THE DAILY PRESS. TWELVE CENTS PER WESK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS TRE ANNUM. FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR MIX MONTHS-invariably in adwance for the time ordered.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-ZARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

SUMMER RESORTS.

STAR HOTEL, (Nearly opposite the United States Ho ATLANTIO CITY, N. J. SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.

MOLUMBIA HOUSE. ATLANTIC CITY,
SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
Opposite the Burf House.
Terms to suit the times.
20-2m ED WARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.
A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautiful-dy situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.
Now open for visitors for the season. jc20-2m

MANSION HOUSE, ATIANTIC CITY.

R. LEE, Proprietor.

This House having been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, is new open for permanent and transient boarders.

The MANSION HUUSS' is convenient to depot, churches,
and jest office. The bathing grounds are un-unpassed
on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. ERIEL, of
Philadelphia, who will keep superfor wines, liquors, and
choice brands of cigars.

RAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open, with a
LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS.
Board \$7 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m COTTAGE-RETREAT, ATLANTIC OITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few choice Rooms can be obtained by applying soon. The Proprietor furnishes his table with fresh milk from his cows, and fresh vegetables from his farm.

Also, about feur hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel Lots for sale by je20-2m Proprietor.

66 THE ALHAMBRA." ATLANTIC OITY," N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIO and MANSACHUSETTS Avonues, will be open for visitors on and after June 29th. The rooms and table of "The Albambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Ice Oream and Refreshment Saleon attached to the house. Terms moderate.

C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, Proprieture.

PEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC 6ITY, N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the depot. This House is now open for Boarders and Transi-nt Visitors, and offers adcommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Ohargos moderate. Children and servants half price.

327 Parties should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the hotel. THESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PAOIFIO Avenue, Atlantic City, convenient to the beach, with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open for the season. The accommodations are equal to any others on the Island. Prices moderate.

ENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC
OITY, N. J.—This comfortable and convenient
new house, located on KENTUCKY Avenue, opposite
the Surf House, one requare from the best bathing on the
beach, has been fitted up for visitors this season.
F. QUIGLEY, Proprietor.
N. B.—Horses and Carriages to Hire. 1020-1m CEA BATHING .- "The Clarendon." of Commenty Virginia House, VIBGINIA AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the accommodation of Boarders. This House is situated immediately on the Beach, and from every room affords a fine viewoof the sea. [[je20-2m] JAMES JENKINS, M. D. CEA BATHING. - UNITED STATES EA BATHING,—UNITED STATES

BOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open, situated only fifty yards from the seashore, central of the place; house fromthing the ocean 500 feet; two hours from New York. Steamer leaves Murray street twice-daily, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; thence by the R. and D. B. Bailroad. Address

Communication from Philadelphia is by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, by G. W. HINKLE, the proprietor of the JOITY, by G. W. HINKLE, the proprietor of the ideastate three years ago.
The Hall has been put into complete order and greatly improved. A new office, billiard saloon, bar-room, and path houses are most excellently arranged and aptly appropriated for their respective uses. Congress Hall is mow the nearest house to the rolling surf on the smooth portion of the level beach.

The subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity to return his thanks to his former patrons of the "States," and respectfully begs leave to say to all that the will be happy to meet them at Congress Hall, ON AND AFTER JUNE 21st instant, at which time he will be ready to accommodate the public.

GEA RATELING Congress Hall

SEA BATHING.—Congress Hall,
Long Branch, New Jursey, is now open for the
reception of visitor;
Persons wishing to engage rooms
with plense address
yell-late
Proprietor. QURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious Hotel, over 600 feet in length, and with 1,100 feet of verands, fronts on the ocean, extending back, with its rent, to the railroad. It possesses the most advantageous beaution on the island, with perfectly safe bathing in front, and is, in fact, the only first-class hotel within a short distance of the beach.

A good Band of Music has been engaged for the season. The Billiard-room and Bowling Alleys will be under the other of Mr. BALPH BENJAMIN, of Philadelphis. Additional improvements have been made, and the so-commodations will be found august if not squaries.

iditional improvements have been made, and the ac-modations will be found equal, if not superior, to any commodations on the coast. on the coast.

The house will be opened, for the reception of guests,
on THURSDAY, June 19.
jel6-86t

H. S. BENSON, Proprietor. NITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., JAMES K. ROBISON,

Superintendent.

This celebrated Hotel will be open for the reception of visitors on Saturday, June 21, 1862, and will continue open until September 15.

Since the last season many handsome improvements have been made, both to the house and the grounds, adding still further to the comfort, convenience, and pleasure of the guest. pleasure of the guests.

Persons desiring to spend the summer at the Sea Shore will find the accommodations at the UNITED STATES experior to those of any other house on the Atlantic Coast.

HASSLER'S CELEBRATED BAND has been engaged for the season, and will be under the direction of the Messrs, Hersler. Mr. THOMAS H. BARRATT, late of Cape May, will have charge of the Billiard Room, Ten-pin Alleys, and Shooting Gallery.

Shooting Gallery.

The extensive improvements made two years ago, and those now in contemplation by the ewners of this splendid establishment, are an ample guarantee of what the patrons of the house may expect under its present management.

HENRY A B. BROWN, jel2-Im

For Proprietors. SUMMER BOARDING.—BROAD-SUMMER RESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops of Penssylvania, reached daily by the Pennsylvania Central, and the Broad Top Mountain Railroad from Central, and the Broad Top mountain Kaurosa from Huntingdon. The House is one of the fluest in the in-ferior of the State, handsomely furnished, with all the re-quisites for comfort and convenience—pure air, deli-cious spring water, romantic scenery, and everything to gestore and invigorate health. Telegraph station and a daily mail, so that daily communication may be had with

phia in the morning can take we will be some evening.

The subscriber has kindly been allowed to refer to the following gentlemen, residents of Philadelphia, who have been patrons of the Mountain House:

Wm. Cummings, Esq., | David P. Moore, Esq., | Sami, Castner, Esq., | David P. Moore, Esq., | Lewis T. Wattson, Esq., | G. Albert Lewis, Esq.,

RESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA OCUNTY, PA.—This delightful and popular place of summer resort, located directly on the line of the Pennsylvania Bailroad, on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, twenty-three huddred feet above the level of the ocean, will be open for guests from the 10th of June still the 10th of October. Since last season the grounds have been greatly improved and beautified, and a number of Cottages have been erected for the accommodation of families, rendering Oresson one of the most romantic and attractive places in the State. The furniture is being thoroughly ronovated. The seeker of measure and the sufferer from heat and disease will find attractions here in a first-class Livery Stable, Billiard Tables, Tenpin Alleys, Baths, &c., together with the purest air and water, and the most magnificent mountain scenery to be found in the country.

Tickets good for the round trip from Philadelphis, \$7,60; from Pittaburg, \$3.05.

