the Union, were sever three newspapers published under the folds of the "old flag," viz: Newbern Progress, Washington (N. C.) fing," viz. Newbern Progress, Washington (N. C.)

New Era, and the one at Beaufort.

New Era, and the one at Beaufort.

Orp. Abm. Gotwals, Co. E.

Orp. Abm. Gotwals, Co. E.

Orp. Abm. Gotwals, Co. E.

Orp. Abm. Gotwals, Co. Corp. W. H. Hughes, Co.

Wm. Mayall. Co. G.

Emanuel Heist.

George W. Emery.

george Collon.

George Eddes. New Era, and the one at Beaufort. gress is obliged to issue half sheets only, very often, to supply the demand. Joy is a pretty good fellow, and at present is crowing over and luxuriating on a turtle of the snapper species, which would make an alderman's nouth water. We wish him success, and plenty of "ice

and snappers." BUSINESS IN NEWBERN.

This is on the increase. Adams' Express Company have been doing a heavy business of late, in forwarding the pay of the coldiers home to their friends. The amounts sent by a number of the regiments were quite large, and it was one continued stream of blue coats for over a week, before the demand for Adams & Co.'s for over a wee BUSINESS IN NEWBERN. for over a week, before the demand for Adams & Oo.'s arm. checks was supplied. One regiment (51st Pennsyl- Chas, Milisen—shoulder.

van) had a large portion of their money forwarded in thisise. Checks for the amount of money they wished to sel home were made out for the men, and signed by the clonel, J. F. Bartranft, who obtained a draft from the ymaster. Each man handed the amount the check call for over to the Colonel, placed their check in an envine, and forwarded it home. Their friends there take to the bank, receive their money, and the businesse concluded, with but small trouble to any concerri, and but the expense of a postage-stamp, which elanting rays of a setting sun, was a view worthy the we ink, is as cheap a plan as could be well worked out. THE QUESTION AS PROPOUNDED. does not Burnside take Goldsboro and Rajeigh?

ingre a great many. When Gen. Burnside sees preperio march upon those places he will do so. Burn-side division, when it entered upon its field of labor, was coast division, and we have yet to learn when i wimade an interior one. He has gained almost the eniscoast of North Carolina; made a feint in the direcof Norfolk; recaptured Fort Macon; and as soon as himstances permit, we will see what can be done in hi to any point towards the interior to-morrow, or next or month; be might have a fight; he would take schaplace. What essential thing would be gained by Simply, but a very small point. As long as he lives them in quiet possession, it is keeping so many the men to garrison these places, who, were it otherwe, would be reinforcing the army at, or in retreat from Bomond, and thereby swell the bords which McClellan ow battling so gloriously against, and crowding them "Athe well." An old saving is, "Rome was not built in day." Nor are all movements and battles for one day each requires its proper time, and that space will

It is strange, but none the less true, that defeat |not forced to fight for the South. Bridges have to be QUICE TIME.

QUICE TIME.

The Press, of the 4th of June, arrived here on the 6th.

It was shead of any other Pennsylvania journal, as was of the latest date. The news was eggerly sought tr, and the full details furnished were duly approciated y your correspondent. The weather is warm, and "all jiet along the backs of the Neuse." Nows of importate has gone out of town for the season. Did we know was fachionable, we should do likewise.

JOHN PHENIX, Jr.

The Battle at Tranter's Creek. WASHINGTON, N. C., June 7, 1862. During last week and the early part of the present we

were frequently annoyed by sconting parties of the re-bels who came within a short distance of the town and continually threatened it. Indeed, so likely appeared as attack (and no doubtour weak position here at the tim

Licutenant Avery.

The infantry and artillery, having taken up the line of merch, formed a junction with the cavalry on the cutskirts of the town, when all advanced along the Greenville road, while the gunboat Picket, Captain Nichols, proceeded up Tar river, and shelled the woods with stumps of frees. On the bridge are a saw mill and cotton gin, whose power is derived from the flowing of the water. The rebels had taken up the boards of the bridge between the two buildings, and with them con-structed a breastwork, if it might be so called, near the

cetton gin.

The column at length got in motion again from the

structed a breastwork; if it might be so called, near the cotton gin.

The column at length got in motion again from the widow's house, and the skirmishers, having descended the ravine, cautiously moved towards the bridge Suddenly they disc verted a low of he ads behind the breastwork of boards, and the guns all levelled towards them. Sergeant Slepsid and a companion fired, and a heavy volley came in return. Lieutenant Jarvis fell at the first fire. The rest of the advance returned the volley and then fell back on the main body. Colonel Osborn immediately ordered ferward the artillery, and, in a less time than it takes to narrate it, the gallant marines, under Lieutenant Avery, came darbing down the hill with their guns, which they stationed, one bearing on the enemy's front, through the arch of the sawmill, the other to the left of the bridge, and raking the enemy on their right fisak. The main body of the infantry also came forward on the double-quick, while Captain Jocknick formed his cavalry on the brow of the hill, ready to charge the enemy at the decisive moment, though, as it afterwards happened, no opportunity was afforded to his men to atrike a blow.

