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INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE—FRANKFORD GENERAL NEWS AGENCY.
WILLIAM C. SHEARD takes this opportunity to inform his pairons and the public that he is now prepared to furnish all the leading Philadelphis and New York to furnish an the resump remadelphia and New York newspapers, magazines, and periodicals.

Agent for the DAILY and WEEKLY PRESS. Subscribers and others can have them delivered as soon as issued at their residences or places of business in Frankford or vicinity.

jed-Im

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1862.

New Publications. The great difficulty of Americans travelling in Europe has been to know what places to visit, what objects to see, and what money to pay. Americans are the victims of foreigners, wherever payments are to be made-from the innkeepers, who bed and board them, to the cabman, who quadruples his legal charge upon them, and then sauces them because a further sum is not volunteered as a gratuity for the extortion and abuse. To the best of our knowledge and belief, Americans have no particular desire to fling their money away in mere stentation, at home or abroad, but they have the reputation of doing this in Europe. It is very true, that they appear to run into needless expense, and that they generally do; but this arises from a desire of not appearing mean. If they knew, precisely, what payments are usual, they would scarcely commit the folly of giving more than ethers. "Harper's Hand-Book for Travellers in Europe and the East," written by W. Pembroke Fetridge, is precisely the "guide, philosopher. and friend" which Americans have wanted, without being able to obtain, any time since ocean steamboats commenced rapid voyages across the Atlantic. The author, who has travelled largely in Europe and the East, has united the fruits of his personal experience and observation with the information contained in numerous general and local Hand-books. The result is that the American traveller, with one 'Harper' in his pocket, instead of twenty "Murrays" in his portmanteau, will make his foreign tour with ease and economy. Harper's Hand-Book is essentially intended for Americans, for it gives specific directions what to see, how to see it, and what to pay. The countries visited are decribed with clearness and accuracy, and particu-

larly the principal cities, with their most peculiar

and attractive features. There is a good map, in

which the colored routes are all distinctly marked.

The introductory chapter, containing hints to travellers to be read before they leave the United

States, gives much useful information, and, indeed,

the Hand-Book will probably save forty per cent.

of the usual outlay on foreign travel. The skele-

ton tours, giving routes and expenses, to suit time

occupied and money in hand, will be found essen-

Three years ago, Henry Kingsley, a younger brother of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, the wellknown divine and author, published a romance of real life, entitled "Recollections of Geoffry Ham. lyn," which, in the opinion of many, is superior to any story written by the elder brother. The scene mainly is laid in Australia, where the author evidently has familiar acquaintance. His second work, just published by Ticknor & Fields, is called "Ravenshoe," and is an improvement on his first. The locality is chiefly in Devonshire, but occasionally shifts to college life at Oxford, fashionable life in London, and war life in the Crimea. It is a story of the present time—that is, within the last ten years. We cannot pretend here to condense the plot, which though crowded is not obscure, but merely to say that the main incident or trinity of incidents, (a secret marriage, a child changed at nurse, and an estate lost and subsequently recovered by the change,) is the only feeble thing in the book, for it is too improbable, besides not being new. The strength of the story consists in the force and truth of the characters. Each is individualized and all rate sketch is that of Father Magrath, an priest of marked ability; the most original is Lady Ascot, a sporting peeress in advanced life; the most consistent is old Lord Saltire, a man of the old school; and the most loveable is William the groom, who finally becomes William the Squire. Charles Ravenshoe, the hero, is a more interesting . character than the heroes of fiction generally are, and gets through his vicissitudes of life with a maply spirit which will win him many admirers. The most powerful part of the stoty is that in which Charles is described as participating in the "Charge of the Light Brigade" at Balaklava, as one of the famous six hundred. We have a pleasure in recommending this novel, as giving a more than usually accurate view of higher and lower life in England. Its lights and shades are strongly marked, but Henry Kingsley is an artist, with his pen. he attempts to convey the Irish way of pronouncing words, (commonly called the brogue,) by bad spelling, and fails—of course. Carleton and Banien, ard a few more, have tried this, and succeeded, but these were "to the manor born." When Mr. Kingsley makes Lord Ballyroundtower's coachman's Irish wife reproach a ja:kdaw for "pecking at the hales of an honest woman," he makes her pronounce heels as never Irishwoman did, in the flesh. He is equally at sea when he hasher naming a wheelbarrow as a whalebarrow. Mr. Kingsley should stick to his Devonshire brogue, which he understands, and not meddle with the Irish, of which he knows nothing. Nevertheless, "Ravenshoe" is one of the best, because most original and

truthful, stories of late years. John Doe and Richard Roe, by Edward S. Gould, a New York writer, originally appeared in the Home Journal, one of the most readable of weekly periodicals, and is now republished, in book form, by Carleton, New York. It is a pleasant book to read, and fulfils its promise of sketching episodes of life in New York. Its title, though catching, is a misnomer-a sort of suggestro falsi, in fact. In days not very distant, John Doe and Richard Roe were fictitious characters in certain law proceedings, and, as their name is on the titlepage of a story, one reasonably expects something particular. Not so here. John Doe is a respecta ble man of business, and Richard Roe a swindling and hypocritical usurer and banker in New York. There is a lawsuit, but it is simply for the recovery of property; and Smith v. Jones would do, in the tale, just as well as Doe v. Roe. The hero is a certain convict, named Wilson, who escapes from "The Tombs" by the connivance of Roe, who is in his power, and manages to keep himself undiscovered for a long time. making reparation to the Doe family, whereby Roe suffers in purse and character, and "all goes merry as a marriage bell." One of the episodes is the ingenious robbery of a jeweller's shop in Broadway, related with the minuteness of a detective, who admired the "high art" displayed. Altogether, the story, though slight, is readable, and it is easy to perceive that Mr. Gould can do better, another time. Describing Brown, the Grace-Church Sexton of New York, as "He expanded, clongated, eructated," is vulgar and in

very bad taste. Game Fish of the Northern States of America, and British Provinces, by Barnwell, also published by Carleton, is as amusing as most novels. The author, who seems to love the rod as much as Genio C. Scott, is fairly enamored with and master of his subject, and fairly carries the reader along with him. His accounts of fishing trips to the La Val, in Canada, and to New Brunswick, are spirited and lively. Mr. Barnwell shows himself naturalist as well as fisherman, and instructs while he amuses. He discourses, with evident knowledge, on the propagation of fish, insects, camp-life, and the piscatorial mysteries of fly-tying and knots. The volume

and Charles Colton. Very interesting, at this time, when he is being extensively lionized, is the Rev. W. G. Brownlow's lebate, in this city of Philadelphia, in September, 1858, with the Rev. A. Pryne, on the question Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated?" Mr. Brownlow spoke, with great earnestness, on the affirmative side. The report of the speeches by Messrs. Brownlow and Pryne, published in one volume, 12mo., at the time, by J. B. Lippincott & Co., is authorized by both gentlemen, and is eminently worthy of attentive consideration. It is illustrated with portraits of the two disputants.

Lippincott & Co. have also issued Part III of The Book of Days, bringing the calendar down to the end of January Among the most noticeable passages are those which give the true story of the Lady of Burleigh, Disraeli the elder, Murphy the Weather-prophet's coldest day in the century, the fate of Captain Allen Gardiner, Francis Bacon, the South-Sea Bubble, Ancient Widows, Charles Townsend, Robert Burns, Translation of the Bible, Sein England, Commencement of Gas-lighting, Court Fools, George III., Execution of Charles I., and the Calves'-head Club. . The engravings give portraits, scenes, objects, describe autographs and antiquities. The Book of Days, when completed, will relate something worth knowing in connection with every day in the year. It infinitely surpasses the admirable Every Day Book and Table Book of the late William Hone, long esteemed the best of its class.

