fixing the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up.

On the question of concurring in the amendment of the House, striking out the section deducting ten per cent from the pay of officers of the government, civil and military, during the present rebellion, and reducing the mileage of members of Congress fifty per cent,

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, opposed concurrence. He thought this slight attempt at reform ought not to be concurred in.

The amendment of the House was concurred in by yeas 29, nays 12, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Stark, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Mass., Wilson of Mo.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Collamer, Doolittle, King, Lane of Ind., Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Wade, Willey, Wright.

So the section was stricken out.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL

being the special order, it was taken up.

Mr. Collamer's amendment, providing for the reservation of a certain amount of the bonds until the road is completed, was adopted.

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., moved to strike out the Leavenworth and Pawnee branch roads.

This was agreed to by yeas 22, nays 14.

Mr. CLARK then moved to strike out the provision for the Sioux City branch road.

Messrs. McDOUGALL, (opp.) of Cal., and WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, argued against cutting off the branches, as they were necessary to the main road.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., said the government was undertaking to build a great road across the continent; but the moment we approach the Mississippi river we are held at bay, day after day, by local interests, which demand that each must have a branch leading to the main road. We cannot get the road unless we will consent to have five or six outlets. He was willing that the Northwest should have a point of outlet; but he saw no necessity for more than one.

Messrs. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, and GRIMES, (rep.) of Wis., contended that the Sioux City branch was a very important one.

Mr. CLARK said that it made no difference whether they struck out the Sioux City branch or Omaha branch.

After further discussion, Mr. CLARK modified his amendment so as to strike out the Omaha branch road.

Mr. Clark's amendment, as modified, striking out the provision for the Omaha branch road was rejected. Yeas 16, nays 23.

Mr. CLARK offered an amendment, making the point of connection of the Hannibal and St. Joseph branch with the Kansas road not to exceed fifty miles west of the Missouri river. Rejected.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., offered an amendment, setting apart the proceeds of the public lands in alternate sections for the benefit of the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad.

Lost. Yeas 13, nays 23.

Mr. KING, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to adjourn. Lost. Yeas 17, nays 20.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., moved to reconsider the vote on Mr. Collamer's amendment, pending which motion the Senate

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1862.

SITE FOR A NAVY YARD.

Mr. LEHMAN, (opp.) of Pa., presented the tender of the Philadelphia Municipality of League Island for a navy yard. He said the city had purchased it for $310,000, and offered the land as a free gift to the government. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MALLORY, (Union) of Ky., offered a resolution, which was adopted by 103 against 28, proposing, the Senate concurring, the adjournment of Congress on the 30th of June.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY AT CHICAGO.

Mr. ARNOLD, (rep.) of Ill., from the Select Committee on the Defence of the Northern Lakes, reported a bill establishing at Chicago a national foundry for the manufacture and repair of ordnance and munitions of war, and appropriating $200,000 for the purpose; also establishing naval depots and navy yards on Lakes Erie, Michigan and Ontario, and appropriating $250,000 therefor. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Mr. WALTON, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution directing the clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund about $35,000, to carry into effect the resolution of May last for the purchase of certain Congressional books from Gales & Seaton, the order for the books having been filled by them before the rescinding resolution was passed.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion negatived by three majority.

The resolution was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker, there having been a tie vote.

INDEMNIFICATION TO LOYAL CITIZENS FOR LOSSES BY THE WAR.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill relating to claims for the loss and detention of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damage done thereto by the troops of the United States, during the present rebellion.

Mr. WEBSTER, (Union) of Md., spoke of the importance of this measure, and of the losses sustained by citizens of the border States, which necessarily succeeded their occupation by our troops, where animals must have forage, and where forests had to be cut down for fuel, and buildings occupied as soldiers' quarters While the loyal people do not complain they look to the government for speedy redress, which is their right. The bill provided for loyal citizens, to indemnify them for property taken for the use of the United States, and commissioners to investigate the claims, with power to hold their meetings at the most convenient points. The reports on all cases, with the proofs, are to be sent to Congress for final adjudication. He, however, wanted the bill to conform to the one passed after the late war with Great Britain, which had no allusion to slave property. He stated his reasons for moving to strike out the section which provides the commissioners shall not take cognizance of any claim for the loss, value or service of any slave or person of color. He had hoped Congress would conform itself to wiping out this foul treason and securing the rights of all the citizens of the country. He was convinced that Congress had met in this spirit. It was so declared at first; but he must confess he had been sadly disappointed. The Maryland delegation did not come here to insist on the perpetuation of slavery, but for high and patriotic purposes—namely, the preservation of the Union. If their constituents believed that slavery stood in the way of this, they themselves would lay violent hands upon and destroy the institution. There was not a sacrifice they would not patriotically make; but they well knew that legislation upon slavery did not conduce to the preservation of the Union, but it was a blow aimed to destroy slavery in their own State. He appealed to the republicans, now they had gone to the full extent of the Chicago platform, to cease the agitation of the slavery question—to let the matter alone. To keep up the agitation will benefit, not the Union men, but the enemies of the country, giving them aid and comfort. It fills the secessionists with delight, while it depresses the loyal people.

