VOL. 5.—NO. 270.

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" Brussels Carpeting. Also, a large variety of OROSSLEY'S and other makes TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. From 87tc. to \$1 Per Yd. Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Three-yly and Ingrain Carpeting, which, together with a geno-

cal variety of goods in our line, will be offered at the low-OIL CLOTH FOR FLOORS. Grom one to eight yards wide, cut to any Size. TRESH MATTINGS. By late arrivals from Uhina we have a full assortmen

WHITE AND COLORED MATTINGS OF ALL WIDTHS. JAMES H. ORNE, 628 CHESTNUT.

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Invites attention to his Spring Importation of CARPETINGS, Comprising every style of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUS-GELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN

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OABPETINGS.
VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.
SCOTUH RAG and LIST CARPETINGS.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in every width:
COCOA and CANTON MATTINGS. DOOR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS,
DRUGGETS, and ORUME CLOTHS.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LOW FOR CASH.

SPRING WOOD & CARY,

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essors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols, 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

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REFRIGERATORS

KEEP PROVISIONS LONGER,

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Also, a large assortment of the most approved

WATER COOLERS.

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VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

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Dealers and consumers supplied at

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J. S. CLARK,

No. 1008 MARKET Street

& CO.

THAN ANY OTHERS.

use, being WARRANTED to

GEORGE GRANT, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, To which they respectfully invite the attention of the owner patrons of the house and the trade generally.

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No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS,
Alexandria of the burdenses of the control REFRIGERATORS AND COOLERS. THE "DR. HAYES' REFRIGERA-

Which he makes a speciality in his business. Also, cor atly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WHAR. J. W. SOOTT,
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DARK AND LIGHT BLUE KERSEYS. STANDARD 6-4 AND 8-4 INDIGO WOOL-DYED

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LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

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VAS, of all numbers and brands.

Bavon's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for lents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Govers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from I to 3 feet wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Ball Twine; &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

102 JONES Alley.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1862.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. Return of Gen. Burnside to North

Carolina.

SECESSION RUMORS AT FORTRESS MONROE. Arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Kane. OPINIONS OF THE SOLDIERS BEFORE RICHMOND A SKIRMISH ON THE RAILROAD.

TEAMSTERS AND LABORERS SHOT BY GUERILLAS. FROM GENERAL DIX'S DIVISION.

riel Correspondence of The Press] FORTRESS MONROE, June 15, 1862. Departure of General Burnside. Major General Burnside received his final instruction om Washington, and from General McClellan yesterday morning, and proceeded at once to Newbern, on th hardsone little steamboat Port Rayal, through the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal. General Burnside is in excellent bealth, and is a remarkable man in point of ndurance, for few men have ever undergone more and severer hardships than he has within the past nine

REBEL ANECDOTES OF BURNSIDE. The people of Norfolk, and, indeed, throughout th South, have a profound respect and a wholesome fear of Gep. Burnside, who, they maintain, is an ubiquitous as Northern people suppose Beauregard to be. They positively ascert that during his entire crusade in North Caolina he has been spy and scout, as well as major generat, flag-officer, and military governor. The people of Norfolk say that at one time Burnside came into the city disguised as a fisherman and at another time in the sim nie garb of a truck-farmer, by which he traversed the and obtained important information for the Government

istinguished citizens. As a proof that these stories are confidently believed, I will simply state that I asked a Secosh lady the other dny if she was not really surprised to see General Burnside on Main street the other day "Oh, no" she reulied. "he has been here before, when there were greater bstacles in his way than at present." OPEN COMMUNICATION.

General Burnside informs me that a regular line of propellers will be running in a few days between Norfolk and Newbern, every other day, carrying the mails freight, and such passengers as may be permitted to tradelight by the Northern people as well as the natives of this region, who greatly need provisions of all kinds, and many necessary articles of clothing. With them the idea of ites, has dissipated itself into a very transparent delu GUERILLA WARFARE.

The recent attack made upon a railroad train above White House Point, on Friday last, of which you have no doubt received full particulars ere this, is only one of a series of lawless depredations committed very recently on the Peninsula. The Government is well aware of th act that there is but one way of putting an end to this evatem of barbarous warfare, and that is by providing No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, hese rascals with hempen-noose ropes in large doze whenever and wherever they may be caught. Still, the uplifted sword of justice is stayed. VENETIAN BLINDS SOUTHERN LADY VISITORS

cition have been here for some days, visiting and attending their sick and wounded relatives and friends in our ospitals. Every courtesy is shown them, and they seem MAILS FOR THE SOUTH.

The splendid and swift Government steam transport hode Island arrived here, and departed yesterday after goon bound South, with mails and despatches for all naval and military stations from Wilmington to New Orleans ANOTHER SUNDAY EXCURSION. The steamer Bultimore arrived here yesterday from Washington, with a party of Congressmen, distinguished gentlemen, and their female relatives and friends. The party will visit the points of interest and return to

Vashington to-night. , THE WEATHER.

It has been intensely warm here during the past week, and the roads, which, on Monday last, were a mass of clayer slough, are now baked and solid like bricks. Military stores are now going forward rapidly to the army of the Potemac from every direction.

Baltimore and Washington, returned this morning to his adquarters here. The General is in excellent health and is busy from daylight until dawn each day. VESSELS IN PORT TO-DAY. Citania. Washington, clothing: schooners Emms Ame Washington; bark Dencey, brig Isabella Jewett, from

coal; schooners Wm. Doyle and Annie Cole. with wheat, captured recently at Cabin Point; Earah Cullum, ARRIVAL OF COLONEL KANE.

6th South Carolina Reciment. NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

MATTERS IN TENNESSEE.

it is that General Mitchell moves and fights! FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

supposed to be 20,000." THE SIXTH SOUTH CAROLINA.

lominy with \$21 men. all told: 31 were left dead on the for as a brother by one of whom he has made a warr siphia philanthropist.

"STONEWALL JACKSON." The Richmond papers are filled with praises of their great leader, Stonewell Jackson, and my old friend John peem to the Examiner, entitled simply, "Ashby."

"ANDY JOHNSON." s confirmed.

mond, and creates great excitement and much humilia-tion. Nobody knows what has become of Beauregard. The news comes from a refugee reporter of the Augusta Constitutionalist. HEAVY LOSS. The Hampton Legion, of South Carolina, went into the pattle of the 31st ultimo with 421 men, and in charging

one of Casey's batteries, retired with a loss of 154 men killed and wounded. "WILL THEY BE HUNG?" This is the question that will be asked by patriots con-cerning the seven guerillas brought down from the White House, to day, being a part of the hand who made the ecent attack on the railroad train coming from Despatch.