ENGLISH MAGAZINES .- Mr. S. C. Upham, 403 Chestout street, has sent us the June numbers of the Cornhill Magazine and of Temple Bar. In the former Thackeray's rather pointless quiz upon Bulwer's "Strange Story" is unconclusively concluded, but in two new chapters, wherein the Little Sister hoenses Hunt with chloroform, the adventures of Philip really do advance. Higher still in merit is Doyle's wondrous sketch of a Concert. There is a little story; a sketch of Waterton, the naturalist; an article on alcohol; a sensible tirade against Courts-Martial, and a dissertation on Ameri. can coal oil. Moreover, we find an agreeable an-

ommence a new novel in the July number of the Cornhill. As has frequently happened of late. Temple Bar is better than its rival Mr. Sala's own story sweeps forward, a fine imitation of the ld works of fiction, but, like them, a tride heavy. The gem of the number is the story called "Aurora Floyd," full of intense passion. There are a couple of articles on the Great Exhibition; a lively paper on Weddings; another, full of sense, on London; a pretty little story, "In my Youth," and two or three pieces of rhymed prose, which the deluded writers flatter themselves may pass for Poetry. But, with all drawbacks, Temple Bar is a good magazine.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Federal and Rebel Artillerists. OUR POSITION AT NEW BRIDGE.

A VIEW OF RICHMOND WHY THE CITY MUST FALL. REBEL ESTIMATE OF A LOUISIANIAN.

&rc., FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

DISAPPEARANCE OF A COLONEL

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEW BRIDGE, Va , June 12, 1862. Bridge-building was commenced again yesterday morning, but the Secesh rather got the start of us, for they received the working parties somewhat warmly. The rainy day before enabled the robels to plant a battery but two hundred yards from the bridge to the right of this, and of course no work was done there. Here, however the labor went on, and this bridge is rapidly approaching completion. It seems strange that the movements of a vast army should depend on a couple of bridges at which not one-hundredth part of its force can work at one time. but it is even so, and we shall lie idle until they are com-

Day after day the two opposing arm'es are becoming more savage. There was a time when the picketers hobnobbed together and high officers passed compliments but that day has gone by. Strict orders have been given to fire upon every one of the enemy who shows himself. and the sharp cracks of innumerable rifles are heard al day long. The enemy seem to have the same orders in woe to the man who negligently exposes himself to their A walk along the front of our camps, for a half-doze lies, always repays the trouble taken. It is an alter nation of woods and hills; the former filled with sharpeyed scouts, and the latter bristling with cannon. If rebel troop appears, on the other side of the river. shot from a dozen guns soon cause an ignominious scattering Within a few days, there seems to have been a most marked alteration in the course of action on our side The artillery force, brought to the front, has been ngthened, and not a squad of the enemy dare show themselves within range. Rifle and gun alternate all day long, in cracking and booming at the enemy. The

rebels get but little respite, for our artillerists, equally

with our picketers, are close on their heels. Cannon

firing has ceased to be a novelty, and were it not for the amusing antics of some of the gunners, who are so wran would hardly be worth going to see. and rebel artillerists about shelling baggage trains. The more warlike than a four-horse team. The Federal are in harmony with each other. The most accu- a rebel brigade were passing in frost of an opening of cannon sent many shots after them, which hastened their marching to the double quick. Directly, however, some wagons appeared from among the trees. "Ceaso firing," shouted the officers in command, and instantly ever gun in the battery stopped work. The baggage train passed by and some cavalry appeared. When ever the rebel braves seemed as if suddenly inspired. Every checking, only urged them the faster. Nothing can be We are carrying on a war against a foe who resorts to every dishenorable act which can be conceived of. Po son, mutilation, and cruelty-infernal machines and ambuscades-war upon unarmed citizens-maltreatment o unprotected and inoffensive people, all most infamous randalism—are but a few of his unprincipled acts. We fight him in a different spirit. With us, humanity and war go band in hand. From New Bridge, the centre, to Mechanic extreme right of our army, is a journey of perhaps five miles, and it is the most interesting five miles I eve whole ground nearly every day, and now know ever road, signal station, battery, and ravine, almost as well as a native. The Chickshominy runs for the whole distance along the centre of a valley more than a mile in width, bordered on each side by high hills, a battery on each of which would command all paris of the low land within range of its guns. The fields, both on the high lands and along the stream, excepting, of course, the half-mile-wide swamp through which the river passes,

> both eides of the stream, Federal and rebel, patches of cleared land and wood alternately cover the hills, and w from our perches, and they from theirs, can plainly discern each other's movements through these cleare From the hill near New Bridge, away across the stream two miles distant, is to be seen an extensive redonbt which secures the right of our advanced position across the Chickahominy, and is a bold invasion into the enemy's domain. General Smith's division holds it, and an American flag saucily waves from the ramparts. Beyond it wagons are parked, and behind it is an extensive camp. A half mile to the right of this and equi-distant from the point of observation, just on the creat of a hill, is a rebel battery, and the woods cover other masked ones. Passing the eye down the bill from this battery, a breast-work, half covered with evergreens, can be just discerned half hidden by the intervening trees which grow beside the river. Coming nearer, but still or prowling about and sharpshooters lying in the grass, each laring cordinoy roads across the swamp. On this side the stream is an extensive field, bearing as far as one can see to the right and left, and covered with army horses and cattle who are pasturing. This is fully a half mile wide, and the hill on which I stand rises abruptly from it with such regularity that it seems to have bea work of art. The high ridge runs along, occasionally broken by a ravine, through which some little stream passes, all the way to Mechanicsville, and is the grand-

are highly cultivated, and are now mellow for the ap-

proaching harvest—a harvest never to be reaped. Or

est fortification ever provided by nature for a pairlot army. The enemy have one on their side, too, but half of it—that is, below New Bridge—is in our pos Now for the hill about me. Away on the left it runs occasionally wooded and occasionally bare, gradually bending round with the river until I lose it in the die tance. On that side it has ceased to be a subject of interest, nearly all the troops once encamped there having advanced across the river. However, if not of warlike importance, it at least has things of peaceful guise which bear description. A house a half mile off stands a bleak monitor of the desolation which has swept past it. The frame alone is left, every board having been carried away for fire-wood or flooring. Uprights, joists, and braces, stand out in all their uncouthness, not a single weather-board being left upon them. The wind roars through it and the rain beats in, but not an ebstacle opposes their progress. A solitary horse feeding there was the only thing of life which trespassed on its shadow. This side of it, and still on the top of the ridge, was s small burying-ground, carefully fenced around, and form-ing a fitting centre to a thousand-acre field. Myrtie covered the ground within it, and an oak and che once cared for, throw a grateful shade around. It was

the cemetery of the Govan family, who seem to have once been the owners of almost all Hanover county. A dozen graves of them and their collaterals reared their whit ombsiones, all of Northern make, from the midst of the omnipresent myrtle In front of this graveyard a company of regulars were going through the evolutions of the skirmish drill, and a road from one of the bridges ran between the company and it, passing behind me towards General McClellan neadquarters. Just beside me, a signal officer sat upon the ground, anxiously gazing through a telescope at the opposite hills. His attendant flagman was a few feet distant, his signal spread to the breeze, and he waving and swinging it as indicated by the officer. On the right was the Gaines mansion, a fine ho with beautiful grounds, all effectually guarded by details from our troops, but it has been so often descri ridge was bristling with Federal cannon, each gund ready, at the slightest appearance of rebel molestation of the bridge builders in front, to pour his shot and shell into the very centre of the rebel position. Infantry and

reserve artillery to protect and reinfirce these gunners were at an available distance to the rear.

