THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Matted to Subscribers out of the City at THERE DOL-TARE PER ANNUM, in advance.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE, EATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRING, N. J.
Having taken this large and elegant establishment, I shall open it on the first of June, generally refitted, and newly hurnished with Linen, Grockery, &c.
A long experience in the hotel business at the Astor House, New York; Burnatt House, Cincinnati, and other first class hotels, enables me to give assurance that it will be kept in the very best manner.
Trains for the Mountain, via Morris and Essex Railrond, leave foot of Courtland street at 8% A. M. and 3% P. M. rond, leave foot of Counting St. P. M.

Rooms may now be engaged on favorable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on Mr. SfETSON, of the Astor House, New York.

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E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor. TPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS.

LANCASTEE COUNTY, PA.
This delightful watering-place having been purchase
by the undersigned, he would inform his friends and the
public generally, that it will be open for the reception o wisitors on the
FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT.
For particulars, please refer to Circulars, 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. Children and servants half price. price.

These terms are given with the assurance that the accommodations shall in every respect be equal to any other watering-place.

Accommodations for four hundred guests.

The Germania Band is engaged. je23-1m U.S. NEWCOMER. SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, URF HOUSE, ATLANTIO UITY,

N. J.—This spacious Hotel, over 800 feet in length,
and with 1,100 feet of verauda, 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 firstclass 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 under, and the accommodations will be found equal, if not superior, to any
on the coast. on the coast.

The house will be opened, for the reception of guests,

on THURSDAY, June 19. is BENSON, Proprietor. CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA
OGUNTY, 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 guests from the 10th of June
dill the 10th of October. Since last season the grounds
have been greatly improved and beautified, and a number of Cottages have been erected for the accommodation of families, rendering Oresson one of the most
romantic and attractive places in the State. The furniture is being thoroughly 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,
\$7.60; from Pittsburg, \$3.05.

SEA BATHING LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH CO., N. J. METROPOCITAN HOTEL, NOW OPEN. J. H. & I. W. COOPER,

OUNGRESS HALL. OAPE MAY,

Is now open for the reception of VISITORS, and will continue open until let of SEPTEMBER. Terms, \$2 por day, or \$12 per week.

jy12-12t MILLER & WEST.

SEA BATHING.

OOEAN HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

IS NOW Open for the reception of visitors.

Je28-68** ISBAEL LAMING, Proprietor. STAR HOTEL, (Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIO CIFY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.

Carriages to Hire. oarders accommodated on the most reasonable je20-3m MOLUMBIA HOUSE.

SITUATED ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
Opposite the Surf House.

For Terms to suit the times.
1020-2m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor. SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC
OITY, N. J.
BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.
A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, beautifuly situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.
Now open for visitors for the season. je20-2m

MANSION HOUSE, MANSIUN HOUSE,

ATLANTIO CITY,

E. LEE, Proprietor.

This House having been thoroughly renovated and entarged, 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. MRIEL, of Philadelphia, who will keep superior wines, liquors, and choice brands of cigars.

R AGUE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open, with a LARGE ADDITION OF BOOMS. Board \$7 per week, bathing dresses included. je20-2m I 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 patronage of his friends and the public is solicited. No bar. je21-im JONAH WOUTTON, Proprietor.

OTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC OITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few choice R. oms 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 je20-2m

Proprietor.

"THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC CITY." N. J., a splendid new house, southwest ner of ATLANTIO and MASSACHUSETTS Avenues, corner of ATDARTO sale mass of control at the corner of at DARTO and atter June 22th. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a spacious Ice Oream and Refreshment Saleon attached to the house. Terms moderate. O. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, proprietors. DEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIO

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.

For Parties should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the hotel. CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—This private Boarding Bouse, corner of YORK and RACIFIO Avonue, Atlantic Cliv, convenient to the Deach, 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 J. KEIM, Proprietor. ENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIO

OITY, N. J.—This comfortable, and convenient
new house, located on KENTUCKY Avenue, opposite
the Surf House, one square from the best bathing on the
beach, has been fitted up for visifors this season.

F. QUIGLEY, Proprietor.

N. B.—Horses and Carriages to Hire. je20-1m

SEA BATHING.—"The Clarendon,"
(formerly Virginia House,) VIRGINIA AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the accommodation
of Boarders. This House is situated immediately on the
Beach, and from every room affords a fine view of the
Beach, and from JAMES JENKINS, M. D. CEA BATHING.—UNITED STATES
HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N.J., is now open, situated only fifty yards from the seashore, central of the place; house froating the ocean 500 feet; two hours from New York. Steamer leaves Murray street twice daily, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; thence by the R. and D. B. Ballroad, Address

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

SUMMER BOARDING.—BROAD-Unintial BOARDING.—DRUADTOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—A romantic spot for a
SUM MER BESIDENCE on one of the Mountain Tops
of Pennsylvania, reached daily by the Pennsylvania
Central, and the Broad Top Mountain Bailroad 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 sir, deliclous spring water, romantic scenery, and everything to
restore and invigorate health. Tolegraph station and a
faily mail, so that daily communication may be had with
Philadelphia.

Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Railroad will furnish excursion thouse 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 Mountain House
the same evening.
The subscriber has kindly been allowed to refer to the
following gentlemen, residents of Philadelphia, who have
been patrons of the Mountain House:

Wm. Cummings, Esq.,
Sami. Clastner, Esq.,
John Horry D. Moore,
John Horry D. Moore,
John Horry D. Moore,
John Hartman, Esq.,
John Hartman, Esq.,
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,

"THOMSON'S LONDON "THOM SON'S LONDON

KITCHENER"—We are now manufacturing

"HOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER," or

EUROPEAN RANGE, suitable for large and small
families, hotels, hospitals, and other public institutions,
in great variety. Also, Portable Banges, the "Philadelphia Bange," Gas Ovens, Bath Bollers, and Cast-iron

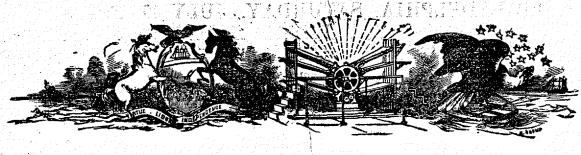
Slight together with a great water of small and large. nks, together with a great variety of small and large-zed Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Fire-board Stoves, Low-down Grates, &c.
Wholesale and Retail only at our Warercoms.
NORTH, CHASE, & NORTH,
No. 209 North SECOND Street. four doors above Bace street

RAIN PIPE.—Stone Ware Drain Pipe from 2 to 12-inch bore. 2-inch bore, 25c per; 3-inch bore, 30c per yard; 4-inch bore, 40c per; 5-inch bore, 50c per yard; 6-inch bore, 65c per Every variety of connections, bends, traps, and ers. We are now prepared to turnish pipe in any tity, and on liberal terms to dealers and those purnor in large on mantities. chasing in large quantities.

ORNAMENTAL OHIMMEY TOPS.—Vitrified Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, plain and ornamental designs, warranted to stand the action of coal gas or the weather in any climate.

GAEDEN VASES.—A great variety of ornamenta'
garden Vases, in Terra Cotta classical designs, all sizes,

garden Vases, in Terra Cotta Clessical Meetings, an accept and warranted to stand the weather. Office and Wars Philadelphia Terra Cotta Works, Office and Wars Booms 1010 OHESTNUT Street, jel7-tf S. A. HABBISOM. MOTTON BAIL DUCK AND CAN-



VOL. 5.—NO. 298.