pondence of The Press.] HEADQUARTERS UAMP No. 20, } NEAR BICHMOND, June 9, 1862. It is all quiet along the Chickshominy to-night. And act two mighty hostile armies are encamped within alnost speaking distance of each other. A thin skirt of woods, and a narrow open plain, constitute the dividing ground, and is no doubt destined to soon be the scane

uppose that the enemy will give up Richmond without phting a shleady battle in its defence. It cannot be ither received reinforcements from Beauregard's army have at all advanced their position in our front; but t is true that they are strongthening themselves, perhaps ific pits, breastworks, and shelters for their light artillery. It is an open question, whether they will wait and receive an attack, or assume the offensive. It would not urprise well-informed officers here if the enemy should open a lively fire to-morrow morning. They would not be taken by surprise, either. The enemy can easily

guarded point. It is well settled that General Jce Johnston was severely wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks, (it now has that name,) having three ribs broken, and that General G. W. Smith has the chief command While General Smith is not as prudent and skillful as Gen. Johnston, he is much quicker-has more dash, and will be quite as troublesome. Military ability in generals, and bravery in privates, may be estimated as nearly equal in both armies: but the greater endurance, and the superior manhood of the National army, balances the fortunes of war greatly in our favor, and in any gigantic contest between the North and South, the North will be the victor. The nicket firing to-day has been more brisk than usual. Have not heard of any casualty, however, only as me sharpshooters claim to have killed this forenoon day a good deal of artillery ammunition, but have not ceeded in doing any dumage. The night previous to the evacuation of Yorktown, the rebels kept up a tremen-

on have had their opinion wonderfully strengthened by the firing going on to-day. If by remaining here a good while, we could force the enemy to evacuate without a fight, all would rejoice and he perfectly satisfied, if it was clear that the advantages fought and won a battle. The prevailing impression here is that if the enemy give up their capital, they give un their cause, and that if they win the day in the linpending cenflict, it will be hard to retrieve a disas-

of the Potemac. In the expression of this idea, the voice of the army is clear and emphatic. This army believes in the constitutional policy of the President of the United States. It believes it was enlisted and is fighting for the re-establishment of the rightful jurisdiction of the Government over the seceded States, and to bring those States back into the Union with their own internal regulations unimpaired. With this object in view, all the combined fearful realities of war cause neither terror

On the other hand, this army does not believe in war as a pastime; nor as a means of making speculators rich; nor for the pu pose of foisting into public or political fevor any politician of any school; and it has wept too many bot tears over the fallen brave, and sympathized oo deeply with desolate homes, to feel an interest in fight ing for any supposed or fancied amelioration of the con dition of the African race in this country; and I assert without fear of successful contradiction, that if a law of Congress should make the object and purpose of this war the emanciration from slavery of the colored beings of the secoded States, a large majority of the rank would resign, and the file would absolutely lose all interest in a continuation of the contest. Entertaining this idea, let it the be borne in mind, that this army further heliaves that in the clesing up of this difficulty the internal regulations of the Border States will be at once radically changed, to far as they relate to slavery, and that even in the Colton States the peculiar institution can never reis not in the least regretted. Love and respect for the netitudien of slavers is entirely a foreign element so far as it stands in the way of a successful presecution of the

reonle to determine our future political status.

his Etate another regim at of volunteers for active ser

General Dix, who has been paying a flying visit to

Schooners R. H. Kemp, cleared for Baltimore with ank; I. Ireland, coal, Philadelphia; Elector H. Parker, ton, E. D. McClenshan, Mohawk, Baltimore, cars: Alliance, Spray, Nathan Tyler, Deborah Jones, Lewis Mumford, and Adelaide, coal, Philadelphia; Edlipse, Washington, all with clothing; sloop Haze, oats, from Accomac county, to market; schooners Allen Middleton, Benjamin Butler, and R. H. Mills, from White House, for orders; schooner A S Crawford, from Philadelphia, with itera market; schooner Effort, Philadelphia, with

The flag-of-truce boat Massachusetts has just arrived from City Point, having on board Colonel Kane, of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Rifles, who has been released on parols for exchange, no doubt for Colonel Bratton, of the

There is no news of importance from the South to-day. The Southern journals are remarkably dry, and contain ply one startling rumor from Havana, which is to the effect that France has recognized the Southern Confe-

"Augusta, June 13 .- The Savannah Republican of this morning has a despatch from Chattanooga, which says: Information has been received here of a very im-

rtant character from the borders of Kentucky. It has been ascertained that the enemy has collected an army of some twenty-five regiments in the vicinity of Boston, Ky., near Tenness c, and also have received large reinforcements of artillery, and are now threatening a descent upon East Tennessee. Nothing further has been seen of the enemy in this quarter." What a good thing "STAUNTON, June 13 .- Fremont has certainly retreated

clow New Market. His army is almost entirely Dutch Officers of his army admit a loss of 400 killed and 600 unded in Sunday's fight. They also say that Mc-Dowell has been arrested and sent to Fort Warren for isloyalty. These officers claim for Fremont an army of 32,000 men and 105 pieces of cannon. His true force is

A member of the Sixth Palmetto Regiment says: " Our oss is irreparable. We entered the field of the Chickaeld, and 180 wounded, many of whom have since died; and others now ligger in the clutches of death. Other nnoticed, on the densely-peopled field o battle. Our battle-flag was riddled by five balls, the staff shot away by the Pennsylvanians, and the color-bearer mortally wounded. We want the Government to give us our colo-nel (Bratton) back immediately." Col. Bratton lies anded at the Chesaneake Hospital here. He is cared rsonal friend, Clement B. Barclay, Esq., the Philadel.

R. Thompson, the poet of Richmond, contributes a neat

The Examiner says that it learns from undoubted ar hority that the news of the assassination of Hon. Anrew Johnson by Geo. Brown, son of Hon. Neil S. Brown,

BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS. The Southern "paper generals" are beginning to critiise the management of the rebel army at the recent battle very severely. They are first learning that it was another Southern defeat, and a heavy one, instead of s

The news of the terrific naval battle on the Mississippi and the surrender of Memphis has just reached Rich-

Some twelve hundred mules were captured by them. The band came down on the left from along the James river. THUNDER STORM. As I mail this letter a heavy thundergust is passing ver this place. The atmosphere is somewhat cooler.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Comp Life Before Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1862.

most fear, panic, and consternation spread throughout to the fact that everybody was ignorant of the number and force of the rebels, and their fears at once magnified catch a Tartar, though, if they think to fall on any una few hundred cavalry into the entire rebel army, which, they alleged, had left Bickmond and come around to cut stance here was the very small number of effective troop at this place, and, under an impression of immedia attack, Colonel Ingalis, in command here, mustered all the laborers and civilians to be found. In connection with a few cavalry, these were formed in line of battle, t receive the rebels. In the meantime, the various steam boats, schooners, &c., at this point, prepared to drop dow the Pamurky. The mail boat from Fort Monroe had jusarrived; the mails which she had brought, together with those remaining in the post office, and other Gover documents and property, were hurried on board, and the boat prepared to start. There was, of course, an inmense panic among sutlers and others engaged in the mercantile profession, every one awaiting with dread euspense the expected attack.

they would have obtained, or more probably through dous fire. Taking that as a precedent, those here who imagine that the evacuation of Richmond is now going fear of meeting our army in force at this point, failed to make their appearance, but, in the mean time, had procorded to the accomplishment of business, which was doubtless, more immediately connected with their missicn. The country over which the railroad runs is in each of which is spanned with bridges of various sizes locations, were all well known to the rebels, whose familightly with this country is amply aftested by the desola-tion they have everywhere left behind them. One of these bridges, a little this side Tanstall's

