THE DALLY PRESS. TWELVE CENTS PRE WEEK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS 222 ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR RIGHT MONTHS. THERE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in advance 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. LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT. or particulars, please refer to Circulars, which can had at the Continental Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, and ie Upion Hotel. Arch street, the Union Hotel, area street.

Board, one week or less, \$1.50 per day; over one week, or the season, \$7 per week. Children and servants half price.

These terms are given with the assurance that the accommodations shall in every respect be equal to any minustring. place. her watering. place. The Germania Band is engaged.
je23-1m U. S. NEWCOMER.

REDFORD SPRINGS. A. G. AL.

SEA BATHING. OUEAN HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND. N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.

I je26.6w* ISRAEL LAMING, Proprietor. STAR HOTEL,

(Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor. Carriages to Hire. 50 cents ire. modated on the most reasonable je20-3m OLUMBIA HOUSE.

ATLANTIO CITY.

SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

Opposite the Surf House.

Forms to suit the times.

ie 20-2m ED WARD DOYLE, Proprietor. SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC OITY, N. J.
BY DAVID SOATTERGOOD.
A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautiful-

situated at the fact of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Now open for visitors for the sesson. je20-2m MANSION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY.

E. LEE, Proprietor.

This House having been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, is new open for permanent and transient boarders. The MANSION HOUSE is convenient to depot, churches

and jest office. The bathing grounds are un urpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. EBIEL, of Philadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and above brands of cigars. AGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS.

Board S7 per week, bathing dresses included. jo20-2m

MOTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC OITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few choice Booms 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 four hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel Lots for sale by M. Mc: LUES, 1:20.2m

"THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC CITY," N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues, ourser of A Law Ites an assay duss the year will be open for visitors on and after June 29th. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spactom Lee Ureau and Refreshment Saleon attached to the house. Terms moderate C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG. ie20-2m

IGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, AT-LANTIC CITY.—This well-knows House, having been enlarged and renovated, is now open for the reception of guests. Invalids can be accommodated with comms on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Light-House Cottage possesses the advantage of being the nearest house to the beach. A contunation of the patconage of his friends and the public is solicited. No bar. je21-1m. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor. the left, beyond the depot. This House is now open for Boarders and Translent Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlautic. City. Charges moderate. Children and servants half price.

Parties should keep their seats until the cars artive in front of the hotel.

THESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This private Boarding House, corser of YORK and PACIFIC 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, je20-2m ENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC OITY, N. J.—This comfortable and convenient new house, located on KENTUCKY Avenue, opposite new house, located on KENTUCKY Avours, oppose the Surf House, one square from the best bathing on beach, has been fitted up for yisidors this season.

F. QUI LEY, Proprietor N. B.—Horses and Carriages to Hice.

SEA BATHING.—"The Clarendon," (formerly Virginia House,) VIRGINIA AVENUE, ATLANTIO CITY, is now open for the accommodation of Boarders. This House is situated immediately on the Beach, and from every room affords a fine view of the rea. [pc20-2m] JAMES JECKINS, M. D. SEA BATHING. UNITED STATES EABATHING. TO UNITED DIALED DIALED MOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. situated only lifty yards from the seashore, central of the place; house fronting the ocean 500 feet; two hours from New York. Steamer leaves Murray street twice Eaky, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., thence by the R. and D. B. Baitroad. Address

B. A. SH JEMAKER.

Communication from Philadelphia is by the Camben and Amboy Railroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains, jello-2m*

ONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC OITY, by G. W. HINKLE, the proprietor of the United States three years ago.

The Hell has been put into complete order and greatly improved. A new office, billiard saloon, bar room, and bath houses are most excellently arranged and aptly appropriated for their respective uses. Congress Hall is now 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 he 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. SEA BATHING.—Congress Hall,
Long Branch, New Jersey. Is now open for the
reception of visitors. Persons wishing to eneage rooms
will please address.
WOOLMAN SCOKES,
1918, 192

QURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC In length SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC The process in length, N. J.—This spacious Hotel, 9777 on the opean, exend with 1,100 feet of yearwist he railroad. It possesses tending back, with dis location on the island, with perthe most passing in front, and is, in fact, the only first-first botel 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 charge of Mr. BALPH BENJAMIN, of Philadelphia. Additional improvements have been made, and the accommodations will be found equal, if not superior, to any en the coast.

The house will be opened, for the reception of guests, an THURSDAY, June 19.

161-36t

18 BENSON, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., JAMES K. ROBISON,

JAMES K. ROBISON,
Superintendent.
This celebrated Hotel will be open for the reception of
tisitors 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 guests.

Persons desiring to spend the sum uer at the Ses Shore
will find the accommodations at the UNITED STATES
superior to those of any other house on the Atlantio will find the accommodations at the United Superior to those of any other house on the Atlantic Coast.

HASSLEB'S CELEBRATED BAND has been en-HASSLER'S CELEBRATED BAND has been engaged for the season, and will be under the direction of the Mesers. Harsler.

Mr. THOMAS H. BARRATT, late of Cape May, will have charge of the Billiard Boom, Ten-pin Alleys, and Shooting Gallery.

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

HENRY A. B. BROWN,

js12-1m

For Proprietors.

QUMMER BOARDING. - BROAD-UMMER BUARDING. — BRUADTOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—A romantic spot for a
SUMMER RESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops
of Pennsylvania, reached daily by the Pennsylvania
Central, and the Broad Top Mountain Bailroad from
Huntingdon. The Honee is one of the finest in the incerior of the State, handsomely furnished, with all the requisites for comfort and convenience—pure air, delicious spring water, romantic scenery, and everything to
restore and invigorate health. Telegraph station and a
laily meil, so that daily communication may be had with
Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Bailroad will furnish exentsion Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Bailroad will furnish excursion tickets through the season. Persons leaving Philadelphia in the morning can take tea at the Mountain House.

this in the morning can take tea at the mount of the same evening.

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

Wm. Cummings, Esq.,
Sami. Castner, Esq.,
Hon. Henry D. Moore,
John McCanles, Esq.,
John McCanles, Esq.,
John Hartman, Esq.,
Richard D. Wood, Esq.,
Richard D. Wood, Esq.,
The Castner Lewis; Esq.,
Richard D. Wood, Esq.,
The Castner Lewis; Esq.,
Richard D. Wood, Esq.,
The Castner Lewis; Esq.,
The Castner John Hartman, Esq. | Monara L. Woyd, heat.
TREMS MODERATE. For further information, address
JOSEPH MORRISON, Proprietor.
jel2-lm Broad-Top City, Huntingdon county, Pa.

HOTELS.

DOWERS' HOTEL, (OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE,) NEW YORK. TERMS 21.50 PEB DAY.

This popular Hotel has lately been thoroughly renowated and refurnished, and now possesses all the requ FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The patronage of Philadelphians and the travelling ynblic, desiring the best accommodations and moderate charges, is respectfully solicited.

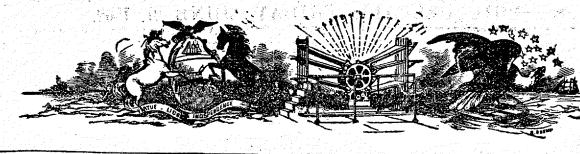
je2-3m H. L. POWERS, Proprietor.

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

Five minutes' walk from Fall River boat landing Chambers street, and fool of Cortland street.

mh28-3m GEO, W. STEPHENS, Proprietor. CARD .- THE UNDERSIGNED, A late of the GIBABD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have beased, for a term of years, WILLABD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favora, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SFKES, OHADWICK, & CO.
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.



VOL. 5.-NO. 279. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1862.

SUMMER RESORTS. LIPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA
COUNTY, 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 hundred feet above the level of
the ocean, will be open for greats from the 10th of June
till 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 Cresson one of the most
romantic and attractive places in the State. The furniture is being thorougally renovated. The seeker of
pleasure 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 Philadelphia,
87.60; from Pittaburg, \$3.05.
For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,
jeb-2m

Oresson Springs, Cambria co., Pa.

COMMISSION HOUSES. SHIPLEY, HAZARD. & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

MILITARY GOODS. ARMY GOODS

DARK AND LIGHT BLUE KERSEYS. STANDARD 6.4 AND 8-4 INDICO WOOL-DYED BLUE FLANNELS.

