THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Aid for the Suffering Patriots.

When we last addressed the people from this column, on this day week, it was not without solicitude for the momentous results of the immediate future. We felt that the anniversary of our National Independence could be best celebrated by prayer and supplication. The events which have transpired since then make the present a time for thanksgiving and praise. The dark cloud which was then settling down upon us like a pall has been lifted up, and its silver lining needs but another victory on the banks of the Potomac to change it into a flood of meridian sunlight. Thousands of hearts throughout the North to-day feel thankful to God that the threatening storm of last week has passed away, and that, in the remnant of its gloom, which still hangs upon the Southern horizon, they can discern the rainbow-promise of an early, an honorable, and a lasting peace.

But let us not forget that the price at which our success has been purchased has left an immense harvest of labor for Christian hearts to appreciate, for Christian heads to direct, and for Christian hands to execute. From the red field of Gettysburg there comes to us an appeal more touchingly eloquent, even, than that which a few days ago summoned us to arms to defend our homes from a threatened invasion. And it is a proud honor to the *heart* of our people that this appeal is being promptly and liberally met. Under the direction of the Christian Commission over two hundred delegates have already proceeded to the scene of the late battles, carrying with them necessary supplies for the sick and wounded, and large quantities of such useful delicacies as are not provided by the Government. As early as Sunday last many of the churches of our city, of all denominations, were turned into so many benefices institutions for the speedy preparation of needful articles of the above class. The pastors, in most cases, led off in and encouraged, by their ex. hortation, this labor of Christian patriotism, showing that they could at least be Catholic in their love for the soldier, however sectarian they may choose to be in forms of doctrine. Upon the whole, the work done in the churches of our city on last Sunday, and since then, is a sublime exhibition of active Christianity, and we trust the fires then and thus kindled will have a salutary effect upon the people in general in opening their hearts and hands promptly, cheerfully, and continuously, for the comfort of the men who have interposed their lives between us and a ruined country.

INFORMATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SICK AND WOUNDED.—We would again invite attention to the admirable arrangement which has been made under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at their rooms, Nos. 1009 and 1011 Chestnut street, for imparting information concerning the whereabouts and condition of the Pennsylvania sick and wounded soldiers in our hospitals. This important labor is in the hands of Mr. Parker, and has been of incalculable service to the friends and relatives of the soldiers. Inquiries at the rooms, with reference to the hospitals, will be promptly answered by Mr. Parker, who is devoting himself assiduously to this labor of love.

GONE TO THE FIELD.—On Monday last four Baptist pastors of this city—Rev. R. Jeffrey, J. Hyatt Smith, J. E. Cheshire, and J. H. Castle—left as agents of the Christian Commission, to assist in the care of the wounded at Gettysburg and vicinity. Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Hall, pastor of the North Baptist Church, also left for the scene of the late battles, on a similar errand, hoping to bring home with him a son who is badly wounded. It is, we believe, to *this* church that the honor belongs of having sent more young men to the war than any other in Philadelphia, the entire number thus contributed since the commencement of the war being 715 (one hundred and nineteen.) Of these, quite a number are reported as killed or wounded during the fight at Gettysburg. Mr. Hall has been unremitting in his attentions to the wants of his absent members, so far as it has been in his power to render them any assistance, and we have no doubt that his visit among them now—carrying with him, as he does, the good wishes of his congregation, substantially expressed—will gladden the hearts of not a few who are called upon to suffer away from their homes, and with strange hands only to attend to their wants.

THE LADIES OF GETTYSBURG.—The Rev. Dr. Krauth, in his paper this week—*The Lutheran and Missionary*—among other pertinent allusions to the Gettysburg fight, refers to the patriotism of the Christian women of that place in the following terms:

"Amid the very horrors of the conflict, with the missiles of death flying around them, the ladies of Gettysburg brought forth food and drink for our faint, and, for a little time, retreating soldiers. Thoughtful and anxious, yet calm and self-possessed, they gave their orders, like ministering angels of mercy. They have watched by the wounded—they have borne comfort even to the suffering rebels, the men whose wounds are not recited in the effort to waste and destroy their happy homes, their cherished State, and their beloved country.

"Would all might know, that no tongue can tell what treasure of love is in a Christian woman's heart. Speedy has been the reward to these brave, true women. Around their doors the storm of battle in fight upon the soil it was crushing. Their homes are their own again. The horrors of war have led them deeper into the mysteries of Christian trust, and Christian charity, and, in the midst of flame and carnage, they have learned the tenderest lesson in the mind of Christ."

