THE PRESS. BLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. DFFIGE. No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS, IFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier. led to Subscribers out of the City at Seven Dollars Malied to Subsectively out of the city of Savan Sounds.
PER ANNO, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX
"MOSTER, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR
THREE MOSTES Invariably in advance for the time or-

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Si

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars
Ter Annua, in advance.

SUMMER RESORTS. CONGRESS HALL,
Corner MASSACHUSETTS and PACIFIC Avenue,
ATLANTIC CUTy
Only 176 yeards for beach caused by the late high tides,
will open CHOY day.
Thoroughly renovated and enlarged, possessing saperior and ample accommodation for 400 guests, Congrees Hall is decidedly the largest hotel nearest the
beach, fronting 356 feet on the cosan. Immense new additions have been made to the house. A beautiful lawn
has been added, for the accommodation of the ladies.
The rooms are commodious and siry, furnished with
spring beds, and every necessary appurtenance.
Four superior Billiard Tables will prove a most valuable addition for the amusement of the guests.
DAVIS CELEBERATED ORCHESTRA has been engaged for the season.
A LIVERY-FTABLE is stinched to CONGRESS HALL,
where SPLENDID SADDLE-HORSES, FOR LADIES,
may be always had. CONGRESS HALL,

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND

MATERIALS FOR THE NAYY.

BURRAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND ESPAIR.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish TIMBER and MALTERIALS for the Navy, for the facal year and with June, 1858, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until the 28th day of June next.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other uneless lotters, and directed to the Construction of the materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and these are accounted to the printed of the printed of the printed as are actually recurred for ids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each ethic work, and the schedules of the other yards for extendition to the schedules of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for extendition to the schedules of the chery yards for extendition to the schedules of the chery yards for extendition to the schedules of the chery yards for extendition to the schedules of the chery yards for extendition to the schedules of the chery yards for extendition to the schedules of the chery yards for extendition to the schedules of the chery yards for extendition to the schedules of the chery yards for extendition to the schedules of the chery yards for extendition to the schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite class, and the amount likewise written is wards for the whole of the charge the particles and the contractor, and in sill respective who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must have in the charge class and packages, from good order, and in suitable your particles and the particles and year of the contractor, and in sill respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular le TINITED STATES HOTEL, Will be open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY,
June 20th, 1863
Persons wishing to secure rooms will please address
the Proprietors.
BROWN & WOBLPPER, Atlantic City.
N. B.—Hassler's Band is engaged for the season. BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTICCITY, N. J.—At the terminus 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.

AG: Parties should keep their seats until the cars arive in front of the Hotel.

[1919-2m]

T IGHT HOUSE COLTAGE, This woll known House is now open for the reception of greets threalids and the boundary of the reception on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Shed with rooms water on the premises. Magnificent bathing opposite the house. No bar.

JONAH WOOTTON, jelly 2m. SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY. New Jersey,
WILL BE OPENED ON JUNE 18th.
A good Band of Music has been engaged. A good Band of Music has been engaged.
Those who wish to engage Rooms will please address
H. S. BENSON, Surf House Atlantic City, N. J. jes-2m THE WHITE HOUSE, AT ATLAN-

TIC WHILD HOUSE, AL ALLANTIC CHTY, is most pleasantly situated, and its proprietor secures for its pairons all the comforts of a home.
It has recently been greatly enlarged and thoroughly
renovated, and the rooms newly furnished with spring
bedding, clothes-presses, &c. Nearly every room faces
the ocean, and the house will be furnished with the
choicest luxuries of the season. It is located on Massachusetts avenue, and one of the nearest to the beach of
anyon the island.

YM. WHITSHOUSE,

je24-18t*.

Proprietor. CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—THIS private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PA-CIFIC avenue. Atlantic City, convenient to the beach, with a beautiful yiew of the Ocean is now open for boarders, and will continue open all the year round. Prices moderate.

J. KEIM, Proprietor. TONG BRANCH HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This House affords a fine view of the Ocean, and can accommodate several hundred guests. It will be open the middle of JUNE. Applica-tions addressed to Mrs. B. will meet with prompt atten-

Mrs. M. A. BELLENGER, Proprietress. W. M. ARNOLD, Superintendent. INITED STATES HOTEL, IS now open for the reception of visitors. Can be reached by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad from foot of VINE Street at 7.30 A.M.

B. A. SHOEMAKER. LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Will be opened on the 20th day of JUNE next. Can
be reached by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, from
oto VINE Street.

my30-lm*

HOWLAND Which from a firm must be signed by all the members:

I, , of , in the State of , hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of May 29, 183. Sould my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at , and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at , or to , for signature and certificate.

Date,
Witness. SEA BATHING. CEA-BATHING.

CONGRESS HALL, LONG BRANCH, New Jersey, is now open for the season. The above Hotel has been enlarged to double its former size since last year, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and is now capable of accommodating 400 guests.

Long Branch as a watering place is unsurpassed, and now has a direct railroad connection with Philadelphia via Rariina and Delaware Bay Railroad, leaving Vinestret wharf at 7.02 A. M. and arriving at the Branch at 10 o'clock A. M., landing passengers within 300 yards of Congress Hall, which is centrally located and within 300 feet of the ocean.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will please make early application to WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

The undersigned in the State of it is that in case the foregoing bid of in for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient surcties, and in case said shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said accepted. MARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNA.
The Proprietor of this favorite and fashionable Watering Place takes pleasure in announcing that
I'll NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.
His individual personal attention will be given to the wants of his guests, and every effort will be made to promote their comfort.
Visitors leaving Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, or Waehington by the Morning Trains will reach Carlisle at 2½ o'clock P. M., when Coaches will be in readiness to convey them to the Springs, arriving before the compact of the convey them to the Springs, arriving before the convey them to the Springs arriving the convey them to the springs are the convey the convey them to the springs are the convey them to the con June 16th, 1663. June Bill, 1653. REPRRENCES: Proprietor.

HENRY: VETHAKE, LL D., Philadelphia.

DAVID FEEED, Esq., Philadelphia.

jel9-im* NEAL McBRIDE, Esq., Philadelphia. United brates Plate Agent.

The Certificate that the bidder is a manufacturer or dealer in the articles is to be here appended. EXTRACTS FROM LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted. That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order have shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so, far as the little transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order tractby the contracting party or parties.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted. That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a court martial of traud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished; by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, he shall be deemed, and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract for naval supplies, and he subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract for any alress of the United States for which he shall contract for any alress of the United States for which he shall contract for any alress of the United States for which he shall contract for any alress of the United States for such first for such first for the first for the first for the first for the first for such first

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE, INDIAN SAND SPRINGS,

WOMELSDORF STATION; Berks county, Pa.

The above house is now open for the reception o visitors and boarders, Terms, 37 per week; children and nurses heart price.

JOHN. M.A. J. REBACH, INDIAN SAND SPRINGS, Berks county, Pa. EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS. This delightful Resort will open for visitors on the 16th day of JUNE. Cars leave Bleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia, at 7:30 A.M. via Columbia. Fare, \$2.25. Round-trip Tickets, \$3:35. good for ten days. Terms—Transient, \$2 per day: Two Weeks, or the Season, \$10 per week: Children and servants, half-price. Horses at livery, \$4 per week. For particulars see Grunlars, to be had at this office, or and ress.

Ephrata Mountain Springs, je9-lm Lancaster co., Pa. POARD AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

WASHINGTON HALL (late Mrs. Mason's), so long and favorably known to visitors at the springs, IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guesta. The house is large, delightfully situated on BROADWAY, between the CONGRESS and EMFIRE SPRINGS, and is surrounded by ample and beautifully shaded grounds. Table first-class—and the rooms well adapted for faulilies and large parties of friends. For further particulars address "WASHINGTON HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS." ORESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DE

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, immediately on the line of the Central P. R. R., located on the summit of the Alieghery Mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of June, 1883, and will be kept open until the 1st of October.

The water and air at this point possess superior attractions. The analyses made in the laboratory of Professors Booth, Garrett, and Camac, of Phila tellphia, show the existence of valuable mineral elements, the waters of some of the springs being of the iron or dhalybeateclass, and others containing saline or aperient salts. Pure mountain water abounds; and the guests will also be supplied with mineral waters from other springs, such as Blue Lick, Bedford, and Saratoga. Waters provided, new plungs and douch baths eracted, and Hot and Cold Baths can at all times be obtained.

The grounds, walks, &c. have been highly improved, and are of a varied and pictures que character.

There is a Cresson Springs, a Telegraph Office and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburg and intermediate points.

For further information apply to GEO. W. MULLIN, a gief-2m Cresson Springs, Cambria Go., Pa. DEDFORD SPRINGS.—THIS POPU-

DEDFORD SPRINGS.—THIS POPULAR SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the accommodation of visitors on 10th of June, and will be kept open until 1st of October.

The Hotel will be under the charge of an experienced Manager, and every arrangement has been made to give entire satisfaction to guests.

The Bodford Railroad will be completed in a few days to Mount Dallas Station, 6½ mile, east of Bedford, and the prince of the complete of the prince of the complete of the springs in first dependence of the control of the c SUMMER BOARDING-BROAD TOP

MOUNTAIN HOUSE—A romantic spot for a SUM-MER RESIDENCE, on one of the Mountain Tops of Ponnsylvania, reached daily by the Pennsylvania Tops of Ponnsylvania, reached the Biate, handsomely furnished, with all the requisites for comfort and convenience. Pure air, delicious spring water, romantic scenery, and everything to restore and invigorate health. Telegraph station and a daily mail, so that daily communication may be had with Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Railroad will furnish excursion tickets through the season. Persons leaving Philadelphia 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 patrone of the MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Wm Unmmings, Equ., Hom. Henry B. Moore, Dr. Walter Williamson, Dr. E. Waltace, Lag., Terms moderate.

