For particulars, please refer to Circulars, which can be had at the Continental Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, and the Union Hotel, Arch street.

Board, one week or less, \$1.50 per day; over one week, or the season, \$7 per week. Uhlidren and servants half rice.
These terms are given with the assurance that the accommodations shall in every respect be equal to any ommodations sources, ther watering place.

The Germania Band is engaged. ie23-1m U. S. NEWCOMER.

QURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious Hotel, over 600 feet in length, and with 1,100 feet of veranda, fronts on the ocean, extending back, with its rear, to the railroad. It possesses the most advantageous location 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 sharge of Mr. BALPH BENJA MIN, of Philadelphia.

Additional improvements have been made, and the accommodations will be found equal, if not superior, to any on the coast. The house will be opened, for the reception of guests, on THURSDAY, June 19.
jel6-86t
H. S. BENSON, Proprietor. TRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA

CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA OCUMEN, PA.—This delightful and popular place of summer resort, located directly on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, iwenty-three hundred feet above the level of the ocean, will be open for guests from the 10th of June dill the 10th of October. Since last season the grounds thave been greatly improved and beau tified, and a number of Cottages have been erected for the accommodation of families, rendering Gresson one of the most committe and attractive places in the State. The furniture is being thoroughly renovated. The seeker of glessure and the sufferer from heat and di ease will find attractions here in a first-class Livery Stable, Billiard Tables, Tenpin Alleys, Baths, &c., together with the pursest sir and water, and the most magnificent mountain seenery to be found in the country.

Tickets good for the round trip from Philadelphia, \$7.60; from Pitteburg, \$3.05. n Pittsburg, \$3.05. ser information, address G. W MULLIN, Oresson Springs, Cambria co.. Pa.

ie5-2m SEA'BATHING. OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Is now open for the reception of visitors.
je26.6**
ISRAEL LAMING, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, (Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIO OLCY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE. SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE, Terms to suit the times is 20-2m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC OITY, N. J.
BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.
A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifuly situated at the foot of Ponneyivania Avenue.
Now open for visitors for the season. 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 unpassed on the Island. The Bar is conducted by Mr. BRIEL, of Philadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and tholes brands of cigars. E AGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC
CITY, is now open, with a
LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS.

Board 87 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m T IGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, AT-LANTIC CITY.—This well-known House, having been enlarged and renovated; is now open for the reception of guests. Invalids can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Light-House Cottage possesses the advantage of being the nearest house to the beach. A continuation of the parconnec of his friends and the public is solicited. No barje21-1m JONAH WOUTTON, Proprietor. COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC OITT, 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 four hundred desirable Cottage and Hotel Lots for sale by M. McULEES, 1820-2m Proprietor.

"THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC OITY," N. J., a splondid new house, southwest corper of ATLANTIC and MANSACHUSETTS Avenues, will be open for visitors on and after June 29th. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are ansurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Ice dream and Refreshment Saleon attached to the house. Terms moderate.

O. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG,

je20-2m BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC OITY, N. J.—At the termiaus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the depot. This House, is now open for Boarders and Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges moderate. Children and servants half price.

***Fraries should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the hotel. CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This

private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PACIFIC Arenue, 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 or the season. The accommodations are equal to anothers on the Island. Prices moderate. je20. 2m J. KEIM, Proprietor. ZENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC OITY, N. J.—This comfortable and convenien new house, located on KENTUUKY Avenue, opposite the Surf House, on quare from the best bathing on the beach, has been fitt up for visitors this season.

F. QUIYLEY, Proprietor.

N. B.—Horses and Carriages to Hire.

1020-1m

QEA BATHING .- "The Clarendon," (formerly Virgini House,) YIRGINIA AVENUE, LANTIO CITT, it now open for the accommodation Boarders. This Ht use is situated immediately on the ach, and from every room affords a fine view of the [is20-2m] JAMES JENKINS, M. D. CEA BATHING.—UNITED STATES MOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N J., is now open, situated only lifty yards from the sea-shore, central of the place; house fronting the ocean 500 feet; two hours from New York. Steamer leaves Murra, street twice daily, 6 A. M. aud 4 P. M.; thence by the R. and D. B. Bailroad. Address

Gommunication from Philadelphia is by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, by the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. trains, jeil9-2m.

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

The subscriber avails himself of the present opportanity to return his thanks to his former patrons of the "States," and respectfully begs leave to say to all that is 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 nubile. ill be ready to accommodate the public.
jel8-1m*
G. W. HINKLE, Lessee.

D Long Branch. New Jersey is now open for the reception of visitor 3. Persons wishing to engage rooms ill please address WOOLMAN STOKES, TNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

en until deptender 13.

Since the last season many handsome improvement
we been made, both to the house and the grounds
ding still further to the comfort, convenience, an ring to spend the sum ner at the Sea Shore commodations at the UNITED STATES erior to those of any other house on the A

Grant.

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

Mr. THOMAS H. BARBATT, late of Cape May, will have charge of the Billiard Boom, Ten. pin Alleys, and The extensive improvements made two years ago, and those now in contemplation by the owners 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,

For Proprietors. CUMMER BOARDING. - BROAD-

UMNER BOARDING. — 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 Railroad from
Huntingdon. The House is one of the finest in the interior of the State, handsomely furnished with all the requisites for comfort and convenience—pure air, deliclous spring water, romantic scenery, and everything to
restore and invigorate health. Telegraph station and a
daily mail, so that daily communication may be had with
Thiladelphia.

hiladelphia.
The Pennsylvania Bailroad will furnish excursion cleats through the season. Persons leaving Philadelphia in the morning can take tea at the Mountain House e same evening. The subscriber has kindly been allowed to refer to the n. residents of Philadelphia, who have

following gentlemen, residents of Philadelphia, who have been patrons of the Mountain House:

Wm. Cummings, Esq.,
Saml. Castner, Esq.,
Hon. Henry D. Moore,
John McCanice, Esq.,
John McCanice, Esq.,
John Hartman, Esq.,
Terms Moderate.

Terms Moderate.

JOSEPH MORRISON, Proprietor.

jel2-tf Broad-Top City, Huntingdon county, Pa.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLES

STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS

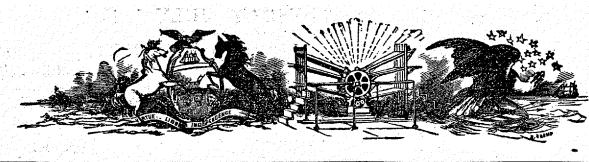
E M P O R I U M,

No. 1035 WALNUT STREET, BELOW BLEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

lell-foly INFORMATION FOR THE PROPLE—
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Agent for the DAILY and WEEKLY PRESS. Subscribers and others can have them delivered as soon as issued at their residences or places of business in Frankford or vicinity.

[19-1m]



a press.

PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY. JULY 1. 1862.

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FOURTH AND ARCH,

ARE NOW CLOSING OUT

SUMMER ROBES,

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RICH GRENADINES,

TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS,

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SUPERIOR MITTS,

INDIA PLAID SILKS,

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BLACK SILK SACQUES.

DESIRABLE SUMNER GOODS.

Checked Worsteds,
Travelling Goods.
Checked Poplins and Silks.
Plaid Mozambiques.
Very Oheap Fancy Bareges.
Oheap lots of Barege Robes.
French Organdies and Lawns.
Plain Bareges, of all colors.
Wide Bareges for Mantles.
Barege Shawls.
India Check Silks,
Foulard Silks,
Black Silks.

onch Chintzos. Dusselines. SHABPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

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VOL. 5.—NO. 282.

GREEN & DANIELS' CELEBRATED IVORY-FINISH SPOOL COTTON.

ounced one of the best and cheapest Spool Cotons in the warket. A full supply on hand. je24-1m* SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON. SEWING MACHINES, 628 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. je13-3m

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PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. MILITARY GOODS. ARMY GOODS

ON HAND. DARK AND LIGHT BLUE KERSEYS. STANDARD 8-4 AND 8-4 INDIGO WOOL-DYED BLUE FLANNELS. INDIGO BLUE MIXTURES. COTTON DUCK, 10, 12, AND 15-OUNCE. FARNHAM, KIRKHAM, & CO.,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. CHAS. L. ORUM & CO., SUCCESSORS TO OLDENBERGH & TAGGART, Manufacturers of and Dealers in

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AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SWISS WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
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THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
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mh20-tf

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

In use, being WARRANTED 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 Street my23-tf LOOKING GLASSES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES.