MEETING FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—A meeting of the ladies and gentlemen in front of the Seventeenth ward will be held this evening at Cramp's Ship-yard, for the purpose of organizing a permanent association for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, held under the auspices of the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, will take place at the Presbyterian church, Buttonwood street, below Sixth, the Rev. T. J. Shepherd's.

MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, EMMITSBURG, MD.—The commencement at the Old Mountain took place on the 27th of June. The valedictory was pronounced by Lorenzo C. Cawana, Brooklyn, and was a graceful tribute to the students, graduates, professors, and president of Mt. St. Mary's, and finally to the Old Mountain itself, which, as the speaker truly remarked, "still steadily breasts the storm, and stands proudly amid the waves of civil commotion." Subjoined is a list of graduates: The degree of A. M. was conferred on Messrs. T. Reid, Baltimore; Rev. Hugh J. Gallagher, New York; D. McLaughlin, Baltimore; H. C. McDowall, New York; R. A. Marmion, Harper's Ferry; J. A. Sachs, Cincinnati; R. Mortimer, Brooklyn; Rev. F. Rogers, Providence; J. J. McCabe, Pawtucket, R. I.; and C. Champneys, Lancaster, Pa. The degree of A. B. was conferred on Messrs. Thos. Moore, Georgetown, Ky.; E. McSherry, New York; Jas. Dunn, Baltimore; J. Oumens, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Joseph Hopkins, New York; Patrick Hopkins, New Lyons, N. Y.; Francis Damman, Baltimore; James Corrigan, Newark, N. J.; J. Tuth, Maysville, Ky.; M. J. Burns, Nauvoo, Ill.; L. C. Cawana, Brooklyn; and John Pollard, Brooklyn.

COLENSO.—A correspondent of the *Episcopal Recorder*, of Philadelphia, states that there are three Bishops in the Established Church of Great Britain and Ireland, who have refused to protest against Dr. Colenso's work, and are supposed to sympathize with him, more or less. These are the English Bishop of St. David's, Dr. Thirlwall, and the Irish Bishop of Killaloe, Dr. Fitzgerald, and the Bishop of Limerick, Dr. Griffin.

FREE PREACHING seems to be making some headway in Scotland, not, however, without considerable opposition. At the last meeting of the Glasgow Free Presbytery, a motion was carried at the instance of Dr. Begg, by a majority of twenty-eight to seven, to petition the General Assembly to adopt some effectual plan to prevent the introduction by any of our congregations of unauthorized innovations in the public worship of God." Female preaching, and failure to kneel in time of prayer, are among the innovations referred to.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, England, has prohibited a retired clergyman from officiating in his diocese, because he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. He appears to be generally known, and much respected upon," says the bishop, "that you are engaged in the management of land, holding a farm for yourself, and of necessity associating with men and marketmen far more than is usual in the case of clergymen, or is proper for them, according to the best judgment I can form."

DR. R. MURPHY, of Southern Missouri, writes to Dr. Malcolm that the rebel bushwhackers are at work, plundering and murdering. He says that a company of them recently went to the house of Eld. Obadiah Smith, an old Baptist preacher, and a firm Union man, whom they have known for twenty years, and shot him with eighteen balls. They took from his body three hundred dollars, and threw the empty purse in his wife's face.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, writing to the *Independent*, from off the coast of Ireland, thus acknowledges that he had been sea-sick: "The table has given satisfaction to all the passengers. I am not able to speak from much observation, being present but two days, and then in a veiled and modest way, as not one touching on secret troubles."

MR. CRAMMONT KENNEDY, formerly known as the "Boy Preacher," being obliged for the present to discontinue his studies at Madison University, on account of the loss of his eyes, desires to supply any vacant church, especially on the sea-shore, for two or three months from the middle of July.

THE Lectures delivered by the celebrated Geo. Muller states that he has received for his orphan establishments at Bristol, England, as the result of prayer, since he began the work, the sum of £158,732, and there has been given for other objects £68,731, making a sum of more than a million of dollars.

THE METHODISTS OF THIS CITY have purchased a fine house, to be presented to Bishop Simpson, on condition that he will make this city his home. He has consented, and they are furnishing and preparing it for his reception.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS, or Independents, of England, have raised a fund to celebrate the bicentenary of their origin, amounting already to one million of dollars.

Publications Received.