INDIGO BLUE MIXTURES. COTTON DUCK, 10, 12, AND 15-OUNCE. FARNHAM, KIRKHAM, & CO., \$25 CHESTNUT STREET.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS. FOURTH-STREET

CARPET STORE, ABOVE CHESTNUT, J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring Importation of

CARPETINGS, Comprising every style of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY SRUS-SELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN OARPETINGS.
VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.
SOUTCH RAG and LIST CARPETINGS.
FLOOR CIL CLOTHS, in every width.
COCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.
DOOR-MATS, BUGS, SHEEP SKINS.
DETUGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LOW FOR CASH. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. AMERICAN, ENGLISH,

SWISS WATCHES,

JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

JOS. H. WATSON.

my20-2m

326 CHESTNUT STÄRET. REMOVAL. J. C. FULLER

REDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, 2nd Floor, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, BOGERS & BROTHERS' SPOONS AND FURKS. FINE JEWELRY, To which the attention of the trade is invited.

"AMERICAN WATCH COM-WATCHES,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. COMPANY'S SALESROOM, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, Second Floor, (opposite Masonic Temple.) I. B. MARTER, Agent.

TULCANITE RUBBER JEWELRY GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS, LADIES CHA-TALAINE CHAINS, THIMBLES, CROSSES, STUDS, BUTTONS, &c., J. C. FULLER. (Opposite Masonio Temple.)

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS
THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARE & BROTHER,
Importers, 324 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
mb20-tf

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

LOOKING GT SES, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

CARTES-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS. EARLE'S GALLERIES. 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS. No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET. MANUFACTURER OF VENETIAN BLINDS

WINDOW SHADES.

LOWEST PRICES. STORE SHADES LETTERED. Repairing promptly attended to.

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON, SEWING MACHINES,

628 CHESTNUT STREET. ie13-3m PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

Mortheast Corner FOUETH and BAOE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASE. STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MARTIN & QUAYLES
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
EMPOBIUM,
No. 1085 WALNUT STREET, BULOW HLEVERIE, PHILADELPHIA. MAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SOALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. FAIRBANKS' SCALES are manufac-

tured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-BANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the FAIRBANKS & EWING, Spio-H MASONIC HALL, 716 CHESTNUT ST. I hinted in my last gains strength daily; and many now

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1862.

DUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE Rebel Mail Agents Arrested in Virginia.

STRANGE ORDER FROM GENERAL VIELE. QUALITY OF THE ARMY RATIONS

THE EASTWARD MARCH OF GEN. BUELL'S DIVISION FROM BOONEVILLE, MISS., TO FLORENCE, ALA. BOONEVILLE, RIENZI, IUKA, TUSCUMBIA, Result of the Evacuation of Corinth

THE DIVISION ACROSS THE TENNESSEE RIVER. VOYAGE OF THE BROOKLYN TO VICKSBURG.

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

APPEARANCE OF BATON ROUGE.

special Correspondence of The Press.] CAMP NEAR PORTSMOUTH, Va., June 24, 1862. CAPTURE OF A SECESH MAIL. Our regiment, the 58th Penusylvania Volunteers, have ceeded in breaking up a Secesh mail route to Richmond, bagging mail-carriers, letters, papers, and all, which we delivered to General Viele, who gave us no credit for our arrest. Curiously enough, he did not for ward the traitor's mail to Richmond, but to Gen. Dix who disposed of it in a very un-Viele-like way. Viele tried some capers, last week, with the colonel of the 1. egiment, and came off second best. The Delaware Regiment is the provost guard of Norfolk and

CONDUCT OF A LOYAL OFFICER. The guard at the ferry, tired of seeing so many little Secesh flags borne past them, raised a large American flag over the entrance to the ferry. The fair Secessionists had to walk under the glorious old banner in going to and from the boat, which hurt their susceptible feeling and they reported the matter to Viele, who sent word to Lieut. Col. Rophinson, of the 1st Delaware, that the flag of our Union should be removed, in deference to the elings of the rebels. Colonel Hopkinson refused, and threatened to throw up his commission, and report th matter at Washington. Viels gave in at this, and Lieut. Col. Hopkinson has placed a flag over every door in the vicinity of the ferry. The men of the regiment threater to procure a rebel flag, and nail it down in the gangway leading to the ferry slip, thus compelling the she-rebels to walk over the emblem of treason and under that o

The contraband question will create trouble here shortly, as the country is swarming with irunaway slaves. Their masters can't reclaim them, and the Government does nothing for them. We have a great many in our camp, and they are very useful and save the men a deal of work. They carry water, cut wood, clean the camp, and make themselves useful in a thousand ways. The boys pay them a little, give them their old clot and the leavings to eat, and Cuffey is contented. But about the unemployed ones? Many of them have given valuable information to our officers, some being used as guides and pilots. When the officers get all they want out of the poor negroes they turn them adrift. It is useess to talk about returning them to their masters as the soldiers are all turning Abolitionists. They say they did not come here to catch niggers, nor did we. I came here a pro-slavery Democrat, and am one no longer. If the war lasts much longer I shall be an Abolitionist of the Massachusette stripe; and I shall not be alone in this, as all the men of our regiment say that the rebels call us

Abolitionists, and that we might as well have the gam CAMP LINCOLN, June 24, 1862. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

The weather here in Virginia seems to be of the most ecent ic and capricious character, alternating between been out in the rain on the Peninsula? If you have you will not certainly forget its extraordinary force and quantity. Yesterday and last night we were favored with one of these rains—Virginia rains—different from anything I have ever seen elsewhere. These temporary tents, generally used when an army is on the march, because they can be con-veniently carried in a knapsack, forfeit their title by which they are commonly known as "shelter tents," when a Virginia rain storm comes on. Then, even the India-rubber blanket is hardly proof against the heavy, violent, penetrating rain. To-day the rain has ceased. the clouds passed away, and the soldiers avail themselve

Soldier life is a strange life—eminently suiting Ame-icans, because it is favorable for the development of our Yankee ingenuity. Necessity is said to be the mother of invention, and in the camp, perhaps more than any other place, the truth and force of this aphorism is exemplified. In his attempts to imitate the comforts and convenience home, the soldier often hits upon novel and unlooked for expedients, which, when matured, present a very lu-dicrous appearance. In travelling through the different encampments, I have invariably noticed that according to their various tastes for cleanliness and neatness. their adaptability to the circumstances in which they are placed, their health, convenience, and comfort are promo-ted. Indeed, it where men are ted. Indeed, it and the experience and assembly personal care and attention, as well as careneglia-

and clearliness of their camp, they will either be com-fortable or healthy. The New England troops generally have the best regulated encampments; they seem to have brought with them into Virginia something of the neatness and beauty of their native towns and villages, in the FOOD OF OUR VOLUNTEERS. While in your city, I heard frequent complaints about our aimy not being well supplied with food. I would not notice this but for the reason that it came from those whose friends were in the field, and I wish, for their sakes, as well as for the credit of our Government, to put their minds at rest. So far as I have been able to leam, and I have made diligent inquiry, our men are regularly and well supplied with good wholesome food. It may not be as choice as what they have been accustomed to get at home, but it is presumed that every one knows that to supply a large army, especially in an enemy's country, with the almost indefinite varieties of fool

obtainable at home, is a fixed impossibility, which no general or government has ever attempted. There is no umy in the world better fed and clothed than the American army, and none better cared for, when overtaken by sickness, or wounded in battle. Men who go to war must make up their minds to forego many comforts and enveniences, and in certain emergencies, even to suffer many privations. For instance, during a long, and, it may be, a forced march, or while a hotty-contosted battle is raging, it is absolutely impossible to replace the depleted rations in the haversack. But in proportion to their privations and sufferings, on the tented field or en the tedious march, no less than their bravery in the fierce conflict, is their patriotism tried and valued. It is easy to be patriotic at home; and I and polished young men sit comfortably and quietly in well-furnished parlor, with portraits of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and, perhaps, Patrick Henry, deli-vering his great speech before the Virginia House of Burgesses, hanging profusely on the walls, while a young Burgesses, manging promisery on the waits, while a young lady sounded the national airs from a piano, until the very atmosphere seemed to feel patriotic—I have thought that, considering the circumstances and the place, the most lavish professions of patriotism were cheap compared to what I have seen on the field. And while I sould not measure every man's devotion to his country

by his being a soldier, yet it does seem that the most elo-quent petriotism is that which walks boldly and delibe-rately up to the cannon's mouth, in defence of national VIRGINIA'S DESOLATION.