Mr. WALTON, (rep.) of Vt., said we were not responsible for the casualties of war, but are for all property taken for public purposes and for buildings destroyed by the enemy in consequence of the occupation of them by our troops. He believed the commissioners would decide all claims according to the principles of law. The purpose of this bill was to shield the treasury from unjust and fraudulent claims, and such as do not come within the rules established, and to give notice to all loyal men that their proper claims will be paid. As to the amendment of the gentleman who preceded him in this debate, he said there was no provision in the bill for personal service, or for an examination into such claims. There was no necessity for it, as he had been informed at the Adjutant General's office; for in every case where a man not attached to the army is engaged in any service under the military his name must go upon the pay roll, which constitutes the only and best evidence of service. He quoted from legislative reports to show that while the government paid for actual services of slaves, it never made any provision for those lost, killed or captured in battle.

Mr. OLIN, (rep.) of N. Y., in opposing the bill, said it ought to be deferred at least until another Congress, in order that they might see something of the extent of the obligation and the consequences of the legislation involved.

Adjourned.

A Patriotic Mayor.

When the last call for additional troops was made by the President Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, it will be recollected, made a conditional response to it. The Mayor of Boston, not liking to have his constituency rated according to the standard of patriotism fixed by the Governor, sent immediately to the President the following letter:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Boston, May 23, 1862.

SIR—I am induced to write you this from a sense of duty, for the purpose of repudiating, in the most emphatic manner, the idea that the Governor of Massachusetts is authorized to speak for the loyal citizens of the State in proposing any conditions in regard to the question of slavery, as affecting a further requisition by you for volunteers. There may, possibly, be small sections or towns in the Commonwealth where the doctrine of emancipation and arming the slaves is regarded with favor, and might be made an excuse for non-enlistment; but I assure your Excellency that in Boston, and I believe in a large majority of the other cities and towns in the State, the mingling of questions in relation to slavery with the crushing out of the present rebellion is viewed with the strongest feelings of disapprobation, while the efforts you have made to resist the interpolation of this discordant element, and to restore the Union on the basis of the constitution, as evinced in your appointment of Governors Johnson and Stanly, your sustaining of General McClellan, and your general conservatism in all the essential matters pertaining to the conduct of the war, have given hope and confidence to every Union loving heart in our State.

Notwithstanding the opinions of the Governor, I believe that Massachusetts may be relied upon for any call you may make upon her patriotism in the present emergency, and that her citizens generally have no sympathy with those who are agitating the question of emancipation at this time, and I am confident that if this subject was introduced in conformity with the views of Gov. Andrew it would produce a serious if not an irreparable injury to the cause of enlistment.

I beg you, therefore, to make your requisition upon the State of Massachusetts with confidence in the loyalty and devotion of her citizens, and with the assurance that Boston will as cheerfully respond in the future as in the past to any demand of the government.

Trusting that you will continue to be firm and resolute in your endeavors for the restoration and welfare of our common country, and in ignoring all other issues which tend to prevent the accomplishment of this great object, I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant. JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, Mayor.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, Washington.

CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1862.

The *Ledger* has on its bulletin an announcement that Secretary Stanton has again called on the Governors of States to know how many men they can at once supply to reinforce the army. This is believed to be in consequence of the rebel reinforcements received by Jackson in the Shenandoah valley.

Interesting from Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, June 19, 1862.

The *Union* learns that fifteen thousand Union troops are to be raised in Tennessee for service in the State. Several leading Unionists are engaged in the work.