COPARTNERSHIPS. NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of PRATT & REATH, has been dissolved by its own limitation, and by mutual consent.

D. T. PRATT is alone authorized to collect the outstanding debts, and to use the firm name in liquidation.

D. T. PRATT.

(SUCCESSOR TO PRATT & REATH.)

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN WATCHES, JEWELRY,

PLATED WARE, &c. Has removed from N. W. corner Fifth and Market Sts. t No. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

Where he offers for sale a FULL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS pertaining to the WATCH BUSINESS. De are solicited to examine the stock. jy5-t31 NOTICE.—MR. WM. K. HEMP-HILL'S interest in our house ceased on the 31s TWELLS & CO., 1m 118 NORTH WHARVES. THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore L existing under the firm of BIEGEL, BAIRD, & OO., is this day dissolved.

PETER SIEGER,
JACOB RIEGEL,
H. S. FISTER,
WM. S. BAIRD,
JOHN WIEST.

JUNE 30.

jyl-6w

jyl-ów NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNER-SHIP.—The subscribers bereby give notice that they have entered into a limited partnership-, agreeably to the provisions of the several laws of the Commonwealth of Pounsylvania relating to limited partnerships. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Importing and Jobbing of Dry Goods. That the names of the General and Special Partners, all of whom reside in the city of Philadelphia, are JACOB RIEGEL, General Partner, residing at 527 North Sixth street; JOHN WIEST, General Partner, residing at 322 New street; D. B. ERVIN, General Partner, residing at 1515 Girard avenue; HENRY S. FISTER, General Partner, residing at 416 North Third street; General Partner, residing at 416 North Third street; PETER SIEGEB, Special Partner, residing at 717 North Eighth street; W.M. S. BAIRD, Special Partner, residing at the Continental Hotel.

That the aggregate amount of the capital contributed Hotel.

That the aggregate amount of the capital contributed by the Special Partners to the common stock is One Hundred Thousand Dollars, of which Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash has been so contributed by Peter Sieger. Special Partner, and Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash has been so contributed by Wm. S. Baird, Special Partner.

been so contributed by Wm. S. Baird, Special Partner. That the said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, A. D. 1862, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1865. IN A. D. 1602, and is to terminate on the inuary, 1865.

JACOB BIEGEL,
JOHN WIEST,
D. B. ERVIN,
HENRY S. FISTER,
JOSIAH RIEGEL,
PETER SIEGER,
WM. S. BAISD,
Special Partners. General Partners.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. LAWNS. AWNS.

I fine stock of 12% and 15 cent Lawns.
Organdies at 14. 15, 19, and 25 cents.
Cheap lots of Bareges and thin dress stuffs.

8%, 8, 10, and 12% cent dress goods in profusion.
Black Bareges and Tamartines
Extra quality Black Alpacas 31 cents.
Fine Black Alpacas for Gents' Costs.
LINEN GOODS.

Table Damasks, first rate quality, at 50 cents.
Bargains in dinner Napkins.
Low-priced and fine Towels.
Bergains in 4-4 heavy Linens.
Bergains in 4-4 fine Linens.

ELOSING OUT SALES.
Boys' Summer Clothing.
Linen Drills Checks, Stripes, &c., &s.

Boys' Summer Clothing. Linen Drills. Checks, Stripes, &c., &c. Ladies Sacques, Cloaks, and Manties.
Lace Manties at nominal prices.
Hoop Skirts, best quality, at old prices.
COOPER & CONARD,

iv17-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Str BARGAINS! BARGAINS! Table Linens, nearly two yards wide, at 62% c.
One case of Linens (short pieces) very cheap.
Lawns closing out cheap.
Bareges reduced in price.
Oalicoes at old prices.
Musline at the lowes; market price.
Miozambiques at low prices.
Linen Cambric Hokfs. at 10 and 12% c.
Plaid and Plain Swiss Muslin—cheap
At
JOHN H. STOKES,
N. B.—Don't forget 702. the place to buy Jackson's

N. B.—Don't forget 702, the place to buy Jackson' celebrated Lead Pencils. GOOD BLACK DRESS SILKS. Heavy-corded Dress Silks.
Glossy Black Bress Silks.
Widows' Silks, without gloss.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH.

GOOD MUSLINS BY THE PIECE. New York Mills Shirting.
Wamsuttas, Williamsville, Whiterocks.
Sheeting, Muslius, first quality.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and AROH.

GOOD FLANNELS, UNSHRINKA-BLE.—Welsh and Saxony Flannels.
Ballard Vale Flannels.
Magenta Colored Sackings.
EYBE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH.
STEEL & SON,

No. 713 North TENTH St , above COATES, ow closing out their entire stock of

Are now closing out their entire stock of
PANCY SILKS,
BAREGES, CHALLIES,
MOZAMBIQUES, ORGANDIES,
JACONET AND CAMBBIO LAWNS,
TRAYELLING MIXTURES, and
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

If all kinds, at EXTRAORDINABY LOW PRICES.
LACE GOODS REDUCED.
\$25 Lace Mantles reduced to \$12,
\$26 Lace Mantles reduced to \$10,
\$18 Lace Mantles reduced to \$7.
\$12 Lace Mantles reduced to \$7.
\$12 Lace Mantles reduced to \$3.
\$10 Lace Mindles reduced to \$3.
\$12 Lace Pointes roduced to \$3.
\$12 Lace Pointes roduced to \$3.
\$12 Lace Pointes roduced to \$5.
\$15 Lace Pointes reduced to \$5.
\$25 Lace Pointes reduced to \$5.

1024 CHESTRUT STREET. dec., in every variety of material.

Also, a large assortment of MUSLINS, suitable of GARIBALDIS, &c., together with every valiety of WHITE GOODS, LINENS, LASES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCH FS, VEILS, styles
PUFFED FRENCH CAMBRIO, for
GARIBALDI'S, MODE GRENADINE VEILS,
and SWISS COLLARETTE RUFFLING for Extrimming thin Dresses, etc.—a new and very desirable article. Also, an invoice of
PURE WHITE FRENCH PLAID
ORGANDIES. jyl

1024 OHESTNUT STREET. AS. R. CAMPBELL & Co., 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

VHOLESALE AND BETAIL,
Very choice Goods of recent importation.
Black Silks, elegant styles and fine quality.
Foulard Silks, elegant styles and fine quality.
Black Silks, best brands.
Broche Barege, Hernanis and Mozambiques.
B-4 Paris Fil d'Ohovre.
Foll d'Ohovre. all wool filing. Poil d'Chevre, all wool filling. Grenadine Veils, in mode and other shades WHITE GOODS AND LINENS in great variety, at extremely low prices.

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of my customers and friends to the following Goods, which are fresh and desirable:
Black and White Plaid Silks. Organdie Lawns, choice styles.
One lot of Lisle Gauntlets, at 18% a pair.
One lot of Black Silk, \$1.12%; the best I ever had for the money. At JOHN H. STOKES', jelo-6m 702 AROH Street.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, &c.—Just opened, a general assortment of desirable French and Scotch Needle-worked Bands, Edgings, Insertings, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, etc., at very lew prices.