From W. B. ZIEBER, South Third street—

The *London Art Journal* for June. With the exception of the exquisite illustrations of the late International Exhibition, there are no wood-engravings in this number. The space usually allotted to them is occupied, according to annual custom, by notices of the numerous Art-exhibitions in London "in the merry month of May." An engraving on steel called "The First Day of Oysters," from a picture by G. Smith, shows oyster-opening in an English country village on the first day permitted by law for such disposal of these popular bivalves—said law limiting the supply of oysters to the months having the letter r in them, a fact overlooked by Wilkie when, in his picture of Chelsea Pensioners reading the news of the Battle of Waterloo, fought in the middle of June, he introduced some of them eating oysters! The other engravings are Turner's "Stranded Vessel off Yarmouth," and a view of Smyrna, one of the Seven Churches of Asia Minor, by J. Allom. On the whole, a number of full average merit.

From Mr. Zieber we also have an excellent Map of the Seat of War in Virginia and Maryland, drawn by J. G. Bruff, and published by J. Disturnel, New York. It is clearly lithographed, with all roads and railways accurately drawn and the battle fields marked, with dates. The railroad route from Fredericksburg to Richmond is separately given, as well as the route from Chambersburg to Harrisburg, and from Harrisburg to Maryland State line. In this excellent map even the recent battles between Meade and Lee are marked and dated.

From T. B. PETERSON & Brothers—

An Irish novel, by William Carleton, entitled "Life and Adventures of Rody the Rover." The popular Irish novelist-drama, called "The Peep o'Day," in which Mrs. Bowers, Mr. L. P. Barrett, Mr. McCullough, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, and Mr. James Seymour sustain the leading parts, with infinite credit to themselves, and pleasure to crowded houses, has lately given the public a good idea of the system upon which agrarian revolts were got up in Ireland, in days not very remote from the present. This story of Carleton's, republished by Messrs. Peterson, draws the veil from much that has hitherto been concealed. It shows how insurrection was first created, and then nursed by the myrmidons of the Irish Government, by means of the infamous spy system, and it traces the whole action, by showing the life of a thorough rascal, Ribbonman and traitor, familiarly called "Rody the Rover." It is one of the best stories of actual Irish character and manners ever published. None but Carleton holds a pen equal to write such a book.

From Messrs. Peterson we also have two English novels, republished by T. O. H. P. Burnham, of Boston. "My Good-for-Nothing Brother," by Wicklife Lane, is what is called a tale of society, with some good characters, among whom a certain feeble Miss Patty is the best. The interest increases as the story advances, and the final scene—the burning of a great country mansion, is powerfully delineated. "Slaves of the Ring; or, Before and After," is a novel of middle life in England—indeed scarcely of that, for the scene is chiefly on a farm, and the characters, with the exception of a baronet and his sister, are all connected with farming. The slavery of the wedding ring, exemplified in some miserable marriages, is the principle of the tale. The author sketches freely and understandingly. Every character is clearly individualized, and this is much in a novel.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From Mr. J. J. Kromat, 403 Chestnut street, we have the *Illustrated London News* of June 27. It contains engravings of the War in Mexico and the United States, of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Oxford, of Railway and Canal Openings, of the Offering of the Crown of Greece to the Young Prince of Denmark, of the Albert Statue in London, &c. A good number.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

JULY 10, 1862.		JULY 10, 1863.	
6 A. M.	12 M. 3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M. 3 P. M.
75	80 78	74	77 78
WIND.		WIND.	
NNW	N by W SW.	ENE	ESE. E by S.

The Enrolment Completed, and the Draft to Commence on Monday.

The enrolment of the five Congressional districts of Philadelphia is completed, and the draft will commence on Monday morning. Many persons have been under the impression that there would be no draft, it being supposed that no more troops would be needed after the grand defeat of the rebels by General Meade's army. Of the five districts only one—the Third—will commence to draft on Monday, the others not yet being quite ready. The draft will take place in the several districts at the following points:

First District—At No. 245 South Third street.
Second District—Locust street, above Twelfth.
Third District—Randolph and Brown streets.
Fourth District—Broad and Spring Garden sts.
Fifth District—Odd Fellows' Hall, Frankford.

The numbers enrolled in the First and Fifth districts as liable to draft have already been published, but the provost marshals of the Second and Fourth districts refuse to give this information, on the ground that they have received orders from Washington not to disclose the workings of their respective departments, but it is a matter of doubt whether this included that the number enrolled should not be made public.