Large Union meetings have been held in Smith, DeKalb and Gill counties.

The clergy of Nashville have been required to take the oath.

Interesting from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, June 18, 1862.

In the Court of Impeachment Geo. S. Hilliard, State Auditor, was found guilty of high misdemeanor, and deposed from office by a vote of 18 to 2.

The case of Gov. Robinson was then taken up. He was found not guilty by a vote of 19 to 20 on the first article of impeachment, and by a unanimous vote on the rest of the articles.

The editor and proprietors of the *Daily Enquirer* of this city have been arrested by Gen. Blunt on a general charge of disloyalty. The paper will be suspended for the present.

The Missouri State Emancipation Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 18, 1862.

The Emancipation Convention, after a session of three days, adjourned this afternoon. Its proceedings were harmonious, and there was a firm determination evinced to act energetically and push forward the great policy which the Convention was organized to inaugurate.

A series of resolutions were heartily adopted endorsing the national administration, recommending the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the State and the acceptance of the aid tendered by the general government; submitting to the people of the State the details of such action and such legislation as may be necessary to accomplish the end in view, to be indicated by them through their representatives to the next General Assembly; proposing a thorough organization of the State for the fall elections; condemning Governor Gamble's aspersions of soldiers from other States, and expressing thanks to the national government and its officers and soldiers for their aid and protection in our conflict with the rebellion.

There was considerable opposition to the resolution condemning Governor Gamble; but it was finally passed.

An executive committee consisting of two members from each Congressional district was appointed.

Submarine Telegraph Cables—Progress of American Invention.

As the electric telegraph itself is an American invention, so all improvements in instruments or cables are also American. Important improvements have been developed by the necessities of the government in the present war.

Upon the laying of the new government cable from Cherrystone to Fortress Monroe, in order to connect the latter point directly with Washington, we took occasion to say that "telegraph cables hitherto used *for long distances* have been enveloped by wire armor, drawn spirally over the core or inner wire in the form of an ordinary rope;" whereas the new submarine cable "is constructed on an entirely different principle, the protecting wires being extended over the core longitudinally and in straight lines, without any twist whatever." The latter we showed to be the stronger, and observed that had the Atlantic cable been manufactured in that form it probably would not have failed.

In reply to this, Mr. William H. Horstmann has written to the HERALD to say that "this cable is claimed to be an invention of the managing and manufacturing parties concerned in it;" whereas he (Mr. Horstmann) had exhibited in May and June, 1860, at the Merchants' Exchange, a sample of a cable constructed on this principle, and enumerated in a circular at the time its advantages, calling it *his* cable; and, in further proof of his claim to the invention, he states that on the 7th of December, 1860, he laid a cable of this description across the Mississippi, at Vicksburg, and in May last another one across the Hudson, at West Point. The writer winds up in these words:—"I cannot allow others to assume as their invention that which is so clearly my own."

Mr. Horstmann thus insists upon two points. In the first place, he asserts that we claimed this invention for others, and, secondly, he claims it for himself. In both points he is clearly in the wrong. We did not claim the invention for anybody. We simply said it was the first time such a cable was used "for a long distance," and this Mr. Horstmann does not venture to contradict. His cable was only laid across the Mississippi and the Hudson—very short distances. The cable laid across the Chesapeake is twenty-five miles in length. And as to Mr. Horstmann's claim to the invention being his because he exhibited a specimen of such a cable in 1860, we fear he is by several years too late. By turning to page 601 of the "Telegraph Manual," by Mr. Shaffner, of Kentucky, published in this city by Pudney & Russell in 1859, Mr. Horstmann will be astonished to find a wood engraving of such a cable, constructed by the author nine or ten years ago, and of which kind "several were laid in 1853, and some of them are being worked at the present time" (July, 1859).