ALSO,

A full line of all descriptions of White Goods for Ladles' wear, of the most approved makes.
SHEPPARD, VAN HABLINGEN, & ARBISON,
je4 1008 CHESTRUT Street. NEW SPRING PRINTS, OHOIGE STYLE

OHOIOM STYLES.
MERRIMAOS,
SPRAGUE SPRAGUE,
PACIFIC,
ALL TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS. A large lot best styles and fast colors at 10
COWPERTHWAIT 8 OOWPERTHWAIT & OO.,
mh15-tf R. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

CAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES aces to offer hem as "FATRBANKS' SCALES." and purchase have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. FAIRHANKS' SCALES are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-BANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is required

FAIRBANKS & EWING.

aplo-tr MASONIO HALL, 715 OHESTNUT ST. CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity ADJUSTING CLOTHES WHICH our PATENT SELF ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER has met with other parties are endeavoring to sell their inferior machines, by adopting our name of "BELF-ADJUSTING" as a means to deceive the public.

We, therefore, give notice that our name will be plainly stamped on each Machine manufactured and sold by us, and none others are genuine. Any one using our trademark will be dealt with according to law.

Mr. L. B. SNOW, corner of FIFTH and OHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia, is our SOLE AGENT for Pennsylvania.

HALEY, MORSE. & BOYDEN.

VAS, of all numbers and brands.

Baven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for
Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers', Drier Felts, from 1 to 8
test wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, do.

JOHN W. EYMEMAN & CO.,

102 JOHNS Also,

174 No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.

HOTELS. DOWERS' HOTEL, Nos. 17 and 19 PARK BOW, (OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE.) NEW YORK.

TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY. This popular Hotel has lately been thoroughly reno rated and refurnished, and now possesses all the requi fites of a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The patronage of Philadelphians and the travellin

public, desiring the best accommodations and moderat sharges, is respectfully solicited. je2-3m H. L. POWERS, Proprietor. TRVING HOUSE, BROADWAY AND TWELFTH STREET,

ENTRANCE ON TWELFTII STREET, Conducted on the EUROPEAN PLAN. This house is now open for the accordantiles and transient Guests.

GEO. W. HUNT,

Late of the Brevoort House, Proprietors UHAS. W. NASH, A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED,
late of the GIBARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, OHADWICK, & OO.
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

au23-1y CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED.

FOR SALE AND TO LET. TO RENT, IN HOLMESBURG—
the beautiful Besidence, with gardens, on the Bristol Tunnpike, fronting the Pennypack Oreek, for the
low rent of \$225 a year. Will be rented for six or eight
months. Apply to BEBIOK R. FOX, on the premises;
or J. A. PAUL, No. 961 North SIXTH Street. iv10-thstubt* TO RENT, WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, several neat Country Places, with a few acres of ground, convenient to railroad stations near the city. Apply to E. PETTIT, je30 No. 309 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE "CHEAP,"

"OHEAP."—Perry County FARM, containing 138
acres; 26 woodland, the balance under a high state of
cultivation; first-rate fencing, nicely watered, excellent
improvements, 18 miles from Harrisburg. Price only Science of Delaware, 107 acres. Price only \$5,500.

Apply to E PETTIT, 1200 No. 309 WALNUT street.

FOR SALE—Delaware county
Farm, containing 96 acres of first-rate land, situate near Marcus Hook, Philadelphia and Wilmington Bailroad. Large and substantial stone imprevenents, nicoly watered, good fruits, &c. Price 29,000. Also, a fine Fruit Farm in the State of Delaware, near Pover, 134 acres. immediate possession. Price only \$7,000.

Apply to E. PETTIT, je25-tf No. 809 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY
BRICK DWELLING, on RACE Street, one door
above Twelfth, north side. Rent low to a good tenant.
Apply to
WETHBRILL & BROTHER,
jel2
47 and 49 North SECOND Street. TO RENT—A THREE-STORY
BRIOK DWELLING, on PINE Street, near
Seventeenth, north side. Apply to
WITHERILL & BROTHER,
jel2 47 and 49 North SECOND Street. FOR SALE OR TO LET FOUR

Houses, on the west side of BROAD Street, below Columbia avenue. Apply at the southwest corner of NINTH and SANSOM Streets. mh28-tf FOR SALE—A first-rate Montgomery-county Farm, containing 89 acres, with large and substantial stone improvements, on the Ridge Turnpike, near Norristown. Price only 895 per acre.

Apoly to E. PETTIT,

je26 tf No. 309 WALNUT Street. QALE JUNCTION RAILROAD

COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Bailroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of \$500,000 First Mortgage Six per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The Mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire Railroad and Property of the Company lying on the west side of Schnylkil, between Balmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of \$15,000 per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia willington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the Loans of the Unifted States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of the Bond of Directors.

The Bonos are for One Thousand Dollars each. Their payment is guarantied by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, on the back of each bond, in the following words.—viz.

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Bailroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, the United States, or of the Down and authority conferred by two acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the withia Bond the power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the withia Bond the power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the withia Bond the power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the withia Bond the power and suthority in them vested, jointly and sever

the same.

"In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunit affixed their common or corporate seals respectively duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents, respectively, to be hereunto written, this second day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and styley two (1862)." paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHABLES E. SMITH, Treesurer, 227 South FOURTH Street, until MONDAY, July 21.

Bach proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of \$1.000.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received. Buccessful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of their bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY, jel9-tiy21 Secretary Junction Railroad Co.

TO DISTILLERS. The DISTILLERY known as the and formerly owned and eccupied by SAMI, SMRTH, Esq., situated on TWENTY-THIRD, between EAOR and VINE Streets, Philadelphia, Capacity 600 bushels per day, is now offered for sale on reasonable and accommodating terms. Is in good running order, and has all the modern improvements. An Artesian well on the pro-mises furnishes an unfalling supply of good, pure water.

MOUNT MORIAH CEMETERY.

This ground is located a few yards off the Darby road, about the same distance from the city as Laurel Hill, and is besutifully situated on the highest point of ground for Its soil is admirably adapted for the purpose designe eing high and dry. The public are invited to examine its claims before purchasing elsewhere. General and sectional plans may be examined at the COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, forded by the agent. DESIRABLE LOTS, AT LOW PRICES, AND ON LIBERAL TERMS,

fore or after these hours, at the residence of the undersigned, No. 314 NORTH TENTH STREET.

R. B.—Conveyance to and from the Cemetery for such as desire to purchase.

BIOTINA ROOFING,

MANUFACTURED BY WITE

BIOTINA ROOFING,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

UNITED STATES BIOTINA BOOFING COMPANY,

No. 9 GORN BLOCK,

Owner GREEN and FITTS Streets, Boston, Mass.

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SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE. Interesting from Memphis. FROM GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.