The Third district, in which the draft first takes place, is composed of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth wards, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Tenth and Eleventh divisions of the Nineteenth ward. The draft will be conducted by Captain Jacob S. Stretch, the provost marshal, in the presence of numerous residents of the district. The number enrolled in this district is as follows:

1st class, white	14,892
" " colored	182
	15,074
2d class, white	6,836
" " colored	32
	6,868

The Third district is divided into six sub-districts, but one sub-district will be drafted each day.

We were unable to learn whether the quotas of the several districts have been determined upon, but if a call for 300,000 men is to be made, the quota of our State will be about 40,000, and of each Congressional district about 1,666; of course each district will be credited with the number it has furnished. It cannot be the intention of the Government to credit the State with the 60,000 militia called out by the Governor. After the draft, ten days is given for the hearing of appeals, procuring substitutes, etc., but nothing can be done beforehand. No one need give himself any anxiety until he receives notice that he has drawn a prize. Before the draft takes place in any district, postens are stuck up to that effect. In the other districts we understand that the draft will go on as soon as the preparations can be made. The names of those liable to military duty are now being transcribed, in proper form, and as soon as this work is completed, the draft will proceed. An extensive camp for the drafted men is to be established near this city, and it is rumored that General Andrew Porter will be placed in command.

In regard to the matter of commutation in money, in lieu of service under the conscription act, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in each Congressional district has been authorized by the Secretary of War, and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive from drafted persons who desire to pay it, for the purpose of exemption, the money above specified, three hundred dollars. On the receipt of this sum, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall give the person paying it duplicate receipts; one copy of these receipts shall be delivered to the Board of Enrolment, on or before the day the drafted person is to report for duty, and when so delivered to the Board of Enrolment, the drafted person shall be furnished with a certificate of exemption, stating that the person is discharged from further liability under that draft, by reason of having paid the sum of three hundred dollars.

Rebel Prisoners at Fort Delaware.

—Yesterday another batch of rebel prisoners took their departure from this city for Fort Delaware. There are now over eight thousand prisoners at the fort, and more are expected. The duties of those having charge of these men are very arduous, there being but seven hundred Federal soldiers on the ground. The island embraces ninety acres, and requires *so many soldiers to guard it by day and night*, now, that frequently men are compelled to do almost double duty. While many of the prisoners have taken the oath of allegiance, and have entered our army, there are others who have always been good Union men, who have been conscripted and then captured, but who cannot well take the oath of allegiance. They have wives and children at home, and if they were to take the oath, their lives, if they returned, would be in constant danger.

CAMP WILLIAM PENN.—The "Supervisory Committee for recruiting colored regiments," desirous of promoting the moral welfare and intellectual improvement of those who may enlist under their direction, have appointed Messrs. B. P. Hunt and J. M. McKim to solicit and receive subscriptions for the erection on the camp-ground of a suitable meeting-house; this meeting-house to serve the purposes of a school-house, and to be provided with blackboards, books, maps, slates, and other requisites of a place of moral and intellectual instruction. This is a commendable object, and one that should command the support of all right-minded people.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—We would again take the liberty of calling the attention of our readers to our discharged soldiers. The Committee of the Union League have on record the names of 340 honorably-discharged men, all of whom need some light employment. We trust our railroad companies, our postmaster, collector, assistant quartermaster general, and business men, will do what they can to make or find places for those men who left their homes to defend our government.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—Jay Cooke, general subscription agent, reports the sale of $826,000 five-twenties on Thursday, and $664,700 yesterday. Deliveries for the week to 10th to 10 June 20th. These large sales are made amid the excitement attending the present military movements, and are exceedingly encouraging to every friend of the Union. The establishment of national banks will absorb large amounts, and, with the success of the army and navy, the five-twenties will, doubtless, sell above par before the close of the present year.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—This afternoon, at the headquarters of the Logan Guards, Broad and Race streets, a beautiful flag, made by a little girl seven years of age, named Irene Freeland, will be presented by Mr. J. W. Jermon to Captain B. H. Pippe's company I. V. S. Detachment.

DEPARTURE OF A REGIMENT.—The Second Regiment, National Guards, Colonel Wm. A. Gray commanding, left for Harrisburg at noon, yesterday. The regiment formed on Broad street, the right resting on Chestnut street, and then marched to the depôt. It is attached to the Union League Brigade.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Ogle.]

Threatening Revolver Shooting.