For further information, address G. W. MULLIN,

7.60; from Pittsburg, \$3.09.
For further information, address
G. W. MULLIN Oresson Springs, Cambria co., Pa DEDFORD SPRINGS. A. G. AL 

HOTELS. POWERS' HOTEL, Nos. 17 and 19 PARK BOW,

TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY. This popular Hotel has lately been thoroughly ren wated and refurnished, and now possesses all the requ

NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. . The patronage of Philadelphians and the traveling charges, is respectfully solicited, ic2-3m H. L. POWERS, Proprietor.

STEVENS HOUSE, (LATE DELMONICO'S,) No. 25 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK. Five minutes' walk from Fall Biver boat landing.

Chambers street, and foot of Cortland street.

mh28-8m GEO. W. STEPHENS, Proprietor. CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED. A late of the GIFARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have seased, for a term of jears, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They was this occasion to return to their old friends and cust mers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure thim that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, GHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, LIGHT 1811

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MARTIN & QUAYLES
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
E M P O R I U M,
No. 1035 WALNUT STREET, ONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS

E M P O R I U M,

1035 WALNUT STREET,

BELOW BLEVENTE,

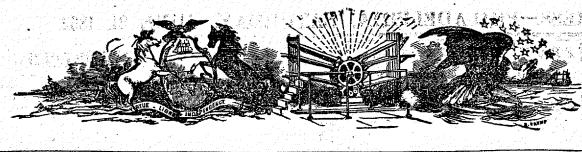
PHILADELPHIA.

ONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS

MORGAN, ORR, & CO., STEAM
ENGINE BUILDERS, Iron Founders, and
General Machinists and Boiler Makers, No. 1210 CAL.

LOWHILL Street, Philadelphia.

fols-1y jell-fply



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862. charitable work of the association wherever there was a Pennajlvania soldier—and that was everywhere where nn memy could be found. We had men in every army—East, West, and South, and he wished that the benefits of the association might be extended to all who needed relief, but funds must be had to do it.

Mr. Cook. It may not be improper to explain this constitution which we have adopted. It consists of eight articles. The first styles the organization "The Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association;" the second designates the object of the association to be the relief of wounded and sick Pennsylvanians connected with the army of the United States. There is no limitation of locality in the object, and the sid of the association may be extended wherever it is deemed proper. With its saving hand it may grasp the sick and wounded soldier wherever he may be. The furth article is somewhat peculiar. It provides that "The Finance Committee shall consist of seven and the Executive Committee of not less than eleven nor more than thirteen. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to solicit and collect funds and other contributions. The Recentive Committee shall have general control of the association, and of the disbursement of the funds under orders from the chairman thereof." It will be observed that the active relief power of the association is with the Executive Committee. That committee is explicitly invested with power to appoint any number of subordinate committees, and under that power it was contemplated that visiting committees should be appointed, who would not only visit the hospitals here, but extend their visits to the army of the Potomac, and wherever ther aid was needed. The Finance Committee was authorized to appoint subordinate committees, in order that, if it was dee ned proper, funds could be collected all over the State through the agency of local committee. The fifth stricle, "The payment of \$5 shall constitute numbership may be secured. I prepared to day a list of Punnsylvanians connected with

one Pennsylvanians connected with the several departments. If each one of these cierks enjoying the emoluments of office will pay the sum of \$5, then there will be collected from the State Department \$16, from the Treasury Department \$305, from the War Department \$100, from the Navy Department \$505, the Miscellancous Department \$305, and the Post Office Department \$400, the Miscellancous Department \$15, and the Judiciary \$20, making in all \$905. This of itself will be a considerable sum. It is believed that every one of these gendemen will willing the contribute that amm. Should there be one who would not, I e himself would be an object of charity and commissration, or perhaps more properly of a virtuous indignation, which would expel him from his position. The sixth article provides a time for the regular meeting of the association. It has been remarked by the historian of our organization, which traces itself back amid the colvebs of time, that the bullosophy of the success of our association is in the frequency and regularity of its meetings. Hence this provision. The sevent article provides that "at the monthly meeting of the association and the monthly meetings of the association including exact statements of the number of wounded and sick, the sid extended to them, receipts and expenditures of money, and of all offer matters of importance and in

dollars was too much to require for membership in the

association, and after some discussion a motion to recon-sider the vote by which the constitution was adopted was

reducing the sum required for membership from five dol-

The constitution as amended was then adopted.

Hon. Mr. McKnight said that he wished to impress upon the meeting the importance of the remarks made by Mr. Davis. He hoped that the operations of the association would not be confined to Washington. This was a good field to work op, but there was a better, and that was the battle field. Visiting committees should at once he appointed to go prepared with all that could alleviate suffering. He had been down to the White House on Studay, the second day of the battle of Fair Oaks, and while there fourteen hundred wounded were brought in, and the sreatest want, was for surgeons and nurses to

and the greatest went was for surgeons and nurses to give immediate attention to these poor men. When the were distributed among the different hospitals of cours

Rennsylvania's noblest cone, and that his name deserved to be written in letters of gold. From him the Executive Committee could get more valuable suggestions than from sny other men. Mr. Barcley had told him that since he had entered upon his mission of mercy, and it had become known, he had been so liberally supplied with money and everything he needed, that he had been obliged to write to his friends and request them to discontinue their contributions. It would be the same with

ered, and an amendment made to the fifth article

DRY-GOODS JORBERS. SPRING. 1862. 1862. W. S. STEWART & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Now in store, POULT DE SOIE, BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, In SILKS and OTHER FABRICS. CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES, PLAIN COLORS.

MO. 305 MARKET STREET.

VOL. 5.—NO. 274.

QPRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & Co. mbls-w No. 325 MARKET ST.

COMMISSION HOUSES. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON. Mo. 119 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS.

FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, ABOVE CHESTNUT, No. 47. J. T. DELACROIX

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

CABPATINGS.
VANATIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPATINGS.
BOOTOH RAG and LIST CABPETINGS.
FLOOR CIL CLOTHS, in every width.
COCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.
DOOR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS,
DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.
AT WHOLESAIM AND BETAIL,
TOWN BOOD OASU LOW FOR CASH. J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street.

CHEAP ; CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. H. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, from suction, lugrein Carpets at 31. 37, 50, and 622; Entry and Statt Carpets, 56 to 62c; Reg. Hemp, and Yarn Carpets, 16 to 31c; White and Obeck Matting, 20 and 25c; Floor oil Cloths, 31 to 50c; Gilt bordered Window Shades, 50c to 51; Buff and Green Window Holland, 12 to 45c. Dry Goods and Carpet Store, N. E. cor. ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

REFRIGERATORS AND COOLERS. THE "DR. HAYES' REFRIGERA-These are, beyond doubt, the most scientific and efficient REFRIGERATORS

use, being WARBANTED to KEEP PROVISIONS LONGER, WITH LESS ICE, THAN ANY OTHERS. RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES Also, a large assortment of the most approved WATER COOLERS.

J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 MARKET DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO. Worklesst Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND BEALERS PORBIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MARUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

BLINDS AND SHADES. BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

VENETIAN BLINDS WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the City at the

PAPER HANGINGS. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, · MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, Differ to the Trade a LARGE AND ELEGANT AS-SORTMENT OF GOODS, from the cheapest Brown

took to the Finest Decorations. N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PAPER of every grade.