THE REBEL RAID IN TENNESSEE nce of The Press.] FLORENCE, Rutherford Co., Tenn., July 14, 1862. I arrived at this small place, situated about five miles

from Murfreesboro', at a late hour last evening, in company with three officers of the Pennsylvania Seventh Cavalry. The rebels hold Murfressboro', and telegraph and railroad communication is cut off. I telegraphed you last evening a brief account of the affair at Murfi cesboro', but now enlarge upon it as fol-The town, about thirty miles from Nashville, and which I described in my last letter, was in the possession of

the 8d Minnesota and 7th Michigan Infantry Regiments. Hewitt's Artillery of six pieces, and four companies of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry. About four o'clock yesterday morning, three regiments of Texan Rangers and two regiments of Georgia cavalry entered the town by way of fields, piloted in by farmers of the neighborhood. The first compentered was the one belonging to the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, most of the nen seing out upon a scout. The rebels next visited the camp of the 9th Michigan, and fired upon the tents where the men were alsoping, killing and wounding a large number. Our men cadea. vored to place themselves in line of battle, but upon per criving the number of the enemy, and receiving the co tents of another discharge of musketry, immediately surrendered. The 9th Michigan was about seven hun-dred strong, and were armed with the Enfield rifle. The 3d Minnesota was located nearly two miles distant from the 9th Michigan, and numbered about five hundred men. Immediately upon hearing the firing Colonel Lester despatched an orderly to accertain the cause, and formed his men into line of battle, and took a position near Hewitt's battery. Before the orderly returned the sutler of the 3d Minnesota arrived from the direction of the firing, and informed Colonel Lester that a large body of rebel cavalry had entered the camp of the Michigan regiment. In a few moments after the arrival of the antler nearly the whole force came dashing toward the command of Colonel Lester. The battery opened, being protected by the 3d Minnesota, who resisted the cavalry In an hour after the Rangers made a second charge

uron the battery, but were again successfully repuls by the infentry. Subsequently the enemy retired, and soon the large mill of Spence & Co. was in flames. As soon as this was discovered. Capt. Hewitt opened fire. and threw one hundred and forty-seven shells in the direction where the rebels were supposed to be. Presently the railroad depot was discovered to be of Union man. Believing the conflagrations to be the work

of the guerillas, the battery again opened in the direction of the fires, throwing a dozen shells an hour for about About an hour after the cessation of the firing by Capt. He witt, the whole force made a dash upon the battery, compelling the infantry to fall back with a loss of seven men. Whether or not the ammunition was exhausted, no fire was opened by the battery, and the enemy captured the six pieces in perfect order; the movement being so quick that Capt. Hewitt was unable to spike his gups or injure the carriages. During this time the Minnesota regiment retired about a quarter of a mile, the officers of which held a consultation as to subsequent operations, and concluded to surrender. The surrender took place about three o'clock guard Washington and other important places with the M., and was unco The Minnesota regiment stacked their arms, and the officers threw their side arms into a pile near by. As

of the state of affairs by a courier, and advised to make for this place by a circuitous route. Rearly all of the "ladies" of Murfreedboro saluted the robels by waving their handkerobles and singleg Dixle, and many men who have, through the generosity of the Government at Nashville, obtained the necessaries of life from Louisville, ran out Confederate flags, and gave information as to the disposition of our troops.

The Secessionists of this place, and that is the entire population, are jubilant, and every doorway was filled with smiling faces, mostly feminine, when I arrived here last evening. It is not daylight yet, and I do not intend other officers of the Pennsylvania 7th, start presently ville, whither I shall accompany them. no apprehensions of an attack upon Nashvilla. I believe, however, that the rebels will go towards Shelbyville, capturing our squads of working-men and guards, and destroying the work of several months. The segular trainof cars from Nashville experienced a narrow escape, When passing through this town, not a person gave notice of what was transpiring a short distance ahead. But while passing over the Stone river bridge a patriot dodged from obscurity, and waving a handkerchief, shouted "Stop, for God's sake!" The engineer caused the train to stop, and the man informed the conductor of what was

motion a shell whistled over it, and the conductor be-lieved that he was surrounded, but ascertaining shortly afterward that as yet he was in no danger, returned to Nashville. This affair has been a clean thing on the part of the rebels and we have sustained a great loss. The enemy destroyed all of our ammunition, and most of our camp equipage. The sutler of the 8d Minnesota suffered to the extent of rearly five thousand dollars. We lost about sixteen hundred stand of small arms, over five thousand pounds of ammunition, nearly one hundred tents, six brass field-pieces and attachments, and a large number of horses, mules, and wagons. Our loss in killed and wounded is upwards of 200, and about 1,900 p. isoners. Gens. Duffield and Crittenden, of Indiana, are pristand that no other officers are injured. Major Seibert, ported wounded. The following are the names of other Pennsylvania commissioned officers known to be missing: Capt. Essington, Co. B, 7th Cavalry; Lieut. Bhodes, Co. B, 7th Cavalry; Lieut Beachtel, Co. L, 7th Cavalry; Lieut. Einstein, Co. M, 7th Cavalry; Lieut. Childs, Co. G, 7th Cavalry. The only damage the rebels sustained was by the fire of our battery, which was considerable.

Their loss in killed and wounded is believed to be over LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

-The Union Sentiment Becoming More Ac-tive-Ex-Governor Campbell to be Brigadier General-The News of Guerilla Raids-The Excitement Intense-Reports of Breckin-ridge's Movements.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]
NASHVILLE, Tonnessee, July 13, 1862. There is no doubt that this war will give rise to many works of fiction, and the faculty which will originate and develop those works is in constant play in Nashville. A friend has just furnished me with a great secret, which was gravely communicated to him by a man who has a

reputation for large intelligence, and who reposed impli-cit confidence in its verity. ocapitulate upon c. aditions. Gen Lee to Gen. Lee to Capitulate upon c. aditions. Gen Lee responds that the capitate upon continues. Con the response tal the Federals have set the example at Forts Donel, on of unconditional surrender, and the precedent shall control. Gen. McClellan's reply has not transpired, but there is no doubt he will yield; because Jackson has cut off all reinforcements and supplies, and he is thus left at the mercy of the Confederate Government." Again: "Gen. Buell and his whole army will be taken prisoners. There is a force in front of him of forty thousand, and in his rear thirty thousand, of all of which who will take possession of the city this very night, and capture every Federal officer, civil and military, here, not one of whom dreams of such a thing."

Again: "Morgan has six thousand cavalry, and will ruch down upon Kentucky with them, and the people will rise are masse to join him."

This is not simply the information, but nearly the identical language in which it is conveyed. But how did this news get here, and how did our saplent Seces. sionist learn it? That, too, is fully explained.

A merchant of this city has arrived just from the army, avoiding all the pickets on the way. He made it known, and, what is more, he bet \$100, in gold, that Beauregard would be here to night; and then offered to cover the bet with \$1,000 more, in gold; but everybody declined the wager. This merchant remained here three

MANY EFFORTS HAVE BEEN

Made to preserve the form and features of the dead, without the usual mode, se repugant to the feelings; of placing the body in ice. This difficulty has been overcome by Good's air-tight PATENT BOXES. Cold air is the medium used—acting as a preservative—in the warmest weather, and for any length of time required. Likewise, bodies may be conveyed hundredsof miles with perfect safety, and in a good state of preservation.

No. 22 SPRBUGE Street.

No. 24 SPRBUGE Street.

They will be branded as "traitors to the South," and such groundless fears are kept alive by such unmitigated falsehoods. It seems, nevertheless, next to impossible to suppress their circulation, because they are nearly allows one, two, three, or four hundred feet, can be had cheap for cash, or trade.

Represented:

The GRMAN & KILY. No. 130 PEGG.

APAUSE IN THE SIEGE.

A PAUSE IN THE SIEGE.

A PAUSE IN THE SIEGE.

Beene.

MAGNOLIA.

A PAUSE IN THE SIEGE.

The taken and re-possessed by the rebells, and, in that event, they will be branded as "traitors to the South," and such groundless fears are kept alive by such unmitigated falsehoods. It seems, nevertheless, next to impossible to suppress their circulation, because they are nearly always confined to the initiated, and only, leak out occaments more strange than this safe talked-of evacuation. The great lever for the restoration of loyalty is the properties; one superior let in Mount Moriah Cemetery; one, two, three, or four hundred feet, can be had cheap for cash, or trade.