Terms moderate.

David P. Moore, Esq., Edward Roberts, Esq.

Terms moderate.

For jurther information, address

JOSEPH MORRISON, Proprietor,

BROAD TOP CITY,

Huntingdon ounty, Pa.

I also have leased the well-known JACKSON HOUSE,

in Huntingdon, which will be fitted up in complete order, and lept under my care. The very best accommodation will be kept, and prompt attention given at reasomable rates. This located near the Pennsylvania Railroad and Broad-Top Railroad depots, which makes it a
destrable point for persons travelling to and from Bedford
Springs and Broad-Top Mountain House. my29-tf HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL, H. S. BENSON, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Ashland House, Philadelphia.
He is determined to merit, and hopes to receive, a full share of public patronage.

1613-6m METROPOLITAN HOTEL, PENNEYLVANIA AVENUE,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets,
WASHINGTON CITY.
A. R. POTTS, Proprietor.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE. TRY & SMITH WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WHOLESALE HIS OF THE STREET,
Nearly opposite the Merchants' Hotel,
PRILADELPHIA.
Where they have just opened with a large and entire new stock of goods in their line, consisting, in part, of conditions, in part, of children's Gigs, Thos, Churns, Window Shades, Churns, C Velocopedes,
Yelocopedes,
Fly Nets,
Wispping Paper,
Paper Bags,
Blacking,
Matches, Clocks, Bird Cages, ieves, Tie Yarn, Wick,

&c., &c., &c We also keep an assortment of REFRIGERATORS WATER COOLERS, and PROVISION SAFES, all which we offer at the lowest market prices. jel-lm* - CLOTHES WRINGERS. CLOTHES WRINGERS! CLOTHES

WRINGERS!!

The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the sale of the "EMPIRE CLOTHES WRINGER," the salest improved, cheapest, and most durable Wringer made; warrented in all cases. An examination will convince any person of their superiority over all others. Price & and & Persons living at a distance can have them forwarded by Express or otherwise, by remitting the price of the size they want.

45 A liberal discount made to Agents and those who burchase to sell again.

47 A liberal discount made to Agents and those who burchase to sell again. FRY & SMITH,

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND
MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
MAY 29, 1883,

Signatures of two guarantors, C. D.

Date,
Witness.
I hereby certify that the above named — are known to meas men of property and able to make good their guarantee.
Date,
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Nayy Agent.

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

Class No. 1, White Oak Loss; 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 10, White Pine Mast Timber; 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; 12, White Pine Deck Plank and Stage Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Buts; 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; 17, Cypress and Gedar; 18, Locust; 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; 20, Black Spruce; 21, Locust Treenalls; 23, Lignumvite; 25, Iron, round, flat and square; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron, Nalle, wrought and-cut; 30, Lead; 31. Tin and Zinc; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints, Drycers; 39, Turpentine, Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch, Rosin, Tar; 44, Fish Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap; 47, Ship Chandlery.

CHARLESTOWN.

Pitch, Rosin, and Tar; 44, Whale Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap, and Sweet Oil; 47, Ship Chandlery.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 2, White Oak Keel Pleces; 3, White Oak Promiscaous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 5, White Oak Promiscaous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 5, White Oak Promiscaous Timber; 9, White Oak Plank; 5, White Oak Promiscaous Timber; 9, White Oak Knees; 10, White Pine Mast And Spar Timber; 9, White Oak Knees; 10, White Pine Mast Timber; 11, White Pine; 12, White Oak Boards and Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Butts and Handspires; 10, Planck Walnus, Obvery, 17, Cypress; 18, Locust; 19, White Oak Staves and Head-Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Butts and Handspires; 10, Planck Spruce; 21, Cedar; 22, Mahogany; 23, Lignumvitre; 24, Hackmatac Ship Knees; 25, Iron Nails, wrought, cut; 30, Lead; 31, Zine, Tin; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 35, White Lead; 37, Zine Paints; 38, Colored Paints, Dryors; 39, Turneutine, Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 46, Class; 47, Pitch, Rosin; 44, Fish Oil; 46, Tallow, Soan, Sweet Oil; 46, Dry Goods; 47, Ship Chandlery; 48, Fatented Liptid.

PHILADELPHIA.

Chandlery, 48, Patented Articles.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces: No. 3. White Oak Promiscous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10, White Pine Mast and For Timber; No. 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 12, White Pine beck Plank and Stage Plank; No. 13, Ash Logs and Flank; No. 14, Ash Oars; No. 15, Helcory Pluts and Handsplkes; No. 16, Black Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany; No. 17, Cypross and Gedar; No. 18, Locust No. 18, Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany; No. 17, Cypross and Gedar; No. 18, Locust No. 18, Coust No. 18, Coust No. 18, Coust No. 20, Elegany, No. 20, Locust Preenalls; No. 22, Lignum Viffar; No. 25, Iron, round 18, and square; No. 26, Sleel; No. 27, Iron, Found 18, 210, Tin lank; Woodalt, No. 35, Thousand Court No. 36, Thousand Court No. 37, Coust Preenalls; No. 38, Colored Paints, Dryers, &c.; No. 34, Tools for stores, No. 36, Chinesed Oli; No. 46, Tallow, Soap, Sweet Oli; No. 47, Ship Chandler; WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; 6, Yellow Pine Plank
Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 6, Yellow Pine Plank

Class No, 1. White Oak Logs; 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; 9, White Oak Keel Pieces; 10. Spruce Pine Spars; II, White Pine Logs and Plank; 13, Ash Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Bars; 16, Black Walnut; 17, Cypress; 18, Locust Buths; 22, Poplar; 25, Iron, round, fat, and square; 28, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails; 29, Pig Iron; 29, Lead; 31, Zinc; Tin, and Solder; 38, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 35, Brushes; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paint; 38, Colored Painte; 39, Turpentine and Varnish; 30, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 42, Oakum; 43, Pitch, Tar, and Rosin; 44, Fish Oil; 47, Tallow, Soap, and Sweet Oil; 47, Ship Chaudlery; 62, Ingot Copper; 63, Tank Iron; 54, Poles; 55, Bellows. 164, 164

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE
OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this Office until
FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'cloc's M., to furnish
promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenst:
½-inch Dark-hue Silk Lace.
Drums-full size, Infantry, complete with case, sling,
and sticks.

Fifes—B, C, and E.

Common Tents—10 course Cotton or Linea Duck pre-

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE MINT WITH ACIDS AND WOOD.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS for supplying the MINT with ACIDS and WOOD for one year from the lat July, 1833.

Will be received by the undersigned until 20 clock P. M. of the 20th inst.

The Nitric or Parting Acid to be of the strength 29 deg. Beaume, delivered in box carboys. The Sulphuric Acid 60 deg. Beaume, delivered in box carboys.

The Nod to be of the hest quality of Hickory, Oak, and Pine.

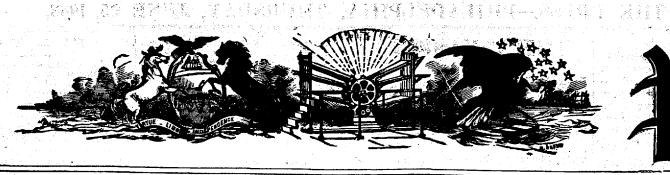
had rine.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Acids,"
"Proposals for Wood," respectively.

JAS. POLLOCK.

Director of the Mint.

CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING,



VOL. 6.—NO. 278. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1863.

livery, delivered within six days if required, pounds NEW WINTER-SMOKED BACON SIDES or SHOULDERS. (Which to be stated,) to be packed in tight tierces, to be delivered in 3 (three) days from date of contract, if required. Hidders will state also the price in hids.

Bidders will state also the price in hhds.

1,000 barrels EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, in well-

coopered barrels, (brands to be mentioned, barrels to be head-lined on both heads 200,000 pounds FIRST QUALITY PIGOT BREAD in

200,000 pounds First QUALITY PIGOT BREAD in well-coopered barrels.
600 bushels NEW WHITE BEANS, in new, well-coopered barrels, (head-lined.)
40,000 pounds PRIME RICE, in new, well-coopered barrels, (head-lined.)
30,000 pounds PRIME RIC COFFEE, in new barrels.
Bidders will state the price per pound, for all, or a part of the above quantity, ROASTED and GROUND, precked in lined barrels.
4,000 gallons PURE VINEGAR, in new barrels.
5,000 pounds ADAMANTINE CANDLES, 12s, full weight.

12,000 pounds GOOD HARD SUAP, in pounds full weight.
300 bushels CLEAN, FINE DRY SALT, in tight harrels. eight. ounds GOOD HARD SOAP, in pound bars,

ow purels. CLEAN, FINE DEX SALT, in tight burrels.

S.000 gallons MOLASSES or Syrup, in new barrels. Samples must accompany bids, (for all articles except meat.) distinctly marked with the bidder's name. Each bid must be accompanied with the guarantee of two responsible persons, for the faithful performance of the Agreement.