On account of the infantry could be brought into action at once, and the rest were disposed of in the rear, where they were ordered to lie down. With one company in the road and one on either side, the engagement regularly opened on our side. Lieutenant Avery discharged several jounds of shell and canister at the enemy's position; for they were so cancealed in the bridge and behind the trees as to be completely out of sight. The infantry poured a terrific fire across and on either side of the bridge, the riddled beams and posts of which soon gave token of the showers of balls which were passing and teprassing. A number of robels had secreted themselve in the loft of the cotton-gin, and were firing very brisky when driven out by a shelt which Lieutenant Avery lodged in the building. Others again were discovered ensconced in the tree-tops on the opposite si podies above referred to, which they could not rescu lowing to the heavy fire of our artillery on the spot wher

they were lying. At the opposite side of the bridge the redels had thrown up a temporary breastwork of cotton bales, in an angular shaps, with the corner nearest the means of defence. Our loss on the battle field was four killed and twelve

b that our loss now stands seven killed and nine wound-d. The fight commenced shortly before three o'clock, and lated over half an hour. The dead and wounded were then placed in smbulances extemporized for the occasion, the column formed in line again and returned, eaching here about nine o'clock at night, having marched in all nearly tweaty miles, part of the way through wampy ground and in some places through water almost thee deep. To add to the fatigue and amonyance, rain sominenced to fall soon after the return march was begun and continued until they arrived in town.

Negroes who arrived in town last night report that yesterday morning the rebels recrossed the bridge under a flag of truce, thinking that we had encamped in the vininity, for the purpose of obtaining permission to bury the dead. The negroes also report the rebels to have admitted a loss of one hundred and live killed, wounded, and missing, and that among the number killed was (O.) Singletury, who commanded the rebel forces. These figures ure no doubt highly exaggerated; but some little yrobability, is given to the statement about Col. Single bury, as an officer's sword was found among the number of arms left by the rebels in their flight.

The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded on our sides. The following is a complete list of the killed and ounded on our side: Corporal M. Crosscup, Co. F, 24th Mass., shot in abdo-Austin Gill, Co. K, 24th Mass., shot in thorax. Leroy Doland, Co. A, 24th Mass., shot in thorax; died ster battle. Geo. Bexter, Co. F, 24th Mass., shot in thorax; died

Orville Brock, Co. I, 24th Mass., left hand shattered, and shot in right breast; died after battle.

William Macro. right breest; died after battle.

Moore, Marine Artillery; shot through Captain W. F. Redding, Co. A, 24th Mass., slightly, in Lieutenant H. D. Jarvis, Co. A. 24th Mass., severely. nankle. J. Collins, Co. E, 24th Mass., in femoral region; lightly.
John Yaughan, Co. F, 24th Mass., in lefthip, severely.
Jes. A. Beal, Co. B, 24th Mass., at angle of eyo, by
ouckshot; slightly.
Michael J. O'Brien, Co. I, 24th Mass., slightly, in hip,
Alfred H. Gibbs, Marine Arthlery, neck and shoulder;

verery. James Gillen, Marine Artilley, in right leg, by buckhot; slightly. Wm. A. Clark, Marine Artillery, slightly, in breast, by gent ball.—Correspondence New York Herald. List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing Pennsylvanians at the Battle of Cros Keys. WENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PRINSYLVANIA VO LUNTEERS, COL. A. BUSHBECK COMMANDING Killed.

Lieut. F. Leuders, Co. A.
Sergt. T. Kirhne, Co. H.
Sergt. T. Kirhne, Co. H.
Geo. Theiss, Co. H.
Geo. Theiss, Co. H.
Ludwig Oehns, Co. B.
Corporal G. Grees, Co. E.
Ldward Roeth, Oo. G.
Ldward Roeth, Co. G.
Ldward Roeth, Co. G.
Leave Serge Serge, Co. E.
Lieut. F. Leuders, Co. A.
Lieut. F. Leuders, Co. B.
Lieut. F. Leuders, Co. A.
Lieut. F. Leuders, Co. B.
Lieut. F. Leuders, Co. B. Fred. Pflugfelder, Co. G. Wounded.

Leorold Gross, Co. A.
Christian Wenzel, Co. A.
Gust. Bechtenbach, Oo. A.
Philip Langbach.
Sgt. John A. Steens, Co. A.
Corn West Wester, Co. A.
Leorold Gross, Co. A.
Schoenemann, Co. C.
Sebastian Winter, Co. C.
Sgt. Bobert Wayson, Co. A.
John Bieswanger, Co. C.
Corn West Wester, Co. A. Abraham Dusch, Co. D.
John Eiding.
Charles Kupke.
Wm. Lindermann.
John Markert.
John Silberzahn.
Frederick Stierle.
Capt. Albert Heubel, Co. H,
slightly.
Otto Schmidt, Co. I.
Leenhard Hoffmann.
Jacob Brief,
Jos. Schwindinger.

George Collon.

Gapt. Dagobert Hujus, Co. G. Jesse Rinheuer.

Corp. Blumenthal, Co. H.

Herrmann Schöeider.

Schoen Hunzeumenn.