Represented:

The GRMAN A KILY. No. 130 PEGG. with and compass the emergency. It must be seen; it must be felt; it must be palpable, indisputable. Warmust become the vocation of the day, in which all other vocations must be absorbed, engrossed. To this end the energies of the nation must be bent, and, for the time, all else

The Union sentiment of Tennessee is beginning to advance from passive to active patriotism. Ex-Governor William B. Campbell, to whom I referred, without naming, some time since, has been appointed to, and will accept, a brigadicr generalship Gov Campbell is a native of Tennessee, and is scarcely past the prime of life. He is a lawyer by profession; has served several sessions as member of Congress; was a captain in the total place from Memphis, was fired into at Greensville, about seventy-five miles above here. A guerilla party wards judge of the directit court, and then Go vernor of

Tennessie. He is one of the most popular men in the State; has the full and unbounded confidence and esteem of the people; is distinguished for his good sense; his honesty and candor, his sincere patriotism, and his cool, unflinching courage. At the storming of Monterey he' was ordered, with his regiment, to take a fort, before which the regulars had recoiled. Placing himself in front of his regiment, and waving his sword over his head, he shouted, "Boys, follow me!" which his men answered with cheers, and, rushing upon the fort, carried it at the point of the bayonet, with a loss of nearly one-third of the regiment in killed and wounded. This was the charge of the "Bloody First." The flag which they bore, ridoled with bullets and rent in tatters, is now de

posited in the State Capitol. Hen. Wm. B. Stokes begins to morrow to raise a regiment of cavalry. He assures me he can recruit at the rate of fifty per day. The people are at last "eager for the less marauding guerilla bands that infest portions of the State. They know the country; its forests, its hill s and mountains, its rivers and creeks, its roads and bypaths. They know the habits of the guerillas, their mode of fighting, and they know the men personally, and can consequently recognize them if they do wear no uniforms. Those in command here fully appreciate the services of such recruits, and will afford every facility

July 14, 1862. It appeared last night that there was a faint approxi ation to fact in the rebel reports circulated here Yesterday came the news from Murfreesbero' that cavalry force, two thousand strong, had captured two entire regiments, the 9th Michigan and 3d Minnesots ttery. Upon the reception of this, your corre spondent, B. C. T., left for Murfreesboro'. The news further came that the rebels were approa ing here. The excitement became intense All the troops that could be reached were massed in the city. A force was sent towards Murfreesboro', batteries wer around the capitol. As the troops arrived from different points, they made the night air ring with their shouts Large crowds of citizens gathered around the different hotels, and "Secesh" became rampant, many of whor offered to bet that the Confederates would be here before morning. Many Secession ladies kept the rights burning houses, and sat up all night awaiting the approach of their friends. At one time it was reported the the rebel troops were only four miles distant. The day dawned, and no rebel force yet. The cars for Louisville prepared to start. The exodus of the Jews began Fifteen cars were attached to the locomotive. Seats sold at fifteen dollars each. Jerusalem was in motion. To day business is nearly suspended. The corners the streets are crowded with anxious citizens. Troops are marched back and forth through the city. Sentinels dot the hill of the capitoi. Cannons are placed in pos tion to rake the principal streets. Everything betakens preparation for a conflict should our city be attacked by It is reported that Breck inridge, in command of 15,000 trong, is near McMinnville, and an alvance guard of

endeavor to keep you posted with everything of interest FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

one thousand Texan Bangers occupies the place.

We have various and thousands of rumors. I shall

Correspondence of The Press] WARRENTON, Va., July 15, 1862. The main body of the great Army of Virginia, under Mejer General Pope, just thoroughly reorganized and mostly newly clothed, is now here and about ready to move forward "on to Richmond," no doubt. The force here is quite sufficient to overcome any opposition it may meet at Gordonsville, or any other point along the route; and sometimes I even think we are strong enough to take Richmond, especially with the co-operation of either McClellan or Burnside. That we will have a chance to immortalize ourselves in the next, and, I hope, successful, fight for the rebel city, is certain. If Richmond is to be taken, the war ended, and the

rebellion forever crushed, without unnecessary delay and without fall, the Government must at once order out three bundred thousand men, or thereabouts, arm and equip them, fill up the regiments now in the field, and Richmond. This, or some similar programme, is the only way to crush the rebellion and the war. Doodle, and cheered lustily for the Union.

Thus far no men of the Michigan regiment have arrived here. Two men belonging to the battery have arrived, and about a dozen of the Minnesota, including the gutter and a negro servant. All who have escaped, and citizens of the place, declare that a battalion of negroes assisted the rebels. It is believed that most of the Pannsylvania 716 Control of the place, declare that most of the Pannsylvania 716 Control of the place, declare that most of the Pannsylvania 716 Control of the place, declare that most of the Pannsylvania 716 Control of the place, declare that most of the Pannsylvania 716 Control of the place, declare that most of the Pannsylvania 716 Control of the place, declare that most of the Pannsylvania 716 Control of the place, declare that most of the Pannsylvania 716 Control of the place, declare that a battalion of negroes assisted the rebels. It is very strongly suspected by the soldiers that the Government either does not know that the rebels are desperately in earnest—is not known at Washington, it will be a second of the place, declare that a battalion of negroes assisted the rebels. It is believed that most of the Pannsylvania 716 Control of the Pannsylvania 716 Contr knew that ninety-nine out of every hundred officers and men in den.—'s army corps have no confidence in him, simply because his practice has been, all along, to min, simply because his practice has been, all along, to-guard the property of the most open and defiant rebels, whilst his own army was reduced to short rations, and compelled to make forced marches through mud and storm, and, without shelter, worry through the nights, he would surely order the necessary change, either of general or practice. The President is certainly too good

a man to allow the brave soldiers who came here to fight for the Union to be thus used for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to the enemy! But our hope is, that Gen. Pope will now put a stop to such a disgraceful practice, and that even our army corps will be led on through Virginia as the enemies of those in arms ogainst our Government. If so, the rebellion will be crushed for ever and ever.

Fpeaking of generals, it is proper to say that there is entire confidence, so far as I know, in Pope, Banks, Sigel, army of Virginia.

Warrenton is a most beautiful place. It reminds me of Bethlehem, Pa, but it is not as large. There is an abundance of first-rate water for miles around the place; strong springs innumerable—just what is needed by an army. There is also an abundance of cherrice, black.

berries, and other good things in the neighborhood, and we make good use of them. R. H. E. FROM VICKSBURG.

LETTER FROM MAGNOLIA. Operations in the Mississippi River-Important News from the Gulf Blockading Squadron
—The Rebels Strengthening their Batteries near Vicksburg - General Breckinridge in Command Our Mortars Still at Work. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON, BELOW VICESBURG, July 9, 1862. Operations on the Mississippi. I informed you in one of my last letters that if a num-ber of highly-important positions on the river were not soon atrougly fortified by us they would be by the rebels. this morning convoied by the gunboat Katahdin. On her downward passage to New Orleans, on arriving within a short distance of the ever-troublesome Grand Gulf, information was received that it was very strongly fortified by a large body of troops under the charge of General Bragg. Not deeming her strength sufficient to contend against such a superior force, she put back to her old position, and now lies ahead of the Brooklyn.
We are now virtually prisoners, hemmed in on all sides, and can only be relieved from our uncomfortable situation by the arrival of Halleck's army. Rumors reach us of every character and description. Last night news was received from Memphis that Rich-mond had been captured, with 50,000 prisoners. We hope to God that it is reliable! Twelve thousand negro elayes have been employed in digging a canal to turn the current of the waters of the great Mississippi in a new direction. This mighty undertaking of man, it is hoped, will be accomplished in the space of three or four days.

