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The Reading Matter on this Page is from Yesterday's Evening Edition.

Again the news of another day from the armies of Grant and Sherman, may be summed up in the four cheering words: All going on well! Grant is now actually besieging Richmond, for Lee has crossed the Chickahominy here this, and thus abandons the open field—if indeed it could fairly be said that he had ever trusted himself to an open field, since he met Grant—now determining to fight only within the defences of the rebel capital, or at least to use them to delay Grant while such disposition can be made as will enable both the civic and military dignitaries of the Confederacy, with their appurtenc, to beat a hasty retreat southward, *via* Danville, to the objective point of the "last ditch"—a point we cannot for the present more definitely fix than to say it ought to be somewhere in South Carolina. But even the Danville railroad may not by this time be available. While with Sheridan and Kautz, operating with their cavalry in the vicinity of Richmond, and Crooks and Hunter advancing from the west, as recent advices from their respective commands indicate, it may be that even this facility of retreat, which the above railroad would afford to the rebels, will be denied them. But whether they stand as they at Richmond, or whether they evacuate that city and make their stand somewhere else, there is evidently hate and desperation enough yet remaining in rebeldom, to render another great battle inevitable.

War Brewing in Europe.

A most intelligent and capable Englishman of the Liberal School, who has recently twice traversed Europe from London to Stamboul, in a private letter to the editor of the New York *Tribune*, thus epitomizes the situation:

I have made a most attentive investigation of the state of public feeling in Turkey, Greece, Italy, France, Switzerland, and will give you a brief resume on which you may depend:

1st. The Turks, Arabs, and all the Mohammedan tribes hate the Emperor of the French, and no doubt serious war may be expected in Algeria and along the whole of Northern Africa.

2d. The Greeks hate the Emperor of the French; but, because he supports the Pope, whom the Greeks think the greatest enemy of their religion. 2d, because the Emperor has bullied them, and they have taken entirely to the British Alliance.

3d. The Italians hate the Emperor of the French, with such hatred as only Italians perhaps can feel.

First, Because, they say, he gave money to Italian soldiers to shoot Garibaldi; that Garibaldi's brigands, dressed as soldiers, paid with French gold, did the act of assassination. (I am myself fully persuaded that they are right in that.)

Second, Because he keeps their Capital (Rome) away from them, and has done all he could to keep up confusion and brigandage; to dismember and enslave them, instead of uniting them and liberating them.

From long practice, I speak French nearly the same as English, and had excellent opportunities for acquiring information, both, going through France, returning, and again on my late visit.

I am astonished at the state of things; I never could have believed it. On my saying a word about the Emperor and Mexico, peasants, farmers, burgeois, private soldiers and officers, go off into torrents of invectives against the Emperor, such as I could hardly have imagined. Such days as those of Louis XVI and Maria Antoinette may not be so distant as many suppose. The French are a fierce, fiery and haughty race, and I can only look upon the Emperor as sitting on the peak of a volcano in imminent danger of eruption.

You will naturally want to know what the French themselves put forward as their principal grievances:

1. For each of the last three years the Conscription has been 100,000, the previous maximum having been only 40,000.

2. Four hundred thousand having been sent to Mexico (and the calculation has no sea voyages,) of which only 55,000 at most remain alive.

3. That the regiments sent to Mexico were selected as being the most Republican, the most Legitimist, the most Orleanist, and the Bonapartists kept at home.

4. That Republican, Legitimist and Orleanist officers were unfairly exchanged into the doomed regiments.

5. That the luxury, vice and extravagance of the Court are beyond measure, and that finances of the country are seriously suffering therefrom.

6. That the turbulent policy of the Emperor is resuscitating the Holy Alliance, viz: Prussia, Austria and Russia, against France. (There is no doubt this is quite true.) The French don't like to be brought, without cause, into a war with three nations at a time, and they think—I believe with justice—if with three, then with four—*casus fœderis* Also Italy, that makes five. That the whole Mohammedan population of Africa, with Turkey, six—a very poor lookout.

The Chicago Lake Tunnel.

The shore shaft of the Lake Tunnel having been sunk to a depth of eighty-seven feet and the sides bricked up, the workmen are now engaged in removing the *debris* from the bottom. A tunnel five feet in diameter has been extended westward from the shaft for the purpose of making more room for operations. This subterranean apartment is fifty feet in length, and will be used as a stable for the mules which will be employed in drawing the loaded cars to the shaft; also as a store house for tools and space for switching the empty cars. The water and clay are raised to the surface by a strong iron wire cable, which passes around a drum moved by steam power. Machines are being erected on the ground to manufacture the clay into brick, which will be used in the construction of the tunnel.

The Uncertainty of the Law.