From the bridge the rebels proceeded through the

woods to the road which leads to Richmond, and which

lies to the left of tha railroad. Here they continued their

infernal pusiness, killing, plundering, and destroying

every person and thing that came in their way. Two

trains of some thirty wagons each, on their way from

White House to the army, laden with grain, were over-

taken, captured, and destroyed by fire. The teamsters

escuping safely, came running into camp greatly frightened, having lost everything in their flight. As

the rebels crossed the Pamunky, at Garlick's Landing, irain of wagons, in addition to other Governm

property, was captured and immediately destroyed

Several sutlers on the same road as the Government teams lost their wagons and stores. I nealected to men

tion, in its preper place, that the rebels also fired a rail-

Your correspondent was coming down the railroad i

attack was made, and had a very narrow escape, ou

train being saved by the appearance of some of the fugi-

stopped the train, and remained on the road the remain-

der of the night. It was now about 12 o'clock midnight,

and we were in a very uncertain, and, for aught we

knew, a critical position. The rebels were known to be

what numbers, we nor any other person seemed to know

anything about. It was uncertain what minute they

might appear on the brow of the bill near which we

protection to the train. The men had generally retired

to rest for the night, but were soon aroused, put under

opred. I have often heard orators eulogize and ap-

pland the braye men who guard our persons, our liber-ties, and our homes. I have read, and heard other

read, the glowing apostrophe of the poet to "Our De-fenders" but on neither occasion did I half realize

in a hestile country, with the enemy hovering around

me, when the 52d Pennsylvania stood there to defend

me and others, unarmed and helpless like myself, from

danger and death

The following are the casualties, so far as I have been

able to learn, resulting from this wonderful raid of

reliroad train; D. Potter, a quartermaster sergeant,

uknown; Anton Haneman, laborer; Lieutenaut John

Breisford, Co. I, 81st Pennsylvania; William Bradlev.

Co. E. 10th New York; Robert Gilm re, drummer,

87th New York; a lieutenant whose name I could not

learn; Albert Berker, 12th New York; Josse P. Wood-

bury, belonging to one of the gunboats. Several others are reported, but these are all I have been able to ascer-

tsin from reliable sources. There were several prisoner

taken, some of whom escaped, and others who will no

oubt turn up, as the rebels were not in condition to

Early pext morning after the occurrence, regiments of infantry were thrown along both sides of the railroad to

act as a guard, while several companies of cavalry were despatched on accuting expeditions through the woods

and surrounding country. Every effort was made by our

capturing six of the rebels, among whom are Captain Garlick, whose father lives at the landing where the re-

bels crossed the river; Dr. Harrison, a rampant Secesh,

who lives near this place, and whose property has been

fell into our hands. It is said that he has been in con-

stewart, who is supposed to have led this maranding

band, and the rebel Lee, who formerly lived here, have,

n more than one occasion, been guests at his house. There is no disguising the fact that this whole section

f country is more or less infested with men and women.

too, who under the garb of Union men, for the purpose

of having a guard of our soldiers detached to watch

bels are generally well acquainted with all the move-ments of our army—their strong and their weak points;

and while loyal newspaper correspondents have been

made the scapegoats on which the wrath of our generals

has been poured, for supposed intelligence convoyed to

snub them-these hypocritical Union men have been se

ponded with the rebels in Richmond and elsewhere.

I have thus given you as correct an account of this

mexpected occurrence as I have been able to collect from

what I saw, and from the thousands of rumors in circulation, as well as from information obtained from reliable

sources. It came very near being a serious disaster to our army here. The thousands of dollars' worth of pro-

perty belonging to the Government at this place; the lives of many who are here as laborers and in other capa-

ities, who are, of course, unarmed, and, perhaps, the

greatest of all, the communication between our army and

the universal opinion of every person here when I say that it was a great mistake to leave so important a point

and that enemy so subtle, unscruppions, desperate, and

cruel. The railroad, which the enemy sought to destroy,

has hitberto been left unprotected, and the trains con-

army have been left almost entirely to the mercy of the

on Friday. When it is known that the road runs over

distance of some eighteen miles through a country emi-nently suited to the operations of guerilla bands, and that

the enemy are known to avail themselves of this dis-honorable mode of warfare, it will be conceded that a

strong guard should continually occupy the entire road. I understand means will be taken immediately to guard

I have given you a general account of the conduct o

the rebels on this occasion, but I have not attempted to

describe it in detail. One example will, perhaps, serve

as an index to their more than flendish ferocity: One

of the laborers, whom I have stated to be killed on the cars, was only wounded at first, and having made his

escape, sought shelter and protection in the woods. The rebels, while in pursuit of a colonel who had fied, again

came across this man, already wounded and bleeding

five bullets into his head. Such is the boasted chivalry

of the Old Domision, and it is but a fitting index to th

character of the rebellion and its leaders. J. M. F.

and agree on the company of the contract of th

Burnside was recently sailing outside Fort Macon

against any future occurrences of this kind.

nists here, as well as to surprises such as occurred

s supplies, were all in imminent danger. I only express

st unprotected, especially in an enemy's country,

heir property, are doing our cause an immense injury and the rebels a great service. It is certain that the re-

onstantly guarded by Union soldiers, since this place

unication with the rebels since their departure from Yorktown, and it is positively, asserted that Gen.

daring and desperate rebels. They have succ

nen, who were enraged beyond measure, to capture the

shot through the head at Garlick's Landit g.

carry them very far.

Wounded .- A private of the 19th Massacht

umping from the running cars. Breathless from

was completely destroyed.

aining grain, at Tunstall's Station, which

ter so overwhelming.

war. It is in reslity not cared for much, one way or the other. The grand, prepondersing, overwhelming idea is embodied and indentified with restoration of our Go-

versment as it was, leaving it hereafter to the will of the To suddenly alter the subject, and to show to what de- tives, who had escaped the rebel bullets and the mishaps prayity the sons of Adam can descend, it may be mendivision arrested here, to-day, a citizen of Maine, entens, for twenty-five cents, or whatever he could get for army, but this is the last dodge. It hids fair to-morrow the army is in the field. Major Larabee, of the 5th Wise conejn Regiment, well known as a conservative member of Congress, and a brave and gallant officer, has obtained a short leave of absence, for the purpose of raising in

What our Army is Doing.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] CAMP AT FAIR OAKS, Va , June 13, 1862. our army is only a matter of time. This conclusion is reached by affairs now transpiring before my eyes which, for prodential reasons, I am not permitted to state. No smount of men, however large, that may be requisite, no multiplication of the number and quality of artillery needed for its speedy reduction will be withheld. The same invincibility of purpose, and the same fertility of genine, which, with a military skill scarcely surpassed in ancient or modern times, forced the enemy to leave, first Manassas, and then the stronger position of York-

rebel capital. Whether the rebels have reached the "last ditch." in which they intend to sacrifice their lives to the unholy ambition and utter folly of their partisan leaders, or whether Richmond is but one of the large numbe of this peculiar kind of ditch which they seem to possess, s altogether a matter of conjecture. But it is certain that, whatever may be their purpose, whether it be to make a stand here, as a last desperate effort to save their waning fortunes, or whether they pursue that policy which they have heretofore, no doubt, found more conducive to their personal safetr, and march stealthily out of Richmond, as they did out of Memphis and Corinth, our army, under its youthful leader, will, ere long, occupy the present rendezvous of the marshalled

Without wishing to court a place in the list with these who have been, perhaps, more zealous than prudent in their landations of the general commanding this great army, I yet feel bound to say, from what I have seen, and what I know, that the position of Gen. McClelian is one of arduous labor and immense resp hands, more than any other mere man's, just now, hang the future destinies of the Republic. And now, hannily. in 1862, comparative youth, brilliant genius, and rips experience have united in one man, and vindicated again the celebrated reply of William Pitt to Lord North, that gray hairs do not always cover a wise head. While our Congress may legislate, and our President execute, yet as the leaders of this rebellion have appealed to nhvsical force for the vindication of their treason, that apneal must be met on our part by physical force, and in this way only can their treason be crushed. The regiments composing the Irish Brigade, under the command of the brave Thomas Francis Meagher, were reviewed to-day by Gen. McClellan. Among the re-giments comprising this brigade is the famous 69th, whose gallant colonel, owing to the perfidy of the resols, is still retained as a prisoner. This regiment, together with the 88th New York, of the same brigade, participated in the late battle of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, driving him at the point of the bayonet.