Bids will include packages, and delivery in this city, bid any inferior packages, or cooperage, will be condered sufficient cause for rejection. Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for hit ment.

hirment.
No bids from parties who have failed to fulfil a former tyreement will be considered.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence stores," and directed to F. N. BUCK, je23-3t Capt. and C. S. Vol. kervice.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OF.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFof steam vessels are invited to send to the Quartermaster General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.
Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels,
their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, sctual
earrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether
sidewheel or propellers, whether tron or copper-fastened; size and power of engines and boilers; and should
state the price at which they are offered for long or short
charter, with the estimated value of the vessels in case
of lossoor in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.
Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the
Quartermaster's Department are requested to make
known to the Department any reduction in their present
rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the
price at which they will be willing to sell them.
All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster General of the United States, at Washington, and
should be endorsed "Proposals for Charter or Sale of
Steamers."

Steamers, and the pwill be considered, and the De-When received they will be considered, and the De-partment will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense at-tending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-swaters, by substituting, whenever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

LEGAL.

NITED STATES, EASTERN DIS-

PROPOSALS. OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSIS-

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1863.

tract, if required within six days from date of contract, if required.

400 barrels. NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, (which to be stated) to be full salted, (200 pounds meat,) in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be repacked within thirty days of delivery delivery delivery delivery. Cavalry Skirmish near Smoketown. Gen. Knipe Issues a Call for Minute Men.

THE INVASION.

The Rebel Re-occupation of Greencastle. OUR FORCES ORDERED TO RETIRE

EXODUS OF THE CITIZENS OF CHAMBERSBURG. Correspondence of The Press. 1

CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND Co., PA., June 23, 1863. Having spent nearly a week in Harrisburg, and having become altogether tired of hearing the monotonous tones of complaint and dissatisfaction freely expressed by the troops concentrated there, I concluded vesterday afternoon to take a trin int the country; and hearing the train was to start for Chambersburg for the first time since the occupation of that place by the rebels, I concluded to take a trip down the Cumberland valley.

The country is indeed a beautiful one. Nature has been lavish in her adornments. Fields of waving grain and grass greet the eye from far and near. No wonder the rebels desire to pay a visit to this rich valley. It certainly must be a tempting prize, and I am truly ashamed to say that the citizens of this section, for the most part, evince a state of apathy altogether astonishing.

I left Harrisburg about 2 P. M., and reached Chambetsburg about half past four. Five miles cast of the latter place, at Scotland, I crossed the bridge, new one, built in place of the one the rebels burned down one week ago this morning. Abundant evidences were to be seen in the charred tim-bers and the shrivelled-up frees in close proximity to the scene of the conflagration. One of the cars of the train was entirely and com-

pletely filled with returning colored people, who, leaving their homes at the approach of the enemy, were now returning. At every station on the road many people of the same color were assembled to greet them on their way home. And when they reached Chambersburg the scene baffled description. Men and women of all shades of darkness; small children and infants; bags and baggage, of all sizes and shapes; were pressing on through the streets of Chambersburg, presenting a grotesque sight indeed.

The first news that greeted my ears was that our eavalry had had a skirmish with the enemy at or near Smoketown, some seven or eight miles from Chambersburg, near Greencastle, in which we lost one man killed and perhaps two wounded, together with the like casualties in horses. I found Brigadier General Knipe in command of the post here, who had placed the troops at his disposal about two miles south of the town. These forces consisted of the 71st and 8th Regiments of

TRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
PENNSYLVANIA,
GREETING:
WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in
and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and
duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the
United States of America, hath decreed all persons in
general who have, or pretend to have, any right,
title, or interest in the steamer CALYPSO, whereol James Black is master, her tackle, apparel; and
furniture, and cargo and lading thereof, captured by
the United States steamer, or vessel-of war, called
Florida, under command of, beaches, to be monished, cited, and called to judgmand, at the time and
place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed,
tinstice so requiring. You are, therefore, charged and
strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not,
but that by publishing these presents in at least two of
the daily newspapers printed and published in the city
of Philadelphia, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you do
monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, pe-New York Militia, together with Spencer Miller's battery of howitzers. There were also some forty or fifty cavalry men, who had assembled here from different regiments of Milroy's command, and who were out on scouting service; the entire force not exceeding eight hundred men. In order to increase eral Knipe issued a call for all the male citizens to assemble at the court house yester-day at noon, in order to form bodies of minute men for the protection of their homes and property, for the profession of their nomes and property, stating that he had, to be placed at their disposal, one thousand muskets and plenty of ammunition. The result of this call, in a town containing a population of some six thousand souls, was the getting together a force of sixty men! Scouts were continually galloping into town stating that the rebels occupied Greencastle in force, and that some eight or nine regiments of infantry were advancing, together with cavalry and artillery. General Knipe, seeing the apathy of the citizens, and considering the small-result his own force, and considering the small-result his own force, and considering the smallness of his own forces, ordered our men slowly to retire. Cars and everything being in readiness, the men, guns, and ammunition, together with the commissary stores, were safely started on the road this

A short time before this train started, and which brought away, all the thire thire, train started, and which brought away, so its departure, taking away some sixty ladies, many of whom had been attending sixty ladies, many of whom had been attending school at Chambersburg, and who now thought that home was the best place for them.

The exodus of the colored folks was again in full blast, and those who were eager a few hours before to get home were now just as eager to get away; and I must say that the get-aways were not confined to females and colored folks, but that many of them were robust men, who were leaving their homes to the mercy of the enemy. We left Chambersburg at 9 P. M. and reached Carlisle at 1 this morning. 9 P. M., and reached Carlisle at 1 this morning. Whether we shall go forwards or backwards is not CHESTER.

night, at 11½ o'clock, and remained until Wednesday at noon. They are now in pretty large force at

Hagerstown, twenty-two miles distant, and this (Sunday) morning 250 of them came to Greencastle,

eleven miles distant, to complete their horse-thiev-ing expedition. It is estimated that they have taken 2,000 horses out of this county and Washing-

targent soon of this county and washing-ton county, Maryland. We had no force to meet them with, and consequently were at their mercy during their stay, and even now are very poorly protected, should they attempt to return. Part of

troops are expected to morrow.

Our part of the State has not been well used by

case und Lager," accompanied some of our young men to a drinking house. A blatant sophomoric sprig of the law was one of the party, and having become somewhat exhilarated, he commenced to ventilate his disloyal and treasonable sentiments;

he was not allowed, however, to proceed very far, until Jenkins informed him that he discovered in

him one of those creatures termed Copperheads, and that where he came from, they were held in more pro-

found contempt than the avowed Black Republicans.
This should have been enough for our assinine friend,

but he preferred to show his ears still further by referring to "poor Vallandigham" as a greatly persecuted individual, who had been sent out of our lines
by our despotic government because of the fact that
he had exercised the right of free speech, and had
given expression to sentiments which were inter-

given expression to sentiments which were inter-preted as treasonable by those in power. The re-ply of Jenkins was this: "My Copperhead friend, your Administration did not do its duty. If Lincoln

had performed his part as he should have done, he would have hung him six months ago. If any man in the Southern Confederacy would utter sentiments as adverse to our Government as Vallandigham did to yours, we would not only deprive him of liberty, but we would take his life." My informant says that this

shot had the effect of sending our besotted friend home, a soberer if not a wiser youth. Another fact which I shall give you is that the rebels were not in town more than a half hour

of the citizens' horses had been taken, and also that the bridge at Scotland was a wooden structure, and not iron, as Stuart's men had been informed. This Gen. Jenkins told to one of our most influential

some of our citizens.

You have no idea of the reign of terror under

which we are living. On my way to and from the

ripening for the sickle, but no one can tell whether

they will ever be harvested or not. The corn is suf-fering for want of cultivation, but with horses and

The rebels carried away with them a large number

of persons of color, both slave and free, but I am happy to inform you that the first gang, some twenty

or more, which they sent in their advance, poorly

the liberated ones to day. In regard to the free negroes, I will say, for the credit of Jenkins, that I

do not think they were taken with his knowledge,

for, in the case of others who were captured, when citizens would interfere for them they were re-

leased. The property in town was entirely uninjured. They attempted to fire Messis. Oaks & Linn's warehouse just as they were leaving,

but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. In Greencastle, they burned the

water station and wood belonging to the railroad

company.

A party of refugees, just from Greencastle, with

I am proud to say that the stripes and stars are once

Thom the Amygdaloid Mine, in store and for sale in quantities to suit, at WOMRATHS, to accept of your kind invitation, it cannot be gers of his freedom and safety. In contrast with

rses, report that the rebel flag is up in that place.

more floating at the top of our pole in the public was a picture that impressed itself enduringly on my square. How long it will be there, I am not able to memory. And as we glided on past, I thought of

servants away, what can be done?

almshouse I passed my fields, with their crops fast

the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited; peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have any right, title, or interest in the said steamer CALYPSO, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo and lading thereof, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said court, at the District Court from, in the city of Philadelphia, on the TWENTIETH day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said steamer CALTPSO, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo and lading thereof, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies or otherwise, Ilable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further, to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally. (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated,) that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and any pronounce that the east steamer CALYPSC, her tackle, apparel; and furniture, and the cargo of the said, song of their enemies, or otherwise, itable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be admitted the contrary, they and District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and as goods of their enemies. Or otherwise, itable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be added to the said of the contrary, then sa INTHE SUPREME COURT OF PENN.