The mysterious stranger, arrested a few days since, and who gave the name of J. P. Singer, was to have had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday morning. It was expected that the Prussian Consul General, at New York, would have forwarded official documents against the accused, charging him with having stolen property in Saxony, but the name given by the defendant is evidently assumed, judging from sundry papers that have been examined by the police. The hearing will now be open for extradition treaty, supposed to exist between the two countries, did not come.

Dennis O'Brien, Esq., acting District Attorney (in place of Mr. Mann, now in the country) appeared and asked that the case be postponed until twelve o'clock to-day. There may be some trifling in the matter, there may be nothing, but he had received the papers in New York, or they may have been miscarried. There is nothing but doubt about it. He had had a conversation with Mayor Henry, and suggested that the case might go over for a single day, and then, if the counsel at New York did not appear, the prisoner ought to be discharged from custody.

G. Remak, Esq., for defence, suggested that his client had already been restrained of his liberty long enough, without any charges, and therefore preferred against him. No affidavit has been filed, and, therefore he (Mr. Remak) would be decided to ask his discharge. If he had failed to urge his discharge. The detention is certainly illegal. It is understood, from the best of authorities, there is no extradition treaty. The man was not a bankrupt. If men are to be arrested upon mere suspicion at the present time, why all the public buildings in Philadelphia would be crowded—violence has enough to hold them. But as the Mayor suggests this case to go over for another day, he (the counsel) would consent, as it comes from the executive of the city.

Mr. O'Brien said, in conclusion, that, unless the foreign counsel at New York responds by telegram or letter, the prisoner will be discharged. The case here closed.

Youthful Robbers.

A case was investigated at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, concerning three young burglarious robbers. Two of the accused appeared to be very intimate at the boarding-house where the defendant was required to enter bail in the sum of seven hundred dollars to answer at court. Elizabeth O'Neil, William Clark, Susan Hand, Rebecca Fleming, Elias Lowry, William Foulk, and Richard Smith, were taken into custody as inmates. They were put under bonds to be of future good behaviour and to keep the peace.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES B. CLARKE, Deputy Secretary.
S. W. DE COURSEY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
JAMES L. BAIL, }

(Late of the firm of Foelker & Musselman.)
JAMES L. BAIL & SON,
No. 12 North FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1863. jy9-3t*

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF KELLY & KIRK is dissolved by mutual consent—J. V. KIRK withdrawing. The business will be settled by
July 1, 1863. JAMES V. KIRK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have THIS DAY associated themselves together under the firm of RITTER, CLAGHORN, & CO., to conduct the business of the late firm of Ritter, Claghorn, & Co., at the old stand, No. 323 MARKET Street, for the transaction of the General Dry Goods business.
ABRAHAM RITTER,
J. RAYMOND CLAGHORN,
JAMES RUSH RITTER,
323 MARKET Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1863. jy9-3t

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
This well-known Hotel is now open for the reception of its numerous guests. Terms $10 per week. Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room for 200 persons.
jy8-22 AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,
Corner MASSACHUSETTS and PACIFIC Avenues,
ATLANTIC CITY.
Only 176 yards from beach caused by the late high tides, will open JULY 1st.
GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor.

Thoroughly renovated and enlarged, possessing superior and ample accommodation for 400 guests. Congress Hall is decidedly the largest hotel nearest the beach, fronting 356 feet on the ocean. 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 airy, 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' CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA has been engaged for the season.

A LIVERY STABLE is attached to CONGRESS HALL, where SPLENDID SADDLE-HORSES, FOR HIRE, may be always had. jy9-1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will be open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 20th, 1863.
Persons wishing to secure rooms will please address the Proprietor,
BROWN & WOELPPER, Atlantic City.
N. B.—Hassler's Band is engaged for the season.

BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the depot. This House is now open for Boarders and Transient Visitors, at reasonable rates. Stations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges moderate. Children and servants, half price.
Parties should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the Hotel. je19-2m

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
This well known House is now open for the reception of guests. Invalids can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Splendid drinking water on the premises. Magnificent Bathing opposite the house. No bar. JONAH WOOTTON,
je19-3m Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY,
New Jersey.
WILL BE OPENED ON JUNE 18th.
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. je2-2m

ATLANTIC CITY—THE CLARENDON.—This House, having had several improvements, is now open for the reception of Boarders.
je25-thstu6t* DR. JAMES JENKINS.