War is a great destroyer, not only of men and money but also of countries; and, perhaps, no part of our country has experienced its sail results more than the "Old eminion." After having been traversed first by the ebels and now by our own army, nothing seems to remain in this part of Virginia but the woods, and even they, for many miles, have shared in the common destruction. The only indication left to show that it was ever inhabited is the railroad. This railroad, known as he Bichmond and York Biver Bailroad, has been of the Richmond and York River Railroad, has been of immense service to our army, and its value to the Government cannot be computed in dollars and cents. Many, no doubt, wonder that the rebels did not destroy it on their march to Richmond, as they must have foreseen its use to our army. The reason generally assigned is, that the rebels expected, and, I suppose, still hope to be able to drive the Yankees back, and then the railroad would become useful to themselves. They must feel charried to think that engines and cars from Massachusetts are daily whirling over the road which they built for

their own use, and carrying supplies to an army be-

sieging their capital. However, it cannot be helped-

one man sows and another reaps. THE WAR A GREAT LEVELLER Although the Government has taken poss oclamation, of all the railroads in the United States. his is the only one exclusively used for Government purposes. It is a truly national road; there is no distin known among those who travel over it. The highest official rides in the same kind of car with the most humole soldier, and men who at home would feel judigmant if a respectable colored man entered a car, ride with the Virginia contrabands side by side. The other day I/noticed Mr. H. J. Raymond, of the New York Times, on platform car, with a black face on each side of him, yet he seemed to wear his usual pleasantry of countenance and to enjoy his usual degree of good health. It seems here that every one feels so patriotic as to forget all ninor differences, whether of epinion or color, in contemplating the one great idea of how to beat the rebels. and he war, and save the country.

As you have already seen, I write to-day from Camp Linceln, which is on the extreme front. Nothing separates us from the rebels but the woods in front, and they

cover but a small space. It was said, ye terday morning, that the rebels had withdrawn their pickets half s

mile, which was afterwards found to be correct. Their

believe that the rebels will evacuate Richmond. Upon this I shall venture no speculation, lest I should turn out to be a false prophet. Whether they evacuate or fight, it will be an unprofitable business for them.

In the meantime, every preparation is being made to nsurs success in case of an engagement, and, should the rebels be disposed to fight, a brilliant victory may be inticipated for our army. J. McF.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S DIVISION.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] BOONEVILLE, Miss., June 10, 1862. I arrived at Booneville last evening, and bivonacked in Pope's army. This is a decidedly one-horse village, situated twenty-seven miles due south from Corinth, by wite an important point upon the Mobile and Ohio Rail

THE RETREAT FROM CORINTH. The demonstrations of a detachment of General Pope's army, on the 30th of May, the morning of the evacuation of Corinth, was a movement of some moment. The 2d Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Elliott, arrived here about half. rast one A. M , on Friday, Soth ultimo , agreeably to General Pope's orders. The men upon close observe on, discovered that the trains going south were loaded with stores. Colonel Elliott, after witnessing operations for an hour.

dashed up to a train of forty cars and fired one end, while the engine had switched off for water; but fearing the sudden return of the locomotive, he anbiguently aused the large culvert , a few yards ahead, to be blown up, which was accomplished to the great astonishment of engineers and guards, who soon made their appear ance. Fifteen hundred soldiers of the rebel army gave up their arms, but were released upon parole The entire train was destroyed, with all its content oneisting of several heavy cannon, a large amount of ammunition, and four thousand small arms. The denot and track were destroyed; the whole forming a vast pile

of ruins. SUSPICIOUS GRAVES. About half way between this place and Rienzi a graveyard was discovered by our men, which contained suspicious graves. Many of the graves were eight and nife feet in length, which gave rice to an opinion that some thing besides dead men were buried. Immediately the process of disinterment commenced, and in the "grave where it was supposed might repose the remains of Capi Marks, 4th Louisiana Regiment, turned up an old bruise of a rifled cannon. Indeed, after a half hour's toil, is was discovered that no dead rebes lie there; but, on th

contrary, numerous cannon of various calibre. CAPTURE OF ARMS. Near Rienzi our men came across between four and five hundred Enfield rifles, stacked, with a placard at tached: "Never more to be used against the United States Government." and signed "Doluded Northern Alabamians." The men who stacked them afterwards gave themselves up to Gen Paine's division, and avowed their determination to return home.

PURSUIT OF THE REBELS. Immediately after the evacuation Gen. Thomas' corps d'armée pursued the rebels west, while Gen. Pope's army operated on the line south. It is believed that about two-thirds of the rebel army departed west and south by the way of Grand Junction, while the commands of Bragg, Hardee, and Polk, numbering, probably over fifteen thousand, skedaddled south by way of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and highway. In real rebel style they destroyed everything along the railroad in the way of bridges and depots, and in many places the sleepers are destroyed. The bridges upon th bighway are also all demolished to this point, but the streams are low, and can be easily forded. The whole nie between here and Corinib is bounded upon both sides by large plantations.

THE WOMEN OF MISSISSIPPI. Very few men folks can be seen. There are plenty of men, however, two-thirds of whom are "widows." Many of the women admit that their husbands are in the rebel army. Some are very saucy, while many are penitent. The people, as a general thing, have followed the instructions of the rebel leaders strictly, and little or no cotton is planted. Large fields of corn have been planted, but it is very slim and backward. The grain has all been harvested, but is shockingly scant. The farmers, as well as the men of our army, judge that the yield will not measure three houses and granaries are all bare; their cotton is burned, and starvation stares them in the face. deserted and returned home, but are arrested by General Buell's army, who are bringing up the rear.

RESULT OF THE EVACUATION. The results of the splendid victory at Corinth are most cheering. Five thousand prisoners will probably be sent North, while double that number will be paroled. The army which took this route will be completely lost. We of arms, and a large amount of commissary and ordnance stores. This is by far the greatest shock the rebels have sustained. There are no signs of the enemy for fifteen

MARCH TO RIENZI.

Early Monday evening it became known throughout Buell's army, most of which was encamped in a swamp d'armée of General Buell would be again concentrated. and detach themselves from this section of the country. Unpleasant uncertainty existed but a brief time, for before hix o'clock Tuesday morning Nelson's and Crit-tenden's divisions were under marching orders for the east, by way of Rienzi The different divisions reached Rienzi about noon, travelling a distance of ten miles, in an almost overpowering dust, in six bours. I sent you a letter from Rienzi lass week, but did not minutely describe the place, it being night when I

stopped. It is rather two towns-the old portion of are some very fine wooden structures, and several ex-Several thousand dollars worth of medical stores were destroyed here, and also a portion of the depot, the plat-form, and ditch badges.

There are several fine buildings, including a Masons' hall, Old rellows' ball, and Metholiat church. All of

closed. Precisely at two o'clock the two divisions again started. The weather was excessively hot, and the dust blinding and voluminous. As we approached the different farm-houses upon the read, hundreds of the men would rush from the lines to refill their canteens, and procure poultry, milk, and garden sauce

ARRIVAL AT JACINTO. About five o'clock we passed Jacinto, an oldish-looking town, the county seat of Tishamingo, situated seven miles due east from Rienzi. There are two hotels in the town, the Keys Hotel being by far the most respectable. It was impossible to obtain anything to eat at either house, however, as they had nothing to cook. The court house is a sombre-looking brick edifice, surrounded by a picket fence of little pretensions, and fine ornamental trees. The place looked deserted on account of the scarcity of men. The divisions encamped one saile east of the town.
The men were fearfully jaded, having marched over a hilly, dusty road eighteen miles. The next morning we started at five o'clook, and marched thirteen miles before dinner, rested two hours,

and made four miles in the afternoon. Yesterday, the two divisions left their encampment late M., making four miles and a half. The farms upon the road east of Bienzi are not so large or flourishing as those upon the Mobile and Ohio road. The forests are varied and romantic consisting of huge pines and caks, and a variety of trees unknown to the Northern section of the

I observed three fields of cotton. The plant is about three inches in height at present, and at this early age resembles buckwheat. It is sowed in rows about five feet apart, and requires cultivation every ten days. Very much of the last crop has been destroyed, and if I may

destruction is contrary to the desires of the owners gene-Gen. Buell is a fine military man. His machinery is in excellent order. Gen. Wood's division left this place yesterday. McCook from Corinth, Nelson by the Tus cumbia road, and Orittenden by the Enstport road, arrived in town together. Simultaneously, the commence ment of twenty miles of provision and equipage teams or THE SOUTHERN SARATOGA.