The mortars still keep up an active and daugerous bombardment on the Vicksburg batteries. The enemy return, the fire with vigor. I judge, by the loud report return, the fire with vigor. I judge, by the loud report of one of their guns to day, that they have lately been mounting guns of heavy calibre. Major General John C. Breckinridge, assisted by Brigadier Generals Van Dorn and Smith, commands the forces at Vicksburg and the surrounding country. The conscript law in this region is very severe. The country is sooured for miles around, and old, infirm men are daily dragged from their houses to shoulder a musket and serve in the Confederate ranks. A number of Porter's mortar men; while rambling about in the woods a few days since, came across the dead bodies of seven men. A number of muskets of fine workmanship, with overcoats, haversacks, and other articles of equipment, were lying around, as if thrown away in great haste. Evidently, this was a part of the rebel loss when they Artidently, this was a part of the rebel loss when they attempted to out off a portion of our forces and were mexpectedly attacked by the mortars and gunboats. They must have experienced a much greater loss than even was at first supposed.

The river is falling very fast. It is hardly possible that the three large sloops, Hartford, Brooklyn, and Richmond, together with two sloops of smaller class, the Oneida and Ircquois, which draw nearly the same quantity of water, can be able to get down the river. In such a contingency, all we could do would be to make ourselves as comfortable as possible till spring, when the river rises. Should we be thus caught, the Navy Department will lose the services of a number of the best ships in the U. S. Navy, with a full river of officers and men. The hot wather with a full crew of officers and men. The hot weather is beginning to tell on the constitutions of some of our men; but, so far, their health is good. The thermome-ter, stands at the usual high standard. Yessels are con-tinually, reported coming into New Orleans from Ha-yana, with cases of yellow fever on board. The learned Major General commanding that department should look

out, or he will have his entire army stricken down and swept off from the face of the earth by that dreadful dis-

Vicksburg, July 8 —There have been many movements more strange than this safe talked-of evacuation. They must be conscious, as they look down from the steeples of the city at the magnificent array of vessels above and below, that something fearful is impending. For each the shown his indifference to their batteries by running by them with comparative impunity. He now stands ready to run back again at any time. But it is in accordance with the practice of the rebels to retire from their position as soon as they are endangered. The proclamation of Yan Dorn, who commands the department, assuring them that he will defind them to the last, gives no more strength to the chances of its obstinate defence. Our pickets have been advancing for a few days, until new they are within five hundred yards of the rebel batteries below the town of Vicksburg. This advance has not met with any opposition as yet. They are gradually encrosching upon the forbidden ground, and it will not suprise us at any time to hear of their repulse.

GURRILLAS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.

twelve miles, discharging a number of volleys at Eer. No ininv was inflicted on the steamer. Guerilla bands, I twelve miles, discharging a number of volleys at Eer. No injury was inflicted on the steamer. Guerilla's beshels, is motold, are being formed at different points along the Mississippi river, for the purpose of hyrassing unarraced steamboats on their way up and down. They can accomplish very little, if the proper course is pursued by our efficers, and will "fizzle out" in a short time for want of patronage. Guerillas, it will be remembered, must subsist on their prizes; they must "live as they go." Even could they succeed in disablings vessel, they cannot hope to secure their prize one time in a hundred. Altogether, I think people are too much frightened at the moment of seeing the country devastated by the partisan NO DESERTERS FROM THE BESIEGED CITY.

One thing noticeable here is, that we have no deserters from Vicksburg. At other points, as Island No. 10, and Fort Pillow, there was a constant stream of informants from the enemy's camp; but in this vicinity the soldiers are probably too closely watched to gain opportunities for escape. That there are hundreds of men in Van Dorn's command who are dissatisfied and disaff ched there is no question, and who would sladly come within there is no question, and who would gladly come withit our lines if they could do so without fear of discovery i the attempt. RAMS TO BE MADE MAIL BOATS.

RAMS TO BE NADE MAIL BOATS.

JULY 9—The mails arriving at and departing from the fleet are very irregular, as you have probably learned ere this. There is no certainty here when we shall receive or when we can seen a letter. We indite an epidtic his morning, with the expectation that it will go at noon, and ithe neglected missive lies here often two and even three days. The fact is, we have not boats enough here to send to Memphis with any regularity, though, it is supposed, several of the stram rams will soon be lightened and converted into transports for the carrying of despatches. The labors and daties of the rams are nearly stuffilled. They, through their representatives, the Queen of the West and Monarch, covered themselves with lanrels at Memphis, and can now afford to repose in their shade.

SITUATION OF THE UNION FLEET. On the fleet there has been no change of consequence since yeaterday. The gunboats of Farragut steam up and down the river; Davis' vessels move bere and there, and even the Richmond and Bartford occasionally condescend to change their place; but still there is no prospect of an engagem not or an attack on vicksburg.

The enemy answers our occasional shots, fired generally from Porter's mortar sloops, across the peninsula and below the city; but no casualty has occurred on the Union vessels since the running of the blockade. THE PENINSULAR CANAL.

The PENINSULAR CANAL.

The three commodores may still be depending for auccess on the canel they began some ten days ago, and on which some ten or twelve hundred negroes are yet occupied. The contrabands work steadily, but, of course, do not progress as the same number of the Cancassian race would. If a thousand Irishmen had commenced the canal, and were to receive so much per foot, they would have ended their labors before the present date. Your correspondent paid a visit to the canal last evening, just before the sable fellows had ceased work, and became convinced that the labor will not be successful.

The river has been swelling somewhat, from a rise in the Missouri, within a day or two; but it is now about stationary, and there is no probability the current of the Missispipi can be diverted across the neck of land at the head of which Vicksburg is situated. Before the course of the river could be changed, a rise of at least ten feet would be required, and there is no prospect of this, as the Mississippi is lower at the close of this and curing the next month than at any other period of the year. The enterprise of Commodore Farragut I look upen. therefore, as completely fruitless, though it was a creditable in its conception. MISSISSIPPI VOLUNTRERS.

Rive ten or twelve white fugitives, came down the Yazo yesterday, and are desirous of enlisting in the Union cause. They say there are many others in that legion who would gladly serve their country (they know no country but the loyal portion) if they had an opportunity; and it is probable the mn are sincers and really patriotic. Mississippi is not the State in which one would look for volunteers for the Union, but it seems they are to be found even there. VALUABLE REBEL PROPERTY IN THE YAZOO. VALUABLE REBEL PROPERTY IN THE YAZOO.

A Southern pilot is one of the refugees that have arrived on the floxilla from the Yezoo, and he says there are as many as jorty to fifty large-sized and valuable transports in that stream above the blockade. All the fine steamers—uch as the Princess, Diana, Natchez, Magents, Mary Keene, and others, that ran in the lower trade—are up there, the pilot says, and also the steamship Star of the West. Our informant assures us there is no mistake about this. He knows, because he took some of them up there himself. The property that might be captured in the Yazoo, if efficient measures were taken, would not full far short of one and a quarter millions of dellars.

PROSPECTS OF THE SIEGE.

PROSPECTS OF THE SIEGE. PROSPECTS OF THE SIEGE.

JULY 10.—There are sundry rumors on the fleet to the effect that Farregut and Porter's reasels are on the point of leaving for Mobile and James river, resigning the conduct of the othession to Commu dore Davis. That Porter's mortar sloops intend returning to New Orleans seems a positive fact; but it is doubtful if Farragut's eight vessels that ran the blockade on the 28th ult. will reyeat their experiment, though they could do so at night with little apprehension of less. repeat their experiment, though they could do so at night with little apprehension of loss.