Necessity is said to be the mother of invention. In the case of submarine cables it has proved itself to be so. The crossing of the rivers by the use of high masts in America was found to be very expensive and unreliable. The wires were constantly breaking, and storms frequently carried away the masts. In November, 1850, a storm so destroyed all the telegraph poles on the Mississippi, and by the great flood in the Ohio in January, 1851, a mast erected for the crossing of that river was swept away. In six months five masts were thus destroyed in the Mississippi, the Ohio and Illinois. Mr. Shaffner's attention was consequently called to the laying of submarine wires, covered with gutta percha. They failed in consequence of the sand in the Mississippi river wearing off the gutta percha. The next experiment he made was to place six wires laterally on the outside of the gutta percha to protect it, lashing them transversely with a finer wire every twenty inches. This, too, failed. But, by the advice of Mr. Shaffner, Mr. Andrew Wade, who was laying a line from the East to St. Louis, covered the insulated wires entirely with lateral wires laid on the gutta percha. They were fastened with ties of small wire at every twelve inches. That cable proved to be a success. After this Mr. Shaffner made several cables with some additions to the plan adopted by Mr. Wade; and, with the aid of Mr. John B. Heth, he constructed one in 1852, a drawing of which appears in his book, and is exactly similar to that of which we lately gave a drawing, and which has been laid, by order of the government, from Cherrystone to Fortress Monroe, except that the latter has an iron wire core, which increases the strength, and the gutta percha is covered with tarred hemp, improvements of Mr. Bishop, insuring both strength and insulation. The machine for making such a cable is also the invention of Mr. Bishop, and is also the progeny of necessity, the government requiring the cable in great haste. This machine manufactured two miles per day. Formerly the work was done by hand. It is the first time that a long cable of this construction has been laid. One great obstacle consisted in the difficulty of coiling and paying out a cable not covered spirally with the protecting wire. This obstacle has been overcome by the ingenious paying out machine invented by Mr. Bulkley. To him and to Mr. Heisz great credit is due for the speedy and successful laying of the present cable. American invention is great, and these improvements in the laying of submarine telegraph cables are due to the necessities of the war.

The Illinois Constitutional Election.

CHICAGO, June 19, 1862.

Returns from this county, with the exception of three towns, give a majority against the constitution of 1,243. Returns from different portions of the State thus far show a majority against the constitution of 13,660. This is made up almost entirely from the northern and central portions of the State.

Punishment of Traitors in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 18, 1862.

The Provost Marshal General of Missouri has issued an order instructing the Provost Marshal of this city to cause all persons in the city suspected of disloyalty or sympathy with the rebels to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government and the provisional State government, and that all persons known to be disloyal shall be required to give bonds for their observance of the oath. The Marshal also directs the arrest of all persons guilty of disloyal conduct, whether such consist of acts or knowledge of the acts of others.

GEN. NEGLEY'S COMMAND AT CHATTANOOGA.

Brilliant Skirmish at Sweeden's Cove, Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee—Capture of Chattanooga—Why General Negley Undertook the Expedition Into East Tennessee—Composition of His Forces—Incidents on the Route—A Brutal Secesh Parson Made Prisoner—Encountering the Rebel Pickets—Engaging the Main Body—The Rebels Skedaddle—Particulars of the Pursuit—The Fight on the Following Day—Union Forces Victorious—Chattanooga is Ours, &c., &c.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 13, 1862.

On Thursday, May 29, General Negley, who has been in command of the Seventh brigade—formerly in General McCook's division, but now having a separate command—started from Columbia, Tenn., for the purpose of making an expedition into East Tennessee, with the intention of threatening Chattanooga and capturing or dispersing any of the rebel forces of cavalry hovering around that portion of the country. It was authoritatively reported that the rebels had made a preconcerted movement for the purpose of recapturing Nashville; but that object was frustrated by the energy and intrepidity of General Negley and his troops, as will be seen by the following statement:—

General N. started from Columbia, on the day above named, with a sufficient force of troops.

General N. reached Fayetteville on Saturday, May 31, remained there until Monday morning following, and then resumed his march and proceeded to Salem, where he arrived the same day.

The next day he reached Winchester. It had been reported that the rebels were in considerable force in that place, and the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry made a dash into the town, but found the enemy had dispersed. They succeeded, however, in capturing Captain Trimble and three of his men, belonging to Starne's cavalry. This Trimble is a clergyman, a bitter rebel, who has been emulating Morgan in capturing pickets and couriers, and denouncing Union men to the hangmen. He has been very enterprising in bringing up Union men, who were compelled to accept either one or the other of two alternatives, viz: to go into the Confederate army or be hanged. He was also the principal of a large female seminary in Winchester, which seems to be still in full operation, educating the feminine youth of the locality in the arts, sciences and philosophies of the heresy of secessionism. Trimble was subsequently sent to Gen. Mitchel, at Huntsville.