1. SYLVANIA. Eastern District, of Jannary Term. 1889, No. 28. In Equity. Elizabeth Y. Walker, complianant, va. Sophia V. Dunshee, George M. Patchen, Muliord Martin, and Strah. Ann. Martin, hig wife, George Patchen, Edward F. Patchen, Samuel J. Richen, Joseph Patchen, Sarah Marshall, Thomas Easten, Joseph Patchen, Sarah Marshall, Thomas Stewart, Edward N. Gerstan, and Sarah E. P. Grattan, hig wife. Altred Trimmer, Sarah Suck. Emma Durney, William Marshall, Emma Marshall, Validam Marshall, Samue Marshall, Samue Marshall, John Marshall, Ann. Marshall, William M. Buiriken, Emma Entriken, John Marshall, Ann. Marshall, William M. Buiriken, Benjamin Johnson, and Mary Ann. Johnson, his wife, Elizabeth Entriken, Emma Entriken, Thomas The Marshall, William M. Samuel, John Marshall, William M. Samuel, John Marshall, William M. Samuel, Johnson, Jis wife, Elizabeth Entriken, Emma Entriken, Thomas Cause, of all that three-story brick messuage and lot, situate on the suth side of Arch street, between Front and Second streets, in the city of Philadelphis (No. 106) front 113; feet, depth 32 feet. Also, all that two-story messnage and lot, situate on the north side of Walnut street, in said city, (No. 211.) front 18 feet, depth 51 feet. Also, all that two-story frame messnage and lot of ground situate on the north side of Quarry street, (No. 221.) between Third and Fourth streets, in the said city, front 18 feet, depth 79 feet 3 inches; and also, all that brick messnage and lot, situate on the north side of Gaskill street, in said city, front 18 feet, depth 52 feet 3 inches; and also, all that brick messnage and lot, situate on the north side of Gaskill street, in said city, front 18 feet, depth 79 feet 3 inches; and also, all that brick messnage and lot, situate on the north side of Gaskill street, in said city, front 18 feet, depth 79 feet 3 inches; and also, all that brick messnage and lot, situate on the north side of Gaskill street, in the said city, front 18 feet, depth 79 feet 3 inches; and a IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENN. yet known. From Chambersburg. The following, from a highly respectable and talented professional gentleman, residing in Chambersburg, though not written for publication, may be considered worthy of appearing in print: CHAMBERSBURG, June 21, 1863. CHAMPERSBURG, June 21, 1863.
Your kind letter of sympathy came to hand yesterday evening. I have just returned from a walk of four miles, to and from the almshouse. My horses were not captured, but have been in Cumberland county since last Sunday night. The rebels under Gen. Jenkins entered our town on last Monday

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the Trustees of the Fire Association of Philadelphia for the renewal of a Policy of Insurance, No. 2960 for \$1.000, issued March 1st, 1830, in the name of WM. BEATFIE, and two policies of same date, Nos. 2961 and 2962, it he name of SAKAH REMINGTON, each for \$1,000. All of which have been lost or mislaid, and any information thereof will be received by je6-satuth12t No. 720 South SECOND Street. OST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS LUDI CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS
Anditor General of Pennsylvania for the issue of duplicates of the following described Certificates of the Five
per Cent. Loans of the Commonwealth, issued by the
Bank of Pennsylvania, (acting as transfer agent of the
Commonwealth, bit the name of the Honorable Colonel
LEICESTER FITEGERALD STARHOPE, of the Cedars,
Patney Surrey, in England:
No. 365, dated April 6, 1837, act of April 13, 1835, for \$5,000,
No. 367, do do do do for \$5,000,
no. 357, do do do do for \$2,000,
mh31-3m

OST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS hereby given that application has been made to the Anditor General of the State of Pennsylvania for the Issue of duplicates of the following-described CERTIFI-CATES of Five per Cent. Stocks of asid State, oreated by the Act of 21st March, 1831, issued by the Bank of Pennsylvania, (acting as Transfer Agent of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,) in the joint names of George Higgins, of Furnival's Inn, London, Esq.: Richard Hickens, of St. Ives, Cornwall, Esq.: and Charles Henry Rhodes, of Denmark Hill, Surry, gentleman, with Denealt of survivorship, which Cornidates have been lost, viz: been lost, viz: No. 1,400, dated Nov. 4, 1839, for 4,000 dollars. 1,401.

9,000 dollars.

And all persons are hereby called upon to show cause to the Transfer Clerk, at the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank, in the city of Philadelphia, why such duplicate Certificates should not be issued.

THOS. BIDDLE & CO., app8-2m No. 326 WALNUT St. Philadelphis. PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1963.

NOTICE.

The attention of all officers who have been honorably discharged on account of wonads or disability, and who desire to re-enter the service in the invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders No. 105, of 1963, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General will at once forward the applications, with his endorsement, to the Proyost Marshal General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order No. 106, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

Provost Marshal General.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! P1RE! FIRE! FIRE!

M. C. Sadler, Esq., Agent for Lillie's Safes:

Dyar Six: During the night of May 19, 1863, our Groers and Provision Store, at North Second and Willow streets, took fire at about 2 0'clock A. M., and as the store was a two-story wood building it burnt rapidly, and before the fire-engines could act upon the fire, our whole stock of goods, including much combustible material, and amounting to over \$2.000, were wholly destroyed. We had one of your No. Il Chilled fron Safes, which was in the hottest part of the fire, and it came out of the fire not in the least injured, except the meliting off of the name, plate and paint. The contents inside were not affected in the least, and we consider the Safe just as good a protection against fire now as before, and shall use it hereafter with increased confidence. The lock works as perfectly as hefore the fire. and sticks.

Fifes—B, C, and E.

Gommon Tents—10-cunce Cotton or Linen Duck preferred, but samples of the kind of duck proposed to be made up must be submitted by the bidder.

Hospital Tent Pins, large.
Common do do, small.
Bugles—Copper, with extra mouth pieces.
Gatters—Linen or Cottra ibidders will send samples of the maierial to be used in making them.

Nails and Ecrews, that may be required at the Schuyskill Arsocal, from 1st July, 1863, to 1st July 1864, to 1st July 1864 works as perfectly as before the fite.

Yours truly, McMANUS & CROFT,
Late 429 North SEGOND Street Attention to the above cortificate is particularly requested, as it is the first trial of LILLIE'S SAFES in an accidental fire in Philadelphia.

I would say to all parties who want a Fire and Burgiar proof safe in Burliars who want a Fire and Burgiar proof safe in LILLIE'S WROUGHT AND CHILLED IR N SAFEs are much the cheapest and the only real Fire and Burgiar proof Safes now made; and to those who want simply a Fire-proof; I would say that LILLIE'S WR UGHT IRON SAFE is fully equal in all respects to any of the most approved makers, and is soid at fully one-thridless price.

I also am receiving daily in exchange for Lillie's Wrought and Chilled from Safes other Safes, and keep constantly on hand a general assortment of HERRING'S, EVANS & WATSON'S, and other makers, many of them almost new, which I offer at, and even below, auction prices.

All parties interested are particularly requested to examine the Safes above described 2t my depot.

M. C. SAOLER, Agent, je2-tr

No. 21 South SEVENTE Street. 625.- GOLDTHORP & CO., 625. Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Friedrich Furniture Gluppe, Curtain Loops, Concertaint, and Furniture Gluppe, Curtain Loops, Concertaint Tassels, Blind Trimmings. Picture and Photograph Tassels, Blibons, Neck Ties, Military and Dress Trimmings, Bibbons, Neck Ties, etc., Ec., Ro. 625 MAEKET Street, my6-fm Philadelphis. EYE AND EAR.—PROF. J. ISAACS, M. D., Ocalist and Anriet, formerly of Leyden, Holland, now at No. 511 PiNE Street, where persons afficted with diseases of the Eye and Ear will be scien-ifically treated, and cured, if curable, Artificial Eyes unserted without pain, N. B.—No charge made for exa-

T AKE SUPERIOR INGOT COPPER,

may possibly seek shelter under your roof for a while. The Infinite framer of events only knows what is before us; whatever it is, I trust we will be able to meet it bravely, and if my health is sufficiently restored and the exigencies of the times demand it, you will hear of me in the ranks, assisting to repel the invaders. Jenkins' Visit to Chambersburg.

Correspondence of The Press.] CHAMBERSBURG, June 22, 1863. As it is reported this morning that Colonel Lull has said that if the sun shines brightly to day, so as to dry the paint and varnish which he contemplates putting on the Scotland bridge this afternoon, it is robable that the cars will be enabled to cross to morrow, thereby establishing mail communication between this place and the outer world. I have concluded to furnish you with a few incl-dents connected with the recent rebel raid into this Had Lee's whole army been between this place sburg, during the past week, we could not

have been more completely isolated than we were by the destruction of an insignificant structure over small rivulet some four miles from town. The o izens generally seem to regret Jenkins' leniency towards this company, as the cowardly conduct of its managers really did not deserve it. But to the inci-The rebel advance, consisting of three troopers, entered our town at full gallop, on Monday night at half-past eleven. Two of these were captured by some persons who chanced to be in the Diamond, their horses ridden off, and the men put in prison. The third unfortunately escaped and communicated the fact to his officer. When the main body entered at 12 o'clock, their first act was to liberate the prisoners, and to seize one of the parties engaged ib their capture. They threatened to hang him instanter if he did not disclose, but he showed so much pluck, that the execution of their threat was postponed until the next morning. In the morning cool reflection came, and he was released.