After the review to-day, General McClellan took occa

n which they displayed all their wonted bravery, charging fiercely and determinedly on the foe, and sion to express his admiration of the bravery displayed by the brigade on the battle-field, and addressed Brigadier General Meacher as follows :- "Thank your regi-Sunday-thank them in my name, and thank them in The bravery and patriotism displayed by our Irish fellow-citizens in this war have already been attested and vindicated in almost every battle thus far; and they stand ready to offer everything in defence of the liberties of their adopted country. J. M.

A Skirmish on the Railroad.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] WHITE HOUSE, Va., June 14, 1862. One of the boldest and most astounding feats of the rebels in this war occurred, on Friday evening last, a desperate effects they have from time to time out forth to recover lost opportunity and stone for past defeats. The surprisal of Eanks by Jackson, though of a more formidable and successful character, was not more con plete, sudden, and unexpected than the one experienced

in this department. A part, some say a whole regiment, of the 1st Virginia Cavalry, under the command of Gen. Stewart, crossed the Pamunky from Prince William county, a few mues above this place, at a point known as Garlick's Landing. There they commenced a series of depredations, which had they been as successful throughout as they were a the beginning, would have resulted most disastrously to our cause in this quarter. With a flendish ferocity mo akin to devils than men, the rebels began murdering all who came in their way. Men, women, and some say even children, black and white, were, without hesitation hot or cut to pieces in an instant. Two schoon lying at the landing, after being plundered, were fired and completely destroyed. Their names are the Whitman Phillips and Island City, both of New York.

After accomplishing their diabolical work here, and aving wreaked their vengeance on every person or thing they thought to be in any manner belonging to, or connected with our Government, they seem to have divided themselves into squads or small companies, and proceeded

on their way to accomplish, if possible, what was, no oubt, the chief object of their mi The precise knowledge which the rehels nossess of the neracter of the roads and situation of the country must have been of great service to them on this occasion, and so adroitly did they avail themselves of this knowledge, that before any one here was aware of the fact, they had proceeded as far up the railrond as Tunstall's Sta-tion, some five miles from this place. The trains, which have been of so much service in carrying supplies from the landing here, to the advanced lines of our army, have no particular time of starting from this point or arriving at their destination, being entirely controlled

About the time the rebels arrived at Tunstall's Station, one of the trains happened, unfortunately, to be on its way down to White House, and having been in the vicinity, and doubtless apprised of its coming, they awaited on the brow of a hill, through which the road has been cut; the approach of the train. Innocent of all danger, and without the least suspicion of a surprise of the character awaiting it, the train advanced steadily and swiftly on, till it reached the position at which the murderers were stationed. As it approached, the rebels suddenly appeared, and halled the engineer, to stop the train. By a sort of intuition he suspected at once the character of the abrupt intruders, and refused to comply with their demand. In an instant a volley was pour- I custody,

ed into the train, and its passengers, consisting chiefly of The Case of the "Bermuda." borers, civilians, and sick and wounded soldiers, made To the Editor of The Press: To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: I observe in the news by the Persia, yesterday, that the case of the Bermuda, now in the strong hand of Marshal Millward here, has been referred to their "Crown lawyers," by the English Government, to be followed, perhaps, by a demand for her "rendition," with "suitable apology," &c. I trust they may have a good time getting her.

I was in Havre, on 24th November last, when the Bermuda arrived there from her successful run into and out of Savannah. Crossing to Southampal effort to jump off, and, if possible, clude the eadly fire of the rebels on the hill. Some suc there especially the sick and wounded, were unable to get off, and took their chance on the train. road, resolving to run the train in, crowded on the highinto and out of Savannah. Crossing to Southampton, next night, my state-room companion was her captain, Tessier, who very frankly and fully told me of his voyage, but which I need not now detail. His two passengers were also with us, one of whom, named Ficklin, had flourished in Washing. remainder of the road to White House. Here the news ton on large Western mail contracts, from such "perfect gentlemen" as Mr. Buchanan's Postmaster General Brown, on whose decease he went into the

> with news of the Trent affair The unrestrained outburst of savage hatred against us which followed, stimulated by the reports of the profits of the voyage of the Bermuda, immediately started associations in the leading ports for shipments to our Southern ports, and at it they went, favored by the authorities, and with a ing wink by the Government claiming "neutrality as their greatest claim to our gratitude in our deadly But I merely wished to state what I last knew of On the 13th of February, I met at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, Mr. Ficklin, who had been up to his eyes in getting shipments started for running

> I inquired about the Bermuda and her captain. and was frankly informed sho was then loading with a valuable sargo and for Southern use, but that another captain would take her over, and my recollection of the name he mentioned is that of the gentlemen who has written the indignant letter of May 7th from this city, expressing his astonishment that he should have been overhauled while obeying his "instructions, &c. in British waters." I very sincerely trust she will have justice done and imagine that is all the worthy captain G. P. S.

The Negroes at Port Royal. Station, which spans a small stream some twenty feet To the Editor of The Press:
The following interesting letter is from the Rev. above its level, was especially selected by the rebels for destruction, with a view to the demolition of any trains Mansfield French, who is well known as a zoalous that might be coming or going, and for the purpose of laborer in the work of providing for and educating cutting off communication for a time, at least, between the negroes at Port Royal: our army before Bichmond and their supplies at White BEAUFORT, S. C., May 21, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I received, before leaving New York, your letter addressed to Judge Edmonds. I arranged with the American Missionary Association in New York to purchase the books and forward them to me. Miss Towne has received your letter, which she has shown me, concerning the distribution. Your suggestions I shall be most happy to have complied with. House. They also tore up one or two rails from the rack, but before they had succeeded either with their bridge burning or fearing up the track they were comelled to leave, by what meons I have not been able to learn, but I presume by the approach of a regiment o he Pennsylvania Reserves (the Bucktails), which, npor the road to White House. The Bucktails arrived just in time to put out the flames and save the bridge-one hal bonr, or even less, of a delay would have enabled the

The work of clothing and feeding the people, as well as instructing them, is increasing daily. Miss Towne is so situated as not to see the daily arrival of the desittate, as we do in Beaufort. They come of the destitute, as we do in Deadlets. They to and pass our door in swarms. Yesterday a party numbering five women and one man passed. They numbering five women and one man passed. They had just escaped from their masters. The poor women had large bundles in their hands; two had a large child on their backs; a third had one in her arms. All were shoeless, ragged, dirty, weary, and hurgry. I nover before beheld women in such a condition. For the liberty of themselves and their squalid, half-naked, but tender and che rished little ones, they had braved the danger of flight, attended with circumstances that would have clothed with immortal honor any white Philadel-"Have you brought all your children?" we in-

quired.
"Oh, no, mas'r; dis all we could get; thankful for dese; we almost die to get dese."

"Have you had anything to eat to day?"