This hill presents a beautiful view—a finer one I think than any held by our army before Richmond. It is restricted in but one direction, the thick groves surrounding the Gaines mansion obstructing the view to the right.
On the left and in front, the prospect is grand. The enventh Sons' Seventh Sons, Coffee, Peter the Great in England. Commencement of Gaslichting Court in England. Commencement of Gaslichting Court gaze from the summit of this commanding eminence.

But now we will take a second view further to the right. Going past the mansion and through a strip of woods, beside which is another house, I stop, after a mile's walk, on the hill where General Prim reviewed the artillery tractice. Here, though the course of the Chicks hominy is visible, the woods on the left, through which I passed, obstructed all view of the ridge, and an angle of woods across the stream covers General Smith's redoubt. The same rebel hills, with their batteries, and the stream and valley, to be seen from the left, are in front. Horses are grazing on this side the river, and rebels prowling about across it. Bridge builders, in force, are hauling logs and making cordurey road in the swamp, and the hill has cannon planted upon it keeping watch and ward over them. The view here to the left is most beautiful, as the stream can be traced for an immense distance, though, as I have just written, the ridge on the one side and the troops on the other are both concealed. To the right, the rebel hills are open to the gaze for a mile or two, and this hill, though with not near so grand a prospect as its left hand neighbor, is an excellent signal station. Officers with their flags are constantly there each one on the slert, and not a movement is made on

the other side which is not instantly telegraphed back to

councement that the author of "Adam Bede" will day passed along in front of this hill, their bayonets gleaming through openings in the woods. Their course was toward the left, and Federal cannon shelling them from every part of our works made the passage a some-A half-mile farther to the right is another hill separated from the last by an intervening wood and ravine, on which is placed the most active battery which ever shot into an enemy's encampment. This hill has a view in front only, but it is a most dangerous one for the rebels, s two or three gaps expose the road along which all their troops are marched. Fearful execution must have been curately-aimed guns upon that constantly-travelled road.

And yet the enemy continue to use it. I have seen many a shell burst right in the midst of passing companies, mpelling them to run to the woods most ign COLONEL. and still they bring their troops as targets for our gun ers, who have had such excellent practice that every hot takes effect. Such foolishness I cannot understand There must be other roads less exposed than this behind hose wooded hills which limit the view there, and the reason this dangerous one is used is an enigma. For by our twenty-pound Parrotts placed on this hill, not one of their opposing cannon being of sufficient calibre to arry a ball near our position. Leaving this battery and descending to the field, I pass along the front of a wood and stop a mement by a ittle stream some five hundred yards distant. This wood is the station of our picket reserves. Being on a level with the Chickshominy, of course the prospect is but a

restricted one, and I only stop here as it is the best point for viewing the disposition of Federal and rebel and for two miles the whole surface is cultivated, one or wo small paiches of trees alone breaking the continuity. The gaps in the wood seen from the last hill are to the left, and away off in the distance, through the trees, charp eyes can detect the waving of General Smith's flag, which must be miles away, and the sight of which, among the moving leaves, so momentary is it, seems almost an optical illusion. On both sides, and immediately in front of me, the Federal pickets can be seen watchng the enemy, an occasional rifle crack giving evidence of their faithfulness. Across the stream, on the graduallyrising hill, rebel picketing may be viewed in all its per-fection. Companies deploy, exirmishers move out and in, referves are posted, and vedettes patiently sit in their saddles on those wide-stretched fields of grain. Every movement of the enemy can be plainly discerned, and, knowing his weakness, strong batteries are placed under

camps can be seen in great profusion. The most marked

of all the differences between this and New Bridge, how-

ever, is the entire absence of any living thing from the

eters upon it have to lie concealed. Not an animal

grazes there, and the very bi ds seem to have deserted it

A cannon ball rushing through the air above is the only

The last eminence in this imperfect panorama is beyond

lechanicaville. A mile and a half along the road, through

the village and beer parden, brings the gazer to a hill

balf way between the Mechanicsville and Meadow bridges Here the face of the opposite country somewhat changes.

the hills coming together and almost obliterating the

previously-intervening valley. Strong Federal batteries

anxiety is always felt lest a strong force of rebels, avail-

unexpectedly cross and fall upon us. Rebel batteries can

be seen at many points opposite, and from their cautions movements they evidently have a similar fear of us. Two

he seen for a long distance; as it goes directly from us,

to descend on the other side. Just to the right, a spira.

standing out in bold relief against the sky, tells us that

Rickmond still remains at its original station beside the

James river, and seems to call us on to the assault which

will make us its possessors. Thousands of soldiers and

Prople at home need scarcely anticipate the speedy fall of Richmond. Within the past week the rebels have

eceived strong reinforcements and have shown a won-

derful addition of energy in their attacks upon us. Be-

fore the battle of Fair Oaks our bridgebuilding was allowed to proceed without interruption; now, every log

which is laid is done amid the whistling of bullets and

the bursting of shell. The rebels, too, have become most audacious in their attacks upon us. Shelling a picket

or baggage-train was the extent of their offensive operations, and it was only when attacked that they

made any attempts at fighting the troops. Now they boldly attack us. Every exposed position is

constantly shelled; sharpshooters crawl through swamp

and bush for miles to shoot at our pickets. Traps and

ambuscades are laid to catch the unwary sentinel. A most wonderful energy seems suddenly to have inspired

them, and desperation or reinforcements must have been

the stimulant. This afternoon they attacked Mechanics-

ville Heavy guns, formerly held in reserve, were brought

bursting in our camps, bore testimony to their ability to

worry us, if such were their wishes. A house there was

almost battered down. It had been used as a hospital

and several sick men were in it, when shell after shell burst in such close proximity that the invalids had to be

porch, the fragments perforating the walls in every di-

rection. Gen. Taylor's brigade, comprising the first

four New Jersey regiments, a regiment of cavalry and a

night compelled me to leave. Our artillery were blazing

away with telling effect, and, as after a half-hour I hear

no more reports, I suppose, as on several previous occa-

That the rebel army have received strong reinforce

ments is undoubted. Last week as many as ten thou-sand troops with long baggage trains passed down their lines towards our centre. This week fifteen thousand,

half of them yesterday, have gone in the same direction

and long baggage trains seem to indicate their coming some distance Still, if reinforcements come by way of

Richmond, unless especially intended for the rebel left

wing, we here would never see them, as all their move

wing, we note would be in the rear. A constant stream of twenty-five thousand men all going one way, passing a part of the rebel army which is confessedly weak, and against

which I scarcely believe there will be any Federal de-

monstration—leaving as strong a force at that point after their march as there was before—seems to be almost posi-tive evidence that they are reinfolcements. Where from I cannot say. Beauregard, Jackson, and Ewell, all could

send them, and for the latter this course would be the

The drama before Yorktown will be reproduced in the

siege of Bichmond, though I trust that the rebel army will not get away so readily. General McClellan has be-

gun to throw up intrenchments on the left wing, which

is evidently the beginning of a siege. Fatigue parties

doubt many a rebel serrowfully looks down upon thos

vile earthworks which threaten such terrible conse-

straight road.

quences.

battery, were drawn in line of battle, when appro

one. they silenced the enemy's guns.