Passing through Winchester, Gen. Negley encamped his forces at a place called Cowan, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and on a branch of a tributary of the Tennessee river. The trestle work of the railroad bridge at this point was found to have been burned by the rebels; but the stream was easily fordable, and it was crossed on Wednesday morning, June 4, and the line of march resumed towards Jasper, Marion county. Here Gen. Negley caused several of the most prominent secessionists to be arrested, and mulcted them in the sum of $200 each, which was appropriated to the relief of the Union people in Tennessee who had suffered injury at the hands of the rebels. This was the first practical illustration of the character and intention of Governor Johnson's declaration that rich rebels should be made to pay for Union losses incurred by rebel predatory bands. Passing through Jasper, General Negley encamped at the foot of the first ridge of the Cumberland mountains, early in the evening, at an old camping ground of the rebels. The following morning he commenced crossing the mountain, over a steep and rocky road, one which most persons would pronounce impassable for artillery. Over this rugged road the artillery and provision trains were passed with but trifling injury, owing to the efficiency of the equipments. Here General Negley first obtained a glimpse of the enemy. After a very abrupt descent through a thick forest the road suddenly opened out into a beautiful cove, about six hundred yards wide, and stretching off in an easterly direction towards the Sequatchie valley. The road crosses to the south side of the cove, and skirts along the foot of the mountain about half a mile eastwardly; then crossing the valley towards the north side, then eastwardly again towards the valley. At this point General Negley's advance, consisting of the Fifth Kentucky cavalry, Colonel Haggard, and two companies of the Seventy ninth Pennsylvania infantry, under command of Captain Klein, encountered the pickets of the rebel General Adams' brigade of cavalry, which was encamped on the opposite side of the cove, at a point where the road turns to cross the valley again. After a brisk firing—the Union troops acting with the coolness of veterans all the while—the rebel pickets fell back, and the main body of the rebel force, learning there was a Union force near, came forward up the road in a body and let down the fences, preparatory to a charge. They were then at least eight hundred strong. By this time Gen. Negley had placed two six pounder field pieces in position, and commenced firing on them with shrapnel shell. This was evidently more than the enemy expected; for at the first fire they turned in confusion and fled with dismay, hotly pursued by our cavalry, led by company A, of the Fifth Kentucky, commanded by Lieut. Wharton. The enemy were pursued for two miles before they were reached, their horses being fresh and ours jaded by their rough march over the mountain. Our men at last succeeded in overtaking them, and dashed in among them with the sabre, when much execution was done. A number of the rebels were killed and wounded and about twenty taken prisoners, among whom was a lieutenant, named Jones, commanding a company. The rebels, in their flight, threw away everything that could in the slightest degree impede their progress; the road for miles was strewn with sabres, pistols, shot guns, haversacks, any quantity of corn bread, and all the other portions of the equipments of a rebel cavalry soldier. Some of the rebel cavalry were clothed in regulation uniforms, others in citizen's dress.

The panic was complete. General Adams lost his hat, sword and horse, as he had to borrow a horse from a negro to escape on, and a hat from a sympathizing rebel. He had no sword when he left the field, according to the reports of citizens who saw him in his flight towards Chattanooga. Many of the rebels did not stop until they reached Chattanooga, a distance of over thirty miles. Major Adams, a brother of the General, is reported to be severely, probably fatally, wounded, by a sabre cut in the head. Thirteen rebels were found dead on the road as far as our forces proceeded at this time. The action and pursuit were gallantly conducted on the part of the Union forces. After pursuing the rebels some three miles, the federals returned to Sweeden's Cove, where they encamped for the night. They were followed into camp by large numbers of Union people who had been driven from their homes by rebel tyranny, and were electrified by the first sound of Union guns echoing through the Sequatchie valley.

After a night's rest, General Negley proceeded towards Chattanooga. He arrived opposite the place on the morning of the 7th of June, having in the meantime (the 6th) rested on the top of the Cumberland mountain. At two o'clock P. M. on the 7th, General N., with a military force, proceeded to reconnoitre. He soon ascertained that there was a large force of the enemy on this (north) side of the river, having crossed evidently with the intention of attacking the Illinois regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Scott, which had arrived the day before the main body of federals reached the point, they having crossed the mountains by a shorter route than the principal force. The rebels also showed a water battery from the beach at the ferry landing near the town.