Iuka, named after a Mississippi Indian, is a really beautiful place, and a station upon the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Probably you are not aware that this is the Saratoga of the South. Well, that is what the There are four or five superb buildings situated upon a

tiful hill, belonging to Alabama gentlemen. The bis and Corinth. Inka Springs Hotel, lately used as a hospital, is a neat, ommodious building, about half a mile from the springs. The water boils up in a neat stone basin, being of a sulphuric and chalybeate nature, one operating as a laxitive and the other as a tonic. As is generally the case, the stores are all closed, and places of public meeting devoted to hospital uses. The spring's water is infallible in the cure of dyspepsia and humors, but fatal to lung dise The railroad is in possession of General Buell. Nearly all the ladies in the town are engaged night and day cooking for the soldiers. They accept, besides specie, Indiana, Kentucky, and treasury notes, and coffee in return for their services. Last evening Iuka was a noisy town. Three divisions were encamped near each other, shouting and singing as a victorious arms only rations and two months' pay. McCook's division leave o-day, and Nelson's and Crittenden's to-morrow morning at four o'clock. This looks like business.

A POLITICAL STATEMENT. Before closing I must hazard a political statement, viz: The army of the West is daily becoming abolitionized. wo-thirds of the army are Democrats, but four-fifthe of them are favorable to confiscation, emancipation, and damnation to all who have acted as authors or aiders and abettors of the giant rebellion. The increase and circulation of such sentiments is absolutely alarming, but the men feel and speak from experience. There are many reasons for this state of affairs, but I will not mention a fact at present. Private letters from our soldiers in due time will contain information on this aubject.

EDUCATION OF THE CHIVALRY. Now, let me add one word about the education of the chivalry. In travelling upon the Eastport road yesterday, I discovered that "Easteport" was fifteen miles; shortly afterwards "Estporte" was thirteen miles; again "Eastpot" was twelve miles—in fact Eastport was generally abbreviated "E. P.," or spelled wrong.

Do not think that I exaggerate. Indeed I do not. I

and, after having proceeded a few miles through sterile, boats, are within four miles of Vicksburg, to stop the barren. God-forsaken Mississippi, found ourselves ENTERING ALABAMA.

We found but one cotton field to day, but thousands o acres of corn six feet high. It is all corn, according o orders. The 1st Kentucky and 1st Michigan Regiments are engaged in rebuilding the bridges over Bear creek, the larger of which will be finished to-morrow. Large quantities of ginned cotton are stored all along the road in the very locality of the Charleston and Memphis

PLANTATIONS. This afternoon we passed three very large plantations belonging respectively to Mr. Ruiledge, Mr. Dixon, and the widow Barton. In front of each garden gate were cores of slaves, many of whom were quite entertaining One of Rutledge's negroes informed us that his master was a great cotton planter, but had none in this year but had cultivated fifteen hundred acres of corn, thoughand why ? " 'Case Massa Davis say so." "Well," inquired one of our men, "who is this Master Davis ?" "Golly, nigger don't know, but he hab a hear to say

do, ka yah ba."

WIDOW BARTON'S PLANTATION. The finest farm or plantation upon the road is owned by a young widow named Barton. I learned that the widow is about 30 years old, good locking, and very wealthy, being the possessor of a fine estate and a multiplicity of "niggers." I understand, also, that she is slightly mercurisl and desirous of a second state of bliss. What a grand chance for some shrewd, vigorous Yankee! Tankees make the most ardent Secssionists, you know. A CONFAB. Perched upon the gate, in front of the widow's house was a docile looking African, who entered into con-

versation with several of our men, as they halted in front

of him. He wasn't particularly stupid, but terminated all his sentences with the eaculation of "Bress de I saw and overheard the following: Soldier. "Did any of the rebels go over this road? Nigger. " No-bress de Lord !" " Is your master at home?" Nigger, "Yas-bress de Lord !"

Soldier. "Has he got any sons in the rebel army?". Nigger. " Yas-bress de Lord !" "What do the people round here think of Nigger. "Pugh, golly, dey think dares a heap of yez -bress de Lord !"

Soldier. "Are you married?" Nigger. "Yss, and got fourteen children-Soldier. "Is your wife living here with you?" Nigger. " By golly, de old woman gone to see Jesus ong time ago-bress de lord !" foldier. "Sam, did you know that we had come down here to liberate all of you black folks?" Nigger. " Dat's wot I hear say_0_"

At this juncture, Guinea, in going through the proce of a speeze, dislogged him shouting, as he struck, "O, bress de lord!"

THE DIXON PLANTATION. The darkies belonging to the Dixon plantation we engaged in selling to the soldiers corn-cake and garden sauce, and were too busy to be loquecious. Somebody inquired of the crowd what Mr. Dixon thought of the evacuation of Corinch; to which a genuine looking black man replied, " Dat de people rout dese parts say a good run's better dan a bad stand." Thousands of similar interrogatories and replies are made during a day's march, to the great edification of our mer, and delight of the natives. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] THE TOWN OF TUSCUMBIA.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., June 16, 1862. This is one of the most beautiful and delightfully situated towns in Northern Alabama, the location being upon a high hill, surrounded by choice lands and improvements. The place is partly encircled by a stream f pellucid water, flowing from an immense spring but a short distance off. McCook's division arrived here ves terday, and Orittenden's to-day. Before marching through town, the soldiers fixed bayonets, and flung to a stirring breeze their regimental colors Like many other towns, Tuscumbia is almost deserted adherence to the scheme of Secession. The interior of the fown is quiet almost as death, the stores and hotel being closed, while the private residences are inhabited only by blacks. The Eutaw House and Franklin Hotel doors denote an onen house.

General Haskell's brigade command the town, while the rest of Wood's division are engaged in building W'COOK'S DIVISION. The division of Gen. McCook, consisting of three brigades, under Generals Johnson, Stambaugh, and Roustwo brigades under Generals Van Cleve and Bailey, and Sordermartin and White's batteries of siege guns, and four other batteries, moved through the town about nine o'clock this morning, and encamped on the banks of the Tennessee liver, rear the old Jackson road—so known from the fact of his having marched over it on his way to sylvania, Col. Stambaugh, (brigadier general command. ing.) is encamped upon a perpendicular bluff, overlooking the town of Florence. Col. Stambugh informs me that the men are all well, and increasing in strength Gen. McCook's headquarters is in a ledge of rocks, or cavern, the top of which commands a general view of the picturesque scenery around. This cave was occupied by Gen. Jackson upon an occasion above referred to. SCORPIONS.
A new order of reptile has made its appearance in this

section of the country, called a scorpion. Ten rattle-anakes, and upwards of a hundred scorpions, have been killed in the two divisions already. Col. Stambaugh los a man from his brigade this evening, he having been sting by a scorpion.

SOUTH FLORENCE, June 17, 1862.

THE EASTWARD MARCH. South Florence consists in a small collection of frame and log-houses, upon the southern margin of the Tennes and west a short distance. The town is situated about four miles from Tuscumbia, and sixty-four miles south No business is being transacted. Every building is from Pittsburg Landing. Florence (proper) is situated upon the other side of the river, and is a flourishing, gaudy little place, containing a large seminary, two hotels, and a number of stores, all in operation. This is the first glimpse of civilization I have had for some time. But, even so, something disagreeable and frigid per-vades the whole atmosphere. Rubicund-nozedoid gentlemen glance at a person with a morose and contemptuous look; women, adroitly and unobservedly, peer at passing objects from obscure window corners and blinds and children stare at the troops as they are taught to stare at them, believing them to be devils incarnate. In fact, the negroes, and the negroes only, enjoy life with an air of nonchalance indeed critical. Ch. this state of affuirs is no rebus. Let me inform you that the humitiation of these mendacious villains, who were to welcome the "Lincoln vandals" with bloody hands to hospitable graves, is intense and indescribable

UNION SENTIMENTS. Notwithstanding the absence of all demonstrations of a patriotic nature, many persons are found who are anxious to live under the old flag.

The necessities of the people; the vicissitudes of war; the encircling of the traitors; the demoralization of the rebel army under the defunct Beauregard; the ignominy attached to even the name of the Southern Confederacy the discovery of wolves i. sheeps' clothing; the fearless march of an invincible army under the banner of the great Republic; the virtue, the glory, the religion, combined in the principles of freedom, have awakened large numbers to a sense of their duties as American citizens. Numbers of people of this county visit the camps, cheer the men and embrace the flag, and hurrah for the

PRESENTS TO THE TROOPS. Mr. Goodlow, a farmer residing five miles from this place, brought up half a dozen loads of fowls, and presented them to our soldiers, and one day last week sent to the quarters of Gen. Haskell four gallons of fifteen-An old man, named Beeder, came into Crittenden's diseizing hold of the flag of the 11th Kentucky, exclaimed "God Almighty damn the traitors."