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

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No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURER OF VENETIAN BLINDS

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LOWEST PRICES. STORE SHADES LETTERED. Bepairing promptly attended to. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. Mortheast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &o AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASE.

Books of the Day.

tres, newspapers, and booksellers. His vounger brother was a post—in a small way. Victor Hugo's early years were passed in Italy, his father then being Governor of the province of Avelling, in the Kingdom of Naples. He was educated, he relates in one of his poems, by a garden, an old priest, and his mother. Next he went to Spain, where he became one of King Joseph's pages. Finally, returning to Paris, he received some regular education at the Polytechnic School and (in mathematics and natural philosophy) at the College of Louisthe Great. He commenced writing verses while in his teens, odes and tragedies being his first effusions. At the age of eighteen he commenced the story called *Han d'Islande*, well we admit, but known as "Hans of Iceland," in the Eaglish version: far too chesp. This was not published until 1823, when Hugo was twenty-one years old, about which time, as a reward for some ultra loyalist publications of his, Louis XVIII gave him a small pension. He soon reached the dignity of journalism, being admitted on the staff of Le Globe, a newspaper of great influence under the Bourbons. Odes, ballads, essays, and stories, flowed rapidly from his pen, in these carly days The romance called Bug-Jargal alone merits attention, as well as Hans of Iceland. Next came Cromwell, a drama of 7,000 mortal lines, with a preface proportionably long. Be-tween 1828 and 1831 Victor Hago produced many works, the most eminent of which may be briefly mentioned. Les Orientales shows high imagination and rich fancy. Le dernier Jour d'un Condamne is a minute analysis and dramatic description of the last day of a man sentenced to death for crime—it is a psychological study of aston-isbing vigor and reality. Marion Delorme is highly dramatic. Hernani, which was translated

FIGURE ASON,

No. 713 NOTH TENTH St., above COATES,

Are now closing out their entire stock of
FANCY SILKS,

BARBGES, CHALLIES,

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JACONET AND OA MBRIO LAWNS,

TRAVELLING MIXTUBES, and
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Of all kinds, at EXTRAOBDINARY LOW PRICES.

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\$25 Lace Mantles reduced to \$12.

\$20 Lace Mantles reduced to \$10.

\$18 Lace Mantles reduced to \$5.

\$10 Lace Mantles reduced to \$5.

\$10 Lace Mantles reduced to \$7.

\$12 Lace Mantles reduced to \$3.

\$12 Lace Mantles reduced to \$3.

\$12 Lace Mantles reduced to \$3.

\$12 Lace Pointes reduced to \$3.

\$14 Lace Pointes reduced to \$3.

\$15 Lace Pointes reduced to \$3.

\$16 Lace Pointes reduced to \$3.

\$17 Lace Pointes reduced to \$3.

\$18 Lace Pointes reduced to \$1.

SILK COATS AND FACQUES,

Closing out UNDER COST PRICES.

Je30

TESTRABLE SUMNER GOODS. neous poems, chiefly pastoral.

RYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and so hostile to Napoleon that he fled to Guernsey to secure his safety, and has since resided there. In 1852 he published, at Brussels, a very abusive

AROH, have Blue Flannels for Bathing Bobes. Gray Flannels for Bathing Robes. Plaid Flannels for Bathing Bobes. Shepherd's Plaids for Bathing Bobes. EYRE & LANDELL HAVE a full pamphlet, wholly unworthy of a gentleman and a man of letters, called Napoleon le Petit. His Sea-side Stripe Shawls.

White Barege and Shetland Shawls. TAS. R. CAMPBELL & Co.,

727 OHESTNUT STREET, OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND BETAIL, ery choice Goods of recent importation.
Black filk Ohecked Grenadiae, extra quality.
Foulard filks, elegant styles and fine quality.
Black filks, best brands.
Broche Barege, Hernanis and Mozambiques.
8-4 Paris Fil d'Chevre.
Poil d'Chevre, all wool filling.
Grenadine Veils, in mode and other shades.
WHITE GOODS AND LINEUR WHITE GOODS AND LINENS n great variety, at extremely low prices.

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INEN DRILLS. Auction lots or light for Gepie' summer wear.

Auction lots at 25: 31: 38, 44; and 50 cts.

Extra good White Dilla, 31, 33, and 50 cts.

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Summer Cassimeres, delicate line plaids.

Fashionable Mixtures and Solid Colors.

6-4 Silk-mixed Costings, at the right prices.

Cloth Goods of every description—a fine stock.

BOYS' READY' MADE GLOTHING.

Room in second story devoted to this branch.

Summer suits for the country for boys.

Gaiments made to order with despatch.

MANTLE ROOM.

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Closing out sales of Silk Sacques.

Closing out sales of Silk Mantles.

Closing out sales of the Mantles.

Closing out sales of Thin Sacques.

Closing out sales of Lace Mantles.

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je28-tf B. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

NEW SPRING PRINTS, OHOIOE STYLES.
MERRIMACS,
SPRAGUE,
PAGIFIC, ALL TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.

A large lot best siyles and fast colors at 10c.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO. mhlb-tr N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET Sts. WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of my customers and friends to the following Goods, hich are fresh and desirable: Black and White Plaid Silks.

Organdie Lawns, choice styles.
One lot of Lisle Gauntlets, at 18% a pair.
One lot of Black Silk, \$1.12%; the best I ever had for NEW EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, &c.—Just opened, a general assortment of desirable French and Scotch Needle-worked Bands,

at very low prices.

ALSO,
A full line of all descriptions of White Goods for Ladies wear, of the most approved makes.
SH EPPARD, VAN HABLINGEN. & ABBISON,
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1008 CHESTNUT Street.

AT 702 ARCH STREET MAY BE
found Barego Anglaire Shawls.
White Barege Shawls.
Mozambique Shawls.
Plaid Silk Shawls.
Just received and for sale by
je24
JOHN H. STOKES. CLOAKS, PALATOTES AND MAN-

TILLAS.—Ladies in want of the above articles will find it to their advantag; to visit the old established house of Mrs. HENBY, No. 38 North NINTH Street, below ABCH. The latest Paris Styles always on hand at prices TOHN H. STOKES WILL OPEN TO MORROW MORNING, at 702 AROH Street, 10 doz. Gents' Light Lisle Gloves, at 18%, worth 27%. Alto, 5 doz. Ladies' Mode Hose at 13, worth 25. Also, One piece Black India Silk, without lustre, for nourning and aprons.

CHEAP CARPETS, MATTINGS, HEAP CARPETS, MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS. AND WINDOW SHADES.—V.
E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and
MABKET Streets, will open this morning, from auction,
Ingrain Carpets at 31, 37, 50, and 62c; Entry and State
Carpets, 56 to 62c; Rag, Hemp, and Yarn Carpets, 16 to
31c; White and Oheck Matting, 20 and 25c; Floor Oil
Cloths, 21 to 50c; Gilt bordered Window Shades, 50c to
31; Buff and Green Window Holland, 12 to 45c. Dry
Goods and Carpet Store, N. E. cor. ELEVENTH and
MABKET Streets.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS. FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE,

ABOVE CHESTNUT, No. 47 No. 47 J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring Importation of CARPETINGS,

prising every style of the Newest Patterns and igns, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUS SELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN OARPETINGS.
VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.
SCOTCH RAG and LIST CARPETINGS.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in every width.
COCCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.
BOOK-MATS, RUGS, SHEEF SKINS,
DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.
AT WHOLESLIE AND RETAIL, LOW FOR CASH. J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Bu sow manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS

which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be uperfor to all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the manuscturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

1628-6m DAMPHLET PRINTING, Best and Oheapest in the City, at BINGWALT & BROWN'S,
111 South FOURTH set.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1862.