The Illinois regiment, deployed as skirmishers, was sent down the hill to feel the enemy. The latter, finding our forces ready to meet them, recrossed the river. General Negley placed his artillery in position commanding the town, and waited to see what the enemy would do.

At a little after five P. M. the enemy's riflemen commenced firing on our skirmishers, and shortly after the rebels opened with shell on them from their water battery, and from a battery on the mountain westward of the town. Then General Negley gave orders to his batteries to fire, and for two hours a brisk cannonading was kept up, during which time all of the enemy's guns were silenced, three of them having been dismantled. The accuracy of the federal artillerymen drove the enemy entirely away from their pieces. Having silenced all the enemy's batteries, General Negley retired to his camp for the night.

The next morning (Sunday, June 8) it was ascertained that the enemy had been working all night; had increased the height of their water battery; had thrown up new earthworks, and had evidently made extensive preparations of defence.

Information was received from a prisoner that the enemy's force had been increased during the night from three to five thousand.

At eight o'clock General Negley resumed firing on the enemy, and continued for upwards of an hour and a half without receiving any response from their batteries; but their riflemen, protected by a stone wall and by their earthworks, kept up a continuous firing upon the Union skirmishers. There were no other indications of there being any persons in Chattanooga in warlike array except occasionally knots of officers and men, who dispersed with alacrity as our shells fell among them. The town was evacuated by the inhabitants during the night.

General Negley, having accomplished the object of his expedition, withdrew a portion of his force.

The loss on either side is not ascertained; but we have the assurtions of prisoners that the loss of the enemy is large. The only flags displayed by the rebels in town were the hospital flags and a black flag. A man who displayed a black flag on the rebel intrenchments was killed by one of the Union sharpshooters.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

CAIRO, June 19, 1862.

Work on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from the Grand Junction to Columbus, is progressing rapidly. The road would have been in running order this week but for the burning of a bridge one hundred and fifty feet in length near Trenton by the rebels, which has delayed the work.

The gunboat Sterling Price arrived to-night.

Resignation of Judge Selden.

ALBANY, June 19, 1862.

Hon. Samuel L. Selden has resigned his position as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, to take effect on the 1st of July. The appointment to fill the vacancy until Dec. 31, 1862, when Judge Selden's term would have expired, devolves on Governor Morgan, who, it is rumored, will appoint Henry R. Selden, brother of the retiring Judge.

Accident to General Strong.

CAIRO, June 19, 1862.

General Strong was severely wounded to-day by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Captain Dean. The ball passed through the General's right arm and lodged in his side, whence it was extracted.

The Turf.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

THURSDAY, June 19.—Match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Hiram Woodruff named bay mare 1 1 1
D. Pfifer named b. g. General Burnside 2 2 2

Time, 2:44¼—2:50—2:49¾.

The winner of the race is a very beautiful bay mare, about sixteen hands, brought to this city from the State of Maine about three years ago, by G. Burnett, who matched her in the above trot. She seems to be well bred, and of a fine turn of speed; but her best gait, not being wanted yesterday, was not shown. General Burnside is a large brown gelding, with a stripe in the face, and all his legs white about half way to the knee. He did not come up to the expectations of his backers.

The odds were on the mare at one hundred to forty before the start, although a large amount had been laid even from the time of the making of the match until their appearance on the track, when it leaked out that Burnside had not been doing well in his training, and the chances were in favor of the mare.

Trotting matches for $1,000 are not of every day occurrence in war times, and it was thought by some that a race for so much money would bring out a crowd. This was not the case, however, and the reason why can be easily told. The price of admission—one dollar—at the gates is far too high on all our trotting tracks; and when the Tax bill goes into operation, and people have to economise their expenditures, the proprietors of trotting courses will have to reduce their rates of admission, or their courses will not be attended at all. Twenty-five cents for admission would pay better than one dollar, and make the sport more popular. Perhaps if the managers would omit the pecuniary inducements held out to parties to trot over their tracks, they would be better able to reduce the price of admission, and afford greater facilities to the public.

The trot yesterday was the last that will come off over the Union Course until after the running races are over, which commence on the 2d of July. The alterations in the track, stands, fences, &c., &c., will be commenced forthwith, and the improvements contemplated will be a benefit not only for the coming race meeting, but to the course for the future. One feature—the building of a stand for ladies—will be much appreciated.

