The Press.

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THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier; mailed to Subscribers out of the city at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

10-40 LOAN.

This Bank has been authorized and is now prepared to receive subscriptions to the

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

This Loan, issued under authority of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1864, provides for the issue of Two Hundred Millions of Dollars ($200,000,000) United States Bonds, redeemable after ten years, and payable forty years from date, IN COIN, dated March 1, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of

FIVE PER CENT.

per annum IN COIN, payable semi-annually on all Bonds over $100, and on Bonds of $100 and less, annually.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), one thousand dollars ($1,000), five thousand dollars ($5,000), and ten thousand dollars ($10,000). Coupon Bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), and one thousand dollars ($1,000).

INTEREST

will commence from date of subscription, or the accrued interest from the 1st of March can be paid in coin, or, added to the interest Notes, in U. S. notes or notes of National Banks, adding (50) fifty per cent. to the amount for premium.

C. H. CLARK, President.

ap3-tf

CITY SIXES.

FREE FROM TAXATION,

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

DREXEL & CO.

jy7-10t

NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

Bearing Five Per Cent. Interest IN COIN.

Redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date. Both COUPONS and REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denominations as the Five-Twenties. The interest on $50 and $100 payable yearly, but all other denominations half yearly. The TEN-FORTY BONDS are dated March 1, 1864, the half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year. Until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin, or in legal currency, adding 80 per cent. for premium, until further notice.

All other Government Securities bought and sold.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
ap3-tf 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF

SMALL 7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, of the denomination of $50 and 100s, can now be converted in

JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
jy5-1m 114 South THIRD Street, Phila.

THREE (3) YEARS' SEVEN PER CENT. LOAN OF THE BOROUGH OF SCRANTON, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Coupons payable in the City of New York.

The undersigned will receive proposals until the TWENTIETH DAY OF JULY, instant, for the purchase of $75,000 of the Bonds of the Borough of Scranton, issued by virtue of a special Act of Assembly of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the raising of money and payment or bounties to volunteers in the Borough of Scranton, in the county of Luzerne." These Bonds draw interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, payable on the first days of JUNE and DECEMBER in each year, in the City of New York. The principal is reimbursable in three years from the first day of June, 1864.

The bonds are exempt from all State and local taxation. A tax sufficient to pay one half the amount of the loan has been already levied.

Address, J. G. PLATT, Treasurer, SCRANTON, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

J. ROBINSON,
THOMAS DICKSON,
J. C. PLATT,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Scranton.

jy2-10t

COMMISSION HOUSES!

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE

is called to

OUR STOCK OF

SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels.
WILLED FLANNELS.
Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
PRINTED BERTHA FLANNELS.
PLAIN BERTHA FLANNELS.
BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS,
16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz.
FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS.
PALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades.
COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills.

DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS,
33 LETITIA Street, and
jf27-wsmim5 32 South FRONT Street.

HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
jy14-6m PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS.

OIL COMPANY DIRECTORY—CONTAINING A List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries. We are also prepared to furnish New Companies with

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOK,
ORDER OF TRANSFER,
STOCK LEDGER,
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES,
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK,
DIVIDEND BOOK,
BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER,
ACCOUNT OF SALES,
of good materials and at Low Prices.

MOSS & CO.,
STATIONERS,
my4-tf 432 CHESTNUT Street.

DRUGS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at
my14-3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES,

and have a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. ap18-3m

GROCERIES.

ROCHER & REVES,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 43 North WATER Street, and
No. 46 North DELAWARE Avenue,
Offer for sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large stock of

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, TOBACCO,
and Groceries generally, carefully selected for the family trade.