LONG BRANCH HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This House is now open for the reception of Guests, and can accommodate several hundred persons.
MARY A. BELLINGER,
W. M. ARNOLD, Superintendent. Proprietress.
jy7-1uths-6t

THE WHITE HOUSE, AT ATLANTIC CITY, is most pleasantly situated, and its proprietor assures the comforts of his guests will be studied. It has recently been greatly enlarged and thoroughly renovated, and the rooms are 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 any upon the island. NO BAR. WM. WHITEHEAD,
je24-12t* Proprietor.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—THIS private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PACIFIC avenue, Atlantic City, convenient to the beach, with fine sea view, is now open for boarders, and will continue open for the season. Terms moderate.
je13-1m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of visitors. Can be reached from Market and Delaware Bay Railroad from foot of VINE Street at 7.30 A. M.
je6-2m* B. A. SHOEMAKER.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNA.
The Proprietor of this well-known and delightful Watering Place takes pleasure in announcing that
THE SPRINGS ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
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 Washington, by the 9 A. M. Morning Train, reach Carlisle at 2½ o'clock P. M., when Coaches will be in readiness to convey them to the Springs, arriving before the mail is received at the "Springs" Post Office.
June 15th, 1863. H. W. WOODS,
Proprietor.
REFERENCES:
HENRY VETHAKE, LL.D., Philadelphia.
DAVID PARKER, Esq., Philadelphia.
jel9-1m* NEAL McBRIDE, Esq., Philadelphia.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, immediately on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, located on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1863, and will remain 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 Cassac, of Philadelphia, show the existence, in the mineral springs, the wonderful power of some of the springs being of the iron or chalybeate class, and others containing a large proportion of saline. Pure mountain water abounds; and the guests will also be supplied with mineral waters from other springs, such as the Red Sulphur, Iron, Magnesia, and Soda.
Ample facilities for bathing have been provided, new tubings of pure Croton secured, and Hot and Cold Baths can at all times be obtained.
The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are now in a most inviting condition.
There is at Cresson Springs a Telegraph Office and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and intermediate points.
Excursion Tickets can be obtained at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
For further information apply to
GEO. W. MULLIN,
je5-2m Cresson Springs, Cambria Co., Pa.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.—THIS POPULAR SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the accommodation of visitors on the 1st of June, and will be kept open until 1st of October.
The Springs are under the personal care of an experienced Manager, and every arrangement has been made to give entire satisfaction to guests.
The Railroad will be completed in a few days to Mount Dallas Station, 65¼ miles east of Bedford, and from that point passengers will be conveyed to the Springs in first class coaches.
Ample arrangements have been made to supply dealers and individuals with Mineral Water, which will be shipped in well-seasoned casks, at the lowest rates.
For Barrel..... $3 00
For Half Barrel..... 2 00
All orders addressed to E. L. D. ANDERSON, BEDFORD, promptly filled, and Water sent to any part of the country. Full particular directions will be given for marking barrels.
John M. Jones, sworn—Reside at 1504 Mount Vernon street. My house was robbed on the 26th of June. My family are out of town. On trying to enter my house about four o'clock in the afternoon, had some difficulty with the front door. Succeeded in effected an entrance; found all the gas lights burning, the back door broken open, the house ransacked from top to bottom. Missed a bedquilt and counterpane (Monk) has no mine; the amount of property stolen from the house is worth at least one hundred dollars.
Thomas Gillespie, sworn.—Reside at No. 1318 Arch street; my family are out of town; I came to my store yesterday morning, and on coming down found my dwelling-house was illuminated; I proceeded at once to my residence; found the place had been entered by the prying up of the back basement door, the coal hole lid thereon having resisted the efforts of the thieves. The witness here went into considerable detail as to the condition he found the house in on his arrival, and the manner of ingress and egress. The thieves, he said, were evidently young boys, were also identified by Mr. G. as his property. One of his shirts was on the person of the eldest of the prisoners.