Undeniably, one of the Books of the Day is M. Victor Hugo's new romance, "Les Miscrables." Its publication has caused no small excitement in France. Victor-Marie Hugo, created a peer of France by Louis Philippe, is one of a remarkable family. He was born in 1802, at Besangon, in France, the son of a republican father, (who rose to the rank of General, and was major-domo of the palace to King Joseph Bonaparte in Madrid,) and a loyalist mother. His elder brother was also a man of letters, who wrote much, but heavily, for thea-

is a historical play, very declamatory and highly poetical, of the romantic rather than the classical school. Les Feuilles d'Automne are miscella-In 1831 Victor Hugo published the romance of Notre Dame de Paris, by which he is best known. It ranks as one of the most vigorous of French prose works. The main characters are drawn with spirit and truth. Quasimodo is a monster of Hugo's own creation. Claude Trollo is melo dramatic. Pierre Gringoire stands boldly out on the cenvas. Esmaralda is a delicate being, in whom, from first to last, the heart is intensely interested. Numerous works—chiefly dramatic—followed Notre Dame, attesting the fecundity of Victor Hugo's genius. Among these are Lucrece Borgia. Marie Tudor, Angelo, and Ruy Blas-some in verse, some in prose-all very popular on the stage. He wrote some dull Letters from the Rhine, and verses on a variety of subjects. In 1841, he was elected Member of the French Academy. In 1845, yielding to the pressing solicitation of his daughter-in-law, the late Duchess of Orleans, Louis Philinne created Victor Hugo a member of the Chamber of Peers, with the title of Viscount. In 1848, he represented Paris in the National Assembly, and then was much in favor of Louis Napoleon, now Emperor. He was disappointed when that Prince, elected President, did not give him a high political

into English verse by the late Earl of Ellesmere.

only subsequent productions were poems, published in Paris, in 1853 and 1856. Both of his sons, Charles and François-Victor, are authors-of no very great note. They were imprisoned, in the autumn of 1851, for attacking the Government in newspapers under their control. The romance of Notre-Dame de Paris, published in 1831, caused as much sensation in France as-Childe Harold caused in Eugland on its first appearance. It was translated into most European languages, and met with unbounded success. It was mentioned, at various times during the succeeding thirty years, that Victor Hugo had written another romance, the scene and events in France and in our own time, which would probably be as d believed, that Hugo had legally bound him Notre Dame, and by none other; that Les Miseand 1833; that Victor Hugo demanded a high price for it, seeing that the publisher had really made a fortune out of Notre Dame de Paris ; that the

publisher refused to pay anything like the sum neked, and retained the manuscript; and that, only within the present year, did this publisher's death liberate the manuscript, which his heirs, actuated by justice, then returned to Victor Hugo, who immediately revised it. The first portion was published three months ago, and hears the name of Fantime: the second and third parts, respectively entitled Cositte and

Marius, were issued on the 15th May: the fourth and fifth parts, L'Idylle rue Plumet and Jean Valjéan, completing the story, will appear in

The opposition raised by Imperial antipathy to the publication of Les Misérables served to augment the public desire to possess the last work of the greatest of living French authors. It was announced that a portrait of Victor Hugo would illustrate the work, and 6,000 copies had been prepared with this frontispiece, when down came an imperial prohibition. Notwithstanding, or perhaps because of this, some 200,000 copies of Fantine, the first part, were sold in two months in Paris, and probably as many more were pirated in Brussels. As yet, no translation has appeared in England. An excellent translation, faithful and spirited, executed by Charles E. Wilbour, has been published by G. W. Carleton, New York, * who announces the whole work, as it appears. Indeed, the English version of Cosette is nearly ready for the press. The work, in French, has been published, in a neat form, by F. W. Christern, New York, and is on sale at F. Leypoldt's, Chestnut street, from whom In Fantone, the heroine dies young, leaving an illegitimate daughter, named Cosette, who figures in the second part of Les Misérables. Jean Valjean, too, turns up again and liberates this child from a life nearly as bad as death, and takes her to Paris, where, however, he is recognized by his old enemy, the police-officer Javert, who had believed him drowned. He escapes, with the child, to a Convent of Bernardine Nuns, where, after, tions hereafter a useless task. literally having been buried alive, he settles down

we have just received the second part. as assistant gardener, the child being adopted by the nuns. This constitutes the main plot of Cosette, which is a more attractive portion of the story than Fantine.

It would be unpardonable, writing about Les Misérables, to omit the Paris publishers' characteristic account of the issue of the second and third parts. It is given in a letter from Mr. J. Claye the printer of the French edition, and was printed by Victor Hugo in the Guernsey Star:

by Victor Hugo in the Guernyey Star:

Paris, 15th May, 1862.

My Dear M. Hugor I cannot resist the desire which I feel to give you some idea, however incomplete and colorless it may be, of the picture which the Rue de Seine has effered during the fore part of this like day fixed for the issue of the second and third parts of "Les Mit érables" Before six o'clock in the morning, a trop of bookselles' clerks and porters were posted in front of Peguerre's shop, which was still closed, and after a short time the group became so numerous that it was necessary to have two serjens de wills to keep order. It was a struggle as to who should be nearest the door, every one pretending that he had arrived 'before everybod else, and was therefore entitled to the best place. At half past six the shop was opened, or, more properly speaking, an attempt was made to open it, which was prevented by the pressure of the crowd. The first moment was one of disappointment to these expectants, for no sooner was the door opened than they saw coming out, laden with yolmes, a clerk who, either having been earlier than the door opened than they saw coming out, laden with yolmes, a clerk who, either having been earlier than the door opened than they saw coming out, laden with yolmes, a clerk who, either having been earlier than the door opened than they saw coming out, laden with yolmes, a clerk who, either having been earlier than the door opened than they saw coming out, laden with yolmes, a clerk who, either having been earlier than the door opened than they saw coming out, laden with yolmes, a clerk who, either having been earlier than the door opened than they saw coming out, laden with yolmes, a clerk who, either having been earlier than the door opened than they saw coming out, laden with yolmes, a clerk who, either having been earlier than the door opened than they saw coming out, laden with yolmes, a clerk who, and the present of was there such a scene in the bookselling world, never was such a scene presented to the eyes of a Parisian public. It was a sight to behold the quiet-going shop-keepers of the Rue de Seine gaping and stupefied, and asking themselves and everybody what it was all about. In your most legitimate aspirations you never, I am certain, dreamed of such a mise en vente—that is to say, such an astounding success. The old saying, that tes absens out tort, has this morning received a famous refutation.

Futstion. Paguerre's shop presented yesterday a spectacle of another kind. Everything had given place to the Misérables, of which the numerous thick piles rose from the floor to the ceiling. He was obliged to find place for 48,000 volumes. The near approach of post hour prevents my telling you the impression which the reading of the book has made on me, but what I have seen to-day has anneared to me so remarkable that afthough it is a has appeared to me so remarkable that, although it is a mere detail, it seems to me sufficiently interesting to be worth communicating to you.

Beceive, I pray you, the best and most earnest compliments of your old and affectionate con disciple,

J. OLAYE. Les Misérables is about being dramatized for

the English stage, Victor Hugo having delegated *LES MISERABLES—FANTINE—A novel, by Victor
Hugo. Translated from the Original French, by Charles
E. Wilbour. New York, Carleton; Philadelphia, Peterson & Brothers.