Total—18 kille 1, 54 wounded. PENNSYLVANIA BUCKTAILS, DETAILED TO GENERAL

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, June 13. SENATE. A Submarine Ram.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, presented the petition of Oliver L. Pierce, that an appropriation of \$5,000 be made for building a submarine war hoat. Relief Bill. Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Post Routes.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill appropriating \$150,000 for certain post-office routes. Passed. The Oath Bill. On motion of Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Ohio, the bill providing for the taking of the oath of allegiance in certain cases was taken up, and at the suggestion of Mr. Powell, laid over till to morrow. The Slave-Trade Treaty.

The Slave-Trade Treaty.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Belations, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade.

The bill provides for the appointment of United States officers at the mixed courts at New York, Siecra Leone, and Cape of Good Hope; each of the judges to receive \$2,000 per annum; the arbitrator at New York to receive \$1,000, sud the others \$2,000 each; the clerk of court at New York to receive the fees.

Oath of Office.

court at New York to receive the fees.

Oath of Office.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, called up the bill from the House prescribing the oath of office, &c.

Mr. BAULSBURY (Dem.). of Delaware, thought it was doubtful whether Congress had the power to say that a man who takes the oath prescribed by the Constitution shall not exercise the functions of office unless he takes an additional oath prescribed by Congress.

Mr. DAY18(U.) or ntended that Congress had no power to enlarge or diminish the qualifications of office prescriced by the Constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Constitution prescribes a form of oath for the President, but this act does not Mr. TRUMBULL said the Constitution prescribes a form of oath for the President, but this act does not apply to the President, but to those persons appointed in the civil, military, or naval departments. A clause of the sixth article provides generally that Senators, Bepresentatives, and other officers, be bound by oath to support the Constitution, but prescribes no form. The object of this act is to prevent persons engaged in this rebellion from holding office under the Government. He never wanted to see a person who had voluntarily taken up arms against the Government in either branch of Cougress, or holding office under the Government. The bill does not touch the case of those coerced. He did not believe the Senstor from Delaware would want any such person to hold office. Naval Appropriation Bill.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

Without coming to a vote, on motion of Mr. FESSEN-DEN (Rep.), the naval appropriation bill was taken up. A number of amendments were adopted.

All Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, opposed the amerdment for the repair of the Naval School at Annapolis, as bring an indirect mode of directing the Department to remove the Naval School from Nowport. He thought the Senate was not ready to make such a disposition of the Naval School or such short notice. He referred to the circumstances attending the removal of the school from Annapolis, as an additional reason why the Senat: should not hastily act in this matter, and restore the Naval School where it may in any manner be reached by traitors. The great advantages of Newport, in harbor and climate, means of communication, &c., seem to point it out as the very place for a Naval Academy.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jercey, said be should oppose the amendment, in order to have a commission formed, to select a proper place for this school. He thought Perth Amboy had great advantages for such a school.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, thought that if school

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, thought that if such a commission was formed the harbor of New London, Connecticut, would be found to possess the greatest edvantages for the location of a naval academy.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, referred to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, stating that the legal location of the Academy was at Annapolis. He thought Newport a bad location, as affording strong temptations for dissipation in the summer season. It was the great resort for fashion and dissipation every summer, and it wuld be unwise at the present time to undertake to remove the naval academy. Maryland had twice given a large majority at the polls for the Union, and it seems ungrateful to do anything like taking away what advantages there may be in this academy. He didn't want a naval academy at Portsmouth, N. H., but all that had been said of Newport, Perth Amboy, or New London, if multiplied twice, would not equal the advantages of Portsmouth.

Mr. KENNEDY (U.), of Maryland, said that he would not attempt to make a speech against a proposition so manifestly unjust as this, to take away this school for selfish or sectional reasons. No objection was made to Annapolis, and the only objection seems to be the assumed disloyalty of Maryland, and even the conduct of Governor Hicks. He had stood by Governor Hicks in the attempt to regain possession of the State, which had been wrested from the authorities by the sudden uprising of the mob, and they made a request for the tempo-.Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, thought that if

sing of the mob, and they made a request for the tempo-rory suspension of the transpertation of troops until they could recover the State, and in less than ten days after the Government acceded to their request the mob was fleeing from the city of Baltimore and from the State to join the rebets, and they are now excless by the laws of this demonaced State. He claimed that Maryland was now as loval, honorable, and true t the constitutional obligations as any other State in the Union. He claimed no more for her, but protested that daryland should not continually be made the scapegos or the offences of a few men. Indignities were continumaryland should not continually be made the scapegost for the offences of a few men. Indignities were continually heaped upon her, and he was aware that Maryland was a suspected State, but they rested their justification on her future history, and he was not going to attempt any vindication of the loyalty of that State. If Maryland is to be regarded as disloyal, and this charge be used to take away the paltry advantage arising from this school, in God's name let it go. The people of his State were not to be diverted from the high purpose they had avowed again and again of standing by the Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was. They sak no more then they are willing to accord to others.

Mr. ANTHONY disclaimed making any charge against the loyalty of Maryland, or anything against Governor Hicks. He had only read the letters and part of the message of Governor Hicks to show how the tree had bent to the storm of Secession.

Mr. KENNEDY had a letter read, signed by a large number of the senior class in the Naval Academy, in favor of a return to Annapolis.