rried out. Afterwards, a shell burst within the front

and gone away again speculating upon the timene

of the goal beyond.

or later, to fall

most striking objects are seen across the river. The road

moving thing disturbing its serenity.

with good hearte. cover at the lill-top to shell any force we may bring against him, and more especially to command one of our exposed roads, which crosses a hill nearly a mile to the From the little rivulet beside which I viewed the rebel pickets this bill is reached by a somewhat roundabout course. As the woods extend almost to the bank of the Chickele miny, of course the sentinels step all passage along the front, forcing the curiosity-seeker to retreat through the woods and take a new departure along the road which is exposed on the hill. This road is a mili-tary one from McClellan's headquarters to Mechanics. ville, about half of it being constructed since we have had possession here, to avoid a most fortuous course forme ly pursued by the chivalry. It is used for convenience by advanced pickets, very few troops passing it, and they generally under cover of the night. A pasby day is sure to provoke shots from the battery I have entioned, not one in ten, however, coming near the wicked rebellion. Your loving son, oad, and none, as yet, doing harm to a single soldier. The view from this eminence, owing to the equal height of surrounding bills, is not so pleasing as from the spots near New Bridge, but the ground is really much higher. and, by ascending trees, rebel troops, batteries, and

been so frequent and many that it is impossible for the Doctor specially to mention and thank those who have kindly contributed to the relief of the disabled in the service of their country confided to his care. He therefore begs this may be accepted as some acknowledgment for the favors conferred by those whose thoughtfulness and regard will be duly appreciated, in their moments of distress, by THOS. T. ELLIS, Surgeon in charge steamer Louisiana. Louisville. The undersigned, citizens of

Sir: The undersigned, citizens of Louisville, Kentucky, take great pleasure in inviting you to our loyal city for the 4th of July, 1862. We make this invitation the more pressing as you have noglected us very much, not having said a word to your many friends on your transit through here. It is the sincere and earnest wish of every soul in this section of the country to see and hear the most unflinching patriot of the present day. Preparations are made here to celebrate the 4th in a suitable manner, and your pressure would add greatly to Richmond, a city but four miles off, over the hill, can ble manner, and your presence would add greatly to the interest of the occasion. Truly yours, JNO. J. SPEED, J. H. HARNEY, every rut and clod is visible until it crosses the hill-top

civilians have studied that spire. As universal curiosity exists to see this only part of all Richmond visible to Federal eyes. From General McClellan down to the lowest private, every one who could has come to see it. ence to my calling, I send you, as well as paper can tell you, the account of what I could see of this tapering sign This, or, rather, Meadow's Bridge, and the Virginia Central railroad, a short distance to the right, is the extent of our army in force. Along the whole course I have gone; and for four miles more, to the left of my starting-point, the Federal lines extend. They form almost a complete semicircle everywhere, some five miles distant from Richmond, extending around from northnorthwest to south. Ten miles is the extent of the Federal front, and along this whole line are pickets and cannot before, and camps behind. Strong reserves of all arms of the service are posted at all useful points, and if earthly ekill can accomplish the feat, Richmond is destined, sooner

I have canvassed New England, and spoken, perhaps, to more than fifty thousand persons. The Northern mind is all right on the subject of the war; and whilst the people are not at all maliciously disposed towards the South, they are bent upon crushing out this rebellion and preserving the Union, if it shall cost all the money and lives on both sides of the line! True, I found in New Jersey, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, as well as in Pennsylvania, a set of miserable sympathicers with the rebellion—generally of the late Breckinridge party, but the miserable traitors lack the moral and physical courage to avow publicity their wicked and

MARKET STREET, June 17, 1862

To the Editor of The Press—Sir: Cannot you prevail (through your paper) upon the merchants of this street to generally close their stores at 5 o'clock, as is usual at this season of the year, thereby conferring a (I would almost say) blessing on their numerous employees?

QUICK WORK. Two hundred and fifty men were detailed, this morn ing, to cut timber for bridge building. They cut and trimmed fifteen bundred sticks, each averaging a foot i Stirring Order by Gen. Kearney. dismeter, and havled them several hundred yards, finishing the job in two hours. Such quick work deserves the bighest praise. The detachment was from the 96th Penn-

Eridge building is going on to-day with vigor. A hot sun and dry wind, both of which have favored us for the last two days and during the present one, have done more to help defeat the enemy than the most sanguine can imagine. The flood in the Chickahominy is going down, and the water upon the flat surfaces bordering the river is rapidly evaporating. Thus the swamp is na row-ing, and of course can be the more easily bridged. War between artillerists commenced on both wings at least from the sound I indge so, no doubt are doing bot work on the left, and the mechanicsville guns on the right are taking a sweet revenge for vesterday's indignit'es. So the work goes on Firing shot and shelp has been the daily order for a week past, and no doubt the enemy have been severely handled at many points. REBEL ESTIMATION OF A LOUISIANIAN. Too good a story to be lost was yesterday reported by a picketer. He says he invited a rebel scout to partake of his cup of coffee, and, after drinking it, the Seces-

sionist, to testify to his gratitude, instructed his beneothers. I know that you call the fire; your ment is sure to have its recompense. Your comrades at the bivouse will report your deeds, and it will gladden your families; in the end you will be brought factor after the following:
"Now you see our posts are opposite each other. Well, the man that comec on after me, I'll tell not to shoot, and he won't, and I want you to do the same with your relief. But the fellow what comes next but one after me, look out for him, he's a d—n Louisiana ——!" An excellent character, this, to give of a fellow-soldier fighting in so glorious a cause as Secession is supposed

The good cause is steadily progressing; although the distance to the city remains the same, we are now much nearer the accomplishment of the design of the campaign than we were five days ago. The time is now being oc General McClellan. Eight thousand rebel troops yester. | cupied in securing our advance thus far, so as to avoid

CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, Va., June 11, 1862.

A flag-staff which is planted near the right of Sumuer's corps, and in plain sight of the rebels, seems to be an object of annoyance to them, especially when the stars and tripes are fising. Supposing that we must necessarily hell over at it daily, but without doing any harm, as the hells ever fall too short or too far, and our boys do nohing but laugh at their futile efforts. Gen. McClellan has been visiting the various encamp-ments on this side of the Chickahominy, attending to the details of movements, etc., attended by a couple of officers of his staff. His motions are so quiet, that it is al-

most impossible to follow him MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A LIEUTENANT There is considerable excitement in regard to the exsterious disappearance of Lieutenant Colonel William L. Curry, of the 106th Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Moorehead commanding. Yesterday morning he was field officer of the day for General Burns' brigade, and had posted his men on the picket line, after which he rode was found in the woods, but there was nothing to indicate the cause of his master's sudden and inexplicable disappearance. There can be no doubt that he fell into the hands of the rebels, but how he did so is unknown.