Since the repulse of General McClellan, public attention is and will be turned to Kichmond, and every effort made by the Government to reinforce his army, and render the fall of the Virginia capital certain. Under such circumstances there is very little probability that we shall receive more land forces, and without them nothing, it appears, will be done. The peninsular cansl will be of no-benefit to us for the present, and for the remainder of the month we will do little more, I opine, than keep guard opposite Vicksburg, as we did for nearly two months off Fort Pillow, broiling in the heat, and contending desperately, though unsuccessfully, with the myriads of Secessian musketoes.

Streength of the redes at Vicksburg are so various and conflicting that it is difficult to form anything like a satisfactory idea as to what it really is. To-day a deserter comes in, and assures—as that Gen-Yan Don's army numbers not less than 30,000; to-morrow, from a source equally reliable, we will hear that there are not more than 15,000 me in the rear of Yicksburg, and that half of them are disaffected conscripts. No reconnoissance has vet been made to ascertain what the true condition of affairs in the robel camp is We know pretty well what we may expect in the event of a navel engagement—we know to a degree of certainty, how many ratteries will open upon our fleet when the battle commences, because we can count the guns at any time from the Louisians shore.

I cannot understand where the Confederates got 30,000 men—supposing that number to be there. Taking into account the manner in which fleauregard's army is known to have scattered after the evacuation of Corintib, it is impossible that more than 15,000 can be now holding us in check, and some who pretend to know, estimate it at 10,000.

The war vessels lay quietly anchored out of the rebel range, and only at rare intervels some enterprising mortar breaks the stiliness. The enemy become bolder, appear more thickly around the batteries or wander through the streets. What makes the inactivity harder to bear, is because little probability of an immediate change exists. No co-operating land force is yet en route to aid, and the gunboats attempt no diversion. Should they do so, aided by the great mortar fleet, there seems reason to believe that in a few hours they could expel every rebel from the batteries and city, long enough at least to spike their guns. Prompt action rendered Forts Jackson and Philip untenable, and might be even more successful here. A different policy, however, is decided upon, and affairs for a while will not be thrillingly interesting, at least. DEPARTURE OF THE MORTAR PLEET.

DEPARTURE OF THE MORTAR PLEET.

This afternoon Commodore Porter's mortar fleet starts for New Orlesns. It will be accompanied by four of Flag. Officer Farragut's vessels. Evidently their destination is should, though many of the officers think it Fortress Monroe and James river. Flag-Officer Davis' fleet has been increased by the arrival of the Sumper, and the Bragg and Essex are both reported on their way here. Of news, there is none, and the sum total is told in the by no means original tale that it is terribly dull. Of one fact, kowever, there is no doubt. The robel force in this section—between here and Mobile—has been underestinated. The conscription law is in full force, and the Oonfederate arm; is greatly increased. Battles will yet have to be fought through this section of country against a formidable enemy, and months will elapse before navigation is open to New Orleaus.

RECONNOISSANGE UP THE YAZOO RIYER.

A correspondent of the New York World, writing A correspondent of the New York World, writing from the Mississippi fiest on the 8th inst., says: from the Mississippi fiest on the 8th inst., says:
Yesterday we made an excursion on board the rain Queen of the West sixteen miles up the Yazoo river. The Yazoo river proper enters the Old river—so called from having been once a hed of the Mississippi We passed up four miles above Old river and took on board two derkies, from whom we learned that the enemy's mounted pickets were securing along the shores of the river. We finally came to a heuse where we found two white men. They were ordered to come on board, when they informed us that the enemy had mounted four guns, supposed to be thirty-twos, at Haines' Bluff, four miles above, manned and supported by two companies of troops. The men, like the darkies, were sent ashore again after their interrogation. The men began to show much reluctance, saying they would be shot by the countern troops, and begged to be taken along, although their wives were standing weeping on the bank.

REBEL BATTERIES UP THE RIYER.

Southern troops, and begged to be taken along, although their wives were standing weeping on the bank.

REBEL BATTERIES UP THE RIVER.

From a contraband I learn that the batteries at Liverpool Landing, sixty-five miles up. the Yazoo, mount six guns. Two on the top of the bluff, two midway, and two at the foot—six guns in all—one of which is supposed to be rified, as it is said by the negro to "shoot four miles" The barricade is just below the batteries, and is constructed of logs bolted and chained together Of course, the batteries must, be, silenced before the barrier can be removed. To do this, it is necessary to send up a gunboat and bombard the forts. General Pinckham is in command. Only four hundred men were at the fort, but the conscripts are being driven in at the end of the mushet.

An expedition of a gunboat, iron-clad, and one of the lower fleet, with two rams, is spoken of, to ascend the Yazoo at an early day. The Arkansas is still above the blockede. She is being covered with iron, and already sinks deep into the water. She is very slow, and of course can be of kittle use as a ram. All the colton along the shores has been burned.

A later arrival of refuges a from there represents that thirty large transports are lodged up the river and its tributaries. Two or three fine large boats are on this side of the barrier, run up the Big Sunflower creek, one of which is the D. Mose, a cotton boat. The Yazoo is deep, narrow, and crooked; it is navigable for a hundred and fifty miles in winter: There is a sand-bar at the mouth, where the shoalest water is found. The water is falling, but it will be accessible for a week yet to our armored gunboats.

EATTERIES AT HAINES'S BLUFF.

The Sunflower is a deep navigable tributary of the Yazoo, intering fifty miles from its mouth. Up this stream,

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

To the Border States. The Representatives and Senators of the Border Slaveholding States having, by special invitation of the President, been convened of the Executive Mansion on Satinday morning last, fir. Lincoin addressed themewrote
lows from a written paper held in his hands:

GENTLEMEN: After the adjournment of Congress, now
near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for 'syveral months. Believing they you of the Berder Stokes
hold more power for good than any other equal number
of members, I feel it a duty which I cannot justifiably'
waive; to make this appeal to you!
I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you
that, in my cymion, if you all had voted for the resolution
in the gradual emancipation message of last March, the
war would now be substantially ended. And the plan
therein proposed is you one of the most point and swift
mars of ending it. Let the States which are in rebellion
see definitely and 'certainly that in no 'event will the
States you repressed ver join their proposed Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest;
But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately
have you with the rise long as you show a Setermination

but you cannot evest them of their nops to unimately bever you with the rise long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within your own States, Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly lone, and, nothing danted, they still claim you as their own. You and I know what the lever of their power is. Block that lever before their faces, and they can shake you no more foreyer. own You and I know what the lever of their power is. Biesk that kever before their faces, and they can shake you no more forever.

Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I improperly touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I ask, "can you, for your States, do better than to take the course I urge? Discarding punctifies and maxims adapted to more manegeable times, and looking only to the unprecedentedly stern facts of our case, can you'do better in any possible event? You prefer that the constitutional relation of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without disturbance of the institution; and if this were done, my whole duty in this respect, under the Constitution and my oath of office, would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war. The incidents of the war cannot be avoided. If the war continues long, as' it must, if the object be not scorer attained, the institution in your States will be extinguished by mere friction and abrasion—by the mere incidents of the war. It will be gone, and you will kave nothing valuable in lieu of it. Mucho fits value is gone already. How much better for you and for your people to take the step which at once shortens the ar, and secures substantial compensation for that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money which else we suk forever in the war! How much better to thus save the money which else we suk forever in the war. How much better to do it while we can, lest the war ere long render us pecuniarily unable to do it! How much better for you, as seller, and the nation, as buyer, to sell out and buy out that without which the war could never have been, than to sink both the thing to be sold and the price of it in cutting one another's throats!

to be sold and the price of it in cutting one another's throats!