Detective Lamon testified, that in reaching the house No. 1504 Mount Vernon street, he found a coal hole cover off, and a cap-house door open. He and other officers, after entering the house, found the whole of the little force encamped near the town a few hours previous. The place was soon after filled with the neighborhood curiosity, and the houses of the town duly ransacked to find, if possible, a straggling foe. Through the medium of several residents of the town, application was made will be seen that, upon his arrival, in behalf of the Union ladies who had accidentally found themselves within the lines of the enemy, to permit them to return to their homes. The rebel commander refused to grant any passes, alleging that he did not possess the power so to do while the army was in motion. The ladies were informed that they would be compelled to proceed to Richmond, and take their departure from rebeldom at that place. The journey overland was soon commenced, and after spending a number of days in wearisome travel, deprived of all accommodations and subjected to constant annoyance, the party found themselves at the rebel capital. Those of them who had any surplus clothing were deprived of it, and it was sold at auction. They were then confined for over four days in a large building formerly known as the Spotswood House, and known as Castle Thunder. From this place they were conveyed, on Thursday of last week, to Aquia Creek, where they took steamer to Annapolis, and from thence to Washington, where a number of them were provided with transportation by the Government. Fifteen of the women, with some eight or ten children, arrived in this city on Wednesday night, and were entertained at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon.
Among the party at the time of their journey to Richmond were several ladies of the highest respectability, who feelingly bewailed the indignities imposed upon them, and especially the injustice of their subsequent imprisonment. The food furnished them during the period of their confinement in Castle Thunder, and upon the whole, as good as could have been expected, wheat bread and rye coffee being served up at meals. Occasionally bacon was given to the ladies, but it was in such a state that it could not be eaten. During the last three days they had fresh beef. On the day of their departure the ladies saw a number of soldiers parading about the streets of Richmond, but they were not permitted to observe anything that was transpiring about the place.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Captain R. B. Douglass has just received authority to recruit one company of cavalry for State defence, to be known as the Continental Cavalry. A number of this company is offered to each recruit, with the assurance that while a member of the organization he will not be ordered to leave the State over six months. The recruiting office is at No. 620 Chestnut street.
The Keystone Artillery Battery, of this city, numbering fifteen men and four commissioned officers, which arrived at Harrisburg on Wednesday, have been quartered in the fine and commodious court room of the State capitol in that city.
A mass meeting of the men of color will be held in the borough of Chester, on Monday evening next, for the furtherance of the enlistment of colored men for the war. It is contemplated to run an excursion train, at very low fare, from Elkton, Maryland, and from St. George's, Delaware, stopping at Wilmington and other stations, for the accommodation of the colored people on this occasion. A detachment of the 3d Regiment, United States Colored Troops, now forming at Camp William Penn, near Philadelphia, will be present. The great attraction, however, will be the intrepid and eloquent Frederick Douglass.
The Adjutant General of the State was recently ordered by the Secretary of War to provide appropriate medals of honor for the troops who, after the expiration of their terms, have offered their services to the Government in the present emergency. Also, to volunteers from other States who have volunteered to go to the relief of Pennsylvania and Maryland.
The 2d Coal Trade Regiment, Col. Oliver Hopkinson commanding, left this city for Harrisburg yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. Nearly every officer in this organization has seen service, as also more than eighty per cent. of the men. The regiment was filled up within four days of the commencement of its formation. The regimental and company officers are as follows:
Lieutenant Colonel, James Burke, Jr.; Major, Lewis C. Audenried; Adjutant, —— McElroy; Company A, Captain Malzieth; Company B, Captain Richardson; Company C, Captain Thomas; Company D, Captain Smith; Company E, Captain Lashor; Company F, Captain Moore; Company G, Captain Zimmerman; Company H, Captain George; Company I, Captain Achuff; Company K, Captain Taylor.
An independent company, under Captain Albertson, which was also organized under the auspices of the coal trade, accompanies the regiment.