†Victor Hugo. Les Miserables, Deuxieme Partie
Cosette. New York, F. W. Christorn: Philadelphia, F.
Leypoldt.

sole permission to do this to Mr. James Lowe, Editor of the London Critic. We have been able to mention only one Book of the Day in this article. Others remain to be spoken of. These are Anthony Trollope's North America; the new volume of M. Guizot's personal recollections, giving an account of his residence in London in 1840, as French Ambassador; and a new and very clever American novel called The Mor-

esons, by Elizabeth Stoddard. Of these we may

Mr. Trollope, the well-known novelist, is a son

of that Mrs. Frances Trollope who commenced au-

here say a little in advance.

thorship, at the age of 50, over thirty years ago, with the well-known "Domestic Manners of the Americans," and has since written volumes of fiction in scores. Mr. Trollope writes very much like his mother—only where she was keenly satirical he is heavily philosophical. Altogether he was seven months in North America, including a visit to the Canadas, going as far South as Washington and St. Louis, and as far West as Chicago and Cincinnati. Parts of his book are amusing, but he grumbles, all the time, at everything, and affirms that there is not one good, reliable, well-written readable newspaper in the United States. Owing to misunderstanding, we presume, two American editions of Mr. Trollope's book have been issued. One by our neighbors, Lippincett & Co.,* of North Fourth street; the other by Harpers, of New York to The result is the sale at a price which can scarcely pay the expense of production—namely, sixty cents for what costs thirty four shillings, or \$7.48 in England. Cheap books are advantageous to the world,

we admit, but this book, owing to competition, is

M. Guizot's account of his Embassy to England, in 1840 1 is full of interest, and communicative, as respects private conversations with great folks, in very unusual manner. It includes sketches of Lords Melbourne, Palmerston, Aberdeen, Russell, Grey, Lansdowne, Helland; Lady Durham, Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Macaulay, Jeffrey, Dr. Arnold, Hallam, Daniel O'Connell, John Wilson Croker, Archbishop Whately, Mr. and Mrs. Grote, Mrs. Fry, Lady Jersey, Lord Lyndhurst, &c. Surely, it would pay to republish this interesting book here. Mrs Steddard's New Novel, The Morgesons, if a first production, exhibits unusual ability. It is a tale of New England life, in the autobiographical form, full of human interest, showing familiarity with New England life in various grades, and great knowledge of that wondrous mystery, the passiontide which ebbs and flows in the heart of a woman possessing a sensuous temperament. It is a book of great power, and literally possesses the reader. With some flagrant faults of composition, the book has the manifest impression of genius. The publisher, we may add, scarcely has dealt quite fairly with Mrs. Stoddard in putting such a book into

Mrs. Clive's "Why Paul Ferrold Killed his Wife. * North America. By Anthony Trollope. Author of "The West Indies and the Spanish Main." 2 vols in one. Philadelphia: J B. Lippincott & Co.
† North America. By Authony Trollope. I vol., 12mo.
New York: Barper and Brothers.
† An Embassy to the Court of St. James' in 1840 By M. Guizot. Ambassador from his Mayesty Louis-Philippe. Lendon, B. Bentley.
† The Morgesons. By Elizabeth Stoddard. pp. 259.
New York, Carleton; Philadelphia, T. B. Peierson & Brothers.

flimsy paper covers. He did the same ill turn by

Verner's Pride. This is the name of the new story by Mrs. Wood, the celebrated author of "East Lynne," "The Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," &c. The advance sheets of "Verner's Pride" have been purchased at a high price, by the proprietors of that old and favorably-known Philadelphia weekly, the Saturday Evening Post, and it is commenced in this wee k's number of that namer. The mobile move anticipate a great treat in this new story, as we have reason to believe that it will be one of absorbing interest. Knowledge of this fact probably induced the extraordinary efforts of the New York publishers to obtain it; we judge there is no recent instance where five of them have made application position. At the time of the coup d'état, he was for the same book. The readers of the Post owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Wood, for giving them the preference over such influential competitors. We should not be surprised if it proved to be the great sensation, the much-talked-of romance, of the coming months, both in this country and in England, where it will simultaneously appear. The Post is for sale by the periodical dealers generally,

two dollars a year. REBELLION RECORD, -We have received Part XIX. of this current History of the War, commencing the fourth volume. It contains the usual quantity of letter press, with fine engravings on steel of Commodere A. H. Foote and General John Pope. Of the latter, the Washington Sunday Chronicle says: "What a young-looking man Major General John Pope is for the reputation he has pearance is undoubtedly admirably adapted to the popular as the preceding. At last, it was stated, great mission to which he has been appointed as commander of the forces in the valley of Virginia. self for his future prose fictions that they should be He is a West Pointer, having entered the National published by the bookseller who had brought out. Academy in 1838. He was distinguished in Mexico, and was brevetted for his gallantry. He served in rables had actually been composed between 1831 | the topographical engineers in 1856, and made himself remarkable for his energy and scientific ability in Texas and New Mexico. He sympathized with Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and would have been displaced for accompanying the President elect in his perilous trip from Cincinnati to Washington in February, 1861, but for the interference of Mr. Holt. His splendid achievements in the Western campaign are historical. Now let us see what he will

do in the valley." Messas. Earle, 816 Chestnut street, have just brought out a fine carte de visite of Gen. Elliott, (son of Commodore Elliott,) who destroyed the bridges beyond Corinth. Their recent photograph miniature reproductions of fine engravings, (so well adapted for the boudoir album,) include Beauty's Bath, The Morning Kiss, Grandmama's Story, The Evening Bed, and The Gentle Student. They are executed with great delicacy and fidelity, and are

truly charming. FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S DIVISION.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, June 27, 1862. Nothing very new or very striking at present is trans piring here. The weather, that always present topic, when you have nothing else to write about, is delightful somewhat warm, but not unbearable. Ice is cheap; as you can procure any quantity of it for one cent and a half per pound, which is cheap enough for all intents and purposes Business is on the increase, and the ancient city of Newbern is being awakened from its Rip Van while out in the river lie the long black hulls of Uncle Sam's gunboats, their decks protected by canvas awnings from the glare of the sun. The ferry-boat still continue its trips from the city to the opposite shore of the Trent as the bridge lately constructed is not yet in suitable

A party of rebels, a few days ago, attempted to destro the track of the railroad between this city and Beaufort but were driven off without accomplishing anything. All they effected was the doubling of the vigilance of the guard upon the road, which will make such demonstra-"The Bailroad Monitor" is about, ready for action when its time shall arrive, and it is supposed to be ade quate for the project for which it was originally intended It is cased in iron, is upon wheels, and can be attached to a locomotive, and mounts a few gnus, number of which does not matter at present. If she does go up the

to count them; if they do, they will perhaps discover a nany as they expected to find upon it. APPOINTED. Lieut. Col. Bell, of the 51st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been appointed acting inspector general of the Department of North Carolina. The appointment vas made some few weeks back, and the tents and appointments of the different regiments of the department are undergoing a thorough inspection. A number of the

The fellow who halls from the "Astor House," New York, and who advertises specie and small notes for sale; who has the conscience to charge eighty cents for trimming your hair, spoiling your, whiskers by cutting (which to call clean would be a libel, and to say dirty would be useless) over your head, is that species of the tant prices than a dealer in ice. One is just as essentis to the health of the soldier as the other-neither are the rations-and the subject should be inquired into. heaps in different localities in the city; suppose they

THE SPEECH OF STANLY. This gives very general satisfaction in all quarters. It is generally conceded that if he has a fair opportunity, he will effect a revulsion of feeling throughout that State. There is no doubt but what he made a large number converts by his straightforward, shoulder-hitting style. A SHOOTING AFFRAY. A row occurred on Tuesday last at a house of ill-fame the proprietress of which had become intoxicated, and in

a dispute which occurred between nerself and some of the by-standers she drew a small revolver from some part of her dress, and fired the contents of two barrels into the crowd. One of the shots struck a mem Connecticut regiment in the thigh, making a dangerous wound. As he was taken from the scene, the news flew like wildfire, and in a few minutes the place was besieged by soldiers and sailors, who threatened to clean out the domicile, and manifested a disposition to hang the woman and her whole clique to the first lamp post; but Marshal Kurtz appeared promptly, dispersed the crowd, arrested the women and marched them to Craven-street prison,

JOHN PHOENIX, Ja. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

and are off on another trip in a day or two.

gers, for the same point. Vessels are now receiving

mick despatch. They come in and unload in one day,

CAMP LINCOLN, June 23, 1862. Yesterday was the first quiet Sunday which the Army of the Potomac has enjoyed for months. No battles or skirmishes, not a cannon shot, and scarcely a single riffe crack, marred it. What caused the uncommon serenity of the day we are all at a loss to conjecture—but it must

of the day we are an at a loss to conjecture—but it must have been the heat. It was the most sultry of all the days I have passed in the army. From sunrise to sunset an unclouded sun poured down his bursing rays, which were reflected back from the parched Virginia soil. Not a breath of air blew from any quarter. Officers and men lay about in that listless state which heat lawy send year. heat always produces. The tents were like ovens, and nowhere could relief from the scourge be found. Today, I am happy to write, is cooler, and promises to ontinue so. So much hard work is done by the troops in throwing up earthworks and building roads over the vile swamps, that many such days as yesterday would soon make the stoutest soldiers succumb. Virginia has always been noted for the scorching beat of her summer's sun, and we are feeling it in all its intensity. On Saturday evening, just before sunset, a rebel bri-

gade drove in the Federal pickets at Fair Oaks, and deploying in line of battle, fired numerous volleys of musketry at the Union troops. Capnon were brought to bear, and a dozen shells exploded right in the midst of the rebels. The enemy soon fled, their retreat being covered by a gun, which our batteries soon silenced. After the enemy had disappeared, shells with long fuses, calculated to explode at three and a half miles distance, were fired in the direction of Richmond, no doubt occa-sioning some slight flurry in that doomed city. None of our men were burt in the contest, and cheer after cheer rent the air when our well-aimed shells drove the enemy back. Such forays as these are entirely useless to the memy. They gain no new advantage or information, and suffer severe lesses from the number of killed and wounded. The ground upon which this skirmish was lought was a little to the left of the York River Bailroad pear the sixth mile stone, and about a mile in front of Orchard Station. The clump of beautiful trees known as "Fair Oaks" was just to the rear of our position.