Sole Agents for the products of FITHIAN & POGUE'S extensive Fruit Canning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J.
ap25-6m

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c.
—2,500 bbls. Mess, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late caught fat fish, in assorted packages.
2,000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax Herring.
7,500 boxes Lubec, Sealed, and No. 1 Herring.
100 bbls new Mess Shad.
250 boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c., &c.
For in store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS,
mh19-tf No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

PICKLES.—100 BBLS. PICKLES IN VINEGAR.
50 half bbls. Pickles in Vinegar.
Also, three-gallon and kegs do.
For sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS,
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I. E. WALRAVEN,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,)
MASONIC HALL,
719 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS
jy1-tf

ARMY GOODS.

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Pasamas, Epaulettes, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade. je30-1m

CLOTHING.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
No. 512 CHESTNUT STREET,
(JONES' HOTEL,)
LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Have now on hand a complete assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
ap22-tf

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,
WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.
MADE BY
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c., OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c.
Sold at reasonable prices. ap15-6m

SPRING AND SUMMER.
ENTIRE NEW STOCK
UNDERCLOTHING.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
(SUCCESSOR TO HILL & EVANS,)
1035 CHESTNUT STREET.

The "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
my4-tf&m6m

825 ARCH STREET 825
REMOVAL.
G. A. HOFFMAN,
FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER
MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET,
TO THE NEW STORE,
825 ARCH STREET. 825
jel0-frsmw6m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also, constantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET.
jal7-tf Four doors below the Continental.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS.
T. J. COOKE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 602 ARCH Street, Second Door above SIXTH.
The attention of the Public is invited to his LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
Embracing all qualities, from
12½ CENTS TO THE FINEST GOLD AND VELVET PAPERS.
Also, an entirely new article of
GOLD AND SILK PAPERS,
my1-smwtf JUST RECEIVED.

S. HOUSMAN & CO.,
NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS OF
MEN'S & LADIES' GLOVES,
GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LACES & DRESS TRIMMINGS,
to which they
INVITE THE WHOLESALE TRADE.
jy16-3m

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
A CONGRESS SPRING.
WATER DEPOT, 98 CEDAR STREET,
NEW YORK.
SARATOGA, July, 1863.
An attempt has been made to deceive the public by persons offering what they call "CONGRESS WATER," from fountains, and at the price of six (6) cents per glass. The *wholesale* price of the *genuine* CONGRESS WATER, at New York, being about 7½ cents per glass, the imposition of pretending to sell at retail at less than cost, and without allowance for freight, cartage, or breakage, is apparent; but their probable course has been to empty one bottle of genuine Congress Water into a fountain filled with their trash, and thereby christening its total contents.
We have never sold CONGRESS WATER in fountains, nor in vessels of any other description than ordinary sized glass bottles. The cork of every bottle of the genuine is branded.

And any without	CONGRESS	those words and
letters on the cork	O. & W.	IS COUNTERFEIT—
whether from fountains or bottles.	WATER.	

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors of Congress Spring.
The following gentlemen are supplied by us regularly with genuine CONGRESS WATER in bottles, fresh from the Congress Spring:
FREDK BROWN, cor. Fifth and Chestnut sts.
O. S. HUBBELL, 1410 Chestnut st.
J. C. TURNPENNY & CO., 941 Spruce st.
THOS. J. HUSBAND, cor. Third and Spruce sts.
STEVENS & CO., Continental Hotel.
AMBROSE SMITH, Chestnut st.
CHAS. ELLIS & CO., Market st.
WYETH BROS., Walnut st.
WM. ELLIS & CO., Chestnut st.
je22-1m CLARKE & WHITE.

JOSEPH H. THOMPSON,
SHIPPING COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 164 NORTH DELAWARE Avenue.
je29-1m

Jared's "Email de Paris," for Enamelling the Skin.

This secret of enamelling the skin being only known to Jules Jared, he honorably states that it differs from all other preparations, being scientifically composed from plants and harmless gums, which produce the most brilliant complexion, and give a *soft, even texture to the skin*, like that of an infant.