CROSSING THE TENNESSEE. The Tennessee river at this point is full half a mile in width. The large bridge which connected Florence and South Florence is destroyed, and the transportation of our troops, which will commence to morrow, will be carried on by means of lashing acows upon each side of a McCook's division will cross first, and Crittenden's next. Nelson will cross the river by way of Eastport, and leave Wood to guard the railroad between Tuscum-The brigadier generals have no knowledge of the destination of General Buell's army, but believe it to be Eas The river is the highest it was ever known to be be-

The levee is crowded with provisions and forage, large uantities of which are arriving daily. I visited General Buell's headquarters this morning. and met Mr. Oakford, of the body guard, who informed me that the Philadelphians were all well. B. C. T. INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

. U. S. STEAMSHIP BROOKLYN, June 8, 1862.

I hope the people of the North like General Butler's course. It has been energetic and wholesome. In a single short month many remarkable events have ocappearance of Flag Officer Farragut's fleet in the riverthe demand to surrender—the refusal of Mayor Monros— the sagacious policy of the flag officer—the landing of the U. S. Marines—the hoisting of the stars and stripes over the Custom House—the tearing down of the State flag from the City Hall—the arrival of Butler's army the excitement of the citizens and their subsequent settlement—the insults of the ladies and order No. 18—the arrest of Mayor Monroe—the arrest and hanging of Wm. B. Mumford for tearing down the American fiag—the arrest of other traitors to the Government, their death-sentence, and their pardon-the transportation of Soulethese are a few of the events that have marked the memorable month that has passed. "All hands up anchor, to proceed up the river!" This startling cry rang in our ears a few days ago, and off we floated. The water was low, but the flag officer was de-termined. The, propeller struck the mud once or twice

with tremendous plunges, but we were soon handsomely under way. The points behind us were well protected Do not think that I exaggerate. Indeed I do not. I could give you fearful instances of the same kind, but charity admonishes me to be brief on Southern orthography.

B. C. T.

TUSCUMBIA VALLEY, June 14, 1862.

THE MARCH CONTINUED.

Under a broiling sun our army has marched sixteen miles to-day, most of which rough this magnificent-vale. We left Luka at three o'clock A. M.,

Natchez; the Ircqueis, Oneida, and a number of gun-

ragut has taken all precautions to prevent surprise.

The steam-sloop Brooklyn, not to speak unjustly of others, has been the most active ship in the squadron Capt. Craven needs no praise from me. He is covered

with laurels. It was reported at New Orleans that the Brooklyn had been sunk passing the forts, but it was not io. Our reply was, we merely dived down and came up at New Orleans. The rebels style her the "black devil." JUNE 9.—General Williams sent a body of men out of the city of Baton Bonge to procure some cotton, the property of Union people. The colonel, while in the ad-vance, was shot from an ambush and badly hurt, but not before he had succeeded in shooting one of the ruffians. There are very few people at Baton Bouge. Some of the houses are badly mutilated with shot and shell, the

effects of the firing some weeks ago. The Capitol, a very handsome building, bears marks in its front—good scars to keep the memory fresh after peace is restored. Gov. Moore's residence and property have been confiscated by order of the general. It contains some fine pictures and china plate, from which I had the satisfaction of eating my dinner. We are now preparing to move upon Vicks-burg, and will render a good account. Brig. Gen. Williams occupies the house of Gen. Taylor, which the latter resided in when in command of the United States forces some years ago. Gen. Williams is greatly annoyed by some years ago. Gen. Whitams is group annoyou of visitors, particularly ladies. The latter are almost uncontrollable. They make all sorts of requests, and when refused, are very insolent. A lady and her husband visited him yesterday. The lady desired to obtain a pass to leave the city, which was refused, when abe sprang up, exclaiming, "I knew it, and did not expect anything better from a Yankee!" Her husband pulled her by the sleeve to induce her to stop talking, when she cried out, "I will talk; I will. Let me a'one." Two other young ladies called to make a similar request, and upon being refused, the scene was almost indescribable. The General told them they were beautiful, but if they did not stop their abuse he would lock them up in comfortable

MOBILE. at is that Fort Morgan has surrendered.

June 2.-Later information has been received stating that Fort Morgan had not surrendered, and intends to make a very formidable stand. MiGNOLIA. GENERAL BUTLER AND THE FOREIGN

In the late New Orleans papers we find the following Sin: It has been represented to the undersigned by Mr. Covas, of the commercial firm of Govas a Negroponte, carrying on business in this city, that cortain sugars bought by that firm, conjointly with Messra. Ball, Benachi, & Co., also carrying on business here, are not allowed to be sold or taken from the place in which said sugars are stored, without forther orders from tou.

We be ghere to state that Mr. Covas represents to the undersigned that the sugars in question (3, 205 hogsheads) have been bought for, and are the property of, British, French, and Greek subjects, and with which fact you are stready acquainted.

The purchasees of these sugars were effected at various times, ranging from January to March last, and paid for at the time of purchase in the usual manner in which such business is carried on here by foreign commercial houses, when purchasing for account of distant parties—i.e., by the proceeds of bills of exchange, drawn by the purchases here upon the bona fide owner of the produce. These these upon the bona fide owner of the produce. These these upon the bona fide owner of the produce. These than sactions were strictly mercantle, and feding as sured by the proclamation issued by you under date of May lat—had they had any lears before—that this, the property of foreigners, was safe, and would be accorded that protection, as stated in the proclamation, that had been granted heretofore to such property, under the United States laws, the purchasers of these sugars were anxious to ship them at a time when other such above the undersigned are disposed to waive all past proceedings, they beg that the order not permitting the removal of the produce in question be restricted, and that the undersigned are disposed to waive all past proceedings, they beg that the order not permitting the removal of the produce in question be restricted, and that the ungars be at the disposal of the purchasers, to do with them as they may see ti; or that the undersigned, if compatible, in consideration of the interests opneried, be placed in posses; so not the facts which materially retards and stops the legitimate business of our countrymen.

We beg to remain, sir, your obedient tervants, GEORGE COPPELL,
H. B. M. Acting Consul.

To Major General Benj. F. Butler, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La. ment of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, June 12, 1862.

Gentlemen: In the matter of the sugars in possession of hir. Covas, who is the only party known to the United States authorities, I have examined, with care, the statement you have sent me. I had information, the sources of which you will not expect me to disclose, that Mr. Covas had been engaged in buying Confederate notes, giving for them sterling exchange, thus transferring abroad the credit of the States in the rebellion, and enabling these bills of credit to be converted into bullion to be used there, as it has been, for the purpose of nurchasing arms and munitions of war. That Mr. Covas was one of, and the agent of, an association or cempany of Greek merchants residing here, in London, and in Havana, who had set apart a large fund for this enterprise. That these Confederate notes, so purchased by Mr. Covas, had been used in the purches of sugars and cotton, of which the sugars in question, in value almost \$200,000, are a part.

the two cases, save that drawing the storing bills is a more sa'e and convenient way of-cluding the laws than sending buillor in specie, and thus assist the rebellion in the point of its utmost need?

It will be claimed that to assist the rebellion was not the motive. Granted "causa argumenti."

It was done from the desin of gain, as doubtless all the violations of neutrality have been dene by allens during this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts by a foreigner, which, if done by a subject, would be treason or a high misdemeanor.

My proclamation of May let assures respect to all persons and property that were respectable. It was not an amnesty to murderers, thieves, and criminals of deeper die or less heinousness, nor a mantle to cover the property of those aiders of rebellion, whether citizens or aliens, whom I might find here. If numbers of the foreign residents here have been engaged in aiding the rebellion, either directly or indirectly, from a spirit of gain, and they now find themselves objects of watchful supervision by the authorities of the United States, they will conscle themselves with the reflection that they are only getting the "bitter with the sweet." Nay, more, if honest and quiet foreign citizens find themselves the objects of suspicion to, and even their honest acts subjects to investigation by the authorities of the United States, to their inconvenience, they will, upon reflection, blame only the over-rapacious and greedy of their own fallow citizens, who have by their aid to rebelion brought distrust and suspicion over all.

Wishing to treat you, gentlemen, with every respect, I have set forth at length some of the reasons which have prompted my action. There is one phrase in your letter which I do not understand, and cannot permit to pass without calling attention to it. You say, "the undersigned are disposed to waive all past proceedings," acc.