ALARM IN CAMP. Yesterday morning the rebels made a show of an attack on the division of General Smith, by advancing a battery of artillery to their picket line. Our pickets quietly no tified their officers, and the men were soon in line, prepared to receive the attack, and all expected that another without making any attack, and our men returned to

From the Advance of Our Army. The following is an extract from a private letter from an officer in Col. Williams' regiment, in front of Rich

It is my impression that there will be a great fight before blanket, an overcoat, or a change of clothing, since the battle of Fair Oaks-or Seven Pines-and it has rained very hard since; however, we all bear our hardship I have read of men digging their own graves metanho rically; but I have seen that done literally, for the rifle pits which the rebels dug have been used as their own graves and our men buried them there. While the excitement of a battle lasts we do not realize its horrors, but of all sad and sickening sights, the saddest I ever saw is a field after the battle. This one is the second I have seen-God grant that I may never see another! Don't suppos from this that I regret volunteering. No, if I had the choice now between remaining where I am and return ing home, I would stay to see the matter out. If young men like me do not as swer our country's call when dan ger threatens her, we cannot expect older ones, with fa milies depending on them, to do so. If I fall, it will be in defending the honor of my country, and what more glorious death could I desire? If I do fall, kies my little brother and sisters, and tell them that I died in the good cause. The srmy of the Potomac is the best and bravest army in the world, and if we gain the approaching fight. (which Gcd permit,) I think it will be the end of this

DR. ELLIS, U. S. A., in charge of steamer Louisiana, begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of one box of goods for the wounded from the little girls of Primary school, No. 4. The donations have

Parson Brownlow and the Citizens of

REV. W. G. BROWNLOW.

all sections, be remembered as the disbanded in-carnation of the spirit of disorganization, deluded by the devil, and led captive by his more imme-diate representatives in the civil and military departments of their rotten Government.

Messis. Speed, Harney, Prentice, and others. The West Philadelphia Hospital.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: It is with feelings of gratification to see with what megnanimity our citizens respond to the solicitations in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers. The stoutest heart is reduced to sympathy at the mention of the most trifling desire on the part of these policinum. at the mention of the most trifling desire on the part of these noble men. Those who are situated within the old city limits want for nothing, as our daily business intercourse brings us in contact with their desires. But those who are inmates of the West Philadelphia (new hospital) are less fortunate, it being so remotely situated that their wants are almost entirely overlooked. From a visit, we learn that they are in want of ever these sets. are almost entirely overloosed. From a visit, we learn that they are in want of everything portaining to their comfort. Of under garments, lint, bandages, &c., they have a scant supply. As to delicacies, such as jellies, oranges, lemons, &c., so refreshing to the sufferers, they have little or none.

t 5 o'cioca,
thereby conferring a (1 wou...
on their numerous employees?
Yours, &c ,
TRUE PLEASURE.

will gladen your lamines; in the end you will be brought before the country.

5. Color-bearers of regiments, bear them proudly in the light, erect and definally in the first line. It will cast terror into the opponents to see it sustained and carried forward. Let it be the beacon light of each regiment. The noblest inscriptions on your banner, are the traces of the balls.

6. Again, noble division, I wish you success and new yictories, until, the cause of our secred living being

TWO CENTS GENERAL NEWS.

GEO D. PRENTICE, J M. DELPH, LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU. PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1862.
I have your kind and flattering invitation to attend a celebration at Louisville, and regret that it

I have your kind and flattering invitation to attend a celebration at Louisville, and regret that it will not be in my power to be with you. I shall go to Cineinnati the last of this week, with my wife and children, where we expect to keep house for a season—say until the rebel bayonets and Tory leaders of this infornal rebellion are driven out of East Tennessee. Then I hope to start my Whig again, and pitch into the vile and wicked originators of this crusade against the bost, the most deserving and benign Government that God ever bestowed upon any portion of the human race.

From Cincinnati I am required to return to Washington, under a subpona, to give testimony before the Senate in regard to one West H. Humphreys. Who has figured largely as a Secession leader, administering the rebel oath of allegiance to Union men, favoring the bogus Southern Confederacy, whilst he was sworn, as a Federal judge, to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and drawing an annual salary from the Government he sought to destroy!

But, gentlemen, I congratulate you, and all true men in our country, upon the certain prospect of overthrowing these vile rebels, and closing out their infernal raid against law, order, and religion. The "exceeding sinfulness of sin" that inaugurated this rebellion is rapidly bringing it to a close. The plotters of the infamous treason must and will go to the wall, and that before long. God grant them a speedy exit from their present diagraceful attitude to one more infinitely infernal and disreputable!

I have canvassed New England, and spoken,

I have canvassed New England, and spoken sical courage to avow publicly their wicked and unpatriotic purpose. The loyal people are every-where marking these unpatriotic miscreauts, and a fearful retribution awaits them. Let them, in

of their rotten w.
Iram, gentlemen,
Very truly, &c.,
W. G. Brownlow.

We trust that the appeal of these deserving men may meet with a cheerful response.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, A LADY VISITOR.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD CORPS CAMPINEAR BICHMOND, Va., June 5, 1862. GENERAL URDER NO. 15.—Brave regiments of the Ou.
After two battles and victories, purchased with muc blood, you may be counted as veterans.

I appeal, then, to your experience, to your persons observation, to your high intelligence, to put in practic on the battle-field the discipline you have acquired in camp. It will enable you to conquer with more certainty, and less loss. camp. It will enable you to conquer with more certainty and less loss.

2. "Shoulder Straps and Chevrons," you are marked men; you must ever be in the front.

Colonels and field officers, when it comes to the bayonet, lead the charge; at other time, circulate among your men, and supervise and keep officers and men to their constituted commands, atimulate the laggard, brand the coward, direct the brave, prevent companies from "hudding my" or mixing.

3. Marksmen, never in the fight cheapen your rifles; when you fire, make sure and hit. In woods and abattis one man in three is to fire, the others reserve their loads to repel an enset or to head a rush. It is with short rebes, and this extra fire, from time to time, that suck ground is gained. Each man up in first line, none delaying, share darger allke; then the peril and loss will be small. 4. Men! you brave individuals in the ranks, whose worth and daing, unknown perhaps to your superiors but recognized by your comrades, influence more than others. I know that you exist. I have watched you in

victories, until, the cause of our sacred Union being triumphant, you return honored to your hones.

By order of Brigadier General Kearney.

W. E. STURGES, A. A. A. G.

BELIGION IN NEW YORK—TROUBLE IN A FASHIOMABLE CHURCH.—Some time since a gentleman in good standing in the community, who is a member of the up town Baptist Church purchased a fashionably located pew, for which he paid the munificent sum of \$1,000. In the course of a little time he met with reverses, and among other effects at the mercy of his creditors was his pew in the church. This fell to the lot of a practical working m-chanic, who decided that he would worship God in this edifice, and with his family, would, on the Sabotath, occupy the \$1,000 pew fer that purpose. Accordingly, he and his family attended regularly and respectably the services of the sanctuary, but his social status became known to the "ladies and gentlemen" who occupied pews adjacent to his, in the middle side, and they presumed to criticise every and the minutest act of the new-comers. The mode of shutting their eyes during prayer, their unusual attention, and apparent devotion during the services their uniform valgar practice of remaining till the close of service, their going to church in stormy weather without using a carriage, and other extremely ill-bred peculiarities, all were criticised. As the mechanic and his family retired from the church, the grown boys of the congregation, together with zome of life younger misses, would crowd in the vestibule and converse loudly about "tailo w," "grease," "stoddy coats." "calico," "leather gloves," and other kindred subjects, with which the strangera were supposed to be familiar. It appears that the humble Christian forbearence, not yielding his rights in any degree, but continuing his attendance upon religions ordinances as usual. The stoicism of the trop pewholder was

but Irigal mechanic bore this contumely with creditable Christian forbearance, not yielding his rigits in my degree, but continuing his attendance upon religions ordinances as usual. The stoicism of the Iron pewholder was an outrage to the devotres of fashion; they appealed to the trustees, the trustees appealed to the mechanic, the mechanic offered to sell out at cost price; the trustees hesitated, and the mechanic retained the pew, attending the church as usual. Being somewhat democratic in his notions of scelety, and a firm believer in the doctrine of human equality, he introduced to his softly-cushioned pow two colored brethron. This last act was the feather which broke the camel's back. So grave an outrage demanded retrees at the hand so f the law as a "disturber of public worship?"—an act of annoyance of God's people "under their own vine and fig tree."