L'Email de Paris cleanses the pores from those unsightly black worm specks and small particles which give coarseness to the complexion and by cleansing produces a healthful glow. It effaces, after few weeks, most happily, all scars, and is especially successful in eradicating the marks left by small-pox.

"L'Email de Paris" is endorsed by M'lle Nastvali, Mrs. Waller, and many other ladies in private life, whose commendatory letters cannot be published for obvious reasons.

Jules Jared's "Email de Paris" is not a paint, not a powder, not a paste, but a most delicate preparation that gives both the complexion and texture of polished ivory to the skin. Ladies sojourning in the country, or at the watering places, will find the "Email de Paris" invaluable for removing discolorations caused by sunburn or salt air.

EUGENE JOGIN, No. 111 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut, is the agent for "L'Email de Paris." Orders by mail should be addressed to JARED & RENE, Importers of "L'Email de Paris, Philadelphia.

1y2 mwsaufp

The Press.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

News of the Camp—Headquarters Moved—Effect of the Recent Raid on the Soldiers.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., July 12, 1864.

A SPRINKLE AT LAST.

Last night the clouds gathered heavily over towards Petersburg, and, driven by a hurricane of wind, soon enveloped the camp at headquarters in dust. At times it was impossible to see anything, so dark was it made by the rushing dust, that even in moderate weather was more than blinding. Horsemen who had been sauntering lazily along the roads, unmindful of war or its effects upon the nation, were suddenly reminded of a visitor none the less welcome because of its boisterous forerunner, and accordingly hastened to a secure shelter. The hurricane that preceded the rain tore up illy-constructed tents, and often carried them a great distance, a circumstance not at all appreciated by the owners, who were thus unhoused (!) for the time being. One curious affair I noticed, that seems to be common to Virginia and the South generally:

A WHIRLWIND

seems always to be started by a hurricane. The one witnessed last night caused much laughter among those who were so fortunate as to have seen it. It swept along the ground at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and carried high into the air everything with which it came in contact. A tent "fly" became the victim of its merciless anger, and was raised, with a velocity almost allied to lightning, up into the air at least an eighth of a mile, continually whirling with great rapidity. Poor horses, even cavalrymen, anxiously sought a safer place than the presence would afford. Hats were ruthlessly torn from heads which could illy brook the insult, and yet what redress could its owner demand, as, gazing upward, he saw his tile performing gyrations of the most approved description?

By every student of nature it has, of course, been observed that where there is so much preparation by the "Gods of the Air" for an "earthly feast" of rain, there is never much accomplished. So it was in this instance, and the clouds, after sprinkling the earth for about an hour, soon folded themselves away in the garner of heaven, or swiftly passed on, as though they had but little to give to us, and wished to divide equally with our neighbors further to the north and east. We are, however, more than thankful for this blessing, for it augurs that God has not altogether forgotten us in this hour of our need.

A PREACHER IN TROUBLE.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart, of the Baptist persuasion, and a leading fire-eater of this section, has been so imprudent as to get himself into trouble, to such an extent that he will hardly be able to extricate himself very soon. It seems that on Saturday last five deserters from our army represented themselves as tired of the service, and desired either to enlist in the rebel army, or to get, by some means, away from City Point, and going North, to thus elude all pursuit that might be made for them. They were all Frenchmen, and coming up to the house of the reverend gentleman, they told a story pitched to suit the above facts. Of course, the rebel doctor of divinity much preferred their entering the Southern army. He therefore, by some hook or crook, provided them each with a suit of rebel uniform, and secreted them until Monday night, and a method of sending them into the rebel lines. After they had been so well cared for by the clergyman, they found as much fault with their present position, dressed in "bonnie gray," as they had done in the uniform of the stars and stripes. This, however, they kept to themselves, and did not allow their benefactor to become any the wiser. While in this state of discontent they unintentionally exposed themselves to the picket guard, who happened to be passing at the time, and who were on active search for the deserters. They quickly pounced upon and carried them and Mr. Stewart to General Patrick's headquarters, where they await the convenience of a trial by court martial.