LOOKING GLASSES JAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS LOOKING GLASSES OIL PAINTINGS,

FINE ENGRAVINGS. PICTURE AND PORTBAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS. EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL FLAGS. U. S. FLAG EMPORIUM, 418 ARCH STREET.

BUNTING AND SILK FLAGS, REGIMENTAL STANDARDS,

NATIONAL ENSIGNS, CAVALRY GUIDONS,

PRESENTATION FLAGS. EVANS & HASSALL, No. 418 ARCH Street, above FOURTH.

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON, SEWING MACHINES,

628 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHÍA.

Nearly in Richmond! Courage! nob'e American men! Patience, a little longer! Every day of vexatious delay Maketh our army stronge Boon shall we enter Richmond town Hark! 'tis the noise of the battle! Losing the day and running away, Traitorous hosts skedaddle!

Rapidly running, they scamper off, Boasting, with lying swelling, How they did beat, with utter defeat, General George McClellan! Rebellion has ended its prosperous days;
The heart of the robels is down low,
Just as we see in East Tennessee—
Honer to Parson Brownlow! Now, while we wait for Bichmond town, Rather than stand and do nothing, Citizens all! proceed to OAK HALL! Purchase magnificent clothing!

No. 1 Clothing, both in style and make, at prices te per cent. lower than eleewhere. Come and see. WANAMAKER & BROWN, It S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKE ! Streets

RETAIL DRY GOODS. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! IVENS & CO.'S,
No. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT,
THE CHOICEST COLORS,
THE FINEST QUALITIES,
THE MOST SUPERE TRIMMINGS,
THE NEWEST STYLES,
THE BEST, WORK,
AND

DECIDEDLY THE LOWEST PRICES, IN THE CITY, IVENS & CO.'S, No. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

CLOAKS.—If you want the best value for your money, go to the City Cloak Store, 142 North EIGHTH Street, above Cherry. mh26-3m CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. A SPLENDID-ASSORTMENT
Of all the Nowest Materials,
AND OHOIORST PATTERNS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES, myl5-2m . No. 25 South TENTH Street.

CLOAKS! A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT ALL THE NEWEST STYLES INPORTED THIS SEASON, SEASON,

With every new material, made up and trimmed in the
very best manner, at prices that dely all competition, PARIS CLOAK STORE, N. E. COENER EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

PLACK AND WHITE CHECKED
POPLINS.—A small lot just received, silk and
thread. Double width and Single Checked Worstods,
SHABPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. T WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of my customers and friends to the following Goods; which are fresh and desirable: Black and White Plaid Silks.
Organdie Lawns, choice styles.
One lot of Lisle Gauntiets, at 18% c a pair.
One lot of Black Silk, \$1.12%; the best I ever had for

he money. At je10-6m JOHN H. STOKES', 702 ARCH Street Q-CENT. GRAY GOODS: 8-cent. Broche Figured Mohairs.

6%-cent Dark Mozambiques.

12%-cent. Friginal Quality havellas.

12%-cent. Friginal Quality havellas.

14-cent. Stiped Mozambiques, worth 25-cents.

14-cent. Stiped Mozambiques, worth 25-cents.

Neat Fast-Colored Lewns, 12% and 15-cents.

Large Lots of Cheap Thin Goods.

FINE WIDE MOZAMBIQUES.

Gray Double-Width Fine Mozambiques.

Black Barges, some bargains, 18% to 25-cents.

25-cent. Finest Black Tamartines. Finest Black Alpacas ever sold, for 25, 31, 38, 40 cts

Colored Alapacas, good, for 25 cents.

DAMASK NAPKINS.

\$1.50 per dozen. Neat Figures, Fast Edges,
Finer Grades Napkins, Damask Towels. er-Loom and other Table Linens. je7-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets NEW EMBROIDERIES, WHITE

I GOODS, &c.—Just opened, a general assortment f desirable French and Scotch Needle-worked Bands, Sogings, Inertings, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, etc., tt very lew prices. ALSO,
A full line of all descriptions of White Goods for Ladies
wear, of the most approved makes. wear, of the most approved makes.

BE EPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ABBISON,
je4 1008 OHESTNUT Street.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & Co., 727 CHESTNUT STREET, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Very choice Goods of recent importation.

Black filk Obecked Grenadine, extra quality.
Foulard filks, elegant styles and fine quality.
Black Silks, best brands.
Broche Barege, Hernanis and Mozambiques.
8-4 Pavis Fil d'Chevre.
Poil d'Chevre, all wool filling.
Grenadine Veils, in mode and other shades.

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS in great variety, at extremely low prices. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and
AROH, have
Blue Flannels for Bathing Robes.
Gray Flannels for Bathing Robes
Plaid Flannels for Bathing Robes.
Shepherd's Plaids for Ba hing Robes.
jel8

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE a full Tourists' Dress Goods.
Mode Grenadine Veils.

Mitts, of superior grade. Sea-side Stripe Shawls.

White Barege and Shelland Shawls. TYRE & LANDELL HAVE a full

assoriment of Summer Ded Quilts. Fruit Doylies and Napkins. Linen Bamask Table Cloths. Red Bordered Towels, &c., &c. LEATHER-COLORED POULT DE A SOIES.

Lava Poult de Soies.

Light Colors for Bonnets.

EYRE & LANDELL.

BLACK LACE SHAWLS, POINTS, BOURNOUS, &c., at reduced prices.
OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street, Above Willow

BROCHE BAREGE ANGLAIS,
12% old cents.
Summer Dress Goods at low prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street, Above Willow.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862. Second Meeting of Pennsylvanians in Washington,

For the Aid of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of that State. AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED AND A PERMANENT SO-CIETY ESTABLISHED.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] Washington, June 20, 1862. A second meeting of Pennsylvanians, residents and sojourners in Washington, was held at Willard's Hall last night. The attendance was large. Hon. J. K. Moorehead was called upon to preside. The Chair stated that the first business in order was the report of the committee appointed at a former meeting.

STILL FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS MADE.

Mr. Wm. Cook, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following Consti-CONSTITUTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOL-DIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

ART 1. This organization shall be called the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Belief Association.

ART 2. The object of the association shall be the relief of wounded and sick Penn-ylvanians connected with the army of the United States:

ART 3. The officers of the association shall consist of a president, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, a tressurer, a finance committee, and an executive committee. DIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION

committee.

ART 4. The fluence committee shall consist of seven, and the executive committee of not less than eleven nor more than thirteen. It shall be the duty of the finance committee to solicit and collect funds and other concommittee to solicit and collect lands and other con-ributions. The executive committee shall have general control of the association, and of the disbursement of the funds ur der orders from the chairman thereof. Each of these committees shall have power to appoint any number of subordinate committees deemed neces-sary for the efficiency of the association. Arr. 5. The payment of five dollars shall constitute nembership in the association Membership in the association

ART. 6. The regular meetings of the association shall be on the first Monday in each month, upon the call of the president and recording secretary. The executive com-ART. 6. The regular meetings of the association shall be on the first Moundsy in each month, upon the call of the president and recording secretary. The executive committee shall meat weekly.