The mechanic continues his devetions, is passionately fond of music, and elects to look toward the choir while praise is rong offered in that locality. Meanwhile the trustees have preferred a charge against him before a polic justice, for "disturbing public worship," on which Mr. Bichavic had to find beil, and the Graud Jury have found a bill against him. His case will be tried soon, in the Court of General Sessions. The trustees allege that the reputation of the church demands that they prosecute the case. They confermate forcing him to selt the pew at a sacrifice, which he considers would not be an equitable financial transaction—Afew York Tribune.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY DETECTED—The G'as-EXTENSIVE ROBBERY DETECTED -The G'asinterpartacted the attention of the public. In the month of Jonusry last, the premises of Mr. Kings, a watchmakers and joweller, at Kingsland Gate, were broken into, and property, cousisting of watches, chains, pins, and rings, value £3,800, was carried away. Since that time various pervors have been prosecuted and convicted for being implicated in this robbery, and something like £800 worth of the stolen property has been recovered, leaving £3,000 worth still to be accounted for. Mesuwhile as a tagineer, named Benjamin Samuel Redourn, in the embloy ment of Messra. Perkin, Bacon, & Co., engravers and puloters, Fleet street, had some watches and chains for sale and this circumstance becoming known to George Tilley, a sharp-witted police-officer, he thought it lay in his into to make a call upon the watch-dealing engineer. This he accordingly did one day last week, at the works where Redourn was employed, and after considerable troube Mr. Tilley wound up his visit by searching the engineer's pockets, the drawers in his engine rorm, and finally his lodgings. The activity and ingenuit, of the officer were rewarded by the discovery of a large smount of jewellry, consisting of gold and silver watchers, gold chains, rings, pine, and watch-keys, and, as a matter of course, Redburn was also taken himself. The firm who employed this matter jeweller was also the firm who supplied the National Bank of Soctland with bank nates; and although they had been robbed of three parcels containing altogether 1,500 one-found notes, they never suspected Redburn, who had been four or five years in their employment. His connection with the jewelry case, however, aroused tuspicion in the minds of his employers regarding the missirg notes. In these circumstances Mr. Bacon himself made a thorough search of the engine room, and found a paper parcel containing 120 bank nots, hidden very ingelicusly undermeath the felt covering of a steam pipe. From this new discovery it appears that the National Bank of Scotland.

SINGULAR CASE OF SOMNAMBULI of January last, the premises of Mr. King, a watchma-ber and jeweller, at Kingeland Gate, were broken into, and

Bank of Scotland.

SINGULAR CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM —We have been informed, on good authority, that a Miss Chamberlain, of Templeten, a roung lady of good character and abilities, and education, went to Westminster a short time since to teach school. In the early part of the night on the third day of her school, after having refired to her room, she got up in a somnambulic state, dressed herself carefully, and left the house without arousing any of the inmates—who did not miss her till, she not answering the call to breatfast, next morning, they went to her room and found it deserted. Some time during the latter part of the night the young lady's father was awakened by some one rapping at his door. He got up, and on opening the door found his daughter upon the step. As she extered she asked for a glass of water, and having drank, went directly to the chember she had been accustomed to occupy, and commenced preparations to retire to her bed, when she awoke, and was astonished to find herself at her father's honce, instead of her boarding-place, sleven miles distant. As might have been expected, she was much fatigued by her long walk, but no serious consequences resulted, and after remaining at home for a few days she returned to Westminster, where she resumed her school on Monday last—Barre Gacette.

SALE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAIL.

school on Monday last —Barre Gasette.

SALE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAIL.
ROAD.—The western division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, property and franchizes, was soil on Monday, under a foreclosur of the second mortgage, in accordence with a decree eptered in the Oliccuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois. It sold for \$482,000, the anneunt of interest in default upon the second-mortgage bonds, subject to the payment of principal and interest on the first mortgage bonds amounting to \$1,500,000. The second-mortgage bonds, amounting to \$1,500,000. The purchaser of the road takes it also subject to the payment of all debts, due for labor and supplies from the company, making an aggregate of \$3,000,000, paid by the purchaser, or for which such purchaser is labels. The property was purchased by the Ohio and Mississippi Eallway Company, a corporation created by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, at its regular session in 1861.

NAGLEE AND NEGLEY.—The telegraph continu-

inspection, we are told, was quite saustactory.

A SAD OASE.—A German named Metzke, residing in West Butland, Vermont, a man of fins education and respectable connections, has recently been enraged in the production of a sational air, of great merit; but the effort has affected his mind, and he is now deranged.

PRENOMENA.—At Elberfield, Prussia, large swarms of mosynitoes, so thick as to darken the kies, were seen for two days in the month of May, and at a village within two miles of the above city, swarms of grasshoppors, with musually large heads, and from three to four inches long, addenly covered the ground.

A SUISIDE,-Mrs. Margaret Johnson, of Willimantic,

in 1861.

NAGLEE AND NEGLEY.—The telegraph continually speaks of a General "Negley" in McClellan's army, and a General "Negley" in Mitchell's army. The telegraphic reporters or the operators, in transmitting the reports, have confounded two individuals holding brigadier's commissions, whose names sound althe. The first General Henry M. Naglec, a native of Pennsylvanis, but for many years a resident of San Francisco, California, where he has acquired considerable property, and is reckoned among its wea'thiest citizens. Having graduated at West Point and served in the regular army until he resigned, shout the nyears ago, he hastened to Washington on the commencement of the war and tendered his services to the Government. He is a thorough soldier, and has gained considerable, reputation as an officer aland has gained considerable reputation as an officer aleady.
The second is General James S. Negley, appointed from Prines Ivania, and who commanded a brigade of three-months' volunteers in Patterson's army in May, June, at d July, and joined General Buell's army in Ken-tucky with several regiments in Nov.mber last. He is accounted a gallant officer. THE EXODUS FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH PRISON.—The work of clearing the Queen's Bench Prison of its inhabitants is now verging toward a close. Strange to say, it has been a very difficult task. Many of the prisoners sternly refused to be made bankrupta, though, by giving their consent, they could have immediately obtained their release. The most curious case was that of William Miller, who had been in the prison since July, 1814—forty eight years! He had lost all desire to go out, and would sign nothing which would have the effect of making him a free man When, at length, he was forced to acquierce, he begged to be allowed to remain in the prison a few days longer; and when his time was up be still lingered fondly within the gates, to bid the officials farewell and to shake hands over and agair, until he passed the outer gates of the Queen's Bench prison, a tew days since. William Miller, who was born nearly eighty years ago, never saw a street gas-lamp.nor an omnibus, much less a steamship or a railway.—London paper, Ayril 12.

WHATISHEATLIGHTNING?—The flashes of light-THE EXODUS FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH for Mechanics', and 26 for Corn Exchange. demand for the first-issue demand notes still continues

New York exchange..... WHAT IS HEAT LIGHTNING?—The flashes of lightning often observed on a summer evening, unaccompanied by thunder, and popularly known as "had lightning," are merely the light from discharges of electricity from an ordinary thunder cloud, beneath the horizon of the observer reflected from clouds, or perhaps from the air itself, as in the case of twilight. Mr. Brooks, one of the directors of the telegraph line between Pittsburg and Philadelphis, informs us that, on one occasion, to satisfy binaself on this point, he asked for information from a dictant operator during the appearance of flashes of this kind in the distant horizon, and learned that they proceeded from a thunder storm then raging two hundred and fifty miles castward of his place of observation.—

Prof. Henry.