The above race can be described in a very few words. Each heat was a counterpart of the other. The mare took the lead as soon as the word was given, and kept it to the end, winning apparently with the greatest possible ease.

LEXINGTON (KY.) RACES—THE BEST MILE RUNNING ON RECORD.—MONDAY, June 9—Phenix Stake, mile heats, best three in five. The following is a summary of the race:—

J. M. Clay's b. c. Wagram, 4 years old, by Yorkshire, dam Topaz by imp. Glencoe ..4 6 1 1 1
Sam. Wallace's br. f., 4 years old, by Vandal, dam by imp. Margrave 3 4 2 5 2
J. W. Pinnock's ch. f., 4 years old, by The Colonel, dam by imp. Margrave 2 2 3 3 3
H. B. Bohannons' b. c. Simon Kenton, 4 years old, by imp. Yorkshire, dam Magnolia by Glencoe 5 3 6 4 4
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Mammona, 4 years old, by imp. Sovereign, dam Miriam by imp. Glencoe ..... 1 1 4 6 dis.
J. W. Ford's bl. c., 4 years old, by imp. Sovereign, dam by John Richards ..... 6 5 5 2 dis.

Time, 1:44¼—1:46¾—1:45¼—1:50¼—1:45¼.

The quickest miles heretofore run with full weights were made by Allendorf, at New Orleans. He ran two races of mile heats in the same week; a heat of each was made in 1:44½. The renowned Idlewild ran a mile over the Woodlawn Course, at Louisville, a close thing, in 1:44½, beating Austerlitz, a full brother to the winner of the above race.

Aid for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An adjourned meeting of the above association, formed for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the regiments of Pennsylvania, arriving in New York, was held on Monday night at the Astor House. The permanent officers of the society, chosen at a former meeting are as follows:—John C. Montgomery, President; Stephen P. Russell, Vice President; Michael G. Hart, Secretary.

The Executive Committee comprises the following names:—Jerome Buck, C. W. Burton, J. Clair, S. P. Russell, Dr. L. A. Rosenmiller, Henry Wood, John C. Montgomery, *ex officio*. Clergymen—Dr. Montgomery, Dr. Smith. Counsel—Jerome Buck. Physician—Dr. S. F. Fetter.

By proposition, Stewart Newell, Esq., agent of the State of Pennsylvania, was added to the above committee.

The committee reported that they had temporarily engaged a portion of the premises, 194 Broadway, until more eligible quarters could be obtained.

Mr. J. B. BACON proposed the salubrious and vacant barracks on Staten Island, and the employment of nurses and assistants suited to the faith of the different patients.

Dr. L. A. ROSENMILLER suggested that a portion of the vacant grounds belonging to the City Hospital be applied for, and his views were supported by Mr. Darnach, superintendent of the hospital, and by Mr. Newell, State Agent of Pennsylvania.

A resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted and the executive committee were directed to confer with the officers of the hospital upon the subject. It was also recommended that the attention of all resident native Pennsylvanians be invited to assist in the objects of the association.

After a vote of thanks to the proprietors of the Astor House the meeting adjourned, to meet at the same rooms on Monday, 23d inst.

The Wisconsin State Legislature.

MILWAUKEE, June 18, 1862.

The State Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night, after a short session of two weeks. Nothing of public interest was accomplished except the repeal of the Personal Liberty laws. The tax question was indefinitely postponed.

Colonel D. E. Wood, of the Fourteenth regiment, wounded at Shiloh, died at his residence, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, yesterday, of typhoid fever.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 236—June 19, 1862.
2, 60, 28, 26, 46, 52, 66, 16, 61, 8, 75, 48, 50.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 236—June 19, 1862.
57, 23, 28, 13, 75, 30, 6, 45, 41, 3, 15, 58.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and Delaware State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 237—June 19, 1862.
59, 54, 74, 22, 78, 24, 45, 3, 60, 33, 61, 14, 56.
DELAWARE, CLASS 256—June 19, 1862.
58, 12, 7, 37, 55, 23, 54, 18, 70, 25, 52, 20.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentucky.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed and information given. Highest price paid for Spanish Doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Loyalty Returning in Memphis.—The fact that merchants in Memphis have started East to obtain a supply of goods is a cheering sign of returning loyalty. Let them carry back a large supply of KNOX'S Hats, from No. 212 Broadway, and the citizens of Memphis will again feel themselves gentlemen, and their improved appearance will justify the feeling. Knox has the best and neatest Summer Hats.