Art. 7. At the monthly meeting of the association and the weekly meetings of the executive committee full reports shall be made of the operations of the association including exact statements of the number of wounded and sick the side extended to them, receipt and expenditures of money, and of all other matters of importance and interest.

Ant. 8. This association shall be auxiliary to the "Pennsylvania Military Agency"

A gentleman moved the adoption of the constitution, and, the question being taken, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Cook, from the same committee, reported the following as a list of officers for the association:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Jos. Casey, Harrisby, Hon. D. Wilmot, Bradford "Ed. Govan, Wesim'd, "J. Patton, Clearfield "W. D. Kelloy, Prilad'a.

LYCH PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Jos. Casey, Harrisby, Hon. D. Wilmot, Bradford "Ed. Govan, Wesim'd, "J. Patton, Clearfield "W. D. Kelloy, Prilad'a.

Executive Committee.

Col. J. H. Puleston, Jasper E. Brady, Dr. William Edder, D. B. Lippincott, David Hebries, "Titian J. Goffey, William A. Cook, Dr. Cheste field Robb, J. W. Forney, J. B. Sheridan, Hon. John Covode.

Finance Committees of importance and interest. By the asticle to the matter, of importance and increast. By the accelation of make monthly reports, and of the executive committee to make monthly reports, and of the executive committee to make monthly reports, and of the executive committee to make monthly reports, and of the executive committee to make monthly reports, and of the executive committee to make monthly reports, and of the executive committee to make monthly reports, and of the executive committee to make monthly reports. These reports will ensert the matter, of mineral matter, the first of the committee to make monthly reports. These reports will ensert the matter, the matter, the matter,

Col. J. H. Puleston,
Dr. William Eider,
David Haines,
William A. Cook,
J. W. Forney,
Hon. John Covode. Jasper E. Brady,
D. B. Lippincott,
Titian J. Coffey,
Dr. Cheste field Robb,
J. B. Sheridan,

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

D. Wilton Haines,
A. L. Hennershotz,
Robert Morris, D. L. Eaton, Cheeter Tuille, A. H. Derrick, A. L. Kerr. adding the name of J. M. Dixon to the Executive

Mr. Cook said that if that motion was adopted it would require the nomination of still another member of the committee. The constitution provided that there should not be less than eleven or more than thirteen members, and but eleven had been named, because Col. Puleston, the military agent and the greatest want was for surgeons and nurses to give inmediate attention to these poor men. When they were distributed among the different hospitals of course this want was not so much felt, but it was just after the battle, as they lay bleeding and dying in the field; and if the executive committee would prepare it self to have ready and on the ground, at the next fight, a large number of doctors and nurses it would accomplish vastly more good in a short space of time than it can ever do in this city. He had heard it repeatedly stated by expeperienced judges that nowhere in the world were hospitals—more more and in which and the wants of the sick attended to than in Washington. In reference to Yorktown he said that that place had been found totally unfit for hospital purposes. The malaria from the surrounding swainps made it very unhealthy, and the accommodations for the sick and wounded soldiers were of the most miserable description. There had been no house shull there, he believed, since the Revolutionary war, and those in use were so small and hadly ventilated that the soldiers in them almost suffocated. The windows were old-faithfoned, small, and did not let down from the top, and he saw wick Pennsylvanians there who were actually dying for want of air. He had been selected on the return trip as one of the members of the committee appointed by the visiting parly to call the situation of the Department to these facts, and had done so, and received the assurance of the Secretary that the hospitals at Yorktown should be taken to a Northern almos phere, where they, would more specify recover than even in Washington. He repeated that he did not think there would the association here as on the battle-field. He regarded this as a central organization, which was to extend its arms over the whole country, and he did not understand that it was merely to raise faunds from members of Congress and the employees of the Government. Now that it was regularly organized and prepared to go to work, it would receive aim of the State, who was absent on account of affliction, had requested that at least two places on the committee should be left vacant, as there might be one or two persons whom he desired to act upon Mr. Wallace stated that he nominated Mr.

Dixon, knowing him to be a very efficient young man. He had given more time to looking after the sick and wounded than perhaps any man in the meeting, and, as a member of the Executive Committee, he knew that no one on it would be more The question was taken on the motion, and the name of J. M. Dixon was added to the list of the Executive Committee.

The list, as amended, was then adopted. Hon. Mr. Moorehead thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him in selecting him as its president. Judge Caray. I wish to relate an incident which came

Judge Caray. I wish to relate an incident which came under my observation to day. I was in the city of Baltimore, and met there a gentleman well known to many here, Mr. Alexander Hay, now a resident of Philadelphia, and he stated to me that our movement here had attracted a great deal of attention in that city. Our object was highly commended, and he assured me that it would be a pleasure, and by many Philadelphian; one widered a privilege te contribute to the fund; of this meeting. As an evidence of his own interest in the matter, he hand of me \$25 as his subscription, and stated that at any time we had need for more money we should call at any time we had need for more money we should call upon him and he would renow his subscription. [Applause.]

Dr. Eider. Perhaps the meeting will be interested to learn the progress we have made in subscriptions to the fund. There may be some inaccuracies in the additions made just now, in the contusion, but I think the additions smooth to be subscription to the fund. There may be some inaccuracies in the additions made just now, in the contusion, but I think the additions sidered paid, although, in fact, there is \$290 not yet received. Upon calling at the office of the medical director, to day, I learned that there are 1,139 sick and wounded Pennsylvanians upon the lists of the hospitals here, and there may be a few more, attached to regiments of other States, whose names are not down as Pennsylvanians. In regard to the state of the fund, it must be observed that no applications have been made outside of the meeting, of which this is the second. I know of a large number, in the city, who have been prevented from attending here, who will contribute when called upon. My own impression is, that the fund raised by Pennsylvanians, resident and sojourning here, will emply meet all the requisitions of the case. That is not the solicitude, not the anxiety now. It is in the administration of that fund, or rather in the administration of the duties to which you have called your appointees that the great importance lies, and in the personal character and conduct, the demeanor, promptitude, and energy of the visiting committees. There lies the point to be taken care of, and you have entrusted a sufficiently large discretion of management to the executive committee to cover the case.

BROCHE ANDIGE ANGLAIS, 15, 162 WAY THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERY the association, and he felt confident that their operations wentd never be interfered with for want of money, so long as the people of the old Keystone State were near to tend a helping hand.

Mr. Eaton swated that so far as extending the operations of the association beyond. Washington was concerned, Mr. Bruno, with soveral other gentlemen, from Allegheny county, had taken to the Penisuals thirty male nurses, and before he went had informed him that he desired to act in concert with the association, and would inform it of any wants among Pennsylvanians he might observe there. He had assured Mr. Bruno that the association would extend to him all the aid in its power.

and neglect men from other States. The committee could be useful in answoring and writing letters for the men. He had found this a very laborious undertaking for one man, and any number who volunterred to aid would be kept well employed in a good work. Mr. Brown promised to give the committee a number of other suggestions upon which they might act.