ARRIVAL OF REFEL PRISONERS. WHAT IS HEAT LIGHTNING ?-The flashes of light American gold..... U. S. 7 S-10 Treasury notes...... Savings Institution, in said city. Subsequent to the fire day of July accruing interest and bonds, when not made payable in Philadelphia, will be paid as formerly, on pre-Prof. Henry.

ABBIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.—Four hundred and eixty rebel prisoners, captured by General Fremont's division, between Strasburg and Harrisonburg, Va., are now safely quartered at Camp Curtin, where they arrived a few days since. The greater portion of the prisoners belonged to Virginia, but a number of them were natives of Mississippi and Alabams, and served in regiments from those States. With the exception of a few commissioned officers and others, who, by their manners and bearing, gave evidence of having once belonged to a respectable class of society, they were evidently of the very lowest dregs of humanity. Some of them were not half clothed. The prisoners will remain at Camp Curtin for an indefinite period. They will be clothed, allowed soldiers' rations, and receive good medical attention. Of course, they will be strictly guarded, and no communication permitted outside.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.—The following facts ntation to the Bank of the Republic, New York. No

The following is the coal tonnage of the Shamokin Vel-Decrease ...... 1,035 19 233 11 The Michigan Central Railroad has declared a dividend f 3 per cent., payable about the 1st July. The Rock Island, it is supposed, will declare a similar dividend on

the 20th instant. the 20th instant.

The New York Post, of this evening, says:

The stock market receded this morning \( \) per cent. on Government stocks, and \( \) and \( \) per cent. on New York Central, as compared with the best sales of yesterday. Krie and Krie preferred followed down \( \) and \( \) per cent., and the Western shares in about the same proportion. The reaction is varicusly ascribed to the public suspense in repard to the military situation before Richmond, and to the unsettling of the policy of the Treasury Department in reference to United States notes of circulation, but beyond these causes it would perhaps be quite as ressonable to attribute the decline to the disposition among some of the bulls to realize on the recent very rapid advance.

The stock market is a fraction better since the printed sales; New York Central 5½ per cent.

The price of gold and rates of exchange have also declined this forencom, and business in both is going on for the packet to morrow with much caution on the part of buyers. Gold at the Stock Board is 106 2106 ½, and at the counters of the money-brokers 106 2106 ½, and at the counters of the money-brokers 106 2106 ½, and at the counters of the money-brokers 106 2106 ½, and at the counters of the money-brokers 106 2106 ½ per cent., buying, and 106 ½ 2010 3½ selling. The rate on London is 117 ½ 2017 ½ per cent. The impression on the street is that there is considerable doubt about the passage of the new treasury bill, in its present shape, and so far as gold went up on this measure on Esturday, there is now a decided pause in the confidence of speculators for the rise.

The supply of gold is better to-day. The banks have already regained the loss by the export of last week, and the smount on hand this morning is above the average of last week. On Saturday the total stood \$30,477,000; on Monday; \$31,660.000; and on Traceday (to-day), \$31,-226,000. The average of last week was \$331,162,000. tion permitted outside.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.—The following facts with regard to the telegraph to Utah are of interest: The distance by the route followed was 3,242 miles. Repeaters were used respectively at New York, 231 miles: Pittaburg, Pa., 709; Cleveland, Ohio, 705; Chicago, Illinois, 1,159; and Omaha, Nebraska Territory, 1,984 miles—five repeaters in all. The total amount of battery used was about 750 cups of Grove. The longest uninterrupted circuit was from Omaha to Salt Lake, a distance of little more than 1,200 miles. The New York Post, of this evening, says GENERAL BANKS.—A roldier writes to the Lowell News stating that on Monday of the retreat from Strasburz he saw Gen. Banks trying to make a breakfast of a bard cracker and a piece of raw sait pork, and was the last man to cross the Potomac, and he actually hauled on ropes attached to some army wagons that had got stuck in the hed of the river, and did not leave until they were safely ashore. Saiciy ashore.

A FIRE.—The Merchants' Hotel, in Norwich, was neally destroyed by fire, last Saturday morning. Loss on building about \$5,000—Insured for \$3,000 in Connecticut Mutual and \$2,000 in the Etna of this city. It was owned by Frastus Williams. Seth Cruttenden. landlord, lost about \$2,200—insured for \$700 in the Merchants' Insurance Company of this city. MORE ABMS.—The Norfolk Arms Manufacturing Co. furnishes its first instalment of gens in about three weeks. The inspecter or "prover," from Springfield, visited the shep last week and performed his dulies. The inspection, we are told, was quite satisfactory.

> JUNE 17-Evening The Flour market is rather more active to-day; sales clude 600 bbis Northwestern extra at \$4.87 k. 500 bbis do family at \$5.05 12%, 200 bbls Obio do at \$4.25, 1,000 bls Delaware Mills extra at \$5.50, and 200 bbls choice Ohio family. on private terms. The sales to the trade are mederate, ranging from \$4.87% to \$4.75 for common and good superfine, \$4.62% \$5.75 for extra and extra family, and \$600.50 for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$3.25 \$ bbl. There is very little Corn Meal offering and Penna is held at \$2.62% ₩ bbl.

Corron.—There is very little doing in the way of sales,

By order of Brigadier General Kearney,

W. E. STURGES, A. A. A. G.

SUICIDES.—In. France, since the beginning of the present century, there have been committed not less than three hundred thousand suicides. There were 5,903 in 1858, and 3,050 in 1859.

A SUIVIDE.—Irs. Margaret Johnson, of Williamante, and the slock is very light. Groceries.—There is more firmness in Sugar, and a moderate business doing.

Provisions are neglected and dull; about 250 tes Lard following the market is more active; about 700 bbls cold at 25 m25c for Pennsylvania and Western, and 23 m 25c.

THE WAR PRESS. 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$30; and 100

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Cinb. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents fo Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six ines constitute a souare.

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an

To the Editor of The Press:
Sin: We have this morning received three barrels and six boxes from Philadelphia through the kind suggestion of John C. Farr and wife, and other friends in Pine-street Presbyterian Church, for our gallant boys brought herefrom the buttle-fields.
Had a surgeon in the United States army made out "a requisition for heavilal stores." he could not have here articles have been supplied. They are the things needed, and the distribution will be commenced this day, by my wife, who personally attends, in every case, and sees the article in its place.

The articles came in good order and condition, among which are more or less of the following articles, viz.: Preserves in variety, jellies do., syrups, sugars, pickles, oranges, lemons, brandy fruit, wines tamarinds, guana, brandy, git, corn starch, farina, cologne, giager, gum arabic, flaxseed, oatmeal, Irish moss, bran biscuit, tea, salt, soah, barley, pins, arrow root, nutmegs, honey, chocolate, shirts, scoks, drawers, sheets, pillows, slippers, bandeges, lint, rice, old linen and muslin, handkerchiefs, &c.

delight, and pouring out their gratitude to the patriotic givers of this large donation, in this time of need. The soldiers will bless them.

Ho pital accommodations are needed in this city to the extent that the Government has been obliged to "take possession" of some churches. When I ascertained this to be the fact I offered "the Fourth Presbyterian Church edifice" to the Government, and received an answer in the hendwrithing of Secretary Stanton, worthy of his head and heart.

My Philadelphia friends helped to build this church, and within the last two years to enlarge it. It is now 61 by 100 feet and will make a splendid inospital, should it become necessary. My offer has been accepted, and my Philadelphia friends have their share of the reward.