What will be done with Stewart it is hard to tell: perhaps sent to a Northern fort, to remain an unwilling guest during the war. He put in a plea of defence to the effect that they forced him at a pistol point to give them the clothing, which, if he can prove, will liberate him. It is so difficult to determine in regard to the truth or falsity of a rebel, be he "clergyman, layman, or private member," that it will make a nice point *de lege*. It will be clearly shown, on the part of the soldiers, that they are bounty jumpers, and were making strenuous efforts to return to the North, to re-enlist and obtain the bounty. It is said that one of them had a large bundle of greenbacks in his possession, and made the remark, "Boys, I have earned all this in the business, but would give it for my release, for now I am a goner," a remark that implies that a man was guilty of some misconduct relative to the Government. They will be tried as soon as affairs at headquarters become little more settled, after their present moving.

MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS MOVED

this morning about seven o'clock. They are now about two and a half miles nearer City Point, and in a much more convenient place than they were formerly. They have taken this movement on account of the contraction of our lines on the extreme left. Our pickets will extend in that direction about up to the place just vacated by Meade. This movement will hardly be understood by the rebels, who will not be hasty in closing up to our pickets.

PLENTY OF MARCHING,

for such hot weather as this, is enjoyed by the 4th Division, 5th Corps, commanded by General Ferrero. They seem to be ubiquitous, and the glistening faces of the negroes betoken a fun and revelling in the work that is not often found among white troops. The principal charging of rebel works that has been done during this campaign, and more especially before Petersburg, has been performed by them. This statement may not be relished by Union troops of the white persuasion, but it is certainly no more than right that the one who actually did perform the work should receive the praise. I know it will be argued that the 2d Corps has immortalized itself by its more than triumphant charges, which have always made the enemy to recoil, and that the 5th, the 6th, and the 18th Corps have had more than ordinary shares of military glory in capturing lines of breastworks from the rebels. This is all very true; but it must be remembered that the negroes have *held* all they have taken, and it will never be denied that they have always made their charges where the bullets were the most deadly destructive. All honor to these brave negroes, who are actually thus fighting for their position in the country, and are showing whether or not they are entitled to that position. Fire-behavior, for superiority in drill, they are equal to the white troops, and they show an eminent example to them of the benefits good discipline calls forth in always keeping up with the regiment on a march, and never being found guilty of straggling.

REGIMENTS RETURNING HOME.

Many troops, whose terms of enlistment are now over, are returning to their homes. Reinforcements, however, that are constantly arriving more than compensate for this loss, so that our strength, instead of becoming weakened, is actually growing greater every day. Many men of the one-hundred-days regiments are constantly pouring in, and it is, indeed, quite probable that our forces are larger by ten thousand than they were before we crossed the Rapid Ann. The rebels lay great stress upon the fact that they are now opposing the only army that will be raised by the North. If they can demoralize the grand *Armée de Potomac* the recognition of the rebel States to them a foregone conclusion. The people around City Point, who are active sympathizers with the South, think the same, and are boastful and defiant in their manner—glorying in our failure thus far in taking Petersburg.

CONTRACTION OF OUR LINES.

Huguenot creek, to which I referred in a former despatch as having been picketed by our forces on our extreme left, is now in the hands of the enemy. We held that place but two days, and, as it will be seen by a reference to another part of my present letter, the contraction of our lines precludes all possibility or probability of our holding that point. Since the destruction of the Danville Railroad it has been of no importance to us in a strategic point of view, as it was held at any time only as a subsignal station to our forces operating on the line of the above railroad.

THE RETURN OF THE SAFE GUARDS.