On Tuesday, General Jenkins demanded and received from the authorities of the town nine hun-dred dollars, as compensation for the stolen horses. He required, also, restoration of the equipment The perplexity and difficulty, and perseverance and general worriment of our worthy Burgess to effect

that object would fill a volume. Our stores and places of business, generally, were closed on Monday, and not opened on Tuesday morning. At nine o'clock, however, General Jenkins issued an edict ordering all stores, &c. to be opened for the purpose of giving an opportunity of shopping to his soldiers Soon after nine the drama opened. With eagerness the rebels rushed to the conflict. Our merchants evinced a backwardness to encounter their zeal. Somehow or other, they did not like the currency in which the rebels proposed to trade. One stout rebel from Parkesburg, Virginia, had prepared himself with a good supply of counterfeit greenbacks. He soon became a general favorite. His custom was solicited on all sides. Boots, shoes, and made-up clothing seemed the articles particularly wanted. But these seemed the very articles which our mer-But these seemed the very attacks with and. One chants just happened not to have on hand. One was just closing out his stock preparatory to a removal, another had been selling of lat auction, whilst a third had not yet visited the Eastern cities. Various were the excuses offered—but the rebels were not satisfied. The citizens were appealed to various inquiries were put—but no satisfactory in-formation could be obtained. The soldiers, in their disappointment, denounced us all as a know-nothing attention to drugs and medicines. In these they were more successful. Whether this was owing to greater confidence on the part of our druggists in

Confederate scrip, or to their better supply, I Yankees were approaching in force from Shippens-burg, when a general stampede of the rebels took place. In a few minutes the town was evacuated, place. In a rew minutes the town was evacuated, the stores closed again, and the rebel horses sent to the rear. The rebel dismounted infantry was drawn up in line of battle, and things assumed a warlike appearance. In a few hours, however, it was ascertained that it was simply a russ upon the part of the general to withdraw his men from the town, they, in his opinion, having shomed enough. The irregular general to withdraw his men from the town, they, in his opinion, having shopped enough. The irregular gait with which some of his men made the double-quick to camp seemed to justify his opinion. During the afternoon the rebels amused themselves in stealing horses, picking up contrabands, and running down little darkies. Some scenes of an amusing character occurred. Others were most painful and humillating. One mixed lot of captured contrabands and free-borns, consisting of twenty-three comen. omen to the secontains. The terror of these poor negroes was intense. They could be seen fleeing in negroes was intense. They could be seen neeing in all directions, and concealing themselves in every suitable place. Many lay in wheat fields during the febel yisit, and were fed by the humanity of the farmers. A German merchant, who was so unfortunate as to be robbed a few years ago, was very tinate as to be robbed a few years ago, was very reluctant to open his store on Tuesday morning. The rebels, however, have forced an entry, and having made such selection of his goods as suited their several tastes, tendered to him payment in rebel fancy scrip. As he eyed the suspicious paper lying upon his counter, with upraised hands and in a most pitiable voice, he exclaimed: "My good heavens, gentlemen, I was robbed three years ago; please do not rob me again!"

not rob me again!"
On Wednesday morning the disarming of the citizens took place, a description of which we will re-DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI. The Ninth Army Corps en route for Vicks-

burg.
[Special Correspondence of The Press.] Helena, Miss, Friday, June 12, 1863.
With officers?baggage cut down to thirty pounds,
men limited to one change of under-clothing, and an
extra pair of shoes, knapsacks packed with rations
for five days, extra baggage all sent back to Hickfor five days, extra baggage all sent back to Hickman's bridge, we were looking to a long, rough march into Tennessee. Even our usual baggage wagons were loaded with rations. We were, therefore, much surprised in the evening of June 2d, to receive orders to take the back track toward Lancaster. That was all we knew about it. So in the morning we marched, reaching camp Dick Robinson in the afternoon, and on next day to Nicholasville, to which there is a branch railroad. Hickman's bridge is on this road, the crossing of the man's bridge is on this road; the crossing of the Kentucky river eight miles from Nicholasville. It Our part of the State has not been well used by the State Government, and in consequence of that fact, we have few men who seem disposed to take up arms. Our town has been twice spared from destruction because of our non-resistance, which, under the circumstances, we all considered the best policy; and if things continue as they have been, we will feel safer under the bogus Government than under our own. Do not think that I have become a "Copferhead," for, if I had been one, the execrations heaped on them by the rebels would have cured me. I will now relate an incident which occurred, which, if you see proper, you may give for publication. The rebel General Jenkins being fond of "Switzer case und Lager," accompanied some of our young men to a drinking house. A blatant sophomoric two days. The "Father of Waters" is sadly lean and low, and shows his sand-bars and sawyers; he is lonely and monotonous. Places of interest last year, seemed like the fields of battle of a hundred years ago. Entrenchments are washed away; they have shared the usual fate of its changing shores. Were we to take our impressions of the war from the talk of these Western people, and not from our actual knowledge and experience, they would be that there had been no fighting in the East, it had all been done by the Western men, at Donelson, Fort Henry; they don't say much about Perryville, but Grand Gulf and Vicksburg. They have been gently jeering us, twitting us about Bull Run, and crossing the Rappahannock, and taking Fredericksburg, and we have to answer as best we may. To-day, about noon, we lay to at Helena. The shore is rather low and flat. A half mile behind the little town is a range of conical-shaped hills, which are

town is a range of conical-shaped hills, which are well fortified. The town has some few handsome houses, two steeples, and most prominent, a wooden two-story building, with its impudent gable staring toward the river, with "State Rights Democrat" painted in black letters two feet long, on the gable and side. The soldiers of the post gathered in crowds on the shore. "What'regiment is that?" the usual question wherever we touched. "51st Pennsylvania." "What's the other behind you?" "51st New York!" "What's the others?" "New Hann. sylvania." "What's the other behind you?" "Sist New York." "What's the others?" "New Hampshire, Massachusetts," and so on. "Them's the real live Yanks, ain't they?" "Yes." "You're the 9th Army Corps, are you?" "Yes." "Well, you don't look any better than we do." "When are you going to have a review?" "Whenever Pope comes back." And so the fire went on. The badinage was kept up in perfect good humor, but they had the advantage of us. Our mengot posted, however. They found out that an unfortunate Indiana regiment was there. "How did Fort Donelson look when you left?" was asked. By this time an officer Gen. Jenkins told to one of our most influential ladies, and when she requested him to take the fellow with them, his reply was that they would not have such a secondrel in their Confederacy, if they could prevent it. With the exception of stealing horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, they did very little other damage, other than taking store-goods and drugs, and paying for them in their worthless in white pants and a general's coat, was observed and drugs, and paying for them in their wortness currency. A large part of this—nine hundred or a thousand dollars—was returned to them by our Town Council, in satisfaction of a demand made for tunate private asked, "Where were your pickets at Pittsburg Landing!" This appeared to be a firewalking up and down, nervously smoking a cigar, stepped forward on to the bank, and commenced talking, but all we could hear was, that he had com mand of the men here—that our officers appeared to stand there, and not interfere with the men to keep them quiet, and if we didn't stop it, he would. Of course our men kept respectfully quiet. But some one allowed himself to become excited, and lost much of his dignity and estimation. It was unfor tunate, too, because a deputation of officers was within ten feet of him, to ask him to make a speech to ne. The talk was harmless badinage. It was guarded, were rescued by the citizens of Green a calm, lovely evening. The hush that steals castle. This is a fact, for I conversed with one of on with the shades had come over us, too, as we sat on the after deck, looking out on the long stretch of the lonely shore. There was not a thing of life to break the monotony; not a bird in the air; not an animal on the shore; not a cabin to give a trace of man. The blue sky, looking eastward, next the dark green of the unbroken wood, the upper layer of the upland of dark soil, the bright yellow of the sand continually falling and crumbling the rushing of the curling waves, made by the swell of our passing boat, relieved against the yellow sand of the bank. Standing by the water's edge, stood a black man, his clothes a little lighter than the sand of his back-ground, his hands crossed in front of him, holding his cap; he stood perfectly motionless, his dark

face, darker by its light background, toward us. It

thought of. If the Vandals render us houseless, we | that in the cabin, a darkey with his guitar sang a "De longer you dis war do prosecute; De wus it is for us." Whatever may be said in the East about black redments, it is remarkable that wherever they are used, every one has confidence in them. In Kentucky they seem to think the confiscation and arming of the negroes a horrible thing. The speech of Crittenden was especially emphatic on that point—that none but the white man should fight for the white man's government. Along the Missis-

> tacked three regiments of blacks, and were handsomely whipped.

sippi they are spoken of in the highest terms. They

garrison the forts with white regiments. At Milli-

ken's Bend, last Sunday, three thousand rebels at-

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Mr. Newbould, correspondent of the Tribune, writing under date of June 21, from the headquarters of General Pleasanton at Aldie, gives some fresh particulars of the plan and action of the fight at Aldie or Middleburg: "PLEASANTON'S POUNDINGS."

"PLEASANTON'S POUNDINGS."

Pleasanton had asked and obtained permission, yesterday, to administer to the enemy another of what he calls his "poundings," being a continuation of the series commenced recently near Culpeper, and continued during the past week at Aldie. The main object of these has been to deter or postpone the enemy's visit to Maryland, for which he seems evidently preparing. The killed, wounded, and prisoners from the rebel cavairy in these various fights are estimated at two thousand five hundred. Add to this a loss of material, a destruction of horses, and disheartening of men, and the end of the General has a prospect of being effectually gained. Moreover, in this last attack, it was desirable to know if the rebels had infantry on this side the Blue Ridge, and whether any rebel infantry in the valley was within supporting distance, in case of their cavairy being driven back. It was found that there was none, beyond a few dismounted cavairy acting as such, nor did the retreating enemy meet with support, as they fied toward Ashby's Gap. This shows that none were in that neighborhood, on the valley side.

THE BATTLE-GROUND.

From Fairfax Court-house to Aldie, twently miles over an excellent meed was entered turnelly.

randows that none were in that neighborhood, on the valley side.

THE BATTLE-GROUND.