What "proceedings" have you, or either of you, to "undersigned are disposed to waive or one on any proceedings, past or present, of t

LETTER OF THE CONSULS. NEW ORLEANS, June -, 1862.
To Mojor General B. F. Butler, Commanding Depart-

rection of batteries. So, you see that our noble Far-

cells, upon which they retired, somewhat subdued. These she traitors sing the "Bonny Blue Flag," one of their

favorite Secession songs, whenever our officers pass their houses. All well. The next you will hear from me will probably be from Vicksburg. MAGNOLIA. GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON-THE RUMOR CON-CERNING THE SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN AND

JUNE 1.-A rumor has reached us, and only a rumor, that Fort Morgan had surrendered, and that Mobile was in our possession.—The circumstances founding the rumor are that, on the morning of such a day, while the sailing sloop-of-war Preble and gunboat Kineo were blockading the pert of Mobile, lying in a dead calm, not a breath of wind stirring, their notice was attracted toward Fort Morgan, where considerable excitement seemed to be going on. Soon there appeared steaming up the river, six rebel steamers, each flying the rebel ensign, and followed by the river boats, filled with spectators, mostly ladies. The steamers continued to advance steadily within two miles of the Preble; there they stop and let fly some fifty or sixty shot, not one taking effect. The sailing ship Preble, utterly power-less, not a breath of wind, attempted to spread sail, but impossible, fired her broadside as well as she could, and signalized to the Katardin for assistance. The enemy's force being much greater, they were in a fair way to beome the property of Jeff Davis; but to their astonishment, the rebel gunboats turned around and steamed back from whence they came without exchanging another shot—a most extraordinary proceeding. Since then the blockading vessels have watched very closely the move-ments at Fort Morgan and up the river. No signs of life are observed in the fort, and everything quiet up the river. The frigate Colorado arrived the next day, and the fort continued in its silence. The conclusion arrived

Spicy Correspondence.

H. B. M. Acting Coustl.
C. H. MEJAN.
French Consul
M. W. BENACHI,

of their naturalization, it became necessary, in order to meet the case of these bad men, to prescribe some rule by which those foreign born who might not be entitled to the protection of their several governments, or had here-tofore become naturalized citizens of the United States, might be distinguished from those foreigners who were still to be treated as neutrals.

This rule must be a comprehensive one, and one easily to be understood, because it was for the guidance of subordinate officers, who should be called upon to administer the preper oath.

Therefore, it was provided that all those who had resided here five years—a length of time that would seem to be sufficient evidence that they had not the intention of returning (esprit de retour), and who should not have, in that time, claimed certificate of nationality, called commonly a "protection" of their Government, should, for this purpose, be deemed prima facte, of course, American citizens, and should, it they desired any favor or protection of the Government, save from violence, take the eath of allegiance. But it is complained that the order further provides that they must have received that "protection" sixty days previous to the date of the order, so as to have the "protection" avail them.

The reason of this limitation was that, as some of the had been used in the purchess of sugars and cotton, of which the sugars in question, in value almost \$200,000, are a part.

I directed Mr. Covas to hold these sugars until this matter could be investigated. I am satisfied of the substantial truth of this information. Mr. Covas' own books will show the impertant facts that he sold sterling exchange for Confederate treasury notes, and then bought these sugars with the notes.

Now, this is claimed to be "strictly mercantile."

It will not be denied that the sugars were intended for a foreign market. But the Government of the United States had said that with the port of New Orleans there should be no "strictly mercantile?" transactions. I twould not be contended for a moment that the exchanging of specie for Confederate treasury notes, and sending the specie to Europe, to enable the rebels to buy arms and munitions of war there, were net a breach of the blockade, as well as a vlosation of the neutrality laws and the proclamation of their majesties, the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of France. What distinguishes the two cases, save that drawing the storing bills is a more sa'e and convenient way of eluding the laws than sending buillon in specie, and thus assist the rebellion in the point of its mimost need?

It will be claimed that to assist the rebellion was not consuls had gone into the rebellarmy, and some of the consuls had been aiding the rebellion here, and as "proconsus and usen aming the rebellion here, and as "protections" had been given by some of the consuls to those who were not entitled to them, for the purpose of enabling the holders to evade the blockade, it was necessary to make some limitations to secure good faith.

Indeed, gentlemen, you will remember that all rules and regulations are made to restrain bad men, and not the good. and regulations are made to restrain bad men, and not the good.

For instance: if I allowed the "protections" given now to avail for this purpose, that Prussian consul might give them to the whole of his militia company that live to get back; and they might come, claiming to be non-rals, as did that British Guard wno sent their arms and equipments to Beaurgard.

The naturalization laws of the United States were in aboy ance for want of United States courts here. These provisions permitted all foreigners who had resided here five years and not claimed the protection of their Government, who felt disposed to avail themselves of them, and thus become entitled to the high privileges of an American citizen, which so many foreigners value so greatly that they leave their own prosperous, peaceful, and happy.countries to come and live here, even athough allowed to enjoy those privileges to a limited degree only. So greatly do they compliment us upon our laws that they prefer to, and insist upon, stopping here, even at the risk of being exposed to the chances of our intestine war, which chances they seem willing to take, in preference to living in peace at home under laws enacted by their own Sovereigns. But it is asid that, unless foreigners take the oath of allegiance, they will not be allowed a "passport." ers take the oath of allegiance, they will not be allowed a "passport."

This is an entire mistake, and probably comes from confounding a "pass" through my lines, which I grant or withhold for military reasons, with a "passport," which must be given a fareigner by his own Government. The order refuees all "passports" to American citizens who do not take the oath of allegiance; but it nowhere meddles with the "passports" of foreigners, with which I have nothing compulsory about this order.

If a foreigner desires the privileges which the military government of this department accords to American citizens, let him take the oath of allegiance; but that does not naturalize him. If he does not wish to do so, but chooses to be an honest neutral, then let him not take the oath of allegiance, but the other oath set forth in the order.

If he chooses to do neither by taken the service of the contract of th the oath of allegiance, but the other oath set forth in the order.

If he chooses to do neither, but simply to remain here with protection from personal violence, a privilege he has not enjoyed in this city for many years until now, lot him be quiet, live on, keep away from his consul, and be happy. For honest alien neutrals another oath was provided, which, in my judgment, contains nothing but what an honest and honorable neutral will do and maintain, ard, of course, only that which he will promise to do.

But it is said that this oath compels every "foreigner to descend to the level of spies and denunciators for the benefit of the United States;"

There is no possible just construction of language which will give any such interpretation to the order. This mistake arises from a misconception of the meaning of the word "conceal," so false, so gross, so unjust and illiterate, that in the Englishman who penned the protest sent to me it must have been intentional, but an error into which those not born and reared in the idioms of our language might easily have fallen.

and powerful Government, entitled to equal respect with your own.

In order to prevent all misconception, and that, for the future, you, gentlemen, may know exactly the position upon which I act in regard to foreigners resident here, permit me to explain to you that I think a foyeigner resident here has not one right more than an American, citizen, but at least one right less, i.e., that of meddling or interfering, by discussion, vote, or otherwise, with the affairs of the Government.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,
Your obedient servant, B. F. BUTLEB,
Messrs. George Coppell, claiming to be H. B. M. Acting Consul; A. Mejan, French Consul; M. W. Benachi, Greek Cossul.

Besides the above, the General has had another nice little buth with the coments on his heads, and, as usual, he cames out "first best." The trouble this time is about the order requiring all persons who expect any rights or privileges, beyond protection against violence to their persons, to take the eath of allegiance to the United Sistes Government. The following correspondence explains itself thoroughly:

LETTER OF THE CONSULS. sent to me it must have been intentional, but an error into which those not born and reared in the idioms of our language might easily have fallen.

The oath requires him who takes it not to "conceal" any wrong that has been, or is about to be done, in aid or comfert of the enemies of the United States.

It has been read and translated to you as if it required you to reveal all such acts. "Conceal" is a verb active in our language; "concealment?" is an ast done, not a thing suffered by, the "concealers."

Let me illustrate this difference of meaning:

If I am passing about and see a thiof picking the pocket of my neighbor, and I say nothing about it unless called upon by a proper tribunal, that is not "concealment" of the theft; but if I throw my cloak over the thief, to screen him from the police officer while he does it, I then "conceal" the theft. Again, if I know that my neighbor is about to join the rebel army, and I go about my usual business, I do not "conceal" the fact; but if, upon being inquired of by the proper authority as to where my neighbor is about to go, I say that he is going to sea, I then "conceal" his acts and intentions.

Now, if any citize or foreigner means to "conceal" rebellions or traitorous acts against the United States, in the sense above given, it will be much more for his persons lander.

Indeed, gentumen, if any subject of a foreign State

Indeed, gentlemen, if any subject of a foreign State

TWO CENTS.

consider as contrary, both to that justice which they have a right 'o expect at the hands of the Government of the Unifed Sia'es, and to the laws of nations.