Captain Edwards informed the committee that by of twelve summers came sauntering into the plocket line. sending to the Provest Marshal's office, a list of wounded and sick Pennsylvanians forwarded to Washington could be got immediately on their arrival in the city, as the lists were always forwarded to that office. The President gave notice that the Executive and Fi-

nance Committees would meet at the rooms of the State Military Agency, on Friday evening at 7% o'clock. The meeting then adjourned A number of gentlemen came forward and subscribed. and when the book was closed the amount of the fund bad reached upwards of \$1,300.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. CROSSING THE CHICKAHOMINY. Preparing for the Capture of Rich-

ARREST OF A REBEL NEWSBOY. THE LATE CAVALRY RAID.

mond.

&c., &c., &c. FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CAMP BEFORE BICHMOND, June 14, 1862. How hot! This is the exclamation of every one in camp. One of our hottest days in July is no comparison to to-day in the way of heat. The men have suffered greatly during the day, and to add to the general discomfort, there was but a breath of air stirring. The men were spared all labor, and were allowed to make themselves as comfortable as possible. Most of the regiments are somewhat protected from Sol's rays by the foliage of the woods in which they are encamped. Other regiments were compelled to put up shelter, or suffer. The 49th Pennsylvania Regiment is unanimously allowed to have the finest encampment in this vicinity. Large arbors, covered with green foliage, have been erected by the men, under which the respective companies assemble, and the men lie during the day when there is no work on hand. Each tent has its entrance protected by a bower

of similar material, and the effect is to give the camp a very pretty and picturesque appearance. RECLAIMING SWAMPS. Fince the army has been here a great change has been effected in the condition of the wide stretches of swampy land in the vicinity. The length of road that must be corduroyed, the numerous bridges, large and small; that have been erected, requiring an immense quantity of ber, to say nothing of the fuel needed for such a large army, which has all to be obtained in the vicinity-acres of dense woods are so thinned out that one can see the fields a quarter of a mile distant. It is now over three weeks since any portion of our troops crossed to this side of the Chickshominy, and many tracts which were then swampy are now quite dry, notwithstanding the rains. A MISTAKE.

Your very attentive correspondent, J. C., made a slight mistake in speaking of the passage of General Smith's division to this side of the Chickahominy, on Thursday, the 5th inst. The division struck tents at four o'clock in the morning, and, after a very tiresome march, arrived at the Grape Vine Bridge, made famous as the crossing place of General Sumner, on the afternoon of the 31st uit. The crossing required considerable time, on account of the disabled condition of the bridge. We then marched to our camping place, where we arrived about eight P M. That night our encampment was visited by a drizzling train, which lasted till noon next day. In the santime we occupied the position just vacated by Gen Burns' brigade, so that at no time did we meet an enemy as we were merely marching to join the advance. N heavy firing, as your correspondent states, covered our

ers by the rebels, and not fully exchanged, should not come here and desire to do duty, as, under no condition will they be put in the ranks, and be exposed to the danger of again being taken, in which case their lives would be jeopardized. Those that have come down, after causing some trouble to their officers, have finally been

Picket firing is now very unfrequent. Unless some one foolishly exposes his person, no shots are fired. Shot and shell have almost totally ceased. The reason we know CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, June 16, 1832. CAMP LINCOLN. General McClellan has named the camp in this vicinit "Camp Lincoln." The name is an appropriate one, and

tute of the comforts which were within reach when Hitherto our pickets have readily and frequently con versed with those of the enemy, as the distance between them is inconsiderable. Of course, no information was practice is contrary to rule, and the officers on the picket line have received positive orders to immediately shoot the offender. This order has had the required effect. Our men do not wish to die in such an ignominious man-ner. Two members of Colonel Wistar's regiment were slightly wounded vesterday while on nicket. This regiment occupies what were formerly the roble advance rifle nits, and until a comple of days ago were consideraby the guns of our sharpshooters.

EVERYTHING QUIET. "All quiet before Bichmond," will doubtless be as cmmon a phrase as "All quiet along the Potomac." Our quiet, however, bodes the rebels no good—it is the of a die. When the blow falls, it must be with success A THUNDER STORM.

Yesterday morning opened with every prospect of a elightful day, and until noon we were not disappointed. A sudden and rapid change then took place, and the all dry, and the dust was blown about in fitful gusts, much to the discomfort of every one. The wind was very high, and threatened the stability of our tents. But few were blown down. In a few minutes the rain poured down in torrents, and miniature lakes were soon formed in every direction. I have seen some, caused by the heavy rains, which were a couple of acres in extent. The rain continued until sunrise this morning, when it being delightfully cool we have had a very pleasant day.

DRILLING TO BE CONTINUED. Hitherto, for various reasons, the mon have not been regularly drilled, the sudden marches, etc., preventing it. The order has been given to drill the men every morning before breakfast, so that they may recover their FATIGUE PARTIES.

Numerous fatigue parties have been busily engaged in repairing bridges and roads, and constructing new ones. Yesterday afternoon, notwithstanding the severity of the storm, another bridge was thrown across the Chicka-hominy, so that there are quite a number of bridges across that stream within the control of our army. The in water up to their necks, and all returned soaking wet. The camp-fires soon dried their clothing and warmed their shivering bodies, while a small draught of whisky warmed them internally. W. M.

CAMP LINCOLN, SURROUNDING RICHMOND, VA., }
June 16, 1862.

THE CALM BEFORE A STORM. There has been no change in our general position since my last writing, and, indeed, there can be none. The two armies are as near to each other as they possibly cau capture of Richmond will be spent in digging trenches mounting siege gurs, and preventing the annoyance of our skirmishers by rebel cannon. Sharpshooters have played us no tricks since their cowardly attack upon Col. Gosline's gallant regiment and the effective lesson that repulse gave them taught that crawling and slinking gained nothing against the Union army. Their pickets, too, have stopped talking with ours, stringent orders against it baving been given by General McClellan. Contrabands and deserters continue to pass across the Chickahominy, each one telling his mournful tale so full of injustice, discontent, and despair Cavalrymen boldly ride about in exposed places on the hills, provoking our fire, but gaining nothing more than a few muttered were from the Vederal gunners; and all along the rabe line, wherever the crest of a hill or skirt of a wood will protect them, their troops are busy throwing up breast orks and digging rifle pits. effort. The army, however, is rapidly preparing, and, though lying still in camp, none of the troops are idle. Sonstant drills will insure us from dismay in the field, and constant preparation of ammunition to be used against their filmsy breastworks will secure us from any scantiness in the supply of cartridges when, amid shot and shell, our artillerists are firing into the enemy.

A REBEL BATTERY NON-PLUSSED. Last night a battery, under cover of the darkness, was sent out by the enemy rom the woods to the right of New Bridge. There seemed to be a half dozen guns, and when daybreak disclosed them, everything indicated hat a most murderous fire was about to be poured into our nickets and bridge, builders. Two cannon were mounted by us in an oat field, which, from its height, com the entire surrounding country, and within five minutes after the discovery of the enemy, a request to shell them out was answered favorably by the commanding gener at the rear. The German gunners went to work with zeal, planting four shells right in the centre of the rebel gest, planting four stells right in the centre of the receipe to position, and in far less time than it takes to describe it, the rebels had dragged their cannon out of danger, no doubt lamenting the hard fate which had deprived them of the magnificent time they expected to have in driving our scouts and wood-choppers out of the swamp.