Mr. CRIMES (Bep.), of Iewa, thought this was really a question whether we would continue the Naval Academy at all. We had all the huidles. Mr. GRIMES (Sep.), of Iswa, thought this was really a question whether we would continue the Naval Academy at all. We had all the buildings, library, &c., at Annapolis, and he was not willing to be driven from there by the rebels; nor was he willing to punish the loyal men of Maryland by taking away the school; and, in fact, the great reason for the removal of the school was because General Butler was there at the time, and want'd the place for his own accommodation, and it was thought the school might be located temporarily at Fort Adams. thought the school might be located temporarily at Fort Adams.

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said he should vote to restore this school after Maryland had gone through the struggle, and shown herself loyal. He was not going to attempt to punish her by taking away this school. He wanted to restore things in the Border States as they were, and to restore all the States, and was utterly repposed to making them Territories, or anything of that sort. He would restore all the States, and punish individual traitors, so that rebellion would never again raise its head in the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, wanted to know if the effect of this amendment was to direct the immediate restoration of the Academy to Annapolis.

Mr. HALE said it involved nothing of the sort. It was simely an appropriation of \$25,000 for the repair of the buildings at Annapolis.

Mr. GRIMES said all the trouble grew out of an attempt to fix the Academy, and another appropriation for the sort in the Academy, and another appropriation for the sort in the Annapolis.

penses of the Academy, and another appropriation f repairs at Annapolis.

Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, moved to strike out the appropriation for Annapolis, and leave the appropriation for the contingent expenses.

Rejected—yeas 16, tion for the contingent of Kansas, offered a proviso that nothing herein be construed as authorizing the re-establishment of the naval academy at Annapolis, until the State of Maryland shall inaugurate the system of emancipation.

On the vote being taken Messrs. Chandler, Sumner and King, refused to vote.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked the Chair if there was not s Mr. FESSENDEN asked the Chair if there was not a rule of the Senate requiring Senators present to vote. The Chairman said there was such a rule. These Senators still declired to vote, and the vote was announced. Yea.—Mr. Lane, of. Kansas, 1, nays 34.
Mr. KING said he was in favor of one part of the provisio and opposed to the other. He offered a proviso that nothing therein be contrued to direct the re-establishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.
Mr. LANE (Bep.), of Kansas, said that he had voted a one for his proposition because he feared that the rebellion was going to be crushed out, leaving slavery nearly as powerful as it was, and our children would have to fight the the platter over again. He wanted the question stilled now.
Mr. KING'S proviso was rejected—yeas 16, nava 22. httled now.

Mr. KING'S proviso was rejected—yeas 16, pays 22.

The amendment of the committee was then adopted— The amendment of the committee was then adoptedess 28, nays 9 Mir. GRIMES offered an amendment that on and after the nave of t

Mr. GRIMES offered at amendment that on and after the 1st of November, 1862, the spiris rations in the navy case entirely, and no distilled linnors shall be taken on board ship, with a commutation of five cents per day. Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, thought this kinėjof legislation the greatest of humbugs. This war against whisky was not always vise. The wisdom of of the world from Plato down was against such legisla-tion. State arms and two. ion.

The amendment was alopted.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that minors not under 18 may be calleted without the consent of parents.

Mr. KING moved an executive session, but no quorum oted, and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sunken Vessels.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 to enable the Fecretary of War to contract for raising such vessels, armament, stores, and equipments belonging to and sunk in the waters of the United States.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills. ate bills. Resolution of Thanks. The House passed the joint resolution tenderting thanks of Congress to Lieutenant A. Morris and inflicers and men for their gallant conduct on the Cumbe and in the fight with the Merrimac.

Starving Ireland. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported that no ex-gency seems to exist to require the interposition of this covernment in behalf of the suffering people of Ireland. Consulate at Siant. Mr. FRANK (Rep ), of New York, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill making the consulate at Siam a salaried office. Payment of Volunteers. The House passed a bill, the object of which is to se ure more prompt payment to officers and volunteers iso the Senate bill adding forty surgeons and one hun ired and twenty assistant surgeons to the voluntee

forces.

The House added a section abolishing brigade surgeons, and placing them on an equal footing with the army surgeons, it being the opinion of the Surgeon General that their services can thus be rendered more useful.

Indemnity to Delaware. The House passed a bill to indemnify certain citizens of Delaware for the expenses incurred by them in equipping volunteers.
Oath Bill.

Onth Bill.

The House passed the Senate bil prescribing an additional oath to be taken by the grand and petit invors serving in the United States courts, to the effect that they had been true and faithful to the Constitution, have not taken up arms, or counselled or advised any porson to take up arms, or rendered any assistance, aid, or comfort to any State or States in revolt against the Government, &c.
The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar. Adjourned till Monday. Justice to Casey's Division. DESPATCH OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

DESPATCH OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.
[COFT.]

HEADQUARTERS ANAY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 5.—11 P. M.

Gen. Casey, Bottom's Bridge:
The following despatch has just been transmitted:
HEADQUARTERS ANAY OF THE POTOMAC, June 5.
To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
My despatch of the 1st instant, stating that General Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably, was based upon official statements made to me before I rarrived upon the field of battle, and, while I was there, by several commanders. From statements made to me subsequently, by Generals acases and Naglee, I am induced to believe that portions of the division behaved well, and made a most gailant stand against uperfor numbers; but, at present, the accounts are too conflicting to enable me to discriminate with certainty. When the facts are clearly ascertained, the exceptional good conduct will be properly acknewledged.