JUSTICE TO THE MOTHERS AND WIVES OF OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS.—The attention of the surgeons in charge of the various United States hospitals in this city should be called to the manner in which they are conducted. Were the widows or the widow mothers of soldiers who have fallen in battle should not occupy the places of matrons in those institutions, instead of having the same occupied, as they are at present, by ladies who have no claims whatever upon the Government, and whose sons or husbands never did, and never will, shoulder a musket in defence of the Union, is more than we can understand. There are many widows of soldiers who have large families depending upon them for support, who would consider themselves well cared for if they should be appointed to such a position as matron; but it seems that the claims of such are ignored, and ladies appointed, in many cases, who have no sympathy with those wounded in the cause of the Union. The matrons of some of those institutions have been appointed, not on account of their ability to perform the duties, or of the services rendered by their sons or husbands, but on account of political or personal influence, brought to bear upon the individual who has the appointing power.

Rebel Prisoners at Fort Delaware.

—Yesterday another batch of rebel prisoners took their departure from this city for Fort Delaware. There are now over eight thousand prisoners at the fort, and more are expected. The duties of those having charge of these men are very arduous, there being but seven hundred Federal soldiers on the ground. The island embraces ninety acres, and requires *so many soldiers to guard it by day and night*, now, that frequently men are compelled to do almost double duty. While many of the prisoners have taken the oath of allegiance, and have entered our army, there are others who have always been good Union men, who have been conscripted and then captured, but who cannot well take the oath of allegiance. They have wives and children at home, and if they were to take the oath, their lives, if they returned, would be in constant danger.

CAMP WILLIAM PENN.—The "Supervisory Committee for recruiting colored regiments," desirous of promoting the moral welfare and intellectual improvement of those who may enlist under their direction, have appointed Messrs. B. P. Hunt and J. M. McKim to solicit and receive subscriptions for the erection on the camp-ground of a suitable meeting-house; this meeting-house to serve the purposes of a school-house, and to be provided with blackboards, books, maps, slates, and other requisites of a place of moral and intellectual instruction. This is a commendable object, and one that should command the support of all right-minded people.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—We would again take the liberty of calling the attention of our readers to our discharged soldiers. The Committee of the Union League have on record the names of 340 honorably-discharged men, all of whom need some light employment. We trust our railroad companies, our postmaster, collector, assistant quartermaster general, and business men, will do what they can to make or find places for those men who left their homes to defend our government.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—Jay Cooke, general subscription agent, reports the sale of $826,000 five-twenties on Thursday, and $664,700 yesterday. Deliveries for the week to 10th to 10 June 20th. These large sales are made amid the excitement attending the present military movements, and are exceedingly encouraging to every friend of the Union. The establishment of national banks will absorb large amounts, and, with the success of the army and navy, the five-twenties will, doubtless, sell above par before the close of the present year.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—This afternoon, at the headquarters of the Logan Guards, Broad and Race streets, a beautiful flag, made by a little girl seven years of age, named Irene Freeland, will be presented by Mr. J. W. Jermon to Captain B. H. Pippe's company I. V. S. Detachment.

DEPARTURE OF A REGIMENT.—The Second Regiment, National Guards, Colonel Wm. A. Gray commanding, left for Harrisburg at noon, yesterday. The regiment formed on Broad street, the right resting on Chestnut street, and then marched to the depôt. It is attached to the Union League Brigade.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Ogle.]

Threatening Revolver Shooting.

The mysterious stranger, arrested a few days since, and who gave the name of J. P. Singer, was to have had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday morning. It was expected that the Prussian Consul General, at New York, would have forwarded official documents against the accused, charging him with having stolen property in Saxony, but the name given by the defendant is evidently assumed, judging from sundry papers that have been examined by the police. The hearing will now be open for extradition treaty, supposed to exist between the two countries, did not come.

Dennis O'Brien, Esq., acting District Attorney (in place of Mr. Mann, now in the country) appeared and asked that the case be postponed until twelve o'clock to-day. There may be some trifling in the matter, there may be nothing, but he had received the papers in New York, or they may have been miscarried. There is nothing but doubt about it. He had had a conversation with Mayor Henry, and suggested that the case might go over for a single day, and then, if the counsel at New York did not appear, the prisoner ought to be discharged from custody.

G. Remak, Esq., for defence, suggested that his client had already been restrained of his liberty long enough, without any charges, and therefore preferred against him. No affidavit has been filed, and, therefore he (Mr. Remak) would be decided to ask his discharge. If he had failed to urge his discharge. The detention is certainly illegal. It is understood, from the best of authorities, there is no extradition treaty. The man was not a bankrupt. If men are to be arrested upon mere suspicion at the present time, why all the public buildings in Philadelphia would be crowded—violence has enough to hold them. But as the Mayor suggests this case to go over for another day, he (the counsel) would consent, as it comes from the executive of the city.

Mr. O'Brien said, in conclusion, that, unless the foreign counsel at New York responds by telegram or letter, the prisoner will be discharged. The case here closed.

Youthful Robbers.

A case was investigated at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, concerning three young burglarious robbers. Two of the accused appeared to be very intimate at the boarding-house where the defendant was required to enter bail in the sum of seven hundred dollars to answer at court. Elizabeth O'Neil, William Clark, Susan Hand, Rebecca Fleming, Elias Lowry, William Foulk, and Richard Smith, were taken into custody as inmates. They were put under bonds to be of future good behaviour and to keep the peace.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me J. M. CARSON, under the firm-name of ROGERS & CARS