As I write, this same Federal battery is engaged in shelling one of the rebel earthworks acress the river, which has opened upon our picketers. Of course, their guns are silenced, and you may as well stereotype the physic FORT MORGAN.—Dr. Easler, who has just succeeded, after many difficulties, in reaching the North from Mobile, says that Fort Morgan was not a strong work, the rother common that it is slimest a waste of time to write about them. If I were a rebel canonier, I would be so disheartened by such universal bad success that I would resign my position. Federal artillerists, doing so poorly, would be dismissed in disgrace from the army, and their former companions in arms would disown them.

A REBEL NEWSHOY.

A REBEL NEWSHOY.

For once, Richmond newspaper enterprise has exceeded that of New York. Your Gothamits cotemporaries bosst. for it has been the result of twenty consecutive duels in the last two or three days. These things are becoming

Though time is taken, and delay caused, yet we will be

fully prepared.

of twelve summers came sauntering into the picket line of Colonel Gosline's 95th Pennsylvania, with a bundle of copies of the Richmond Dispatch, of this morning, for sale. He was crying them in true newsboy style, and deprisoner and sent within the lines to the general commanding the brigade, General Newton, but all along the

oute he sold his papers, giving the last one or two copies The newspaper he brought with him had a most sorrowful appearance. The first and fourth pages had not been altered since May 16th, and, of course, the corners were battered, and about one-third of the surface un-readable. The second and third contained all the news, and gave the information that "France is about to recognize the Confederacy." Other articles referred to the condition of the rebel troops, and the police of their camps, and, of course, there were the usual tirades against "Lincoln hirelings," Yankees, and Abolitionists. The leader, however, was devoted to the cavalry dash around our army, of which I have sent you an account. This renng adventurer confessed how he happened to come here. The cavalry raid is regarded as a great thing in Bich nond; far more important than either the retreat of Jackson or the defeat of Beauregard. Having neen sent out as rebel expeditions generally are, to burn boats and wagons, and wage war against unarmed teamthe Yankees share it at the rate of ten cents apiece, and

sters, and having been successful, they, of course, are in ecstasies. Thinking that to keep their joy all to them-selves would be selfish, they generously resolved to let sent this youngeter over to distribute the paper containing the best account. Of course the gentleman was nothing loth, and came over, selling his papers in great glee, until taken prisoner, when, the reality appearing omewhat unpleasant, faint traces of sorrow might be raced on his countenance, and shadows of tears be ound lurking in the corners of his eyes. A few slight mislakes adorn the two columns devotes to this brilliant act. They say two millions of property were destroyed, and one hundred and seventy prisoners taken A hundred and fifty wagons are also said to

have been captured. The figures I sent you were correct, being just about one fifth of these. Speaking seriously of this rebel manouvre, I acknowedge it to have been as bold a thing as ever has been successfully performed in the whole war. Its boldness secured its success, and some one is to blame for giving the enemy information which enabled them to sand a force on such a route as was taken by these cavalrymen. There is outspoken complaint that treason lucks in the that there has been most culpable neglect. The truth is that the thing could scarcely be prevented. A small force of cavalry, at a gallop, go away up into Virginia to Ashland, miles above the position occupied by our troops, then cross to the Pamunky, and then going away below, return through their own lines from Fort Darling into Richmond A swiftly-passing force, well disgui ed as these were, might successfully do it, marching as they do through their own country, where they know every road and path, and hill and wood, and having every inhabitant to give them information of our whereabouts. A stronger force never could do it: annihilation would be it will not be done again by any force.

COL. FARNSWORTH'S EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY, If Seconda is boasting over the enhemeral success if ned in a moment of Federal inattention, our troops are after its soldiery with an earnestness which will soon change their joy to sorrow. No more effective cavalry regiment is enlisted in the service than Colonel Farns-worth's 8th Illinois. Yesterday it started off into the enemy's lines and captured two four-horse teams, the drivers having run away on their approach. This morning eighteen horses and three prisoners were sent in, and the Colonel was reported to be on the straight road to over, after some Secessionists who were marauding in that neighborhood.

HANOVER COURT HOUSE. Four thousand Federal caval y, this morning, started on the full trot for Hanover Court House, after a lot of ionists who wished to reproduce the raid of last ek. The 5th and 6th regulars and Colo hour to give any report of their proceedings, but you may rely on something effective being done. General Stoneman commands the force, and if any one knows how to carry out effectively a well-laid plan he does. MECHANICSVILLE.

The let. 2d. 3d. and 4th New Jersey Regiments, under the command of Colonel Taylor, are now the force far-thest sdwanced at Mechanicsville. They report a most important movement of the enemy opposite to them. It is said that the whole of his force has evacuated the hills there, and that only pickets are left. Officers of the New Jersey regiments have observed great changes in the appearance of the hills, such as the removal of camps and stieries, and contrabands tell in most glowing terms of a rebel evacuation. Not questioning the statements either of officers or contrabands, I think this to be a mere ruse. The position occurred by the rehels at Mechanicavilla was continuous descent to the town. Heavy rebel batteries mand every approach to their positions, and if they could lure us over the river and get us under a murderous fire with a swamp behind us cutting off our retreat, they would be highly delighted. Our troops do not rush into

this rate everything is sold in a short time. A sutler will arrive in camp early some morning with five thousand dollars' (at sutlers' prices) worth of goods. By noon three-fourths of it will be sold, and before sunset nothing will be left but that dead stock which is the loss of every store. Some of them bring their stock, and then go home again to invest their money and purchase

running back and forth to White House, bringing now supplies.

A very few of these men act justly by the troops, and of course the exorbitant charges of those who are unjust cause frequent grumbling. There are hundreds of little things a soldier needs which are not furnished by he Government, and for these he must pay the sutter. There being no desire to undersell—the whole party being banded together—he is forced to pay the price asked, and n many cases procures but an indifferent article. A few of these prices will astonish cheap Philadelphia. Penny gingerbread bring 25 cents a dozen. The poorest crackers are 25 cents a pound. Four-cent pies bring 20 and 80 cents. Emory and sand paper, and sweet oil, used for cleaning muskets and accoutrements, bring ten times their worth at home. Lemons, that are dear at home when given away, are sold here for 60 cents a dozen. ents. Twenty cents is the usual price for a four-cent bottle of ink. If a generous soldier wishes to treat a friend he has to pay dearly for the privilege. Fifty cents pays for two glasses of porter or ale, provided he furnishes his own glassware and draws his own cork. Forty cents will get two glasses of beer. If he is heated, and has a piece of ice handy, 50 cents will get him two drinks of what professes to be cold and sparkling soda water: dollar and a half will just foot the bill. A botttle of brandy costs from three to ten dollars, and then it is only to be procured after as much diplomacy and red tape as are needed in getting a public appointment. Liquors are These exorbitant charges are nearly all profit. It costs but little more to bring a stock of goods to sell in the army than it does a country storekeeper to transport me, and his prices, I am happy to say, supported the

statement, that one-half to two-thirds more than home prices would smply pay for his risk and trouble. Twothirds at least of the price generally charged here, is pro-fit, and goes from the scant purse of the poor soldier into the greedy maw of the selfish sutler. Such being the case, it is seldom that these men have the good will of the troops. All sorts of difficulties are thrown in their attempt it; but met with so strenuous opposition that he dropped the tariff in order to secure the rest of the law. At some future day, perhaps, he may renew his efforts and e crowned with success. PROMOTIONS.