GEO. B. McCleILLAN,
Major General Commanding.

The Africa at Boston. Boston, June 13.—The steamer Africa arrived this morning. Her mails will not reach Philadelphia till to-

TWO CENTS.

From General Fremont's Army. The following despatch has been received at the Wa-Department:

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPT.,
HARRISONBURG, Va., 10th.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

In my despatch of yesterday I omitted to state that
Colonel Cheescut's brigade, consisting of the 60th Ohlo,
sith Virginia, afterwards supported by the Garibaldi
Guard, formed our advance and commenced the battle of
Creek Kars by sharp skirmishing at 8 o'clock in the Guard, formed our advance and commenced the battle of Cross Keys by sharp skirmishing at 9 o'clock in the morning. During the day they obtained possession of the enemy's ground, which was disputed foot by foot, and only withdrew at evening when ordered to retire to a suitable position for the night. The skill and gallantry displayed by Chescerut on this and frequent former occa-

ions during the pursuit in which we have been engaged

leserve high praise.
Respectfully,
J. C. FREMONT, Maj Gen. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1862. How to invest money safely is still the ruling idea on the street. It is not that there are few avenues for it that t begins to clog the wheels of financial success. A feeling of speculation is creeping over the actions of some of the slower class of investors. This is becoming more apparent every day, and is creating a new interest in the stock circles. A natural dislike to speculation has caused capital, in immense sums, to lie idly in bank; but the barrier is going down, and activity reigns where lately all was stagnation from pure fullness. To day's transactions at the Stock Board give signs of this movement as about 8,000 chares of all kinds of stocks, and 80,000 in bonds, changed hands. Passenger railways were very active. West Philadelphia sdvanced % and was firm; Second and Third-streets advanced 1, selling at 70; Race and Vine at 8, and Spruce and Pine at 15, were each advanced, the latter 1; Arch-street advanced 1%, firm at 26; Thirteenth and Fifteenth-streets firm at 20, an advance of 3 on yesterday's sales; Green and Contes advanced 3, selling at 35; Girard College 25%, advanced 3%; 50 shares Seventeenth and Nineteenth brought 6 Railroad shares were also lively. Reading advanced o 29%, and closed firmly at that figure. Minehill at 47 4. and Pennsylvania at 48 4 were steady. Catavisea Common advanced %, the Preferred %. North Pennsylvania was active at % advance on yesterday. Beaver Meadow advanced 2%, selling at 55, closing firm. Long Island brought 17%—a slight advance. Schuylkill Navigation Preferred advanced %. Elmira Preferred advanced 1%. Bonds were very active. Philadelphia and Krie 6s advanced &, bringing 92%. Pennsylvania 5s were firm early at 89%; closing at 89%. Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, advanced 1, but declined at the closing bid; 1872s were firm at 90. Camden and Am boy 6s, 1889, brought 94-a slight advance. Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage at 105, and Reading 6s. 1880, at 102, closed firmly. Beading 1870s advanced Susquehanna Canal 6s advanced to 33-an advance f 1. Elmira Chattel 10s advanced 1% on last sales at the first board, but still further advanced % at the seond. North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s at 81 were firm In bank shares there was considerable life. Mechanics rought 25%, Manufacturers' and Mechanics' 24%, Consolidation 25%, Western 62, Farmers' and Mechanics' 53; 136 was bid for North America, 108 for Philadelphia.

First issue demand notes are attracting the attention of all classes of business men, and quite an active trade has been doing in them the past few days. They were lling quite firmly to-day at 103%, but declined, toward the close, to 2% bid. Transactions have been very large and remunerative. Gold, also, was in active demand at advanced rates; 104% was bid, this morning, with sales,

but advanced, during the day, to 5 buying, 5% sel ing. Drexel & Co. quete-New York exchange..... parel-10 pr ston exchange..... par@1-10 pm The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelphia luring the week ending June 12, 1862, were as follows The following is the amount of coal transported on th hiladelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ding Thursday, June 12, 1862:

From Port Carbon ..... Pottsville..... Schuylkill Haven.... The following is a statement of the amount of coa nsported over the Lehigh Valley Bailroad, for the week ending June 7, 1862:

I. Spring Mountain... 956 12 Spring Mountain... 956 12 Spring Mountain... 1,178 01 48,209 06 49,225 18 510 13 810 13 40,194 17 41,322 18 27,408 11 27,837 08 11,350 02 11,751 09 13,072 07 13,338 18 
 Jerman Penna
 266 11
 13,072 or 10,000

 Ebergale
 266 11
 13,533 06
 13,939 19

 Milnesville
 401 18
 13,533 06
 13,939 19

 486 17
 486 17
 486 17
 Decrease...... 998 07 681 04 1,629 11 The following is a statement of the particulars of the ational debt the 29th of May, 1862:

\$70,104,955 91 Freasury notes issued prior to 1857, inte rest stopped.
Under act Dec. 28, 57, interest stopped.
Under act Dec. 17, 760, " "
Under act June 22, '60, and Febru'y and \$105.111 64 March, '61, 6 per cent. interest...... Inder act March 2, July 17, and Aug. 5, 2,767,900 00 111,600 00 \$3,382,161 6 Three years' 7.30 bonds, 7 3.10 per cent. Twenty years' bonds 6 per cent......

Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent.. Five and twenty years' bonds, 6 per ct.. \$49,898,400 0 Four per ct. temporary loan, 4 per ct... 5,913,042 2 Five per ct. temporary loan, 5 per ct... 44,865,524 3 \$ 50,778,566 56 Average rate of interest paid on the entire debt, 354-1000 per annum. To this amount it is estimated that \$100,000,000 should se add d for unliquidated claims against the Treasury.

A two dollar bill on the Bank of Otsego, New York: is being extensively circulated. The vignette is a train of cars in motion; left end, a portrait and 2 in die; right,

\$170,535,450 (

mplete as a bank-note detector. Its page of descripions of broken-bank-note plates is especially valuable. The New York Post of to-day says : The excitement in the stock market is renewed to day The excitement in the stock market is renewed to day, and prices are stronger than yesterday on the dividend-paying list, and highly speculative on Hariem, Reading and most of the westera shares. The Government stock (1881 is 107 per cent., and New York Central has soid sakigh as 95 per cent. The 7.30 per cent. Treasury bonds are steedy at yesterday's prices.

The gold market is again higher—105% \$\pi\$105\( \) per cent.—and bills o' London' are proportionally higher, the quotation being 116\( \) 105\( \) per cent. for bankers' drawings, and 115\( \) \$\pi\$116\( \) 15\( \) for merchants' bfils.

Peterson's Detector has been handed to us, and is

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, June 13.

[Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phila. Exchange.]

84 Minchill B... lots 47½
900 Schuyl Nav pod. 16%
400 do ... b50 17
213 Schuyl Nav ...cm. 6
50 Lebigh Scrip. 30
60 do ... 30½
2260 Schuyl Nav ...cm. 6
50 Lebigh Scrip. 30
2260 Schuyl Na 68 '82 75
200 do ... 30½
22 Lebigh Nav ... 48
50 do ... 55 48
50 do ... 55 48
500 Reading R... 29½
100 do ... 85 205
100 do ... Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, June 13

BETWEEN BOARDS. | SECOND BOARD. | 10 Lehigh Scrip... 30 y | 11 Girard Col B... 25 | 50 Reading R... 85 29 y | 24 do... b5. 25 | 200 do... b5 29 y | 25 Lehigh Nav... 48 | 1000 Penn B. lat mrt. 105 | 600 Sueq Canal... b5 3 | 52 do... 28 |

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by ...... 12.00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus:

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 106 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square. Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1862. The operations of the week just past have been mode-rate for the season, and for Breadstuffs there is a better feeling. Flour sells more freely at the low rates current last week. Wheat has advanced. Bark continues steady. The Coal market is excited, and on the advance. Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses are held firmly. Cotton— The stock is exhausted, and prices tending upward Drugs and Dyes move slowly. Fish are dull and lower. In Fruit there is a limited business doing. No change in Hemp or Hides. There is a firm feeling in Pig and manufactured Iren. Lead has advanced. Lumber meets a fair inquiry. Naval Stores of all descriptions are scarce, and prices advancing. Plaster is steady. Provisions are dull and drosping. Rice is scarce. Salt continues to have an upward tendency. In Seeds there is very little doing. Tallow, Teas, and Tobacco sell slowly at former rates. Wool-The opening rates of the

new clip have hardly been established. Freights are dull. In Dry Goods there is a fair business doing, without alteration to notice in prices. There is a firmer feeling in Breadstuffs, and for Flour there is more inquiry for shipment. The sales comprise about 8,000 bbls at \$4.62½ \$4.75 for Northwestern extra; \$4.87 % \$5 for family do; \$5.25 for Pennsylvania do, including 2,000 bbls extra and extra family on terms kept private; 1,200 bbls fancy Obio at \$6@6 50 \$ bbl, and 2,000 bbls City Mills on terms kept private. Small sales to the trade within the range of \$4.57 % up to \$8.50 for common to choice super, extras, and fancy lets, as to quality. Bye Flour is scarce, and selling at \$3.25 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$P}}}\$ bbl, and Corn Meal is quoted at \$2 62% 4 bbl. 1,200 bbls Brandywine Meal sold on private terms. WHEAT .- The offerings continue light, and holders

have put up their prices 6270 \$\pi\$ bushel. Sales of 25,030 bushels good red 1172125c; Maryland do at 128c, come peor at 90c; 5,000 bushels Kentucky white at 137 \$\infty 138c; common and good Pennsylvania do. at 127 \$\infty 130c. Bye is selling freely at 66c for Pennsylvania. Corn is in 18,000 bushels yellow at 53c for prime; 52c for fair quality; 47 248c for damaged, and 60c for white. Oats are good request; Pennsylvania selling at 40c, measure, and Southern at 59c. 1,300 bushels Barley Malt in the care good request; Pennsylvania selling at 40c, measure, and Southern at 50c. 1.300 bushels Barley Malt in the cars sold at \$1.05 \$\Psi\$ bushel.