Riding along the Jerusalem plank-road, this morning, I met a family of natives, snugly bundled up and "stowed away" in a cart. They appeared very joyful over something, the nature of which I was anxious to learn. Summing up courage, I asked them if Washington was taken. "Don't know, sir, but we have got a *gov-ni*, sir." I presume by this that the recent order of General Meade in reference to the recalling of safety guards has been rescinded. It is well that it is so. Inoffensive people should not be made to suffer, and the righteousness of our cause suffers not when we act the part of the veriest humanitarian.

EFFECT OF THE RAID IN PENNSYLVANIA ON OUR SOLDIERS.

It is indeed difficult to imagine with what revenge, fiel feelings our soldiers of the Potomac army hear the report of the burning of Hagerstown, Maryland, by the rebels, especially after they had granted all the requisition demanded by the enemy. They compare their outrageous conduct to that of our gallant soldiers, whose hands holding the torch have been stayed simply by the entreating voice of some heavy-headed rebel, who has, with tearful eyes, told the story of his helplessness. This is the return they get for it, this the kindness. If the heavens are one vast canopy of light, made lurid by the burning homes of Virginia's inhabitants, the call for mercy will justly be too late; for mercy trifled with is ever anxious for bitter redress. It would be contraband for me to tell the number of men who have gone from here to assist the forces in the North to repel the unfortunate raid, but it may be relied upon as being amply sufficient, unless the power of the enemy is greater than has as yet been reported.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

A portion of A. P. Hill's corps moved this morning down the Jerusalem plank road, but immediately returned. This movement was thought to be a feint on their part, or an attempt to feel our lines. Shortly after they had retired, the 2d Corps, who held a portion of the plank road, moved further to our right. This corps, since the 6th has been sent North, has held the extreme left, so that when this corps moved, the enemy had full possession of the Jerusalem plank road; that is, if they chose to avail themselves of it. It is quite probable that they have set down a force to within a few miles of Prince George Court House. To cancel all their movements in that quarter, the 2d Division of the Cavalry Corps have gone down in force to act as picket to the Prince George road, which leads directly into our lines. This division will, for the present, be stationed there, so as to prevent any demonstration that the rebels may make in that quarter.

THE WELDON RAILROAD

is now in complete working order, despite our late attempts at its destruction. This morning, while riding along on our extreme left, I could plainly hear the whistle of the locomotive. Being in doubt as to its exact locality, inquiry proved my suspicions to be correct. This will be a surprise to the North, which has been led to suppose that this road has been effectually destroyed, or at least to such a degree as to render it useless for some time to come.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS

naturally is alarming unless the North wakes up to the fact that rebel desperation must be met by the same metal they have had a reserve force of nearly one hundred thousand men, we could move into Richmond with the greatest imaginable ease; taking any convenient point as our base; no difficulties could be so great but what could be readily surmounted, and the rebel capital, instead of exulting in the hourly "extras" of traitorous newspapers giving accounts of a disgraceful raid into the North, would have humble city repenting in sackcloth and ashes. We must awake at this awful crisis, and be men, deserving of the heritage of our fathers. Our Northern ladies must have their country and not their jewels at heart. Imitating the Polish ladies, they should sacrifice everything, even life itself, and by this means influence the men to greater deeds and to nobler achievements. God give us patience and continued courage in the work before us.

FIRING AT THE FRONT

is now nearly all confined to the 18th Corps, the batteries of which are occasionally engaged throughout the day. This afternoon the firing was quite heavy, but resulted, as usual, in smoke. General Grant must be preparing something, the name of which no one knows but himself. His honor as a military man will not allow him to lie here idle with an army of over an hundred thousand men. There will be a surprise shortly; what it will be your readers know as well as any in the army. We are looking anxiously for something "to turn up." Micawber has advised us to that effect.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., July 13, 1864.

ALL QUIET AT THE FRONT.

There is nothing of any interest whatever going on at the front. The army is working nevertheless, and will undoubtedly be heard from in good time. It must not be supposed by the people that because every day is not fraught with bloody battles that we are not doing anything, for if it is so supposed the masses are greatly mistaken. In a battle or warfare like that now being waged by the Union against the principles so antagonistic to enlightened rule, the people must not demand in a moment that which can only be gained by the most continued and persevering fighting.