"Oh, no; but we se glad to find you—get all safe."
"Were you not afraid to trust us, after all your master had told you conserning us?"
"Oh, de Lord bless you, mas'r—no, no, we trus Our forces ere now beginning to move on Charleston. What we shall do for the thousands now coming and destined to follow. I know not. My heart sickens at the prospect of want. But the people welcome any amount of suffering, so they gain their liberty. God has evidently "taken part with those who had no helper." The people

part with those who had no helper." The people see not our soldiers so much as they see God. Their faith viewaveringly claims freedom despite appearance; and to all human appearance God wills their freedom. ecattered over the country in different directions, but in General Hunter has organized the "1st Regiment South Carolina Volunteers." They are noble men, taken fresh from the plantations. They are loyal, and consent to free speech, a free press; that the laborer should have his wages; that storped, and fire upon our train as they did on the one preceding us. Accordingly, a few persons started to bring down the 52d Pennsylvania, Col. Dodge, which was known to be in the vicinity, to serve as a guard of all the children should attend schools; that families should be as securely protected as in the North; in short, that all should enjoy freedom. Now, this is a decided improvement, and compensates in no small degree for the expense of the war. I have arms, and marched down the road to where the train had twice addressed this regiment, giving free utterance to various opinions, as in the North, and saw no movement for either tar or rope. I said to myself, "Bless the Lord, we are gaining ground."

I am now putting the following improvements their importance as I did on this clear moonlight night, into one cabin on twenty five different plantations: A window with four panes of glass, a small mirror, a tin wash-basin and two towels, a breakfast table 3½ by 4 feet, a bed-tick, two pillow-ticks, three see by a ree, a neuriter, we phow than, three sheets, four pillow-cases, a whitewash brush. The cabins are first thoroughly renovated, and then these improvements made, in order to furnish a model cabin, and to introduce the custom of the family sitting at the table for meals. I thought one such cabin made neat, light, and cheerful, uerillus : Killed - Three laborers, whose names I could not learn, supposed to be from Philadelphia, killed on the

one such cabin made neat, light, and cheerful, would stimulate the people. I look for very happy results. The improvement cost \$\$ per cabin. The materials were shipped from New York. I shall suggest to Miss Towne to write you, hoping you will do something in this way.

I trust the people will not get weary in the work. The wants in the aggregate are increasing. Clothing for women and children is most needed. Miss Towne is well and hard struck. Towne is well, and hard at work.

Yours in deepest devotion to the work, as well

M. French.

Ocean Steamships .- How to Attain Speed. To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: For more than a quarter century the ocean steam world has employed every available means, at whatever cost, that promised to increase the speed of ocean steamers; safety, comfort, economy, &c., have each been sacrificed, without, however, attaining speed. Steamship companies, projectors, and builders, have loaded their ships with engines, boilers, and coal, and expended millions on millions for power, but they have not yet attained speed, and they never will, with vessels of deep draught, no matter how much power may be employed. It is an impossibility. The attainment of speed by a vessel in motion does not depend on the amount of power employed, but on the absence of resistance; avoid that, and just in proportion will her speed be increased without any additional power.

This self-evident proposition does not appear to have been recognized at all by the builders of our present ocean steamers; and yet, under this simple idea lies the solution of the whole problem, so long sought for in vain by the learned and soien. To the Editor of The Press :

o long sought for in vain by the learned and soientific under mountains of machinery, and at the cost of so many millions of money. But, how to avoid resistance is the next consideration. The answer is, briefly, by forming a vessel in strict obedience to the great ruling principles and laws governing the element through which she is to move.

That steamships may be built in obedience to these laws, whose capacity shall be more than double, and that with the same amount of power employed by them, will make double their speed, is capable of the clearest demonstration. In fact, we have abundant evidence of its truth. For instance, take the Collips steamships Atlantic or we have abundant evidence of its truth. For instance, take the Collins steamships Atlantic or Baltic—both are 2,700 ton ships—though they can carry only 700 tons freight, as their propelling power, when ready to sail, weighs about 2,000 tons. They employ 1,700 horse-power, and average only about ten miles an hour in a voyage to Curope, using over two horse power for every ton of freight than a true of the control of the sail to about ten miles an hour in a voyage to Europe, using over two-horse power for every ton of freight they carry. They are not formed in obedience to the laws of resistance, and hence cannot possibly attain high speed. They draw too much water. Their unit of resistance is over 10,000. Opposite to these place the powerful-built lake steamers City of Buffalo and Western Metropolis, of about the same tonnage as the Collins steamers. They are sister boats also; but can carry nearly double the quantity of freight, from the fact that their propelling power weighs less than 1,000 tons, or about half that of the Collins steamers. They employ only 700 horse-power (less than half that of the former), and average over twenty miles an hour (about double that of the former.) The reason is, they draw only ten feet water; their unit of resistance is only 2,200 each. With less than half the power, they make double the speed; and as the resistance at twenty miles an hour is four times greater than at ten miles, it follows that, to make twenty miles per hour, the Atlantic or Baltic would have to employ 6,800 horse power, which is more than three such ships could carry.

The City of Buffalo and Western Metropolis are built on the same principle embodied in the plans of the California, Philadelphia, and European Steamship Company. They are the most successful steamers in the world, and none but long light-draught steamships can attain speed or profit on the occan.

refit on the ocean.

1 sm, sir, your obedient servant,
PILGRIM. The Battle of the "Rams" at Memphis-Col. Chas. Ellet, Jr. To the Editor of The Press :

Sin: Whilst I am as ready as any one to repudiate the doctrine of State Rights, as opposed to diate the doctrine of State' Rights, as opposed to the power and dignity of the General Government—a doctrine which, under the propulsion of the slave power, has precipitated so many of the Slave States into this wicked rebellion—yet it appears to me to be entirely proper that the residents of any particular State should rejoice in the success of those of its citizens who may have distinguished themselves in this wur for the Unoin and for liberty: Pennsylvania, therefore, may well be proud of her sons, more than a hundred thousand of whom have voluntarily offered themselves as a sacrifice, if necessary, for the restoration of our national honor. Of this vast number, many have distinguished themselves, and our own Philadelphia is in nowise in the rear of the other portions of the Commonwealth, either as regards the number of men she has contributed, or the distinction they have won by their patriotic gallantry in the field. BURNSIDE AND THE FISHERMAN.—General Nurside. Was recently sailing outside Fort Macon in a yacht when he encountered an old fisherman:

"What news?" Inquired the General.

"Well," answered the old fisherman; "they do say old Burnedde is down here; sword in hand, giving em..."

"Do you know Burnside?" he asked.

"No," was the response; "but I should like to see him. I should know him if I were to see him, for I have seen him picture." The general removed his hat, displaying his bald head, "Helloot" xcdaimed the fisherman, "you are the old fellow himself, sint't you? You, look just like the picture Sam Thompson brought down from Hatteras; how are you, general? I'm glad to see you." has contributed, or the distinction they have won by their patriotic gallantry in the field.

But itseems to me that our journals have strangely overlooked one of the most brilliant episodes of the war, considering that the commander and here of the occasion is both a Pennsylvanian and Philadelphian. I allude to Colonel Ellet, of the Ramfleet, who, in conjunction with the gunboats under Commander Davis captured and destroyed the whole of the rebel fleet of rams and gunboats, with a single exception, in the recent engagement in front of Memphis. The chief interest in this auspicious result arises fram the practical confirmation of a scientific principle in naval warfare, with the truth and force of which Colonel Ellet has long labored to indoctrinate the Government and people. SHARP WORK IN CANADA.—A few days since, a dreadful murder was sommitted in the town of Moxteagle, O. W. An altercation took place between two friends; one of whom, named Edwards, had shot heus belonging to the other, Mr. Monroe. The latter and his son went to Edwards house to expostulate with him. Edwards said he would continue to shoot the hear when hear they are not his contract. Edwards said he would continue to shoot the hens whenever, they came on his grain, and at once took his gun for that purpose. Morroe took hold of the gun, and Edwards drew a pistol, which Morroe wearched from him, and told his son to take it. At this Edwards, wite came, behind Monroe and struck him across the head, with a set the, cutting into the brain. When he fell, she struck agair, nearly cutting off bis arm. Edwards then selezed the pistol and shot young Monroe in the ack, inflicting a mortal wound. The murderers have, been taken in custofy.