In Prist's name I salute all friends of the Gavernment

Philadelphia friends have their share of the reward.

In Shrist's name I salute all friends of the Government,
and am their servant to be commanded and used.

JOHN C. SMITH. Paster Fourth Pres Washington City, June 16, 1862. A Letter of Condolence by George Wash-The following letter, written by George Washington to

Mrs. Frances Washington, has been made public by Mr. Charles Lanman, of Georgeto \*B, D. C. : PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1798.

MY DEAR FANNY: To you, who so well know the affectionate regard I had for our departed friend, it is unnecessary to describe the sorrow with which I was afflicted at the news of his death, although it was a event I had expected many weeks before it happened. anterest at these are not all season, attrough it was an event I had expected many weeks before I feel it, would answer no other purcose than to revive, in your breast, that poignancy of anguish which, by this time, I hope is abated. Reason, and resignation to the Divine Will (which is wise and just in its dispensations) cannot, in such a mind as youre, fail to produce this effect.

The object of the present letter is to convey to your mind the warn est assurances of my love, friendship, and disposition to serve you. These also I profess to have, is an eminent degree, for your children. What plan you have contemplated, or whether, in so short a time, you have thought of any, is unknown to me; and therefore I add that the one which strikes me most favorably (by being best calculated to promote the interest of yourself and children) is to return to your habits ition at Mount Vernon. You can go to no place where you will be more welcome, nor to any where you can hve at least expense or trouble; matters at Mount Vernon being now so stranged as to be under the care of responsible persons, and may so continue; which would easily yould otherwise naturally involve you in. It is unuscessify to observe to you that housekeeping, under any circumstances, and with the greatest economy, is expensive. circumstances, and with the greatest economy, is expensive; and where provision for it is to be made, will be sive; and where provision for it is to be made, will be found, I fear, beyond your means.

You might bring my niece, Harriet Washington, with you, for a companion, whose conduct I learn with pleasure, has given much satisfaction to my sister.

Under the present view I have of the suvject, I sha'l be at Mount Vernon about the first of April, for (perhare) a fortnight; but your annt and family will not, I expect, be there before the middle of July. My love to the children, and with

Affectionate sentiments.

I am always yours, GRO. WASHINGTON. New Experiments with Gun Cotton,

The Austrian Government has recently instituted new experiments with gun cotton, with such good ie-uits that a considerable part of the Austrian artillery is to be imexperiments with gun cotton, with euch good ie-uits that a considerable part of the Austrian artillery is to be immediately supplied with that article, prepared according to the method of Gen. Baron Lenk. It is claimed that the new method of Gen. Baron Lenk. It is claimed that the new method of manufacture produces gun cotton which remains perfect for macy years, and that its effect is more than equal to that produced by powder, while its lightness renders transportation cheap and easy. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says:

Baron Von Lonk admis that breech-loading guns can be used with greater precision, with gun cotton, than any others, but, for several reasons, he prefers guns which are loaded at the muzzle for field artillery. In the number of the Leipsic Illustririe Zeitung, of May 3d, there is a description of Lonk's new gun. Up to the present moment, only three kinds of guns have been made. They are rified four-pounders, for brigade and cavalry service, eight-pounders as reserve artillery, and three-pounders, which can be carried by bensts of burden, for use in mountainous districts.

The last-mentioned guns, which are of bronze, weigh one hundred and fifty Austrian pounds; but trials are now being made with three-pounders of cast steel which weigh no more then forty-four pounds. The range of the three-pounders is 3,000 paces, and their accuracy is said to be extraordinary. Before the end of the next month the army will be supplied with thirty batteries of four-pounders, and it is confidently expected that Lenk's gun-cotton will supersade powder. The carriages of the new guns are of iron, and they are so constructed that they can be taken to pieces, and, in case of need, carried by the artillerymen. Some interesting experiments have recently been made with gun cotton at Venice, but their results are not positively known. It is, bowever, related that boats have been blown out of water by gun cotton, which had been united by neass of electricity. Gun cotton steeped in water for a month, and th

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET. Business at the Board to-day was suspended, and the Board adjourned on the announcement of the death of Beard adjourned on the announcement of the searn of Mr. Robert McMullin, one of the oldest members. A large number of sales were made, however, and prices pretty well sustained United States coupon sixes 1881 were firm at 106%; the seven-thirties advaced to 106%, less waiting for a victory by McClellan. Pennsylvania fives advanced %: the coupon sixes brought 105%. Schuylkill Navigation sixes 1882 were steady at 74%. Lehigh Navigation sixes brought 103. North Pennsylvania sixes advanced &; the tent also &. Philadelphia and Sunbury sevens advanced I. Susquehanna Canal sixes, X. Pennsylvania Bailroad sixes advanced to 107. Long Island Bailroad sixes advanced 1 on last bid. Reading Railroad sixes declined slightly on yesterday's closing bid. Catawissa preferred was firm at 13; the common declined to 4. Beaver Mesdow advanced to 57%. Little Schuylkill advanced &, and sold firmly at 19%. Elmira Railread declined I. Lehigh scrip advanced 1%, selling at 32%; the stock, %.
Sales of passenger railways were small. Second and Third was firm at yesterday's figure—72; 46 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 33 for Tenth and Eleventh; 39 for Chestnut and Walnut; 25 for Arch; 50 for Race and Vine; 26 for Girard College A small lot of Girard Bank brought 40% -a decline : 53

and the premium on them advances at present slowly; 3% was offered to-day, and buyers numerous. Gold was steady at six per cent., with large sales. Foreign coin a little more active. Drexel & Co. quote-The Mayor of St. Louis has given notice to the creditors of the city " that the interest on the bonded debt already due and to become due before the first day of July, or matured bonds still uncancelled, will be paid on and efter the first day of that month, at the Boatman's

interest will be allowed on matured coupons or bonds from and after 1st of July proximo.

Monday; \$31,066.000; and on Tuesday (to-day), \$31,-226,000. The average of last week was \$31,162,000

WHEAT.—The receipts are moderate, with sales of 4,000 bus, in lets, at 123\sigma 125c for reds, and 130\sigma 135c for white, as in quality. Bye is steady at 67c for Penna. Oorn is quiety, about 2,500 bus sold at 53c for prime Southern yellow shoat; 52\sigma 52\sigma c for Penna. do., in store; a small lot of good white sold at 57c. Oats are unchanged, and about 4 000 bus Southern and Penna. sold at 40c \( \psi \) bus Bark —1st No. 1 Quercitron is selling at \$33.50 \( \psi \) ton.

suddenly covered the ground.

ASKING FOR MORE—A company of Icidians are at Washington, representing the Sacs, and Foxes, and Ottawa tribes. They want devernment to take back their land, and pay them \$1.25 per acre for it, and they want mechanics, and utensils, and their debts paid.

WARM WEATHER.—From New Orleans, Memphia, and Richmond we have complaints of sultry weather. At Louisville, on Saturday, the mercury stood at 92 deg, in the shade—the hottest of the season. This is the weather that uses up soldiers exposed to the sun or camping in low or marshy land.

SOLDIEBS REST.—A clitzen of Bridgeport has procured a room, which has been furnished by the ladies, for the reception of such sick and wounded soldiers as may be compelled to stop in that city. An experienced person has been engaged to take the entire charge of the ostablishment. and the slock is very light.

GROCERIES.—There is more firmness in Sugar, and a moderate business doing.

Frovisions are neglected and dull; about 250 tes Lard solid at \$4.0826 cests.