THE RAID.

Washington papers of the 12th instant have been received, from which the army learns that Washington is about being besieged. It is thought here that the army under the rebel leaders cannot number more than twenty thousand men, and that if the militia of the several States will but assist the forces that have been sent from the Army of the Potomac, there will be nothing but utter annihilation in store for the daring wretches who have the audacious effrontery to curse the soil of Washington City with their polluted feet. Let the North, if ever she did her duty, do it now; she can hope for no further assistance from this army, for the tide of events, instead of taking us away from Petersburg will carry us into it, and when once we have that key the door will speedily be unlocked that leads to Richmond. It would be the greatest calamity that could befal the country, at this juncture, to have the army commanded by General Grant removed from its present position. The people of forty thousand men, from the Rapidan to the Appomattox, would come out from the ground against such a proceeding. It remains then for the North to fight her own cause, which, without a doubt, she will nobly do. Hereafter all Northern States will learn a good lesson from the events that are now taking place at their very doors; that lesson will be a drilled State militia force.

GEN. MEADE'S OPINION.

From a surgeon, with whom I was conversing tonight, I learned that Gen. Meade had expressed himself in relation to the raid in the following language. They are not his precise words, but are given to show the light in which he looks at the affair. He said that to those people who do not right understand the position of affairs this raid indeed looks gloomy. But to those whose position enable them to cover at one glance the entire ground, it is not one of danger but of great benefit to us. This opinion, coming from a person in the position held by General Meade, is entitled to a vast amount of credit, and I give it, knowing that it will be of great value to those whose hearts are at this hour falling them.

THE EFFECT ON THE ARMY.

This afternoon I took especial pains to go through portions of our army for the purpose of questioning the soldiers in regard to the recent movements of the rebels in Maryland. They deprecate most heartily the thought of the capture of Washington, but are willing to submit to its degrading humiliation if it will only be the means of waking up the slumbering lion of the North. Something must be done, and that right speedily, if the North actually intends to crush the faint hopes of the rebellion. If nothing but the capture of the capital will infuse the spirit of *working* and *fighting* patriotism, then of two evils, the recognition of the South or the capture of Washington, choose the less—the downfall of America's pride, the mausoleum of a nation's gifts. It will be recollected that when General Seymour was captured by the rebels during the Wilderness battles, he made quite a little speech to them, and, according to the reports of the Richmond papers, these are his words: "Gen. Lee may possibly defeat Gen. Grant and the Federal army, but what of that? I trust that if he defeats him, he may follow up his success by taking Washington and burning it to the ground. And let him not stop there! Let him capture and burn Baltimore, and then advance on Philadelphia, and burn that. *Then at last we shall have a united North, and shall begin to know what war is.* Never were more truthful words spoken than those of General Seymour. They are fully endorsed by every Union soldier who cannot but blush for shame at the party factions that divide the free people of the North at this critical juncture of their nation's history. E. K.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.)

I send you a correct statement of the casualties in the 188th Pennsylvania Volunteers between June 11th, 1863, and July 9th, 1864:

Wm. Strout, Co. H, killed, June 11.
C. Belknap, Co. B, left hand, June 19.
John F. Becker, Co. I, both legs, June 23.
Frank Gaskins, Co. K, wounded, June 25.
James C. Warner, Co. A, killed, June 25.
Geo. A. Lee, Co. G, killed; June 25.
Nelson Hoffman, Co. B, arm, June 26.
Daniel Stevenson, Co. B, both legs, June 27.
James Miller, Co. B, arm, June 28.
Bernhard Brand, Co. C, neck, June 28.
Lewis Dougherty, Co. A, left arm, June 29.
John C. Huber, Co. A, right shoulder, June 29.
Fred. D. Kline, Co. G, killed, June 29.
David Clark, Co. K, right leg, June 29.
Andrew Buck, Co. K, both legs, June 29.
Joseph Chenette, Co. H, face, June 30.
Michael Kelly, Co. I, chest, June 30.
H. Corlin, Co. B, killed, July 1.
James Morell, Co. B, killed, July 1.
First Lieut. Charles Stark, Co. D, killed, July 3.
Albert Phillips, Co. D, killed, July 3.
Thomas Cook, Co. C, left knee, July 3.
Henry Zimmerman, Co. A, breast, July 3.
Calvin Adams, Co. B, killed, July 4.
John Paul, Co. G, back, July 7.
Benj. F. Colton, Co. D, left shoulder, July 7.
Thomas Tracy, Co. K, right forearm, July 7.
Corp. Michael Miller, Co. B, bruise, July 8.
F. J. K.

THE STATE.

DEATH OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.—Messrs. John Y. R. Evans, farmer, and Daniel Yocum, iron master, two well-known and prominent citizens of Cumru township, and both old friends and neighbors, died last week, the former on the 5th and the latter on the 4th inst. They were both highly respected and useful citizens, whose loss will be deeply felt by the community.

Mr. Henry Bickley, who died in this city on Friday of last week, at the advanced age of 81 years, was for many years engaged in the transportation trade between Reading and Philadelphia, before and after the construction of the railroad, and may be said to have been the pioneer in that business, now almost exclusively confined to the railway and express companies. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a good and useful citizen.—*Reading Journal.*

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Mr. Jos. Trout, of Cumru township, was found dead yesterday morning in the barn near his residence, about five miles from Reading. He took breakfast somewhat earlier than the other members of the family, and went out, shortly after six o'clock, apparently with the intention of looking after his customary business; but was found, about half an hour afterwards, by his son, who had occasion to inquire after him, hanging lifeless in the barn. We understand that the sudden death, last spring, from spotted fever, of two children to whom he was warmly attached, had seriously affected his mind and spirits, and subjected him to frequent spells of melancholy, under the influence of which he doubtless took his life.—*Reading Gazette, Saturday.*

BERKS AND CHESTER RAILROAD.—The proposed Berks and Chester Railroad is to run from Birdsboro, Berks county, to Downingtown, Chester county. A corps of engineers from the Engineering Department of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad have been engaged for several days past in surveying the route.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

FEMALE REBEL SPIES.—There is no longer any reason to doubt that the Union officers captured by the rebels under Gilmore on the Baltimore train were pointed out by female traitors in the cars. We have the positive evidence of one respectable merchant of Philadelphia, who, being in the train with his family, saw a woman point out a Union officer to the rebels. Strange to relate, this woman bears the name of Kate Lee, and is believed to be a niece of the rebel General. It is natural enough that she should be a rebel, but how she comes to be enjoying the protection of our flag and passes freely on a Union gunboat, even after her treason is made known to the commander, is a mystery to us.

Lieut. Col. Mitchell is mentioned in the telegraphic despatches with a very curious narrative of the capture of General Franklin, which is directly contradicted by the General himself, and by other credible persons. In it he alleges that the General confessed voluntarily that he was General Franklin, endeavoring to create the impression that he was not General Franklin, to which he replied that he was. A lady who was in the train avers positively that the woman who pointed out General Franklin was named Perrine.