TWO CENTS. reliable means of either attack or defence in naval reliable means of either attack or defence in naval warfare, and that by the adoption of the principle we should render ourselves impregnable in the event of a foreign war. He endeavored to convince the Government of the truth of his propositions, by written and oral communications to the Departments of War and the Navy, through all the administrations; down to and including that of General Cameron, but without success.

It became known that the rebels were engaged in the preparation of iron-clad ships, and under

It became known that the rebels were engaged in the preparation of iron-clad ships, and under that pressure the Monitor was most happily constructed. Colonel Ellet, however, was ignored. Abraham Lincoln listened to him, and, with that calm judgment and those noble and patriotic instincts which so eminently distinguish him, desired that the Government should avail itself of the talents of the eminent engineer. Still Colonel Ellet was unemployed. After the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, the public became clamorous for iron-ellad vessels, and hearn almost the Monitor and the Merrimae, the public became clamorous for iron-elad vessels, and began almost as much to exaggerate their value as it had previously neglected if not underrated them. Secretary Stanton, with wise forecast, ordered Colonel Ellet to proceed to the West and improvise, in the best manner possible, a fleet of rams to aid in the extirpation of the rebel flotilla then and since infesting the waters of the Mississippi. The orders were obeyed and executed to the letter. I will not speak of the daring courses of Calonal Ellet in Union-smashing business largely, with the chivalry.

The day after we reached England was the never-to-be-forgotten 27th of November, the day of the sprival of the La Plata at Southampton, with news of the Teant office. not speak of the daring courage of Colonol Ellet in making himself a target for the fire of the enemy, in order, personally, to note the effect of the terri-ble blows inflicted by his rams upon the gunboats

of the rebels, for bravery is the birthright of every loyal Amorican, and is illustrated as gloriously in the private soldier as in the general who commands him. But I desire to impress upon the public mind the knowledge of the fact that these were hastily-prepared accoden rams. They were con-structed from steam tugs, used on the Ohio, and were almost literally thrown together. But a very few weeks clapsed between the date of his arrival in the West and the glorious sixth of June, on which day he so triumphantly vindicated the truth of his previous propositions, by the destruction of every one of the vessels of the enemy struck by Such being the results from the application of the principle in imperfect wooden structures, what near we not anticipate from the operations of 270% rams, when deliberately and scientifically

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

The Late Major John M. Gries. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Major Gries, of the 104th, has fallen. her immolation on our country's altar. Truth ies swiftly. The lamentable intelligence comes too sudden that he is dead. Ah! it is poor comfort, to an aching heart, to say he is not the only one. We knew him too well to be satisfied with such consolation. The shrond of Time alone must assuage the grief which knews no utterance. We were boys together. We grew up as men to, ether. We beld sweet counsel together, and went often to the house of God as friends. We yield, therefore, to naught but the promptings of our heart in giving utterance to our brief testimony of his inestimable worth

A self-made man from the very start, he rese rapidly to the front rank of his profession. As an architect he occupied no mean position among men: his works remain a sufficient proof of that. A pauriot's heart impelled him to rush to hiscountry's standard, and forsake all imber behalf. He went a living attestation of the wickedness of the rebel-ion, whose scathing effects have spread such gene-ral desolution through the land. He was a man of remarkable qualities of both mind and heart. Integrity in him could scarce be called a virtue; it was a part and parcel of his very nature. Pos-sessed of indomitable will and true manly character, all the graces of a consistent life, finely tem-pered by a decided Christian walk and conversation, rested upon him, not to glare with meteor-like fish and momentary attractiveness, but the rather to shine as the meridian sun in his glory, scattering all around him the steady rays or enlivening power.

"One flower may fill another's place With breath as sweet, with hues as glowing; One ripple in you ocean space
Be lost amid another's flowing.

"One star in you bright azure dome May vanish from its sparkling cluster Unmiss'd, unmoure'd, and in its room Some rival orb eclipse its lustre. "But who shall fill a brother's room?

Cr who shall soothe the bosom's grieving Who heal the heart around his tomb Too faithfully, too fondly cleaving?" SMYRNA, Del., June 14, 1862. Late Doings at Cambridge, Md. To the Editor of The Press: Immediately after the outbreak of the present re-bellion—when treason stalked our streets in the garb of "peace," and traitors were making preparations for precipitating Maryland out of our long-cherished Union, a band of young men for the Union—with hearts fired with indignation at the base conduct of the enemies of our country, repair-

base conduct of the enemies of our country, repaired to the carriage shop of one George H. Schleigh, a motorious sympathizer with traitors, and who, by the way, has a blind-guided son in the rebel army at this time, succeeded in capturing an eight pound gan of Revolutionary reminiscence, which had been conceeded there by "Seeses" for the purpose evidently of defending. Southern chivatry, and intending doubtless to be turned upon Union men whenever the signal for the blow was to have been given to revolutionize the State. Every point was searched in vain by these public plunderers, for the lost one, until rumor from an adjoining county said that the 'venerated pet was buried with the honors of war in the middle of Choptank river.

It has been discovered since, however, that these specimens of fallen himanity had a smaller one in reserve, (perhaps a daughter of the old one,) which, for safe keeping, was deposited under the bed of a known spy and traitor by the name of Ned Marshall, postmaster to the late rebel Legislature of Maryland, who, it will doubtless be recollected, took the oath of allegiance at Frederick city, Md., after the arrest of its infamous members, in order to evade a free passage to Fort Warren, Boston Univer But your test. to evade a free passage to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. But upon the arrival of a detachment of volunteers from the 6th New York Regiment, at

volunteers from the 6th New York Regiment, at this place, under command of Captain Smith, it was deemed inprudent to keep the gun alluded to in a place so conspicuous as a rebel's house, when it was decided by the lold is "Secesh" of all, who claims it as private property, to inter the endangered darling, which was accordingly done. The same band of Union men, after exploring the premises and finding the long-sought prize absent from the quiet chamber, diligently searched the grounds, without success. But lo, and behold! after the reported defeat of General Banks, old "Secesh," who, thinking that "oppressed" Maryland would need her services to celebrate the advent of the rebel Jackson into Maryland, ordered her disinterrebel Jackson into Maryland, ordered her disinter ment.

Her resurrection having been accomplished, and old Abe's boys having been made awars of the fact, by a sprig of their own treasen, proceeded under the cover of night to take charge of the newly-risen

the cover of night to take charge of the newly-risen thing, and so quietly was the important duty performed, that the sleepers went on in the enjoyment, no doubt, of such delusive dreams as "the recognition of Dixie's land by John Bull;" to wake in the norning and find, to their deep mortification, the bird had flown. For further information, your numerous readers, and the friends of constitutional liberty in graphical, will place inquire at Canaral liberty in general, will please inquire at General Wool's headquarters, Baltimore, Md.