I do not speak of emancipation at once, but of a decision at once to emancipate gradually. Room in South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply, and in abundance, and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people wil not be so relacent to go.

I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which the setens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of it is known to you. General Bunter is an housest man. He was, and I still hope is, my friend. I valued him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certein States, and I repudiated the proclamation. He expected more good and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point.

Upon these considerations I have again begged your ccubtry in this important point.

Upon these considerations I have again begged your attention to the message of March last. Before leaving

A few of our number voted for the resolution recommended by ronr message of the 6th of. March last, the greater portion of us did not, and we will briefly state the preminent reasons which influenced our action.

In the first place, it proposed a radical change of our social system, and was hurried through both Houses with undue haste, without reasonable time for consideration and debate, and with no time at all for consultation with our constituents, whose interests it deeply involved. It seemed like an interference by this Government with a question which peculiarly and exclusively belonged to our respective States, on which they had not sought advice or solicited sid. Many of us doubted the constitutional power of this Government to make appropriations of money for the object designated, and all of us thought our finances were in no condition to bear the immense outlay which its adoption and faithful execution would impose upon the National Treasury. If we pause but a moment to think of the debt its acceptance would have entailed we are appailed by its magnitude. The proposition was addressed to all the States, and embraced the whole number of slaves. According to the census of 1860 there were than very nearly four million of slaves in the country; from natural increase they exceed that number now. Af even the low average of three hundred dollars, the price fixed by the emancipation act for the slaves of this District, and greatly below their real worth, their value runs up to the enormous sum of twelve hundred millions of dollars; and if to that we add the cost of deportation and colonization, at one hundred dollars the price fixed by the emancipation act for the slaves of this District, and greatly below their real worth, their value runs up to the enormous their real worth, their value runs up to the enormous their real worth, their value runs up to the enormous their real worth, their value runs up to the enormous their real worth, their value runs up to the enormous their real worth, their value runs up

TWO CENTS.

constitutional liberty but by its preservation. They will, wader no circumstances, consent to its dissolution, and we do them no more than justice when we assure you that while the war is conducted to prevent that deplorable catastrophe they will sustain it as long as they can mursia a man or command a dollar. Nor will they ever consent, in any event, to unite with the Suthern Confederacy. The bitter fruits of the peculiar doctrines of that region will forever prevent them from placing their security and happiness in the custody of an association which has incorporated in its organic law the seeds of its own destruction.

We cannot admit, Mr. President, that if we had voted for the resolution in the emaccipation message of March last, the war would now be exhibited the seeds of march last, the war would now be exhibited the selfuctions as if whad voted for it. We have no no could give, encouragement to the rebellion. The resolution has passed, and if there is virtue in it, if will be quite as afficacious as if whad voted for it. We have no power to bind our States in this respect by our votes bete; and whether we had voted the one way or the older, they are in the same condition offreedem to accept of reject its provisions. No, sir; the war has not been prolonged or hindered by our action on this or any other measure. We must look for other carses for that is nearly fact. We think there is not much difficulty, not much uncertainty, in pointing our others far more probable and potent in their agencies to that end.

The rebellion derives its strength from the union of all classes in the insargent States; and while that union laste the war will never end until they are utterly exhausted. We know that at the inception of these truther sonthern society was divided, and that a large portion, perhaps a majority, were opposed to Secession. Now the great mass of Southern people see united. To discover why they are so we must glance at Southern society, and notice the classes into which it has been divided, and which sti and even inconsistent reasons. The leaders, which com-prehends what wes previously known as the State Bights party, and is much the 'lesser class, seek to break down national independence and set up State domination. With them it is a war agolush nationality. The other class is fighting, as it supposes, to maintain and preserve its rights of property and domestic safety, which it has been made to believe are inspiled by this Government. This latter class are not disministrated in the area only becomes class are not disminionists yet is; they are so only-because-they have been made to believe that this Administration is inimical to their rights, and is making war on their domestic institutions. As long as these two classes act together they will never anoth to a peace. The policy, then, to be pursued is obvious. The former class will never be reconciled, but the latter may be. Remove their abprehencious: assists them that no harm is intended to.

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THE WAR PRESS.

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them, to be pursued is covious. The former class will never be teconciled, but the latter may be Remove their apprehencious; satisfy them that no harm is intended to them and their instintions; that this Government is not making war on their rights of property, but is simply detending its legitimate authority, and they will gladly return to their alligiance assoon as the pressure of mulitary dominion imposed by the Confederate authority is removed from them:

Twelve months ago both Fronces of Congress, adopting the spirit of your message, then but recently sent in, declared, with singular unanimity, the objects of the war, and the country instantly bounded to your side to assist you in carrying it on. If the spirit of that resolution had been adhered to, we'are confident that we should before now have seen the end of this deplorable conflict. But what have we seen? In both Houses of Congress we have heard doctrines subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and seen measure after measure founded in substance on those doctrines proposed and carried through which can have no other effect than to distract and divide loyal men, and exasperate and drive still further from us and their duty the people of the robellious States. Military officers, following these bad, examples, have stepped beyond the just limits of their authority in the same air rection, until in several instances you have felt the necessits of interfering to arrest them. rection, until in several instances you have feit the ne-cetsity of interfering to arrest them. And even the pas-sage of the resolution to which you refer has been esten-tationsly proclaimed as the triumph of a principle which the people of the Southern States regard as ruinous to them. The effect of these measures was foretold, and

msy now be seen in the indurated state of Southern feeling.

To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our omis-To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our omission to vote for the resolution recommended by you, we solemnly believe we see to attribute the terrible curnestness of those in arms against the Government, and the continuance of the wef. Nor do we (permit us to say, Mr. President, with all respect to you.) agree that the institution of slavery is "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power," but the apprehension that the powers of a common Government, created for common and equal protection to the interests of all, will be wielded against the institutions of the Southern States.

There is one other idea in your address we feel called on to notice. After stating the fact of your repudiation of Gen. Hunter's proclamation, you add:

"Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point."

We have anxiously looked into this passage to discover its true import, but we are yet in painful uncertainty. Upon these considerations I have again begged your attention to the message of March last. Before leaving the capital, consider and discuss it among yourselves. You are patriots and statemen, and as such I pray you consider this proposition; and, at the least, commend it to the confideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the best proposition; and, at the least, commend it to the confideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the best proposition; and, at the least, commend it to the confideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the best proposition; and, at the least, commend it to the confideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government in great peril, demanding the loftlest views and holdest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world; its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured and rendered inconceivably grand. To you, more than to any others, the privilege is given to assure that happiness and swell that grandeur, and to link your own names therewith forever.

[At the conclusion of these remarks some conversation was had between the President and several members of the delegations from the Border States, in which it was represented that these States could not be expected to move in so great a matter as that brought to their notice in the foregoing address, while as yet, the Congress had taken no step beyond the passage of a resolution, expressive rather of a sentiment than presenting a substantial and reliable basis of action.

The President acknowledged the force of this view, and admitted that the Border States were autiled to any others, the very condition may be let loose on the solution of slavery is the lever of their power," but the lever of their power," but the exprehension that the powers of a common Government, created for common and equal prot

notes to so greate a matter as that brought to their notice in the foregoing address, while as yet, the Ourgree and the total properties of the section of the properties of t

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