PRO VISTONS.—There is very little doing, and prices are uncettled and lower. The demand for Pork is limited. Seles of 500 bbls mess at \$12 per bbl, cash; 150 bbls do at \$11.50, and prime at \$8.50 \pi 9.50, but there is very little of the latter here. Meas: Beef sells in lote at \$12.50 for country, and \$13 \pi 15 for city. packed, as in quality. Bacon.—The demand is limited, and prices are \$2 \pi 5 for country, and \$13 \pi 15 for city. packed, as in quality. Bacon.—The 60 \pi 600 casks plain and fancy Hams at \$1 \pi 20 \pi 600 c, casks plain and fancy Hams at \$1 \pi 20 \pi 600 c, casks plain and fancy hams at \$1 \pi 20 \pi 600 c, casks plain and fancy hams at \$1 \pi 20 \pi 60 c, cash and short time. Green Mests are scarce, but the demand has fallen off, and prices for Sides and Shoulders are lower. Sales of \$1 \pi 60 \pi 60 c, and \$5 \pi 60 \pi 60 c, and \$5 \pi 60 \pi 60 \pi 60 c, and \$5 \pi 60 \pi

Eggs are selling at 12c13c. Cheese is steady at 7c8c \$\psi\$ bb.

NETALS.—There is a very firm feeling in the market for Pig Iron, in consequence of the damage to the furnaces on the Lebigh; tone holders are asking higher prices. Sales of No. 1 anthracite at \$22, and No. 2 at \$21, six months. 1,000 tons White Iron sold at \$20, cash. In Blooms there is little or nothing doing. Bar and Bolier Iron sell freely, and the rolling mills generally are full of orders. Lead continues to have an unward tendency, with small sales at 7c, cash. Copper—American yellow metal is selling at 22c, six months. Nails, Bark and Spikes are selling at full rates.

BAFK —Quercitron is in strady demand, with sales of 80 hids No. 1 at \$33.50 \$\psi\$ fon. Tanned Bark is more plenty; sules of Chestnut at \$10c11, and \$9amish at \$13.214 \$\psi\$ cord.

BEESWAX is scarce, with sales of prime yellow at BEESWAX is scarce, with sales of prime yellow at 53c 伊 15. CANDLES are very dull, with sales of Sperm. Ada-mantine, and Tallow, in a small way only, at former quotations.

COFFEE.—The demand is very moderate and prices unchanged, sales of 800 bags Rio, in 10's, ar 18½ 221½ c; 300 bags Lagnayra at 2122½ c; cash and time; Triags at 19½ 20c, and Government Java at 25c, short time. COAL.—The markets owing to the destruction by the freshet, bas been unsettled. The dealers have put up their figures 50 275c per ten for both Schuykkill and Lebigs. There is that little disnostion to contract leavely the dealers. figures 50&75c per tyn for both Schuykill and Lehigh. There is but little disposition to contract largely ahead untit the rates of freight and toll are advanced, which will be on the 1st poximo. There is more demand from the home consumers who are anticipating higher prices. COTTON.—The supply is nearly exhausted and the tiendency of prices is still upward. Sales of 250: bake of middling and good uplands and New Orleans at 29æ33c cash, chiefly at the latter figure, including some South American at 29æ33c, and repacked at 150 cash.

DRUGS AND DYES.—There is very little doing. Sode. GS AND DYES .- There is very little doing. Sod Ash is firmer, and some holders are demarding an advance. Sal Soda, Eleaching Powders, and Bi-Carb. Soda sell to a fair extent at provious rates. Due stuffs generally have improved Indigo is in better demand, and prices looking up; sales of Bengal at \$2.25\text{m2.35} \text{m2} pound.

FISH—Mackerel are dull, and prices have fallen off
250 \$\pi\$ bbl; sales mostly in store lots at \$3 75 \$\pi\$9 for No.
1; \$86 75 \$\pi\$ for No. 2; and \$86 for large; \$5.50 for medium; and \$25 \$00 \$4 for small \$3. Codishs are dull at \$4.
\$3 \pi\_c\$. Pickled Herring sell at \$1.50 \$\pi\$3.50 \$\pi\$ barrel, as in onality.

in onality.

FRUIT.—There has been an arrival of foreign fruit, and sales of Oranges and Lemons are making at \$2.50.3.

5.50 \$\P\$ box. Citron and Curran's are dull, and Raisins scarce. Demestic fruit is quiet Supplies of Green Fruit are beginning to come forward. Green Apples range from \$4 to \$4.50 \$\P\$ bbl. tales of Dried Apples at \$4.50 \$\P\$ could groun and new. are beginning to come forward. Green Apples range from \$4 to \$4.50 \( \frac{4} \text{ by bl. } \) bales of Dried Apples at \$4.50 \) for eld crop and new.

FEATHERS are scarce and range frem 40 to 42c for good and prime Western, with limit'd sales at these figures.

FREIGHTS to Liverpool are dull at 2.5 61.22 84 for Flour, \$8.23 for Graip, and \$7.50 \) def by fon for heavy goods. To London the rates are about the same. To San Francisco there is little or notbing going forward. West India freights are steady at 40c on Bugar, and \$3.50 on Blolasses; a bark out to Barbadoes was taken at 60.3, and back from Turks Island with sait at 10c. Boston freights are steady, and Coel freights uncethed. Ginstend is more inquired for; sales of crude at 53% c cash; there is little or no clarified here.

GUANO.—The season is over, and the sales of all kinds of foreign and domestic small.