The Homœopathic Army Hospital. To the Editor of The Press: To the Leditor of The Press:

Sin: There never was a time in the history of our country when the kind offices of the good and charitable were more needed than at the present. Disease and miscry meet us on every hand, pain and suffering are presented at almost every door, calling upon every one who has a heart to feel and a hand to relieve to come forward in pity, as "good Samaritans," and administer to the wants of suffering humanity. In view of this unhappy state of affairs, the board of managers of the "Homeopahio Medical College of Pennsylvania," in Philaaffairs, the board or managers of the "Homeopa-thio Medical College of Pennsylvania," in Phila-delphia, have concluded to construct a hospital out of the dwellings on Cuthbert street, belonging to the college property, for the purpose, as far as pos-sible, of affording to those who prefer the Homeo-pathic mode of treatment an opportunity of being so treated. These alterations must necessarily in-volve considerable expense, and the maintenance of the actablishment a still meater. This of the establishment a still greater. It is, therefore, earnegily desired that such arrangements may be made, and such support guarantied, as to enable this institution to rank in efficiency and usefulness this institution to rank in efficiency and usefulness among the other good and praiseworthy institutions of our city. In order that the requirements, arrangements, and designs of this charity may be more fully understood, the board has decided to call a public meeting of all who feel an interest in this cause, at an early day, when the whole subject will be properly and fully set forth in a lecture prepared for the occasion. To provide for the immediate wants of this institution, in defraying the expenses of the work already begun as well as the continued support of it when finished, books have been prepared and will be placed in the hands of persons duly authorized to solicit and receive contributions, so as to afford an early opportunity to the many benevolent persons in our midst of ultimating their charity, and thus becoming the means, in the hands of Providence, of soothing the sorrows, healing the diseases, and binding up the wounds of the many sufferers who look beseechingly for succorat our hands.

cor at our hands.

The managers, whose names are annexed, will also not as a committee to receive such contributions as may be offered.

Simeon Dillinghan,
734 Arch street.
HENRY HOMER,
1305 North Broad street. 1305 Norm Benj. R. Miller, Hestonville. RICHARD A. LEWIS, 151 N. Fifteenth street. JACOB L. WALTER,
2110 Green street.
BENJ. F. GLENN,
S. W. cor. Seventeenth and Green streets.

HORRIBLE—FORTY MEN SINGULABLY POISONED OE DISEASED.—Some thirty boatmen yeaterday morning called at the office of the board of health for
medical treatment. They had just arrived in a steamer
from up the river, and had been dreadfully poisoned or
dist sax di brough handling certain bags of wheat. All
who had been engaged in stowing the wheat, on board,
end two or three presens whe had simply tast for a short
time on the sacks, were affected with large and highly inflamed welts running all over the body. Dr. Grinsteed,
the health clerk, was inclined to attribute the distemper
to the prevalence of "black rot" in the wheat—cereals
occasionally becoming infested with a species of terribly
prolific animalcular that disseminate themselves at once
by contact, and whose presence in grain is popularly designated as "the black rot." Some ten others, besides
those who visited the health effice, were similarly afflicted.
Dr. G. instantly furnished the party with appropriate medictine, and gave girch advice as he deemed proper in the
grain. This appears incredible, Another hypothesis is
that the sacks add been in contact with a certain peculiar and poisonous species of oak. It strikes us that
these sick ones should have the freight complained of
nority section of the selected of the selecte

St. Louis Democrat.

r is known to the health authorities.—

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rat

THE WAR PRESS.

has the following notice of the pianos of Steinway & Sons, so well and favorably known here, through their agents? so well and favorably known here, through their agents? Blasins & Brothers:

By far the largest park of the section is set apart for the display of musical instruments. Messrs. Steinway & Sons occupy the entile centre of the apartment, exhibiting two grand and two square planos. They are cartainly amongst the finest instruments in the Exhibition—if not, as is more than anspected, the finest. The folly of sending planes from America to Europe, nearly excited the laughter of cisalantic makers, and until the cases were opined they were disposed to be very merry indeed. Since here, they have parted with a good deal of their bilarity—for the Steinway planos are in fact the musical excitement of the Exhibition. Both in quantity and quality of tone, in touch, in excellence of workmaship, and in elegance of appearance, they are superior to any pisnos I have yes heard in other courts; and this is saying a great deal, for London, Paris, Vienns, and all the great centres of this important manufacture, are fully represented in the Exhibition. The judges eem to be of the same opinion, for nothing can exceed their interest in those instruments; and as for the arists, they—the independent ones at least—play on them from morning till night. Hence it happens that the American Court is one of the pleasantest nooss in the building, and the only place where one is sure to hear a little fine playing. One of its most frequent visitors is Alfred Jaell, who will be remembered in America. Mr. Jaell does not look like a pianist, but if you once set him going he rues admirably. He has an admirable truch, which, whilst it is best heard in passages of moderate loodness, possesses also a fair depree of strength. In execution he seems to passes the modern requisites for playing everything, and his repertoire, in consequence, touches on the extremes of all schools. What is most noticeable in Mr. Jaell, is a very charming elegance of style, and much neatness and delicacy of conception. He is justly esteened as one of or an schools. What is most neticeable in Mr. Jaell, is a very charming elegance of style, and much neatness and delicacy of conception. He is justly esteemed at one of the best players now in London. Mr. Jaell gives a a free

American Department, and on Messrs, Steinway's planes.

Fatal Affray in Baltimore.

The vicinity of South Fremont and Paca streets was on Saturday night last the scene of unusual excitament, camed by the enactment of quite a tragic affair, in which ene man was almost instantly-killed, a second grobardy fatally wounded, and a third slightly injured. The particulars of this occurrence, from the evidence elicited at the examinations before the magistrates and coroner, appear to be that about ten o'clock on the night in question, a party of five persons, Alexander Brown, John B. Collins, Bichard Waits, John Watts, and Levin Smith, entered a lager beer saloon on the corner of Fremont and Conway streets, where they met William Ambrose, hetween whom and Brown apparently intinate friendly relations existed, while the entire party were mutual acquaintances. They had been in the boase but a sbort time when a difficulty arose between Bichard Waits and Ambrose, in relation to politics, Ambrose dissenting from the peculiar views entertained by all the others. As Ambrose was in imminent danger of being roughly used, he expressed a desire to go home, and appealed to B. own to accompany him, to which Brown consented, and the two started; but upon going to the door of the saloon, Ambrose otherwed Policiman Dawes upon the pave ment, and remarked to Brown that the officer would go with bim, wherepoo Brown re-extered the saloon. Ambrose, under the provence-care the saloon. Fatal Affray in Baltimore. under the projection of the officer, started up Fremon near the corner of Paca street, remarked that he did not previously think that. Richard Watts would treat him so hadly so he had done that night, and gooke of reporting him to the tribe of Red Men to which they both belonged. badly as he had done that night, and spoke of reporting him to the tribe of Red Men to which they both belonged Just at this juncture, Watts came across the street to Anbrose, and after a few words between them, the latter received a blow which he returned, when Officer Dawes interfered between them, and rapped for assistance. Annothers ran away, and the officer discovered that he had been cut with a knife across the elbow of his left arm, causing a wound of about one and a half inches in length and of but slight depth. Wait strice! to walk away with his brother, but sank upon the pavement, having been stabbed in two places in the back, towards the left side, one of the wounds being above the bip, and the other about the eighth or ninth ith, extending about four or five inches obliquely upwards and inwards towards the shoulder blade. He was conveyed to the house of his sister. on Fremont street, pear Paca, where Drs. James Armitage and C. C. hichardson attended him. He lies in a critical condition, and but slight hopes of his recovery are entertsined. He is a custom-hous's employee. About the time of this occurrence Levin Smithentered the drug slove of Mr. Jesson, corner of Fremont and Columbia streets, staggerd, and fell to the linor. Dr. Hiram L. Spicer was present at the time, and at once caught hold of him, when it was ascertained that he had irecaved a mortal wound from a knife having a b'ade about one inch in width, which had entered his left side, and cut some of the larger vessels reaching from the heart, producing internal hemorrhages, which caused bis death in about tw. http-five minutes. He never spike a word after entering the store, not withestanding the fact that restoratives were applied and every means resorted to that was likely to afford relief. His body was removed to the residence of his father, No. 387 West Lombard street. He was about twenty-four years of age, and unmarried. unmarried.