AID TO THE ENEMY.

The few Philadelphians who ever read the New York Herald must have roticed an article in its issue of Saturday June 21, entitled "The Shenandon Valley." The article cast an imputation upon General McClellan and his army, which, being totally false, must not remain unrebuked. It said, in terms implied, that they were not has occasioned much remark here, and a prominent officer this morning observed that if the enemy managed to get a few copies of the *Herald*, of which there is little doubt, it would be worth ten thousand men to them. This aid to the enemy, coming from New York, almost neutralizes the splendid addition Pennsylvania has very recently sent to General McClellan, in the shape of a division of twelve thousand men.

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC MOVEMENT. THE UNION ARMY ON JAMES RIVER

The Evacuation and Destruction of the White House.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND AT HAND.

Full and Graphic Account of the Three Days' Fighting. WHITE HOUSE, Saturday, June 28.

The events transpiring at this point, and in the army before Richmond, during the past four days, have been of such varied character and thrilling interest that I scarcely know where to commence or end the record, in order to make it all understandable to the general reader. Many who were eye-witnesses to these movements have fied off panic-stricken, fully convinced that the whole army before Richmond has been destroyed, and that General McClellan has been out-witted, out-generaled, out-flanked, and "driven to the wall," where he promised to place the enemy. The evacuation of White House was to them an isexplicable mystery under any other condition of facts; but had they kept their eyec open early in the week, they would have discovered that the work of evacuation was silently and surely progressing before any of the fighting on the right wing, as early as Tuesday, and that large numbers of vessels had left the York and Pamunky rivers and were moving rapidly around to a new basis of operations on the James river. They might also have observed that all civilians were forbided to approach the front as early as Tuesday, under any pretence whatever, and that the immense storee of supplies at Dispatch, Station had been steadily reduced for a week, until the last box of crackers, barrel of beef, and bale of hay had disappeared, before the great contest on Friday, which left the way open for the enemy to approach that point, which I have every reason to believe was designedly intended by Gen. McClellen to be the mouth of the empty trap into which they were being led, and, as I hope and believe, to their entire rout and discomiture.

Before proceeding to the narrative of events as they had coursed in the vicinity of White House during the past few days, I will briefly state that the whole movement of General McClellan to a fast the thole movement of General McClellan to a fast the training of his life way open for the enemy to use to the thing bis right wing the rate wing to rest near Savage Station, at the reliroad br

platter.

Whether this movement is good or bad, or what may be intended by General McClellan to be accomplished by it further than throwing his left on the James river, and supporting Fort Davling, if is impossible at present to say. A day or an hour may decide this point. I will morely proceed to a narrative of events as they occurred at White House up to Saturday at noon, embracing such statements as reached us from the battle-field on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. WEDNESDAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE;

Meday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

At the White House, on Wednesday, matters were progressing as usual, with the exception that there had been a check in tite landing of stores of all descriptions, whilst those on the landings were being rapidly loaded in wagons and moved off towards the left flank. Several steamers, withlarge strings of vessels laden with forage and subsister ce, had also been started down the river, with orders to proceed to City Point, on the James river.

This reversal in the course of transportation occasioned considerable comment and speculation, but was ascergationed to be the fulfilment of an order direct from Gen. McClellen. Some supposed it to be intended for the supply of Gen. Burnside's army, which rumor said had reached the James river to co-operate with him. An order was also received from headquarters early on Wednesday to probibit any one from coming forward to the lines on any considerations whatever, unless the parties belonged to the army. This order was coperately that even those connected with the press, some of whom had come down to forward their report by the mail-boats, were prevented from 'returning, and others, who had smuggled themselves through, were promotly sont back.

On the same day General Ousey came down and took command of the small land force, not exceeding 600 men, and in the evening was notified to prepare at any moment for the entire exacuation of the post, and the preservation, as far as practicable, of the public property. Similar orders were also sent to Colonel Ingulls. He immediately communicated with the fleet, and a division of men, armed with axes, proceeded during the night to cut down the trees around White House, and subsequently all the way along, above and below the Panuaky bridge, so as to give them free play for the use of their guns. On the same evening we had a roport from headquarters that a division of the prebles, the forces of Stonewall Jackson and General Bwell, were approaching and threatening to open the way by the right feathe

ing and inteaching to open the way by the right flank for a resid on the White House. In the meantime the trains on the railroad were kept running night and day, carrying forward nothing but ammunition and munitions of war, with siege and rocket trains, and field pieces.

The down frain of cars due at To'clook on Wednesday evening had not arrived which added to the excitement among the sutters and camp followers. At half-past 10 o'clock in the evening, however, the train arrived, bringing down about ninety wounded men, it having been delayed for their accommodation. They were nearly all of Gen. Hooker's division, and had participated in the gallent advance on the left of the centre on Wednesday morning, driving the enemy from their rifle pits, and reporting that they had secured and held what is known as Tavern Hill, an important position, commanding the city of Richmond. This is the "important point" alluded to in, the ceptatches of Gen. McOlellan, detailing the affair. The entire loss on our side was reported to be about two hundred and twenty wounded and sixty killed. A large number of those wounded were, however, very slight many of them being able to walk from the cars to the hospital boat. Thus ended the events of Wednesday. DOINGS ON THURSDAY.

DOINGS ON THURSDAY.

The fact that the gunboate had taken position in front of the landing with their guns out and shotted, and the sweeping away of the trees, which was still progressing, gave renewed activity to the rush of camp followers for passes by the mail boat to Fortress Monroe, and our population commenced to be rapidly depleted.

The down train from the front reported all quiet with the exception of certain mysterious movements within our lines that ere not understandable to civilians. The immense stock of stores and forage at Dispatch Station, eleven miles from White House, were being carried off with great rapidity, and subsequently we learned that an immense train of wagons had been running from that point all day, with forage and stores, and that the greatest activity in their removal was being observed. In the evening it was announced that not a bale of lay, a bushel of casts, a barrak of beef, or a hox of crackers was left. a bushel of oats, a barrel of beef, or a box of crackers was left.

Throughout the day, at White House, the greatest vigilance was observed in and around the headquarters of General Casey, who had pitched his tonts on the beautiful lawn in front of the White House, the building itself being occupied as the private quarters of the Sisters of Charity—and here let me add that it is quite a small building, having not more than six small rooms in it, thele outbuildings and servants' quarters being separate from the residence. General Washington himself could not complain of the use of it by these ministering angels of the cick and wenned soldier. An immense train of wagons was also moving forward from the subsistence and commissary departments throughout the day, and the immense stocks on shore were being rapidly diminished. The trains on the railroad were still steadly moving forward with ammunition, and continued throughout the forward with sommunition, and continued throughout the night. Cavelry acouts had also been sent out in various directions during the day, and forward with ammunition, and continued throughout the night. Cavelry scouts had also been net not in various directions during the day, and preparations were made for obstructing the roads.

At dusk a new panic was occasioned by the discovery that belse of hay had been piled over and about all the large masses of substatence stores on the landings, indicating the probability that it might become necessary during the night to apply the torch to them, to prevent their failing into the hands of the enemy.