BIDES are very quiet, and the only sales reported are at 7 & 28% of for city.

HOPS are steady with small sales at 15.218c for first-sort Eastern and Western.

LUMBER.—There is a fair business doing in all kinds but prices are unchanged. Laths soil at \$1.25 \( \text{ comparison} \) 1.30, and Pickets at \$5.50 \( \text{ comparison} \) discussed in \$1.30, and Pickets at \$5.50 \( \text{ comparison} \) discussed at \$2.30 and clayed at \$2.250, on time. Some Syrup sold at \$2.0. old at 32c.

NAVAL STORES.—There is very little Bosin here, he high views of holders checking busines. The is worth \$10 500 211, and Pith 88 47 bbl. Spirits of Turnentino has advanced, with further sales of \$1.60 21.63 W gallon.

OILS—There is more doing in Lard Oil, with sales of winter at 60 cc5c, four months, as in quality, and some inferior below the former figure. Lineed Oil continues to have an upward tendency, with further sales at 81 cc82c, cash. Fish oils are steady, with small sales from store.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

Bbls.

Bbls.

Sperm.

From Jan. 1 to June 9, 1862...19,074

\$ame time last year.....30,425

79,396 PLASTER is dull, with small sales of soft at \$2 50 49 ton.
RICE.—There is very little Carolina here and it is selling in lots at 7c; East India commands 5米の5米のサ ib. SALT .- 4,000 sacks Liverpool have arrived, mostly to a SALT.—3,000 seces Liverpoor have arrived, mosnly to a dealer.
SEEDS.—There is very little Cloverseed coming in; small sales at \$4.50 % bus. Timothy is nominal at \$1.50 % 175. Flaxseed is wanted at \$2.202.10 学 bus. SPIRITS.—Foreign continues dull. N.E. Rum is selling at 36% 27c. Whisky is not so firm; sales of Ohio bbls at 25c, Penna at 24c, and drudge at 22.2022/gc \*\*Companion. gellon. SUGAR.—The market is doll, but prices are unchanged; sales of Cuba at 758c, and Porto Rico at 81281; c, on sates of Clubs at the control of th WOOL.—A few lots of the new clip have been received and sold at 40045c. Purchasers throughout the West

neve been very small, manufacturers manifesting no discontion to operate at the present high rates demanded b

Market Street. TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS-Sir : If any one were asked, what shall be done for the improvement of Market street? he would be likely to answer, Remove the freight railway. This reply would be natural, and the reasons philosophical; for, as the railroad, with its bur-den cars and mules, has retarded or nearly prevented the architectural adornment of the street, its remova words, remove the obstruction, and the current will flow very thing he proposes to remove is precisely what has nade the street so important—that his suggestion carried out would ruin the street. He would be either puzzled by the opacity of the reasoning, or astonished at the unblushing effrontery of the individual. Yet there are two gentlemen who vehemently make the assertion, and a few others who passively regard it as the truth. An extended discussion of a question which is so well understood by most persons as to have almost ceased to be a question, would be superfluous. Persons of ordinary intelligence are able to see that not the least im-portant of the essentials to the welfare of a city is the keeping of its main thoroughfares as free from occupa-tion by railways as is compatible with accessibility. Still it is precisely this that is the most difficult to ac-complish, encroaching and unscrupulous railroad cor-porations, aided by a few sordid and selfish citizens, coninually striving to prevent it. Here we have one of the finest streets in the world narticulars-and the means and the will to make it particulars—and the means and the will to make it a rival of any other avenue in all respects; and here we are compelled to jealously watch and zealously work for its protection. To lease the railroad would be, prac-tically, to lease Market street. No one will hire it with out using it, and the use of it, under almost any circumstances, will involve its occupation by cars and teams, either moving or stationary, and for any length of time either moving or stationary, and for any length of time that the convenience of the lessee may require. Such occupation, besides preventing its further improvement, will tend to drive shoppers into other streets, away from mule teams, freight trains, and dust, will interrupt the movements of vehicles and pedestrians; and, as a conse-quence, will diminish the value of property. The street

warding merchandise, or in the sale of the most cumber-. The people of New York understand the secret of giving their city a metropolitan appearance. They have made it a point to keep the cars off their main arenue, so that omnibuses, carriages, wagons, drays, carts, and people afoot, may make it a grand thoroughfare. They know that when a stranger lands on Broadway, he con-cludes at once that he is in the largest city in the country; that he is at the great centre of commerce, and that he is from that moment disposed to buy his goods or ta-spend his time there; yet he has seen only Broadway. The basis of his conclusion is apparent. Shall we follow the good example of our neighbors, or shall we ignore the results of observation and experience? Shall we add to the active business appearance of Market street and encourage the erection of appropriate and costly buildings, and make it the grand thoroughfare that it has most of the elements of being, or shall we make it a channel for the passage of cars, indicating as much the bansportation of foreign goods as traffic in our own? Let any one who has any regard for the city stand at Third street and survey Market street as it stretches toward the west, with its buildings, towering near at hand, becoming mere specks in the distance—with its broad and level surface seemingly alive with moving carriages and people-let him look for one moment and

would soon become a dingy-walled passage-way for the

cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and a place

to be avoided by all who are not directly engaged in for-

answer. I am, sir, very respectfully,