From Fairfax Court-house to Aldie, twenty miles, over an excellent macadamized turnpike, from Aldie to Middleburg, six miles. This last is a very pretty village of tasteful white houses, standing on high ground, and intermingled with trees. Farming and negro-breeding created it. Two miles beyond here is where the fighting this morning began. Half a dozen dead horses are suddenly seen lying in the road, or in the field near by. Further out and more appear. Some of these are of Thursday's fight. Their bodies have already begun to swell, and a few lie on their backs, with legs uffly projecting in the air. Long streams of blood issue from their noses. Gaps exist in stone walls, ktcked over by leaping horses. Both the road and adjacent patches of young corn are torn by traces of innumerable flying hoofs. Flush-faced men with fiashing eyes yet linger to the mind's eye, elated by triumph or panic-struck in retreat. Cheers and yells yet ring to the ear, accompanied by oaths. The less fleet are overtaken with a "surrender ye." Perhaps an oath, with a pistol shot, is received in reply. It may miss fire, when the stubborn resistant receives a ball, which speedily topples him over, while his assailant passes on to new struggles. More frequently, the answer is a hasty "I surrender." a throwing down of weapons, and a spreading of the arms, to prove themselves defenceless. This action must be amazingly quick, or unpleasant results ensue. There is no time to wait. At no other time is there ever heard so much hard swearing as in a charge. There is a perfect chorus of oaths, from husky bass to frantic treble. This profanity, painful to the ear, is rarely touched on by correspondents, ly the outer farm in the whirlpool of commanionship, and careless of the future.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT. INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

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INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

Pleasanton left Aldie early this morning, sent
Buford's division to the right of Goose Creek, and
Gregg's to the left, each with batteries of Major
Robertson's artillery. They skirmshed constantly
throughout the day, and converged about noon on
the Upperville turnpike. They repeatedly charged
and were charged upon; sometimes they ran away,
and sometimes splendidly scattered their opponents
to the winds. A flight or a charge depended much
upon the strength and position of the opposing bodies.
There was no difference in the manliness of the combatants. The Southern men are equal to ours in dash
and the use of the carbine, but are not equally skilful with the sabre. Rarely dées a party charged wait
to receive it, but there were a few instances to-day
where the ground was clear and even, and both
charged simultaneously upon each other. Yells,
cheers, and curses, intermingled, firearms oracked,
sabres gleamed, and horses rose upon their hind
feet, borne upward by the pressure. It was but for
a moment. Each pushed through the ranks of the
other, and turned to engage the nearest combatant.
It was a thrust and parry, or a pistol shot and run.
Horses joyously entered into the spirit of the scene,
and, with snorting nostrils, flew to the bridle of
their riders. Wounds they did not feel, and dropped
only when ulterly disabled. The noble creatures
are miracles of endurance. The rebels at last ran,
overpowered by skilful manœuvring, or entrained
by the example of each other. "I would not give
"Though all participated in the credit of the day,
the brigade of Kilpatrick, comprising the Harris
Light Cavalry, or 2d. New York Regiment, the 4th
New York, 6th Ohio, 1st Rhode Island, and 1st Massachusetts, was the most constantly engaged, together with the Regular brigade, commanded by
the example of each other. "I would not give
"Though all participated in the credit of the day,
sudden and suddern health of the

THE CAVALRY LEADERS.

I regret not having seen Kilpatrick, the new cavalry lion. Officers universally teatify to his capacity and dash. This is a high tribute, for few others escape criticism in the profession. Pleasanton is a keen-eyed, middle sized man, on the bright side of forty, whose short brown hair is prematurely tinged with gray. His face is pale and features sharply chiselled. He is polished and affable, and thoroughly a man of the world. Gregg is a tall, handsome man of two or three and thirty. His heavy blue eye and regular features bears English characteristics. His wavy hair is light, and his beard large and sandy. Put him in peg-tops and a round hat, and he would typify the class of well-drawn thoroughbreds seen frequently in the London Punch. He is fortunate in having good brigade commanders and good regiments.

commanders and good regiments.

THE ENERTY.

It is much to be regretted that sundry army reporters have published our late movements. Geo. Hooker would readily have given \$10,000 for the same information of those of Geo. Lee. All letterwriters are now responsible for their matter, and must sign their names.

Geo. Pleasanton learns satisfactorily that the two corps of Ewell and Longstreet are near Winchester, accompanied by Geo. Lee, and that the corps of A. P. Hill is now coming up the valley to join them.

PRISONERS.

Mr. Crouse, of the same date, writes as follows to

Mr. Crouse, of the same date, writes as follows to the Times:

There are now about two hundred and fifty rebel prisoners at headquarters, including ten officers, the captives mainly of the cavelry fights of the last few days. They are from the various brigades of Stuart's force, who is getting all he wants to attend to at the hands of Pleasanton's active troopers. One of the officers is a Lieutenant Colonel of a North Carolina regiment of mounted riflemen, and he tells a very interesting account of his capture, which was made by Captain Brown, of the 1st Maine Cavalry, on the 19th. He says he thought Brown never would be satisfied, for he charged on him three times, and the third time succeeded. He esteems Brown not only a very gallant, but a very polite fellow; for after he was taken, Brown remarked that "as it was not a healthy place to stay, he was going to get out of it as soon as possible," and the Colonel would oblige him by accompanying him speedily on a horse which he put at his disposal. The Colonel thinks it no disgrace to be captured by so chivalrous a soldier.

A CONTEST OF STRATEGY.

A CONTEST OF STRATEGY.

The present contest is chiefly one of strategy thus far. It is plainly seen now that Lee desired nothing better than that Hooker should cross into Maryland and uncover Washington. What Hooker proposes to do no one seems to know—but he don't seem in much of a hurry to cross. That he did not move rapidly into Maryland the middle of last week, is due to his want of consideration of official fears at Washington. These fears were tantamount to requests, if not orders, and Chain Bridge was to be put in good repair for the passage of the army, even though General Hooker preferred to use pontoon bridges at another point.

There is abundant evidence that Lee is disconcerted at Hooker's failure to move promptly into Maryland. The backward and forward evolutions of Lee's infantry for the last few days indicate that. Since Wednesday Longstreet's corps has been moved from the Shenandoah into the Loudoun Valley, and back again into the Shenandoah.

Stuart's cavalry have been busily engaged in making these movements of Lee. They protect and cover his flank and rear from the vigorous assaults of Pleasanton, and severe fighting has resulted each day, with the advantage on our side. In the upper part of Loudoun Valley Buford has reconnoitred to Snicker's Gap; Gregg has repulsed Stuart twice at Aldie and Middleburgh; Duffle cleaned out Thoroughfare Gap, and Stahl'has reconnoitred at Warrenton. The ground is well covered by our active cavalry, and they are now doing better service than ever before.

MORE HORSES WANTED. MORE HORSES WANTED. This being the case, it behooves the proper departments at Washington to make instant and great en-This being the case, it benoves the proper departments at Washington to make instant and great endeavors to keep our cavalry well mounted. Such incessant and active service is very destructive to horse fiesh, and I regret to say that fully half of some of our best regiments are now ineffective from want of horses.

The generally inferior class of horses heretofore furnished soon wear out, and not enough of even such have been supplied. Our effective cavalry force could be increased twenty-five per cent. to morrow if the supply of horses were sullcient. What the Government should have is an extensive remount stable or yard, where horses could be trained, and issued promptly to the dismounted men. An untrained horse in the field renders a good man nearly useless for several weeks, and this might be obviated by training them beforehand.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

The probability is that another severe cavalry The probability is that another severe cavalry fight has taken place there. Pleasanton, under orders from General Hooker, is throwing his whole ders from General Hooker, is throwing his whole force upon Stuart to-day, assisted by a portion of General Stahl's force and two brigates of infantry. It is believed he will this time either smash Stuart or get smashed in the attempt. GREAT MARCHING.

The statement of a New York paper that Lee's army out-marched this army excites indignation among our men who did the march. They know better. They know that no army under the sun ever marched faster in such hot weather than they, and this is proven by the fact that Hill's rebel corps, which started from Fredericksburg at the same time, has not yet formed a junction with Longstreet. No rebel or other army can out-march the Army of the Potomac. Humphrey's division (formerly Berry's) marched on the 16th inst. twenty nine miles. With such a fleet army in his rear it is hoped that Lee will persist in going into Maryland. SCHENECTADY COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., will take place in that city to day. Mr. A. Watson Atwood, the son of Rev. A. Atwood, of Philadelphian is the only Philadelphian in the graduating class. Rev. Dr. Nott, the president of the college, attains his 90th year on this day.

THREE CENTS FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, June 23, 1863.7

The United States gunboat James Adger, and sloop-of-war Tuscarors; arrived in Hampton Road last evening.

The steamer Convoy surived this forenoon from Newbern, N. C., and reports no news from that de-The James Adger sailed from Hampton Roads this frernoon; also, the transport John Brooks. The 5th Massachusetts Regiment arrived here to-lay from Newbern, N. C. Their time had expired, out they have to-day volunteered their services to feneral Dix, and enter at once into the service under the General's command.

The United States transport City of Albany, from New York, June 18th, reports at Norfolts having seen the masts of a schooner bearing southeast half east from Cape Henlopen light, about four miles distant, fifteen feet out of water.