The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted by a dirk-knife in the hands of William Ambrose. Policeman Smith arrested Ambrose at his residence. Ambrose says that he acted in self-defence.

that he acted in self-ceience.

After the inquest, the witnesses were examined by
Jusice Showacre, but no new facts were elicited. Ambrose was committed to all to await the issue of Watts' cose.

The knife which is alleged to have been used was procured by Officer Orangie, from the wife of Ambrose. It
is a commen ivory-handle dirk, with a blade aboxt six
inches long and one inch wide. The affair has caused
considerable bitter feeling between the friends of the rospective parties. Ambrose was formerly a policoman
undry Mayor Swann. Levin Smith was one of the parties discherged from Fort McHeory on Thursday last,
after alont two weeks confinement, more the churges. after about two weeks confinement, upon the charge o participating in a riot at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad et Clare. At 11 o'clock on Sunday nigh Walts was said to be in a dying condition.

GENERAL NEWS. INGENUITY OF PBISONERS .- Our Federal prisoners, who have been recently released from durance vile, were deprived of all means of obtaining money somers, who are been recently related from durance vile, were depliyed of all means of obtaining money. Funds were sent to them by their friends, but Confederate raceality opened their letters and appropriated the confede. This was more than human nature could stend, and their injennity was set at work to remedy the want. This was effected by taking a five-cent shinplaster—in which these parts to greatly abound—pacing it over paper, holding it up to the window, and thus transferring them, altering the fives to fifty, and in this way they succeeded in passing off about \$3,000 worth of this worthlies that among the rebelt and their efficers.

Another item of interest connected, with them is the meanifacture of bono jewelry. With true Yantee characteristic, they selzed ravenously on the bones contained in their horse and mulo meat, and satt junk rations, and catved out rings, stillettees, crochet need'es, ren bolders, numerisk besom-pins, etc. with some beautiful-devices and elaborately carved. They have thus mun'n actured and sold to our boys on their release about \$5,000 worth of bone jewelry.—Newbern Progress. #5,000 worth of bone jeweiry.—Newbern Progress.

THE POWER OF SHELLS—Several instances occurred, during the battle of Sbiloh, showing the terrible destructive power of shells. In one place lay five men who appeared to have sheltered themselves behind a tree in order to take better sim at our men. A shell burst just over their heads. One man was struck jost on top of the head, sucher on the side of the head, and each successive man was struck lower down about the breast sud body in regular order. One of the men grasped in one hand a musket, with his cartridge in the other, just in the act of putting the powder in the barrel; another was ramming the cartridge, and the other men engaged in similar occupations when the fatal shell burst. All five were dead.

were dead. PERILOUS PASSAGE OF THE AFRICA.-The a frica on her late passage was in great danger. She was running among beavy ice fires, and close in with Capo Bace, struck so heavily either on the ice or the bottom, the officers said on the ice, but these on board equally competent to judge, pronounce it on the bottom, that had she not been a strong ship the blows would have knocked a liole in her. As it was, I7 feet of her rudder, close up to the brace, broke off, and for 500 miles, or until she reached Hallifex, she was steered with great difficulty. By carrying her chains, &c., aft, about one foot of the rudder was dipped in the water. When she reached Hallifex her broken rudder was just even with the water, and five feet was spiliced upon it to bring her to Boston.—
Boston Traveller. the officers said on the ice, but those on board equali-

Boston Traveller.

CAUTION TO BOYS.—In Milwaukee, a few days ago, some boys were playing with marbles, which had been bought in the city, and which were nicely painted. The day was very hot and the hands of the boys git moist, in consequence of which the print oissolved and attacked to the furgers. One of the boys wiped with his hands his forehead, whereby the poison contained in the paint detached from the marbles was communicated to the face. In two hours his eyes began to swell, and continued to swell, so that after two days he could not see through the swellen face, and it was twolve days before he was able to use his eyes.

GENERAL MITCHELL.—General Mitchell has filled the redels with apprehension; he moves his troops with such rapidity from point to point as to strike terror to the foe. He has been running that part of the Memphis and Charleston railroad in his possession—about one hundred-and twenty miles—with soldiers for conductors, engineers, firemen, and brakemen, and his soldiers are oven building cars. His energy has been worth to him, at least, double the number of troops he has. Gen. Mitchell has captured cotton enough to pay running expenses of his road for six months. Some of that cotton is passing through Cleveland to-day.—Cleveland (O.) Herald. A CHARACTERISTIC ACT OF BENEVOLENCE.

A CHARACTERISTIC ACT OF BENEVOLENCE.

—OINCINNATI, June 12. 1862.—Geo. F. Davis, Esq.—
Dear Sir: I understand that you are receiving contributions for our suffering brethren of the South. Not wishing to have the women and children and poor Congoes suffer for the six of their lords and masters—the innecent with the guilty—I desire that you will appropriate the accompanying amount to the purchase of provisions for our needy fellow—citzens.

By taking the trouble to attend to this matter, you will greatly oblice yours for . N. Laingworth will greatly oblige yours, &c., N. LONGWORTH.
The amount enclosed was \$500. A COUPLE named Clements Herring and Barbara Herring were arrested in New York on Tuesday for counnering were structed in New York on Tuesday for counterfeiting three-cent pieces. A complete set of plates and machinery for counterfeiting twenty-dollar notes on the Confederate States of America," Jeff Davis, president, were found in their possession. The man who would counterfeit such trash must be a poor rascal. These Heritagians in a rightle. rings are in a pickle.

SOME of the California papers are becoming alarmed by the renewal of a heavy immigration from China, since the commencement of the present year. The table shows an increase of arrivals over departures of 57,020, and as something like a dezen vessels were on the betths in Chinese ports at last accounts, there will soon be still larger acquisitions of this class of population. larger acquisitions of this class of population.

WHAT NEXT?—The Nerwich and Worcester Railroad Company have placed upon their steamboat train to
New York a splendld smoking and suchre car. This car
is beautifully decorated, with good appointments, taoles,
&c, and affords an agreeable addition to the omfort of
passengers. One half of the car is devoted to ladies and
gentlemen, and the other portion to the smokers. THE CONTRACTOR to build rebel gunboats at New Orleans was driven from that city because he failed to complete them in time, and was hung on a hotel plazza at Natchez. He is reported to have defrauded the Confederates of some \$600,000, which he invested in English and French trade.

THE BLUE LAWS.—At St. Johns, N. S., two men

FROM GRAVE TO GAY.—Parties in New York are rying to purchase St. Paul's Church, Albany, for a people.

Lis now, more than, seven, years kince Colonel

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DECEASE—Edward C. Herrick, formerly librarian,
Ellet became impressed with the conviction that
and at his death treasurer of Yale College, died on the
in the thickest of the fight on Bunday last, and fought
live clad steamers and steam raps were the only

11th inst, th New Haven, at the age of 51 years.

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