Adjutent M. Edgar Bichards, of the 94th Pennsylvania, hus been detailed on the staff of acting Brigadicr General Barilett, and Lieutenant Z. P. Boyer, of that regiment has been appointed in his place. The numerous friends of these two gentlemen will be gratified to learn that their neritorious services have been thus recognized. J. C. FORT MORGAN.—Dr. Essler, who has just succeeded after many difficulties, in reaching the North from

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six TWO CENTS lines constitute a square. Falling of a House in New York-Two Men Killed and others Injured. Men Killed and others Injured.

About 4% o'clock on Thursday atternoon, the people residing in the neighborhood of Mott and Elizabeth streets, near Grand, were alarmed by the falling of the three-story brick building, No. 209. The runns presented a terrible chaos, and raised a cloud of dust which for a white hid the immediate scene of disaster from the view of the thousands of spectators who gathered round to bewall the loss of the killed, and the isjuries of those who were burt. The runner spread that quite a number of bodies were in the ruins, but that story was soon setright, and the facts in the case properly represented by Captain Williamson and his officers of the Fourteenth Precinct, who were promptly on the spot to preserve order.

Precinct, who were promptly on the spot to preserve order.

It appears that a number of workmen have been employed about the foundation of the building in question for some time past. The old one had been takes out and a new one built in, and the house let down upon it in apparent safety but they proceeded to dig for the laying of snother foundation for a new building on the site of No. 211. It was while digging thus that the building No. 209 gave way at its base and fell a mass of unsightly ruins. Beneath the debris were buried Thos. White, Thos. Dodwell, George Torbs, Peter Roeder, and Heary Mitchell.

After considerable labor, the persons who were in After considerable labor, the persons who were in After considerable labor, the persons who were in search of the unfortunate men who had been caught without time to flee for safety, succeeded in dislodging Geo. Too be and Peter Roeder, who were seriously bruised. They were immediately sent to the hespital. Next they came to the dead body of Thomas Dodwell, which was stauding smid the bricks, &c., in an erect position. Henry Mitchell, a boy, who was slightly injured, was sent to his home.

The body of Thos. White has not yet been found, the further soarch having been suspended last evening, by order of the inspector of buildings, who feared that another disaster might occur by disturbing the shapeless and trembling mass in its present condition. The search will be resumed this morning, with the necessary precautionary steps for the safety of human life.— N. T. Tribune.

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus;

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

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Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

copies \$120.

THE WAR PRESS.

A REBEL FUNERAL .- Gen. Mitchell, at Hunts-A REBEI. FUNERAL.—Gen. Mitchell, at Huntsville, in answer to a request by his prisoners, allowed to them the privilege of feneral rites over their dead. Among those buried was a young officer, a relative and namesake of Howell Cobb. He, was a brave young man, and of refined manners. Two hundred young ladies of Huntsville strewed his grave with flowers. Col. Bernard McGinness was also buried by the rebel prisoners with funeral honors. The Bev. Father Tracy performed the sclem ceremonies of the Catholic Church in both instances. So touched, were the prisoners at the kindness of Gen. Mitchell, that when they returned to their gloomy quarters they passed a series of resolutions, thanking the officer for his kindness, and Gen. Mitchell for the courtesy he extended, and closing with the hope that the day might officer for his kindness, and Gen. Mitchell fortus courtes, we extended, and closing with the hope that the day might not be far distant when the soldiers of the South and the defenders of the Union could shake hands and light by each other's side in a common cause. The moral effect of such an event is greater than that of a buttle. With this way brought to a speedy close, how many thousands will exclaim: "Oh, that we had known each other better THE UNITED STATES SHIP NIAGARA.-Since

THE UNITED STATES SHIP NIAGARA.—Since the Niagara went into commission she has steamed forty-five thousand miles. Her fires have been extinguished but twice since the 14th of May, 1860. She has probably visited more places and steamed a greater distance in the same length of time than any other manof-war aftest. After the return of the Niagara from Japan, she proceeded at twenty-four hours' notice from Boston to New York-whence, after remaining five days, she sailed for Charleston and opened the blockade off that port. Subsequently, while on her way to the Gulf, she visited Havana, and in that port, by order of Captain McKeen, then in command, the first Secession flag hanled down during the rebellion was struck by Lieut-Potter. She was engaged in the bombardment of Fort McRee, and brings home a solid shot which the rebel artillerists lodged in her side, besides the marks where several others took effect. The ship has been reported several times to the Department as unseaworthy, her boilers having been patched "from clew to earring," and the ship had been kept at sea only by the exertions of her engineers. The boilers will have to be exchanged for new ones, and it has been intimated that the ship will receive an entirely new armament, similar to that of the Minnesota.

VERY SEVERE.—The Jackson Mississippian (Secesh) is severe on Beauregard's order, expelling the letter-writing brigade from his lines. It says: "General Beauregard is responsible for the order, and will so be held by the country and by the historian. The milliary authorities of the South are following fast in the footsteps of the famous tyrauny that now lords it over an enslaved people heyond the Potomac, and that seeks to subjugate us to its ruinous rule. We had hoped that it could never be said of us, as it has been of our enemies, that freedom was incompatible with our success, and that to achieve our liberties we must first become slaves"

WON'T TELL HIS NAME.—A rebel officer, wearing the star of major general, was taken prisoner at Fair Ooks, who has thus far refused to tell his name, and has not been recegnized. He is styled among the soldiers "the Great Unknown." Like many a pog, bummer in police courts, the wretched fellow has probably come from a reputable family, whose honorable title he does not wish to like with his degredation. wish to link with his degradation

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1862. There are no important changes to note in the Proments has been moderate for the season. The receipts of ments has been moderate for the season. The receipts of Bark are light, and it is in demand. Breadstuffs have attracted more attention. Candles are dull. In Coal there is some excitement, and prices have advanced. Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses are quiet. Cotton is scarce, ard prices tend upward. Fish are very dull. There is very little foreign Fruit here. No change in Hemp or Hides. Pig Iron is held at higher rates. Lead is scarce Lumber of all kinds meets a fair inquiry at former rates Naval Stores are unsettled. In Oils but little change to notice. Plaster is dull. Provisions meet a limited in-quiry, and prices rather lower. Bice—The stock is very

hmited. Salt continues steady. Seeds are scarce and wanted. Tallow, Tess, and Tobacco are unchanged.