A Big Hit.—Gents' Patent Leather Boots for $2, at BARTLETT'S, 372 Grand street, corner of Norfolk.

The Drama, Gwynneth Vaughan, at Barnum's, is a decided hit. Crowds witness it every afternoon and evening.

Beware of the Cheap "Cartes de Visite." They fade. Pay a living profit, and get the MEADE imperishable pictures. 225 Broadway.

Twelve Cartes de Visite for $1.—Equal to any in the city. PERCIVAL, 130 Chatham street.

Goat Skin Shoes and Linen Over Gaiters and Summer Shoes of every kind. LORIN BROOKS & SON, 434 Broadway, corner of Howard street.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York.

Wedding Cards—Note Paper, 5 Quires best French, stamped, with cut envelopes to match, including elegant Brass Die, $2 50, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

A Pure Tobacco.—Yellow Bank Tobacco.—Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all impurities, for sale by all tobacco and sugar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 239 Water street.

New Smoking Tobacco—"Hesperian Ambrosia." This new article of Smoking Tobacco is extensively sought for throughout the country, on account of possessing high fragrance, delicious flavor and exhilirating effects, to a remarkable degree; smokes freely until all is consumed, being free from deleterious oil. Dealers may be supplied by leaving their orders at 254 Broadway.

No More Gray Hair.—Grandjean's Celebrated consultation for the embellishment and restoration of the hair. Office Astor place.

W. A. Batchelor's Celebrated Establishment for Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, and Hair Dyeing, and Moldavia Cream for beautifying the hair, 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.—Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye applied by experienced artists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown; best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all druggists.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey street (under the Astor House), opposite the church. A female attends ladies. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

Holloway's Medicine Cures Coughs and colds. Rub the Ointment into your throat and chest. Take Pills at same time.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address box 78, Post office, New York.

Deafness, Impaired Hearing, Noises in the head and sore throat cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, 39 Clinton place, west of Broadway.

At Jeffers', 573 Broadway, Ladies' Elastic Boots, $1 50, $1 75 and $2; Balmorals, $2, $2 25 and $2 50; gents' fine Shoes and Slippers, youths' and children's Balmorals, Shoes and Gaiters. JEFFERS, 573 Broadway.

Married.

BOWDOIN—GRINNELL.—At Wolfert's Dell, Irvington, on Wednesday, June 18, by the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, GEORGE S. BOWDOIN to JULIA IRVING, daughter of Moses H. Grinnell.

BUCKLEY—HUTTNER.—On Saturday, June 14, by the Rev. C. Farrell, pastor of St. Ann's church, Astor place, S. B. BUCKLEY, Esq., to MARY THERESA ELIZABETH, only daughter of J. F. Huttner, M. D., of Philadelphia.

PARSONS—LIPPITT.—On Tuesday evening, June 17, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, by the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Lieutenant CHARLES C. PARSONS, Fourth United States Artillery, to CELIA G. W., daughter of C. H. Lippitt.

ROSS—ROBINSON.—On Wednesday, June 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Harper, Mr. JOHN ROSS to Miss ELIZABETH ROBINSON, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Robinson, tailor and draper, Dumfries, Scotland.

Aberdeen and Dumfries (Scotland) papers please copy.

Died.

CRONYN.—At Hagerstown, Md., on Wednesday, June 18, WM. B. CRONYN.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, Ninth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, South Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

CASTLES.—On Wednesday, June 18, Mrs. HINNAMENT CASTLES, of disease of the heart, aged 83 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of her grandson, Abm. Lowerre, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 149 East Thirty-first street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

Flushing (L. I.) papers please copy.

CROCHERON.—On Wednesday, June 18, ALEXANDER IRVIN, youngest son of the late Nicholas Crocheron.

The funeral will take place this day (Friday), at twelve o'clock M., from the Moravian church, New Dorp, Staten Island.

CABLE.—On Thursday, June 19, JULIA, second daughter of Charles and Ann Cable.

The remains will be conveyed to Poughkeepsie for interment.

Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

DOWD.—On Tuesday, June 17, of disease of the heart, RICHARD DOWD, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Ninety-ninth street and Eighth avenue, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock precisely; and from there to St. Paul's church, Harlem, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

FALLON.—On Thursday, June 19, JOHN FALLON,