The "Order" contains two eaths: one, applicable both to the native-bort and to such foreigners as have not claimed and received a protection from their government, &c.; the second applicable, it would seem, to such foreigners as may have claimed and received the above protection: thus, unnaturalized foreigners are divided into two categories, a distraction which the undersigned cannot admit.

The "Order" says that the required "oath will not be, as it has never been, forced opon any;" that "et is too sacred an obligation, too exatted in its tenure, and brings with it too many benefits and privileges, to be profaned by unwilling lip service;" that "all persons shall be deemed to have been citizens of the United States who shall have been resident therein for thospare of five years sacred an obligation, too exaited in its femure, and brings with it too many boundits and privileges, to be profused by unwilling lip service;" that "all persons shall be deemed to have been citizens of the United States who shall have been resident therein for the spare of fivey-cars and upwards, and, if foreign born, shall not have claimed and received a protection of their government, duly signed and registered by the preper officer, more than sixty days previous to the publication of this order."

Whence it follows that foreigners are placed on the same footing with the native-born and naturalized citizes, and in the alternative either of being deprived of their neams of existence or forced implicitly to take the required oath if they wish to ask and do receive "any favor, protection, privilege, passport, or to have money paid them, property or other valuable thing whatever delivered to them, or any benefit of the power of the United States extended to them, except protection from personal violence."

Now, of course, when a foreigner does not wish to submit to the laws of the country of which he is a resident, he is invariably and everywhere at liberty to leave that country. But here he does not even enjoy that privilege; for to leave, he must procure a passport, to obtain which he nust take an each that he is maviling—to take; and get that oath "is so sucred and so exalted in its tenure that it must not be profuned by unwilling lip service."

It is true that the "Order" excepts those foreigners who cleired and received the protection of their Government more than sixty days previous to its publication; but this exception is merely nominal, because the very great majority of foreigners never had any cause bitherto, in this country, to ask, and therefore to receive, a "protection of their covernment—an act contrary to the laws of nations." Whether the foreign residents have or have not compiled with the laws and decists of their own Governments is a matter between them and their consuls, and the report of th

o his conscience If the order merely required the English oath of "alle-If the order merely required the English oath of "alicarea," it might be argued, according to the definition given by Blackstone, (1, p. 370), that said oath signifies only the submission of foreigners to the police laws of the country in which they reside; but the oath, as worded in the "coder," is a wirtunal act of "naturalization. A clitzen of the United States might take the oath, although act 6 of the Federal Constitution, and the act of Congress of June 1, 1789, to not require as much; But no consideration can compel a foreigner to take such an oath. an oath.

2. Because, if, according to the order, the 'bighest title known was really that of an American citizen," it would be the very reason why it should be sought after, and not imposed upon the unwilling, whether openly or impliedly. and not imposed upon the animality, method openly of impliedly.

3. Because, while the order advocates the "neutrality imposed upon foreigners by their sovereigns," it virtually lends to violate that neutrality, not by forcing them openly to take up arms and bravely shed their blood in defence even of a cause that is not their own, but by enjoining upon them, if they wish to redeem their property, to descend to the level of spies and denunciators for the breaches the United States.

The undersigned will close by remarking that their countrymen, since the beginning of this war, have been neutral. As such they cannot be considered and treated as a conquered population. The conquered may be submited to exceptional laws; but neutral foreigners have a right to be treated as they have always been by the Government of the United States.

We have the honor to be, General, your most obadient servants,

JUAN CALLEJON, Consul de Espana.

CH. MEJAN, French Consul.

JOS. DEYNOOPT, Consul of Belgium.

M. W. BENACHI, Greek Consul.

JOSEPE LANATA, Consul of Italy,

B. TERYAGHI, Vice Consul.

AD. PIAGET, Swiss Consul. The undersigned will close by

brnefit of the United States

GENERAL BUTLER'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
SEW ORLEANS, La., June 16, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: Your protest against General Orders, No. 41, has been received.

It appears more like a labored argument, in which the imagination has been drawn on for the facts to support it. Were it not that rome of the idiomatic expressions of the decement show that it was composed by smeene born in the English torgue, I should have supposed that many of the disconceptions of the purport of the order, which appear in the protest, arose from an imperfect acquaintance with the peculiarities of our language.

As it is, I am obliged to believe that the faithleseness of the Englishman who translated the order to you, and wrote the protest, will account for the misapprehensions under which you labor in regard to its terms.

I he order prescribes—
I. A form of oath, to be taken by those who claim to be citizeny of the United States, and those only who desires the laboration of the contraction of the states to the state of the states of the states and those only who desires the states and those only who desires the states and the states of the states. GENERAL BUTLER'S REPLY

ie citizens of the United States, and those only who de-dire to hold office, civil or military, under the laws of the United States, or whe desire some act to be done in the favor by the officers of the United States in this dens Child States, or who ceaute some act to be done in meir favor by the officers of the United States in this department, other than protection from personal violence, which is afforded to all.

With that oath, of course, the alien has nothing to do. But there is a large class of foreign born persons here who, by their acts, have lost their nationalities.

Francis, (Francis) who, in contravention of the Code Civile. have, without authorization by the Emperor, joined themselves to (the) a military capanization of a foreign State (s'affilier'ait a une corporation militaire etranger), or seevievel military commissions (fonctions publiques, conferees par un goucernement etranger), irom the governor thereof, or who have left france without intention of returning (sams esprit de relour), or, as in the case of the Greek consul, have taken the office of opener and examiner of letters in the post office of the Confederate states, or the Prussian consul, who is still leading a recruited body of his countrymen in the rebel army. duly received by the business and structed to answer in reply thereto,
"That all complaints, refered by this Board, have been promptly attended to."
Yours, very respectfully,
WASH. L. BLABEN, Clerk.

Business from Common Council. tes from Common Council, upon a communication of Mr-Landy.

The ordinance authorizing the Mayor, in conjunction with the Committee on Defence and Protection of the City, to expend \$4,125 for certain purposes was taken up, and created a lively discussion, in which the Home-Guard ware handled without gloves. A member remarked that the Home Guard was a great humbug, and expenditures in its behalf were a perfect waste of money.

The ordinance was finally passed.

d. Not sereed to. The resolution passed. Adjourned COMMON COUNCIL.

Petitions, Communications, &c. The President presented the report of the Chief Commissioner of Highwa, s, communicating the names of the raiway companies that have not paid their carlicenses for the present year. Some of the companies have not paid since 1861, and some have not paid since 1860. What amount is due to the city cannot be known, as the number of cars run by the companies does not appear on the books. The reportant that the commanies as a reveral rule, have companies the second of the companies and the commanies as a reveral rule, have companies the commander and the rule of the companies are reveral rule, have companies the commander and the rule of th companies does not appear on the books. The reportsays that the companies, as a general rule, have complied with the notice in reference to repairing the streets on which their tracks run.

The matter was referred to a special committee of three from each Chamber, and Meers. Harper, T. F., Adams, and Cresswell, named on the part of Common. Council.

A number of other communications and petitions forgas lamps, grading and paving, &c.. were presented, and, referred to their appropriate committees. Col. Charles Ellet.

of the decessed.

The presmble and resolution were adopted, and Me are reeman, Baird, and Paul named as the committe of common Council. Terms of Supervisors.

An ordinance was adopted setting the 28th of August as the period for the expiration of the terms of the August visors. An ordinance appropriating the unoccupie I portion of Germantown Hall for the use of the Home Guard, as a irill room, was adopted.

Relief to Families.

Street Sweeping by Machinery. An ordinance authorizing the Mayor to renaw the con-tract with Mr. R. A. Smit'a, for cleaning the streets, was iract with Mr. B. A. Smit'a, for cleaning the streets, was called up.

Mr. QUIN moved to postpone. Not agreed to.

Mr. QUIN moved to amend, by striking out after the word recoved, as a insert that the Chief Commissioner of Highway inviting proposals for cleaning the streets for the ensuing. A months, the contract to be awarded to the lowest badder. Not agreed to.

The original resolution was then agreed to—yeas 27, nay 83. nass 8.

Indeed, gentkmen, if any subject of a foreign State does not like our laws, or the administration of them, he has an immediate, effectual, and appropriate remedy to his own hunds, allks pleasant to him and to us; and that is, not to abnoy his countl with complaints of those laws or the administration of them, or his consult were, the authorities with verbose protests, but simply to go home—"stay not on the order of his going, but go a adjourned.

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by " 5.04 " 5.00 20 co vies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 108 copies & 120. Varger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus :

For a club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmaste. ware requested to act as Agents for Advertisements' inserted at the usual rates. Six ines consitute a squar

once." Such a person cam tour regrets.