The contrabands are being removed from Suffolk and vicinity to Norfolk, in large numbers, and placed in charge of Dr. Brown, of Norfolk. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Expedition into Georgia. The Free South, of Port Royal, records another successful expedition of the negro soldiers under Col. Montgomery:

On the following Thursday, early in the morning, Col. Montgomery went on an expedition up the Altamaha river, taking with him five companies of his own regiment, eight companies of the Massachusetts 64th, under Col. Shaw, and a section of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery under Capt. Brayton, in the steamers Sentinel, Harriet A. Weed, and John Adams, again convoyed by the Paul Jones. The Sentinel got aground, intentionally on the part of some of her officers, as is charged, and the expedition was much delayed; then the John Adams ran upon a shoal, and finsily the gunboat found it impossible, on account of her length, to pass a short bend in the channel. By these delays the plantation people had opportunity to drive all their slaves back into the country, so that one object of the trip was lost. A party of rebels in rifie-pits, who were holding the tromp of Darien, were driven off with shells, the troops landed, and the town was burned, all the building being destroyed except some lumber works, supposed to be owned at the North, abut which was a large quantity of lumber. The gunboat went no farther, but the transports kept on, and having got information from a contraband that the schooner Pet was lying in a creek, four miles above, proceeded there and captured her. She had fifty five bales of cotton on board, with other merchandise of value, and was to have run the blockade that night, bound for England, via Nassau. As the transports approached, the rebels were seen arranging inflammables to burn the schooner, and were just about firing them, when some shells dispersed them in very short meter, and saved the prize. A flat with twenty-five bales of cotton was discovered just about firing them, when some shells dispersed them in very short meter, and seved the prize. A flat with twenty-five bales of cotton sand other storehouses burned, the contents of which could not be removed. The negro who gave the in The Free South, of Port Royal, records another successful expedition of the negro soldiers under Col.

THE CAPTURED "ATLANTA." We learn that the officers of the Atlanta came out with the intention of engaging and capturing the Weehawken. She was followed down by two wooden gunboats filled with ladies and other excursions the fight; it having Weehawken. She was followed down by two wooden gunboats filled with ladies and other excursionists, who were to witness the fight; it having been arranged that one of the gunboats should tow the Weehawken up to Savannah; then the Atlanta was to go to Ossabaw, capture a gunboat, take some batteries, entrap the 47th New York, and leave a force there to hold the batteries. Next she was going to Charleston, and co-operate, by signal, with some rebel boats in annihilating the blockade fieet, after which she was to pay her respects to the Port Royal squadron. This nice little programme was very summarily changed.

The Pirate Alabama Attacked.

New York, June 24—The steamer Eagle has arrived at this port, from Havana on the 20th. Rumors had reached Havana, which are said to have been brought by the British mall steamer from St. Thomas to Porto Rico, that the pirate Alabama was in Santa Uruz, and that the Vanderbilt got up steam, and went to attack her. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Santa Cruz, but nothing definite was known as to the progress of the fight. Some inferred that the Alabama was captured, and others that the Vanderbilt was destroyed.

The English mail steamer Trent, from St. Thomas, is due at Havana on the 21st, when the facts would be ascertained.

The Spanish Government has granted permission to tear down the walls.of Havana.

The heat at Havana was very great; but there was no appearance of yellow fever.

The steamer Alice Vivian had arrived from Mobile with cotton.

MORE CAPTURES BY THE TACONY. The Pirate Alabama Attacked.

MORE CAPTURES BY THE TACONY.

Monday afternoor, forty miles southeast from Chatham, she saw the schooner Marengo on fire, and soon after saw a bark, no doubt the pirate Tacony, running towards a fiest of thirty schooners. Shortly afterwards the Laurena saw three schooners on fire. The large United States steamer is cruising off Charlestown this morning.

The crew of a fishing smack. which was burned by the Tacony, arrived at Wood's Hill to-day. They were put aboard the South shoal light-ship by the pirate.

NEW BEDFORD, Conn., June 24.—The fishing smack I. A. Macomber, of Noank, Connecticut, was burned by the pirate Tacony, 22 miles southeast of the South Shoal light vessel, on the 20th. Theorew were ordered aboard the bark, but allowed to leave in the boats of the light vessel in safety. They were taken aboard by the schooner Antietam, and then transferred to the smack Eastern Star. One of them arrived at Edgarton yesterday.

The bark Tacony is painted black, and has a yellow figure-head, with white carved work on the stern; single topssils; carries one boat on her starboard quarter. She is armed with one brass gun, a 24 pound rifle.

New York, June 24.—The bark Evening Star, of New Haven, which arrived here to-day from Arraya, R. J., on the 5th, reports having been chased for four hours by a pirate brig. Seven shots were fired at her on the 28th ult., when in lat. 250 20' long 64°, but without effect, and she outsailed the pirate. MORE CAPTURES BY THE TACONY.

Union Movement in Snyder County, Pa. To the Editor of The Press:
SIR: On Saturday, June 20th, there was a large and enthusiastic meeting held in Freeburg for the purpose of effecting a Union organization of all loyal men, without distinction of party, on which occa-sion Clinton Lloyd, Esq., of Williamsport, a life-long Democrat, addressed the meeting for nearly two hours. He ably vindicated the course of the National Administration, completely annihilating the futile arguments of the Vallandighamers; after which, John B. Stoll, editor of Middleburg Volk-freund, addressed the audience in German, with happy effect. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to the Pittsburg Convention to sup-port A. G. Curtin for Governor, and Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia, for Supreme Judge. At this meeting, Democrats and Republicans struck hands, determined to support the National Adminis-tration in its efforts to crush rebellion everywhere,

and under every form.
I am, sir, very respectfully yours, UNION. Centre County. A letter, dated Bellefonte, June 22, 1863, says:

"We are in the midst of preparation for sending off our third company to defend the border. Two companies went last week from this place, beside several from the county. Some time last week, a man who had been guilty of resisting the United States enrolling officers, in Haines township, was arrested and brought to towas, the deputy provost marshal intending to take him to Williamsport. On Thursday morning a report came to town that 160 malcontents were on their way to rescue him. The news spread like wildfire, and soon men were seen coming into town from every direction; armed with rifies, shot-guns, pistols, &c.; and had the rescuers come to town then, there would have been a terrible seene, for the malcontents were also armed. Fortunately for them, and for the town, some of their friends in town met 50 or 60 of them at Pleasant Gap, five miles out, and succeeded in turning them back." A letter, dated Bellefonte, June 22, 1863, savs :-

End of the Raid in Indiana. The number engaged in this raid is put at seventy-five or eighty, under the command of Hines. Cross-ing the Chio about two miles above Rome, in a five or eighty, under the command of Hines. Crossing the Ohio about two miles above Rome, in a wood-boat, they proceeded up on the Indiana shore to or near Romo.

Their intention was believed to be the capture of the Wednesday-packet Star Grey Eagle. As it happened, however, that the Little Eagle had taken the Big Eagle's place on Tuesday, they missed their mark, and, not expecting the McCombs as the regular packet, allowed her to pass. The idea was to capture the boat, set her on fire, and allow her to drift down upon the gunboat Monarch, aground at the head of Flint island.

They attempted to cross back into Kentucky, but were attacked by the Home Guards, in charge of Captain Carnes and Mr. Callahan, a private in an Indiana regiment. Six or seven were drowned, fifty captured at that point and four at Derby. Two of them were slightly wounded; one of them a young man named Smith, of Lexington.

Hines awam the river, holding by his horse's tail, and it is believed he is the only one not captured or drowned. Joseph Hayoraft, who was second in command, is among the prisoners. Their horses were all captured, but they threw away their arms. One incident in this skirmish deserves especial mention. While Carnes and his men were busy with the rebels, two young and beautiful girls of Leavenworth, Miss Tillie Tucker and Miss Kimsell, kept them fully supplied with ammunition, carrying it in their aprons some two or three hundred yards. All honor to these brave and beautiful Hoosier girls.—Louisville Democrat.

ginhs and the Baitmore and Onlo Gallroad. Banks was driven from it last season, but such was our anxiety for the place, that as soon as the rebel army was driven South after last September's campaign in Maryland, troops were thrown forward to occupy it, and ever since we have had a large force there in the idle and profitless occupation of fortifying. As soon as a large force is thrown against the place it is found utterly indefensible, and the costly work of months, and all the artillery, munitions, &c., all lost, and the garrison itself saved only by desperate valor. Winchester is a point of no military strength, because it presents no front to the enemy. It can be attacked from all sides. The country roundabout is open, so that the place may be easily surrounded by a superior force, and its communications, as well as retreat, cut off. Of what upe is a, post to protect the country behind it if the enemy can pass around it with impunity! Costly experience has certainly proven in the case of Wischester that it is of none whatever.—Wheeling Intilipencer. SHAKSPEARE ON COPPERHEADS.-The SHARS' following extract from "Coriolanu" has a direct application:
"What would you have, you cars,
That like nor peace nor war? The one affrights The other makes you proud. He that trusts to Where he should find you lions, finds you hares; Where foxes, geese; you are no surer, no, Than is the coal of fire upon the ice, Or halistone in the sun. Your virtue is, To make him worthy whose offence subdues him, And curse that justice did it. Who deserves greatness. ness
Deserves your hate; and your affections are
A sick man's appetite, who desires most that
Which would increase his evil. He that depends
Upon your favors awims with fins of lead,
And hews down gales with rushes.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEERLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by 5 00 8 00 15 00 Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from, as they offord very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

Ap To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

Public Entertainments.