We now ask emphatically whether examples cannot be made of these female traitors that shall serve as a warning to others? It is a great wrong to the defenders of the Republic that their lives are thus exposed to the treachery of women enjoying the protection of our flag, and the comforts of civilization and hospitality in the North.—*North American.*

A STRANGE SCENE.—The two armies in Georgia met the other day in the persons of some of their superior officers—Generals Clayborne, Cheatham, Hindman, and Maney—parties having been detailed from each by mutual agreement, for the burial of their dead. Grouped together in seemingly fraternal unity were officers and men of both contending armies, who but five minutes before were engaged in the work of slaughter and death. Cheatham looked rugged and healthy, though seemingly sad and despondent. He wore his "fatigue" dress, a blue flannel shirt, black necktie, grey homespun pantaloons, and slouch black hat. Colonel Clancey, of the 52d Ohio, in talking to Generals Maney and Hindman, remarked that it was a sad state of affairs to witness human beings of a common origin and nationality dig two hours every day to bury the dead of twenty minutes' fighting. "Yes, yes, indeed," said one, "but if the settlement of this thing were left to our armies there would be peace and good fellowship established in two hours."

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—Charles Gates, a minor son of William K. Gates, of Lee, Mass., wished to enlist, three years ago, but his aged parents objected to it. One morning he was seen quietly leading out of Greenbrier county, named David Cross, killed one of Geo. Averill's soldiers, who belonged to a company of picket-duty men, would come down first shot the soldier with a revolver, and then struck him in the head with an axe, carried the body to a well on the place, and tumbled it in with a view of concealing his crime.

When the army passed through Lewisburg recently, on its way to Lynchburg, a negro man informed some of General Averill's officers of the facts mentioned above. The General at once ordered the arrest of Cross, who was staying at his house, about six miles from Lewisburg, and he was brought back with the army. On the way to Staunton a court-martial was called in the case, and Cross, upon being brought up to trial, made a full confession of the murder, in the course of the court was that he be hung by the neck until he was dead, and that all his combustible property be destroyed. The dreadful sentence was approved by General Crook, and put into execution the day after the army left Staunton, at a little place called Brownstown, in the presence of a large number of soldiers.

It is the opinion of all that Cross richly deserved the last punishment he received, as the murder was without provocation. We understand that Cross at one time represented Greenbrier county in the Richmond Legislature.—*Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer.*

THE LATE INVASION—NOVEL PROJECTILES.—The late skirmishing near Fort Stevens has developed some new kinds of ammunition used by the rebels. Among the missiles found on the ground after the fight were three cylinders, which, upon being opened, were found to contain a number of small balls, which, upon being fired, would scatter in all directions. Another is a brass chain-shot, five inches in length, with a conical brass ball, three-fourths of an inch in length, at each end. The chain part is three and a half inches in length, formed of two stout brass wires, twisted together, and permanently riveted to the ball at each end.

This is evidently intended as a "flagstaff ball," to be fired from a rifle to cut the staff. It is a fearful device. If fired at the neck of a soldier it would most likely decapitate him, or, if wounding, would cut him; and if it struck an arm or leg it would strip off the flesh. The wound would be certain death. But the third missile exhibits the fact that "Johnny Reb" was getting short of ammunition, and he desired to save the contents of his cartridge-box by using the parts of some lady's piano he had demolished. It is a tuning screw, and will most undoubtedly, if it is true, evidently fired from a rifle. We are happy to say that the rebels soon discovered that firing off their tuning screws at the force of the city of Washington was a dangerous undertaking.

A few days ago we gazed upon a dog-hero and learned his touching story. Three years ago, when the 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry left Columbus, Ohio, for the field of war, a young lady presented to Company A, of the regiment, a beautiful, brightly-eyed spaniel. The dog was young, and became the pet of the company. The men guarded it at first as much for the bright eyes of the lady as for the intelligent sagacity of the animal. The dog was named Curly, and it early formed a warm attachment for the company, and shared in all its triumphs and dangers. The regiment was first thrown into Virginia, and in all of the bloody scenes of McClellan's campaign—the sanguinary battles fought by McClellan—Curly followed his company, and, amid the smoke, flame, fire, and storm, displayed a coolness and bravery marked and astonishing. It mutered not where the company charged, it was followed by the faithful dog. In the battle of Antietam Curly was severely wounded on the battle-fields of Virginia. The members of the company kindly dressed