Whilst all these preparations were going on, indicating the probable intontion of evacunting the landing on shore, the numerous steamers and trags, probably fifty in number, had been beay towing down the river to West Point, a distance of fifty miles, through it its vortuous windings, long lines of brigg and barks laden with stores. The vessels that were scattered about in the vicinity were also collected together in separate groups, and anothered in the stream where those could be easily and anothered in the stream where those could be easily and anothered in the stream where those could be easily and in the removal arrived. And in order that the reader may imagine the scene here presented it may be proper for their removal arrived. And in order that the reader may imagine the scene here presented it may be proper for their removal arrived. And in order that the reader may imagine the scene here presented it may be proper for their removal arrived. And in order that the reader may imagine the scene here presented it may be proper for their removal arrived. And in order that the reader may imagine the scene here presented it may be proper for their removal arrived. And in order that the reader may imagine the scene here presented it may be proper for their removal arrived. And in order that the reader may imagine the scene here presented it may be proper for their removal arrived. And in order that the reader may imagine the scene here presented it is a comparison with his puishment of the bease of his operation

TWO CENTS.

their large corps of surgeons, and the numerons Sisters of Charity in attendance, did all in their power to render the poor fellows comfortable. There are also a large number of volunteer female nurses in attendance, who are unremitting in their attention and kindness to the sick and wounded.

The reports from the front on Thursday evening continued favorable, heavy skirmishing having taken place on the right, resulting in the repulse of the enemy, and a few more of the wounded arrived, who reported everything progressing most satisfactorily, whilst all the indications were that a general battle along the whole line would flake placejnext day, (Friday.) The trains were kept in motion all night, carrying forward munitions of war, whilst the wagon trains were still lining the roads with commissary stores.

On Friday morning the first item of news from the front, received by tolegraph, was a gratifying announcement that Stonewall Jackson and Ewell, in attempting to turn the right flank, were repulsed by General McColal with his Pennsylvania Beserves, and driven back with great slaughter. This attempt of Jackson was made at three o'clock in the morning, and had closed at six o'clock, with a signal victory. This repulse is said to have been one of the most decisive and destructive of the war, the enemy being put to a complete rout, with very little loss to our forces. Although at night, and indeed for a surprise, the gallant Pennsylvanians were found to be wide awake. There was, however, every indication of a general battle along the whole line, and General McClellan, in order to be ready for all emergencies, gave directions to General Casey and Colonel Ingalls to make every preparation for the instant removal or destruction of all the supplies at White House, should the result of the impending battle render such a course necessary, his force being deemed too small to reader the successful defonce of his position a certainty against such a movement of the enemy as might ensue. THE GREAT ALARM. desiroyed. In the midst of this closing scene of the beautiful Chickshominy region, I repret to have to state that some vandal set fire to the White House, and it was entirely consumed. This, doublies, arose from the ridiculous feachings of a recent grave Senatorial debate on this little centers.

ty against such a movement of the enemy as might

to resder the successful defence of his position a certainty against such a movement of the enemy as might ensue.

The steamers and tugs were all in early requisition, and were moving down the river with long trains of transports in tow. The vessels nearest the landing were also stored full of commissary stores and munitions, and moved out in the stream. The immense piles of boxes of creakers, barrels of pork, and other stores along the landing were again covered over with piles of hay, so as to be ready at a moment's notice to apply the torch for their destruction if it should become necessary.

There was also great commotion among the crowds of contrabands, who have been tound most efficient laborers, and who have been used to great advantage in the commissary and munition departments. They soon understood that deager was apprehended, and, on being assured by Colonel Ingalis that they would not be left behind to meet the vengesdace of their masters, went to work with renewed energy. Stores and munitions every where disappeared from the landing with great rapidity, and were being packed on the wharf boats and vessels contiguous. The wives and children of the contabands also soon made their appearance, and with bundles and babies took position on the canal boats as they were floated out in the stream.

The mull steemer, which should have left for Fortress Monroe at seven o'clock in the morning, was ordered to be detained, and at nine o'clock a desastch was received that a general battle was progressing along the whole line, the enemy having renewed the attempt to flank General Porter's position on the right wing. At eleven o'clock a second despatch amounced that General Porter, had driven the enemy before him, and repulsed them three times with terrific slangther, and was then ordered by General McClellan to fall back. This despatch was a signal for renewed energy in the work of evacuation, and all the quartermaster's papers and yealnables, and by General McClellan to fall back. This despatch was a signal for renewed energy in the work of evacuation, and all the quartermaster's papers and valuables, and the cheets of the paymasters, were brought on board the mail boat: The family of Quartermaster Engle was also brought on board, with his horses and curriage, and the horses of Assistant Quartermaster Sawteil. The household furniture and the servants of these officials also soon followed, which increased the excitement among the sutters and army followers. Some of thesuriers became so panic-stricken as to sell out their stocks at half price, and hastened on board the boat, whilst some determined to hold on and take the chances. That there was an intention on the part of General McClellan to evacuate the White House as soon as his movements in front should be perfected there was no doubt, but whether as a necessity or a strategic movement could not at that time be foreseen.

THE PANIC CHECKED.

During the afternoon, the panic increased until half past three o'clock, and the steamers and tugs were busily engaged in towing down the transperts. At three o'clock a despatch was received from headquarters, in substance as follows:

"We have been driving the enemy before us on the left wing for the past half hour. Cheers are heard all along the lines."

This was the signal for a new change in the programme. All the Government valuables and the postparme. All the Government valuables and the postparme of the steamer and take her baggage on the effect of the mail-boat and placed on board the steamer Camonico, and the order given for the departure of the mail-boat and placed on board the steamer Camonico, and the order given for the departure of the mail-boat and placed on board the steamer Camonico, and the order given for the departure of the mail-boat and placed on board the steamer Camonico, and the order given for the departure of the mail-boat and placed on board the steamer Camonico, and the order given for the departure of the mail-boat and placed on board the steamers, with directions for them to be dropped at West Point.

The BRITISH WARKOR.—The iron-clad frigate warning filled with sick and wounded, also left about the same time, and moved majestically down the river. The steamer Commodore was still left at the wharf to receive any new arrivals from the battle field, and the Papie Wester and the Effort for the proposed at West Point.

The particular of the runshand meanwhile was engaged in dragging some of his wife baggage abore, and in dragging some of his wife baggage abore, and in dragging some of his wife baggage abore, and in dragging some of his wife baggage abore, and in dragging some of his wife baggage abore, and in dragging some of his wife baggage abore, and in dragging some of his THE PANIC CHECKED. simi wit at the whart to receive any new arrivals from the battle-field, and the Daniel Webster and the Elm City, devoted to the same service, soon after arrived. It was also announced that Gen. Stoneman, with six thousand cavalry and artillery, was within six miles of the White House, to protect the work of evacuation, if a dash should be made by the enemy in that direction.

SCENES ON THE RIVER. The scene presented on the river was a most interesting one. Ten miles below the White Ht use about two hut dred brigs, barks, and schooners were at anchor, with any quantity of canal boats loaded with implements of war, commissary and subsistence stores. On the whole route down steamers and ture were passed having large numbers of vessels in tow, and at West Point, forty miles below the White Bouse, not less than three hundred vessels were at anchor, whist the numerous seamers and tugs which had brought them down were preparing to start up for the several hundred still up the river.

STATEMENTS OF THE WOUNDED:

About 7 o'clock on Friday evening numbers of the wounded commenced to arrive from the front of the lines, with a few of the most intelligent of whom I had an opportunity of conversing. Those engaged in the repulse of Stonewell Jackson represented his rout to be most quick and disastrous. He came down on them expecting a surprise, but found them all momentarily expecting a surprise, but found them all momentarily expecting his approach, having been informed by General McClellan two days previous that he was coming upon them. Instead of a surprise, the enemy received the first shot, and, after two hours' fight, retreated in confusion. The wounded from the fight which immediately ensured represented it to have been a most terrific encounter, the enemy coming out from Richmond upon them neather masses that the shell and grape poured into them as they advanced made great gaps in their lines, which were immediately filled up and they moved forward most determinedly. Their artillery was so poorly served that the damage to our ravks was light in proportion. They still roved on and exchanced showers of Minie balls, which were destructive on both sides, but when 'Gen. Porter ordered a bayonet charge they retreated in double-quick, though Gen. Porter pursued them but a short distance.