FRANK DREW IN LIVERPOOL.—We notice, by the Liverpool Daily Post, of the 9th of June, that

the Liverpool Daily Post, of the 9th of June, that Frank Drew made his debut, on the preceding eyening at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, and was very auccessful. He first played his late brother's old part in "The Irish Emigrant," and was called out when the play ended. The Post says: "When we say that Mr. Frank Drew next appeared in the c. baracter of Mazeppa, in Mr. Byron's burlesque of the st name, it will at once be seen that he employs his falents over a far wider field than his late bro ther cultivated. Even this does not do full justice to him; for he not only is widely versatile, but has that workman-like excellence in each department which, alone can make versatility truly welcome, or a versa, tile man anything better than a mere "pro digy." Mr. Drew is remarkable for employing in burlesque 'a facility for representing all the extremes burlesque 'a facility for representing all the extremes of stage pa 'asion, and for passing from one to the other, and a 'brough the manifestations of each with great rapidi. V. In this way last night he achieved his most ater. 'Ing successes. But besides this, he has less artistic a 'ut equally popular talents in great abundance. he is sings, dances, and "acta about," to use an expression ve colloquialism, with the greatest success. His en actment of circus-riding, while supposed to be in de lirium, is a gem of imitative illuposed to be in de unium, is a gem of imitative illusion, and his con, uring scene—though we think it would be quite as. Hective if he were to confine his attention to the auc lience on the stage—is exceedingly droll. Every one should see Mr. Frank Drew, for we certainly do 1 to remember any debutant who has shown more gene tal ability, or who has more defly moved to laugh. Per or tears, by the facile use, whether in fun or earn east, of all the means of creating stage effects. We in prophesy for Mr. Drew a ting stage effects. We prophesy for Mr. Drew a most prosperous engage, ment, the prelude to many others in various parts of the country, as well as in London, the scene of his brother's principal successions. Cesses." THEATRE. The new comedy, entitled "The Wor Id of Fashion," adapted by an English writer from a French original, and now being played at this the tre, shows numerous traits of its origin. It is interested by French—in character, sentiment, and incident. The heroine, repreented by Mrs. D. P. Bowers; i. 8 2 Duchess turned milliner, to the horror of her po or and proud rela-tions, and this character, which is emotional rather then sensational, might have been (and probably was written for Mrs. B. Gertai nly, she plays it with grace, delicacy, and effect. Whether as the humble dependent on her relatives' dole of bounty, or, as the popular Marchande des mor des; who eventually retrieves the imperilled reputati on and broken fortunes of her house, her performs: tee is natural and charming. Mrs. Bowers has imp woved in many respects by her London campaign: Si te has parted with the few provincialisms which it bresely were noticeable in her acting, and no actres's sould play this part of Marie so well as herself. Wr. McCullough was the lover: it is not what one would call a pleasant part, for the hero vacillate: where he should have let his love act and speak. Mr. M. played it very ably—but his attire, a H black except the narrow white collar, is too sombre for a drawing-room. It would be inju stice to pass by the admirable character-acting of Mr. L. P. Barrett, as M. de Pontcalec. It sho ws us-a stammering gentleman—truly a gentleman in all respects—who has the unfortunate defect of stammering, which he gets rid of only when he warm v into-excitement. As he played this part, in which he never once broke into extravagance, we fancied that at last, here was an actor capable of taking the line of characters which Mr. E. A. Sothern is supposed to have made wholly his own. The Count and Counter tess de Vieux Chateau were well presented by Mr. Leak and Mrs. Philip Warren. As Marchia Sellerose, Mrs. Charles Henri, an agreeable and ableactress, also played with spirit and success. Mr. which Mrs. Bowers played four hundred nights at the Lyceum Theatre, London, is underlined, and will soon be produced at this theatre, in fac simile of the style in which it was brought ou ELEVENTH-STREET OPERA-House .- At this popular resort, the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" still pair resort, the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" still continues to draw large houses. The dramatic company embraces considerable talent, the scenery is new, and the music is really admirable. Few who have seen the piece once can refrain from seeing it a second time. The interest of the audience is never allowed to flag for an instant from the rise to the have heretofore expressed our opinion as to the merits of the various artistes of the company, and

July.

This evening, the play of "Camille" is to be produced, the simple announcement of which will be sufficient to draw a large audience. Owing to the circumstance that the "Feep O'Day" is soon to be brought out, "Camille" can be run but for a short time and these who desire without the state. time, and those who desire to witness Mrs. Bowers in this role, in which her talent finds conspicuous

expression, should not hesitate to secure their seats The Yacht Race. the Delaware, came off yesterday. The start, from the upper end of Smith's Island, took place at half miles ahead of the Julia, which was then somewhere about Gloucester. The Martha took the lead from the start. At Gloucester she was about forty yards ahead; beyond Red Bank, over a mile ahead. When they rounded the buoy at Marcus Hook the Martha was still in advance. During the last two hours, when the breeze was in play, they ran before the wind wing-and-wing in some places, and a prettier sight could not be imagined. Both yachts were well handled: Mr. Vanskiver had the Martha, and Mr. William Crouze worked the Julia. Both yachts are splendid little craft. The race was for \$200 a side, and we congratulate Mr. J. C. Risley, owner of the Martha, on the success of his yacht. The fiver presented a most animated scene, quite a fleet of yachts accompanying the trial of speed to the buoy and back. This race, it is to be hoped, is only the first of a series. Nothing unpleasant occurred during the whole day to mar the enjoyment of the time.

THE POLICE. [Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]
Another "Sub" and his Employees William Davis was arraigned before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of defrauding his employees.

Mr. Passon appeared as counsel for him.

The charge having been stated, the defendant re-

on the charge of defrauding his employees.

Mr. Paxson appeared as counsel for him.

The charge having been stated, the defendant replied:

""Mr. Oppenheimer owes me, and I can't pay them until he pays me."

"That is for tents," rejoined the alderman; "but you owe some of the women for blouses. You don't deny having received your pay for them?"

"Yes, sir, I owe them for blouses, but I lost on them."

"Well, you ought to pay your employees. I'll continue the case, and, in the meantime, require you to enter bail in the sum of \$1,000 to appear."

Mr. Paxson, counsel. "Alderman, this is simply a case of a man who owes money and who can't pay."

Alderman (shaking his head), "Not exactly; this is a case of defrauding employees."

Defendant. "I saknowledge that I owe them."

Alderman. "Then you ought to pay them."

Mr. Paxson. "I think, Alderman, that the bail is excessive. It is a case that would be discharged on a writ of habeas corpus."

Alderman. "I have simply a very plain duty to perform. If the defendant should be discharged on a writ of habeas corpus that is nothing to me."

"Well, sir, can't you reduce the bail?"

"I'll make it seven hundred."

"No, sir."

The defendant here again spoke as follows: "I received the money in full for the blouses and lost it. I have paid some of the women in part. Mr. Oppenheimer owes me one hundred and twenty dollars, and as soon as he pays me I'll pay them."

"We me will you have the mone?"

"On next Tuesday or Wednesday."

"At what time and where will you pay the employees?"

"Il pay them between the hours of four and seven o'clock on next Tuesday or Wednesday afternoon, at No. 902 South Second street."

"Alderman: "You are required to enter bail in the sum of 5700 to appear at this office on the afternoon of July 8th. If you pay the women in the meantime, you can so state it at the time of the hearing," A commitment was made out, and placed in the hands of Reserve Officer Healy, who in company retired from the office of the sarch of bail.

Probable Homloide.

A young man na were attacked by the Home Guards, in charge of Captain Carnes and Mr. Callahan, a private in an Indiana regiment. Six or seven were drowned, fifty captured at that point and four at Derby. Two of them were slightly wounded; one of them a young man named Smith, of Lexington.

Hines swam the river, holding by his horse's tail, and it is believed he is the only one not captured or drowned. Joseph Haycraft, who was second in command, is among the prisoners. Their horses were all captured, but they threy away their arms. One incident in this skirmish deserves especial mention. While Carnes and his men were busy with the rebels, two young and beautiful girls of Leavenworth, Miss Tillie Tucker and Miss Kimball, kept them fully supplied with ammunition, carrying it in their aprons some two or three hundred yards. All honor to these brave and beautiful Hoosier girls.—Louisville Democrat.

WINCHESTER.—We have been fighting for the occupation of Winchester, Va., ever since the war began, and it has cost us two or three severe battles, Leverybody said the occupation of Winchester, Va., ever since the war hegan, and it has cost us two or three severe battles, verybody said the occupation of Winchester was indispensable to the protection of the Northern Virginia and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Banks was driven from it last season, but such was our anxiety for the place, that as soon as the rebel army was driven South after last September's campaign in Maryland, troops were thrown forward to occupy it, and ever since we have had a large force there in the idle and profiticas occupation of fortifying. As soon as a large force is thrown against the place it is found utterly indefensible, and the costly work of months, and all the artillery, munitions, &c., all lost, and the garrison itself saved only by desperate valor. Winchester is a point of no military strength, because it presents no from to the enemy. It can be attacked from all sides. The country roundabut is open, so that the place may be easily surrounded to the p

wounded. The passoner was committed to prison.

[Before Mr. Alderman, Bougherty.]

Larcemy of Glasses.

William Creham and William Jaggers are the names givan by a couple of young men who were arraigned at the Sixth-wardatatios-house yesterday morning on the charge of the larcemy of five lager beer glasses. It seems, from the evidence, the defendants paid a visit to a concert hall on Chestaut street on Tuesday evening, and helped themselves to the glasses. The proprietor having lost a very large number during the past several months, a strict watch has been kept. Officer Hurly, employed at the place, detected them, and found three glasses in the poskets of one and two in the other. The parties were keld to await a further hearing.

The parties were seen to await a further hearing.

Layreny of Lead.

James Gallagher was arraigned yesterday afternoon, before Alderman White, on the charge of the larceny of fifteen pounds of lead, the property of Mr. Wetsell, a merchant on Walnut street. It is alleged that the defendant purioined the lead from on board a vessel at Sanford's wharf. It was found in his prokets. In extenuation of the felocy, he said he was drunk. The officer who made the arrest regarded him as sober. The accused was committed, in default of \$1,000 bail, to answer.