But he must not have collars and then expect to be allo the punishment of those crimes.

I must beg, gentlemen, that neprotests sgainst my orders be sent body. If any consul has anything to sideration, he will easily learn the prosider against my order be senting it. It is no part of your duties I have, gentlemen, the honor to be you as a coffer for my consultant of the prosideration, he will easily learn the prosideration, he will have gentlemen, the honor to be you as a coffer for my consultant of prosideration. I have, gentlemen, the honor to be yo
BENJ F. BUTLER, Major General
Messrs. Oh. Mejan, French consul;
coneul de Espana; Jos. Devnoodt, consul
M. W. Benachi, Greek consul; Joseph Lana
Italy; B. Teryughi, vice consul; Ad. Pla
consul. get, Swiss

MEETING OF COUNCILS. The Volunteer Fund—The Contract for Cl.
ing the Streets by Machines to be kenew.
Election of Municipal Officers. The ing the Streets by Machines to be Kenow Election of Municipal Officers—The Ho Guard—The Late Colonel Charles Eilet.

A stated meeting of both branches of City Councils wa eld yesterday afternoon. SELECT BRANCH. Communications, &c. A large number of remonstrances were received against be removal of market-wagons on Second and other streets.

A communication was received from the Pennsylvan a Bailroad in reference to the proposed lease of the Market street Railroad, urging the importance of the matter. Referred in the Communication of James E. Wood, as police magistrate of the Thirteenth district, was received and accorded.

cepted.

An invitation to attend the annual commencement of, the Polytechnic College was accepted. Reports of Committees.

Mr. McMain, of the Committee on Railroads, submitted a report adversely to the petition of the North-Pennsylvania Railroad for the use of Jefferson street for a railroad connection with the Germantown Railroad. Ordered to be printed.

The Committee on City Property submitted a report, urging the futther repairing of the old buildings at Fairmount Park. An appropriation of \$10,000 was asked for to carry out the improvements suggested by the committee. An ordinance to that effect was also reported.

Mr. Davis expressed a willingness to ornament the Park, but would desire to see good reasons for the expenditure. Reports of Committees.

Park, but would desire to see good reasons for the expenditure.

Mr. Fox, chairman of the Committee on City Proporty, explained the reasons that induced the ordering of the ordinance. The old mansion at the Park was in a sery dilapidated condition, and its removal or thorough repair is an imperative necessity.

Mr. WEIDERILL agreed with the report, and thought that the improvements should be made. But he could not vote for the ordinance, because there is no money in the treasury to provide for the sum proposed.

The ordinance was postponed till Thereday next.

Wm. L. Wentz was confirmed as messenger of the Girrard Estate Department.

The Cleaning of the Streets. rard Estate Department.

The Cleaning of the Streets.

Mr. Mscary, chairman of the special committee on street-cleaning, submitted a report, in which the utmost satisfaction is expressed with the manner in which Mr. B.

A. Emith has cleansed the streets of the city since the date of his contract, in April, 1862. A bill was annexed, authorizing the Same means of cleansing the streets for six mouths more. The bill passed unanimously.

The following documents accompanied the report of the committee: the committee;
CITY CONTACTOR'S OFFICE, 431 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1862.
To the Messrs. Chairman and Members of the Joint
Special Committee on Cleansing the Streets:
CENTLEMEN: The cleansing of the streets of this city,
within the short space of three mouths, from the first of May, was rendered a natter of mexpected difficulty the accumulation of rubbish, filth, ashes, garbage, the result of the previous winter sesson and of for

the result of the previous winter seasor and of former neglect.

With these obstacles to contend with, he respectfully submits to your honorable committee that the whole city, with a few exceptions, is now cleansed; these exceptions are now receiving prompt mention.

The tolowing general reports respectfully submitted. The various daily reports and weekly record of the work kept in the office are at all times open to your committee or may members of Councils:

Removed—16 000 loads of street dirt, rubbish, garbage, etc.; 12,606 loads of ashes.

Oumplaints.—432 complaints, from all sources, received; 432 complaints attended to, being the entire number on record to date.

Employed.—225 mm (daily average) employed.

Sweeping **Machines.—The sweeping machines have been employed, for the past ten days, on the leading business and promenade streets at night. During the next week it is designed to run the machines in day time.

The machines have not been used to as great an extent as contemplated. The principal cause of this was the very dirty condition of the streets when the work commenced, requiring the hee, shovel, and, very frequently, the contemplate in the other machines and, very frequently, interest. wery our openition of the streets when the work commenced, requiring the hos, shovel, and, very frequently the pick, instead of the broom. There are now on have four of these machines.

very only condition of the streets when the work commenced, requiring the hoe, shovel, and, very frequently, the pick, instead of the broom. There are now on hand four of these machines; two of the new patent and two of the old. The former only are in running order. In addition to three are several new machines, now being constructed in this city by Messrs. Howard & Wolfong. These latter have been longer in the hams of the buildors than expected, but they are now delivering them at the rate of two per week from the 20th inst., which, when constructed, will enable the contractor to establish a regular system of sweeping throughout the entire city.

Yours, very respectfully,

Bepariment of Public Highwars,
Southwest correr Chestnut and Fifth streats,
Philadelphan, of Committee on Cicausing the Streets:

My Dean kir: In reply to your note, inquiring for into mation with regard to the condition of the streats, and the efficiency of the present system, I respectfully submit that, ever feeling a deep interest in the condition of our streets, and hereifore entertaining a hostile feeling towards the contract system, in consequence of the gross neglect of contractors to perform their duty, my aftention was particularly directed to the operations of the present contractor, under the present system.

After carefully examining the condition of the streets, from time to time. I feel constrained to say that, owing to the faithful performance of his duties, they are in excellent condition; and the prejudices which I entertained against the contract system have all been removed, particularly as the work is so well performed, and at a cost much less than it was, or can be done by the Highways.

Office of the Board of Health, and I am instructed to answer in very therets.

Dear Sire: Your communication of the 13th inst. was duly received by the Board of Health, and I am instructed to answer in reply therets.

**Dear Sire: Your communication of the 13th inst. was duly received by the Board of Health, and I am instructed to answer

Original Resolutions.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution instructing the High way Committee to report an ordinance for the paving of the committee of the paving of o. Mr. Baird offered a resolution instructing the Chief property owners. It was amended so as to require the Commissioner to furnish to Councils at the end of thirty days how far the notice has been complied with. Agreed to.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to advertise for proposals for crossing and tansway stours.

The Chamber at five o'clock proceeded to the election of four Directors for Girard College, and the following was a classical. of for Directors and Advances of two years; Gus. R mak, for three years; Dr. W. W. Burnell, for three years; Dr. William May herry, for three years.

The ordinance, making an appropriation for repairing, &c., the schools of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Fourth Echool sections, was taken up and passed. The resolution of respect to the memory of Col. Chas. Ellet was concurred in.

A number of ordinances from the other Chamber were A number of occumentation of the Chair appointed Messrs. King, Weaver, and Gin-nodo a committee, to act in conjunction with a commit-tee from Common Council, upon a communication of Mr.

The Volunteer Fund. Mr. McIntyre offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report an ordinance creating a loan of \$300,000 as an additional fund for the relief of the families of the volunteers. A greed to.

Mr. Ginnodo offered an ordinance appropriating \$500 for the funcial of Gol. Charles Ellet.

A further amendment, to make the sum \$250. was. ient, to make the sum \$250, was

Council was called to order at half past three o'clock,... President W. Kere in the chair.

Col. Charles Ellet.

Mr. Frreman presented the following:

Whereas, The citizens of Philadelphia have, by the present unboly rebellion, again been called to meurn the loss of one of her distinguished sons, in the death of the late Col. Charles Ellet, commander of the United States Ram Fleet on the Mississippi river.

And, whereas, it is proper that the corporate authorities should take public notice of the decease, while in the nation's service, of one whose usefulness to his country, both in peaceful arts and warlike ingenuity, has extended his reputation throughout our own and other lands. Therefore,

Revolved, That a committee of three members of each chember of Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia be appointed to take charge of the remains of the late Col. Charles Ellet, and to carry out the general object of the presemble and resolution.

Mr. Freenan paid an eloquent tribute to the mem of the deceased.

Relief to Families.

A resolution was adopted instructing 'f.a.Committee on. Defence and Protection to report upon the propriety of extending relief to the families of sail or and marines in. A resolution directing the Financ a Committee to report an ordinance authorizing a loan of \$330,000, for the ercction of new school houses and re pairs to school property, &c., was adopted.