Wool is coming in more freely, and prices are rather

command every approach to their positions, and if they could have us over the river and gefus under amudrean own of the with a swamp behind us cutting off our retreat, they would be highly delighted. Our troops do not rush into the cannon's mouth to gratify any such propensity, and our rebellious friends may get as as many guns ready as they plesse. Every one mounted there lessens the force spains to sleavehere, and so belps the Union cause. The balloon has been up near Mechanicaville this afternoon, and no doubt has given a faithful report of the enemy's actual position. That their movement is a trick, I am and no doubt has given a faithful report of the enemy's actual position. That their movement is a trick, I am to confident.

SUTLARS.

Three is no position in the army which is more useful and at the same time more abused than that of suiter Congress, at the solicitation of Senstor Whon, of Masenbusetts, recently passed a law stating the list of articles sulters would be allowed to sell, and prescribed the regulations under which they were to act, and now the business is carried on as it were under legislated to the regulations under which they were to act, and now the business is carried on as it were under legislated prescribes, and he has no right to underlied to others. He brings his stock of goods to White House by authority of a desennor granted at some Northern port, and many precise, and he has no right to underlied to others. He brings his stock of goods to White House by authority of a desennor granted at some Northern port, and many than the collects as the troops are paid off, and in the regiment, which will average seventy or sighty and the collects as the troops are paid off, and in the regiment, which will average seventy or sighty dollars. It is regiment to chooses, it may collect from the suiter in the regiment, which will average seventy or sighty dollars. This is made up into a find for the support of a band, education of soldiers, children, and a library. It is very seldom collected in t

CANDLES are dull, with sales of city-mane Adamsufine at 15½ of 1½c. cash and 4 mos; Sperm and Tallow Candles are dull, the latter sell at 11.012c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ib.

COAL.—The market is still unsettled; many of the refailers have put up their prices \$1.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton, but consumers purchase sparingly. The rates of freight and toll
by canal and railroad it is expected will be materially
advanced after the first of July. The receipts are light;
and the shipments from Bichmond are only to fill old
orders. advanced after the first of July. The receipts are light; and the shipments from Richmond are only to fill old orders.

COFFEE.—The stock has been increased by an arrival of 1,675 bags Blo. The demand is very moderate and prices steady. Sales of about 1,000 bags, in lots, including Rio and Laguayra; at 18½ 221½ c, and Java at 25c, cash and four months.

COTTON—There is very little stock here, and the late advance has been well maintained. Sales of 350 bales low grade to good middling uplands, at 29½ 23c, cash, and some South American at 32c.

DRUGS AND DYES—The sales have beed limited, and without much change in prices. Soda Ath and Indigo are held with more timmess.

FRUIT.—A cargo of Sicily Oranges and Lemons, arrived at the close of last week, was sold from the wharf at from 50c to \$3.50 for the former, and \$3.5004 \$9 box. for the latter Pineapples sell at \$5.50 \$9 100. Domestic Fruit of all kinds is dull. Dried Apples range from 3½ 263½ c, the latter for new. Berries are abundant and low.

FISH.—The demand for Mackerel continues limited and prices are unsettled; sales from store of No. 1 at \$5.500. No. 2 at \$5.5007, \$6.5007 for new and \$5.50 for medium 3s: Codish; sell slowly at 3½c. Pickled Herring range from \$2 to \$4 \$9 bbt.

FERTIGETS.—There is rather more offering to Liverpool; we quote Flour at 2s 63022 9d; Grain in bulk at \$4.000 for same from \$2 to \$4 \$9 bbt.

FERTIGETS.—There is rather more offering to Liverpool; we quote Flour at 2s 63022 9d; Grain in bulk at \$4.000 for Sam Francisco at \$14 \$9 ton; and an engagement was made to Belfast at 10d for Grain, and 3s for Flour. West Itudia frieghts are steady; we notice engagements to Cuba of three vessels at 40c for Sugar, and \$300 for Sam Francisco at \$14 \$9 ton; and an engagement was made to Belfast at 10d for Grain, and 3s for Flour. West Itudia frieghts are steady; we notice engagements to Cuba of three vessels at 40c for Sugar, and \$300 for Sam Francisco at \$14 \$9 ton; and an engagement so Cuba for in price or demand.

HEMP.—There is very little off HEMP.—There is very little offering or selling, and no change to note in price or demand.

HAY moves of as want d at 600 70c the 100 lbs.

HIDES are dell: the only sales reported are some city slaughtered at 6% 7%c.

HOPS are rather more inquired after; sales of first soit Eastern and Western at 160 18c \$\overline{9}\$ lb.

LUMBER.—There is a fair business doing for the season, without change in prices; for Laths the cargo rates are \$120 15; 20 ckots at \$600.60; and vellow sap Boards at \$120 15; and white pine at \$140 16 \$\overline{9}\$. M.

MOLASSES is quiet; there is a less furm feeling in the market, with further sales of 600 lbds Cuba Muscovato at 260 28c, and clayed at 230 24c, on time. Syrups are selling at full rates.

NAVAL STORES.—The market is bare of stock, but the auction sale of two cargoes, to take place 5000, atthe troops. All sorts of difficulties are thrown in their way, and an accident happening to any one in the business is usually halled with general delight.

Had Senator Wilson persevered in his efforts, and, after regulating the list of articles sold, also procured a tariff of prices, it would have been far better. The system established by him, much as it is to be praised for its justice in other respects to all parties concerned, lacks this one provision to make it perfect. I believe he did attended to the process of the attention of the trade; 235 bbls Spirits Turpentine, sold by the marshal, at \$1.17 \times of 1.22 \times case are making private at about \$1.60 \times much as it is to be praised for its justice in other respects to all parties concerned, lacks this one provision to make it perfect. I believe he did the provision of the attention of the trade; 235 bbls Spirits Turpentine, sold by the marshal, at \$1.17 \times of 1.22 \times case are making private at about \$1.60 \times of the attention of the trade; 235 bbls Spirits Turpentine, sold by the marshal, at \$1.17 \times of 1.22 \times case are making private at about \$1.60 \times of 1.60 \times o PLASTER is unchanged; a cargo of soft sold at \$2.50. \$\text{P ton.}\$
BIOE.—Prices remain without change; small sales of Caroline at \$7c, and East India at \$5 \times 65 \times c \times 10\$ to follow at \$7c, and East India at \$5 \times 65 \times c \times 10\$ to follow at \$7c, and East India at \$5 \times 65 \times c \times 10\$ to follow at \$7c, and East India at \$5 \times 65 \times 20\$ to sake Liverpool ground has arrived to a dealer.

SEEDS —The market is better for Cloverseed, and 500 bushels prime sold at \$5 \times 500 to sake with some from second hand at \$5 \times 5.5 \times 500 bushel. Timethy is worth \$1.75. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2\times 2.13 \times 100 bushel. There is a better feeling in the market, and

SUGAR.—There is a better feeling in the market, and the demand is fair; sales of 1.200 hbds Cuba at 6% of %c, English Island at 7%c, and Porto Rice at 8% of %c, on