The enemy again rallied and approached our lines a

but when 'Gen. Porter ordered a bayonet charge they retreated in double-quick, though Gen. Porter pursued them but a short distance.

The enemy again rallied and approached our lines a second time, when the same terrible shaughter enaued; this time their strillery being better served was more effective in the ranks of our men. On coming to close quarters they were again repulsed and driven back a still greater distance, this twice fought battle ground being literally strewn with the dead and dying. Gen. Porter then a second time fell back to his position and awaited nearly an hour for the enemy to renew the assault. They, however, finally came on in increased numbers, having been largely reinforced, and were again received with shell and grape, causing great chasms in their ranks, and one poor fellow, who had lost his arm, assured me that he saw the loose arms and portions of the bodies of the enemy making gyrations through the air. A third time the enemy bore down meet bravely and determinedly on our lines, and this conflict was the most saverely contested of the whole, but when the bayonet was brought to bear he fell back, and was pressed towards Bichmond fully a mile beyond our orieinallines.

Again, for the fourth time, General Porter fell back to his first position, when an order was received from Gen. McClellan to continue his retrograde: movement slowly and in order. So soon as it became apparent to the enemy that it was the purpose of General Porter to rettre, the enemy again pushed forward most boldly and bravely, when their advance was checked by the entire reserve force, consisting of the New York 5th, Licutenant Colonel Buryes, the New York 16th, Colonel Beacedix, and two other regiments, under command of Colonel Warren, acting brigadier general, and the entire force of regulars under Major General Sykes. This fresh force held the enemy in check whilst the force which had previously bore the brunt of the battle moved steadily back and in good order, carrying with them their wounded and dead.

The re dead.

The enemy made a fierce attack on the reserve, but cannon were posted at various points of the route by which they were retiring towards the Chickshominy, which occasionally poured in shot and shell upon them, and anabled the troops to which they were retiring towards the Chickshominy, which occasionally poured in shot and shell upon filem, and checked their movements, and enabled the troops to move back in the most admirable order. At one time in this refrograde movement the reserve force of General Sykes charged on the enemy with the bayonet, and drove him back nearly a mile. In this charge the gallout New York 5th and Golonel Benedity's New York 10th drew forth the plaudits of the army by their steadiness and bravery, in which they, however, lost about a hundred of their numbers, whose bodies it was necessary to leave on the field. Cheers went up along our whole lines at this gallant repulse, which was at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the enemy did not again renew the strack during the balance of the evening, but turned his columns down toward the White House, which seemed to be the haven of all his hopes. The division of the nemy despatched in this direction was estimated at from twenly to thirty thousand, cavalry, artillery, and infactiry. They started down at three o'clock on Friday afternoon.

In conversation with a paymaster, who was with Gen. Porter's Division, when the battle commenced, I have a very full confirmation of the statement of this gallaut so'dier. He says that being auxious for the safety of the large amount of treasure in his possession, he asked instructions, and was told to proceed on towards Savage Station, on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy, in compary with the wagon train then moving in that direction with the knapsacks of the mon and all the valuables from the various camps of 5the division. He joined the train and moved on, and describes the artillery reserves stationed along the road to protect the retiring of the right wing of the army across the Chickahominy. He says it was a most orderly movement, conducted alony and steadily, and that the, only evidence of paule was among some teamsters, who threatened to break their lines, but were instantly checked by a company of cavalry who drew on them, and were ordered to blow out the brains of the first man who deserted his post or disobeyed the orders of the guards.

This gentleman left the Savage Station, south of the Chickahominy, at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and states that during the night the entire right wing of the army passed over the river in perfect order, not losing a wagon of the zrain, and only leaving such portion of their camps as was not deemed worth removing as they retired to thek new lines. There had been no fighting during the night, though at five o'clock on Saturday morning some heavy cannonading was in progress on the extreme left, towards the James river, which some cased, however, and at 7 o'clock all was again quiet. The rail-road was in operation all night on Friday after the bat-STATEMENT OF A PAYMASTER nowever, and at Toclock all was again quiet. The rail oad was in operation all night on Friday after the bat le, and the last train that left for the White House tool

LAST OF THE WHITE HOUSE. On Saturday morning the work of evacuation at the White House had been nearly completed, and although here was still a number of vessels before the landing, here was an abundance of steamers in readiness to move

THE WAR PRESS.

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THE WAR PRESS.

ines constitute a square. END OF THE WHITE HOUSE. n waiting for them, the last of the transports was move off by the steamings, and the few articles scattered about

lous teachings of a recent grave Senatorial debate on this little cottage.

The enemy made his appearance in considerable force at the White House, about seven o'clock on Saturday evening, and although he found peither bread for man, nor hay for beests, was welcomed with heavy showers of grave-shot from the three genboats which were ranged along in front of the landing. They were supposed to be thirty thousand strong, and, unless they brought their haversacks well supplied, must have gone amplerless to bed. In the best of times, I found starvation to stere me in the face at White House, and I hope the rebels found no better fare.

RETHERMENT OF THE THOODS

RETIREMENT OF THE TROOPS. RETIREMENT OF THE TROOPS.

The cavalry at the White House guarded the departure of the last of the warons and horses which moved off at the final evacuation, and joined it e force under General Stoneman who were hovering around the vicinity all day. After passing these trains off, and securing their asfety, General Stoneman with his entire force moved off in a direction that I am not at liberty at present to state. General Casey reports that he lost not a man, nor did he leave a soul behind, not even a contraband.

THE TRANSPORTS.

At ten o'clock, on Sunday morning, Col. Ingalls and Capt. Santelle were before Yorktown with an im nense convoy of vessels and steamers, on their way to the new base of operations on the Janua river. They would doubties move down immediately to Fortress Monroe and await the instructions of Gen. McClellan. A large number are, however, slready up the James river, under the protection of the gunboats.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION. Fince a very early hour on Saturd vy morning General McClellan has been deprived of bis telegraphic communi-cation with Washington He abandoned hits use several hours before the wires were out, doubtless being fearful that the enemy might, by placing a magnet on the wives, read his orders. Direct communication is now being opened with him, however, by gunboats up the mouth of the Chickahominy, and all will soon be right in this re-

GENERAL NEWS.

A DISAPPOINTED HUSBAND .- The Boston Courier relates the following incident as having occurred at East Boston on Wednesday last, just previous to the de-East Boston on Wednesday last, just previous te the departure for Liverpool of the British steamship Africa:

"Miss Lotty Hough, who appeared at the Howard Athenaum a few weeks since, and gained considerable applause in her personations of impossible Yankes girls, had secured her passage in the steamer, when her husband, hearing of it, went to the Chief of Police and represented that she was non compos mentis, and that he wanted to have her arrested. The Chief knew nothing of the facts in the case, and therefore sent an infolligent officer with the burband to investigate it. Miss Hough was found in the saloon of the steamer, her husband pointed her out to the officer, and directed him roughly, in the presence of others, to arrest 'that woman.' Miss Hough immediately went on shore at the request of the officer, and explained to him that she had been obliged to support her husband for the past ten years, and that she was now going to Knelend to escape from his persections. The husband meanwhile was engaged in dragging some of his wife's begrage ashore, and in informing the people around him that he was going to have Miss Hough arrested. After hearing the story, the officer told Miss Hough that he I ad no authority to detain her, that she appeared capable of taking care of herself, and that she could depart in the steamer and take her baggage with her, which she accordinaly did; and her husband was left on the wharf without money enough to pay his passage in the ferry back to the city." bliges the leakage which might enter the ports when fighting the guns in heavy weather. Some seventy tons of bricks and mortar have been built into the bottom of

A FIERDISH ASSASSINATION -After Jackson A FIENDISH ASSASSIVATION—After Jackson had forced Banks to retire from the valley, a man, living at Powell's Fort. eight miles from Woodstock, was accused by his neighbors of having carried provisions to the latter place, and sold to our soldiers. He acknowledged that he had done so, and said that he preferred the specie he received in payment to Confederate notes. They immediately killed him near his own door. His son saw the struggle, and started to his father's assistance, when he was told by his mother to run for his life. He started to run, when several she's were fired at him, one of which struck him in the neck and passed ont at the cheek, shattering the jaw. He, however, succeeded in making his escape.

his ecope.

A LITEBARY DISCOVERY.—An important literary discovery has just been made in Paris, which promises to be one of rare historical merit. It is nothing less than an autohiography of the Emperor Charles V, a work whose existence was mentioned in the sixteenth century, and which has often been diligently searched for by eminent scholars, without success. In 1859; Professor Arendt, of Liego, in Belsium, commenced a search for it in all the principal libraries in Furope and in May a Portuguese translation of the work was found in Paris. It appears to be really the autobiography of the Emperor from 1815 to 1850, and will soon be published.

THE AMERICAN TE PEUM: Assertice in Discover.

lished.

THE AMERICAN TE DEUM:—A writer in Divigit's Journal of Music wants our soldiers to sing the Old Hundredth sealm time after victory He would wish to enter battle with "Hall Columbia" and "Yankee Do olle," and close it with the grand strains of the "Old Hundredth". enter Battle with "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Do idle," and close it with the grand strains of the "Old Hundredth". When we consider that this old pasim tune was prepared for the Calvinist pasim book in 1653; that it was adouted by Ainsworth, in his book prepared for exiled Puritans in Holland soon after; that it was house in Holland soon after; that it was house it to our American stores by the first settlers of Massachusetts, and has become the American te deum, with all the associations of three hundred years clustering about it, what could so grandly close a victorious day of atrife as to hear it swelling from the multitude of maply voices?

of stree as to near it sweating from the multitude of manly voices?

GENERAL HINDMAN.—The rebel General Hindman, who was recently taken prisoner at St. Charles, Arkaness, was formerly a member of Congress-from Arkaness, when Colonel Fitch; who took him prisoner, was also a member from Indians. He is the man who, as commander of the State forces; in Arkaness, pussed the "no quarter order," at Little Bock, and whe had some correspondence with the Union General Curtis, after the iseance of that order. Colonel Fitch, it would appear, did not see fit to enforce retalization by setting his men at the soldiers of Hindmak, while they were cooped up is 2 corner, and ordering them to be butchered. Hindman would not have cried out "no quarter" just at that particular juncture, it is fair to presume. quarter "just at that particular juncture, it is fair to presume.

MR. GREGORY AND THE SOUTHERN WOMEN.—Mr. Gregory, Mr. P., is not only a friend of the rebels, but he is in constant commonication with them, as this extract from his last speech in Parliament (June 13) shows: "A letter was put into his hand from a Southern young lady, a few days ago, in which it was stated, 'I' am afreid when you see us-sgain you will find us entirely changed—we have been so outraged that you will no longer find us the timid, retiring women, we were,' [Hear, and a lazeh]" He thought it too piteous to laugh at. It was sad enough for tears."

A PPBAKING GENEBAE:—Gen. Howard, of Maine, A SPEAKING GENERAL:—Gen. Howard, of Maine, who had one of his arms shattered in the battle at Fair. Oaks. is to deliver an oration at a Fourth of July ce shra-Uses. Is to deliver an orange at a routh of July co-breation at Livermore, Maine. He was one of the speakers at the State Congregational-Conference in Portland on Wednesday hast. It is aunonneed that Gen. Howard will take the field again in a few weeks; although he has lost one arm, he has still another to sacrifice for his country, if required.

A NEW BANK .- William H. Hodge, Peter G. Wash-A NEW SAIN.—William H. Hodge, Peter G. Washington, John M. Brodhead, and other gentlemen, who have in rears past-occupied positions under Government, have applied to Congress-for a charter for a banking institution to be called the National Bank, with a capital of \$500,600, which may be increased to \$1,000,000. They are only to issue notes clamped by the Secretary of the Treasury "secured by United States stock deposited in the treasury of the United States." FIRE IN THE OREMEESTOWN NAVY YARD.

On Saturday morning, about four o'clock, the old building, used as a coppersmith shop and foundry, took frefrom the spontaneous combustion of a quentity of rubbish in the loft, and was-partially destroyed. The contents were badly injured by fire and water, and the roof was entirely destroyed: The loss amounts to about \$3,000. The building was very old, and it had been proposed for seme time to demoiisis it, and make room-for a more substantial one. There, has not been so large a fire in the yard for upwards of twenty years.

A SHARP TRICK.—At. St. Paul, Minnovots, the other day, an officer arrested a man. for fast driving, and had him fined fire dollars. Man hadn't got the money, and asked the officer to get into his buggy and drive down to bis house and pet the funds. Accommodating officerdies on, but foundly to his cost, that the horse wouldn't go slew, and that he was compelled himself to drive fasterthan the city or manne allowed. As a consequence, when he got back to the police office, he was fined an equal smounts which he paid, a wiser man.

HEINTZELEMAN'S OPINION—A correspondent of FIRE IN THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.

equal amount which he paid, a wiser man.

HEINTZEDMAN'S OPINION—A correspondent of the New York-Tribune thinks the probabilities in front of Richmond favor delay. Hagives his reasons thus:

"Because, first as I heard-rough and ready Heintzelman say, "We've got 'era-foul—sure; and what the d—lis the may Senator, [I'm.not the man he was addressing], of rishine anything till the last man is just where we want him?' And, secondly, a few-days' delay will add to the certainty of the success of the plan of attack.")

REVIELL OF THE INDIA TRADES—The India we want hims? And, secendly, a few days' delay will add to the certainty of the success of the plan of attack."

REVITAL OF THE INDIA TRADE:—The India. trade of Bosion is reviving. Fourteen ships from Calcults will-arrive at that nort in July and August. Several others are also locating at Octouta, making in all about twenty ships for Boston sailing in March and April. In addition to there, (apr. the Traveller!) we shall mobably have ten more ships from Manilla, Batavia, and Penang.

FEARLESS HONESTY.—A business firm in New Orleans, at the beginning of the outbreak, owed two hundred; and fifty thousand dollars in New York. This was sequestered under the Confederate laws, but the firm, steadily refused to pay it over, at the risk of jail or whatever proceedings, and are now making arrangements to discharge the dabt to the proper creditors in full.

A REBEL SHOT—A rebel presoner was abot at Camp Douglas, Obicago, on Friday night, while attempting to escape. He was first fired at while scaling the fence, but escaped uninjured. Subsequently, while running across a garden lot in the vicinity, he was again fired at, and dell pleared by a half dozen bullets.

A FLOYER GUN TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH.—Some of the big guns, ordered to be sold by the thief Floyd, exact be weed in calculations the Fourth of July at Paterson. Thay were puzchased by the Rogers Locomotive Company. It is proposed, says the Guardian, to fire tham from the heights above the Falls.

DEGIDED LY SOLD —A party of thirty Englishmen recently arrived at Queblec, pader the anadices of a

men recently arrived as Quebec, mader the anapices of a swiadling company in London, which advertised to carry tham screas the continent in comfortable carriages for the moderate sum of forty guineas per head. the moderate sum of forty guiness per head.

BALTIMOFE BEAUTIES.—Mary Vickers, Empline.

Vickers, Rose Vickers and Kate Vickers, were arrested in Baltimore on the 17th inst., for "stying their vocation" of waving Secession flags. These guils threw vitriot on the officers who arrested them.

THE BEST POILICY.—Those journals which complain that Mr. Lincoln has no policy, and yet accord to him honesty of purpose, evidently forget the old maxim. "Honesty is the best policy."

RECIPILITING.—The let New Jersey Cavalry are now RECREITING.—The lst New Jersey Cavalry are now in comp about three miles from Manasas Junction, re-ruiting themsolves, after their severe march up the Shenandosh Valley.

Shenandoah Vaitey

MORE POWDER.—Urgent calls are now made upon
the United States Arsenal, at Watertown, by the Government, for powder, and the establishment is in operation
on the Sabbath, as well as other days of the week. The
kind of powder wanted is that used for stege guns. AHEAD OF TIME.—The universal Yankee is always up to time. Fire applications have been made to Government for licenses to open hotels at Richmond, when

AN ORATION.—Hon. Emerson Etheridge is to de-liver an oration from the steps of the Washington Monu-ment on the 4th of July. ANSON P. MORBILL, member of Congress from