Last September, in the Circuit Court of Marion county, Indiana, Mrs. Mary Anne Longenecker was convicted of poisoning her husband, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The supreme Court has now reversed the sentence, on the ground that the lower Court gave the jury improper instructions in regard to the evidence. It is held by the Supreme Court, "that it was for the jury to judge of the evidence, and the Court had no right to tell them that they must limit their inquiry to a particular view or application of it, in finding, as we have said, to prove another hypothesis to which it might be applicable." By this decision Mrs. Longenecker will be set at liberty, as she cannot be again tried on the above charge, or, in the technical language of the law, "cannot be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense."

Frank Gen. Crooks' Command.—A dispatch dated Meadow Bluffs, West Va., May 31st, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says:

"General Crooks' command has started, in fine spirits, on its second expedition."

It is not probable that "on to Richmond!" is the word this time? The railroad communications of Richmond on the South may be now officially severed in the very nick of time.

Letter from Washington.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

On Board Dictator for White House, Washington, May 31, 1864.

The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, is certainly one of the best abused men in the present day. The obloquy cast upon him, I firmly believe, is undeserved. There is no other man that I know of so well qualified for the position. He has the courage to say "no" when the public service requires it, and he has the kindness to say "yes" when he can oblige a citizen and not do injury to the best interests of the nation. He cannot in almost any case at the present juncture, explain his reason for not granting hundreds of requests. If he would do so, I am well convinced that his refusal would present itself in the light of kindness. If the hundreds who asked permission to go to Fredericksburg and the Wilderness to look after their wounded, sick and deceased friends, had received passes, many of them would now be in their graves. Let every one await developments when he meets with a refusal from the Secretary, and I am sure he will feel satisfied that not only his own but the public interests were better served than if the request had been granted. And here I cannot refrain from noticing the kindness and amiability of Col. James A. Hardie, Inspector General U. S. A. The confirmation of Col. Hardie's appointment by the Senate, without "reference," was a fitting tribute to his worth, patriotism and administrative ability. He is unremitting in his attentions to ladies who have business at the War office, no matter how humble their rank.

—nelle discrimine agetur.

I have never yet seen either the Secretary or the Colonel in the "gruff moods" of which I have heard others complain. No American citizen need employ a mediator to intercede with either. They will do their duty, and endeavor to advance the best interests of all.

In my last I called attention to the Pennsylvania State Agency, now fully organized, and prepared to collect bounty, back pay, pensions, &c., for the volunteers of the State. I would state here that the Sanitary Commission have a similar agency in this city. They collect bounty, back pay, &c., free of charge, for the volunteers of any State, and if it is necessary for the volunteer to remain a week or so, they subsist him gratuitously at their rooms. I have seen a goodly number who have been benefited in this way. Discharged and furloughed soldiers are furnished by the Commission with commutation tickets, in all necessary cases where the government cannot do it. I enclose the following circular which is of importance to our volunteers, and shows the provision that this patriotic and beneficent Institution makes for them:

U. S. Sanitary Commission "Department of Special Relief" No. 820 H Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, South Side, Washington City, D. C. Soldiers and Seamen can, at the above office, have the necessary papers made out; correspondence attended to, and all needed assistance furnished in regard to procuring pay, pensions, bounty, prize money, and arrears of pay and bounty, without charge. This work is done by men of ample experience, possessing all needed facilities. N. B. Each applicant for a pension should bring with him two persons able to make oath that they believe he is the person he represents himself to be. Food and lodging are provided at the same place for all men on sick leave, and to discharged soldiers on their way from the army to their homes, free of expense. Any needed aid will be provided likewise, without charge, on applying in Baltimore, at No. 46 South Sharp street, or in Philadelphia, at No. 1307 Chestnut. J. B. Abbott, Chief Assistant "Special Relief" Department. Any further information concerning the assistance rendered by the U. S. Sanitary Commission can be obtained from Dr. G. G. Caldwell, or Mrs. Stephen Barker, Hospital Visitors, U. S. Sanitary Commission, one of whom distributes these notices.

I have been studying the operations of the Sanitary Commission for two weeks, and the more I see of them the better do I like them. It should, and it will be sustained. All others are nothing in comparison with it.

The speech of Hon. Thomas Williams, of the 23d district, is now being circulated in pamphlet form. I was told that Senator Sumner said of it, "There is more logic, learning, law, and statesmanship in it than in any speech that has been delivered since the war commenced." A high compliment from a competent judge. It is strange that the papers in Western Pennsylvania have not given more extensive notice of it. It is worthy of being read by every American citizen and states man.

Troops are still being sent down from Alexandria.

Nemo.

Garibaldi and the Nuns.

Frequent were the morning visits paid to the convents (of Parisemo), in which the city and its environs abound. The nuns had been severe sufferers by the bombardment; the convents of St. Catherine and of Martorana were one mass of ruins, and several others were partially damaged. Nevertheless, the romantic figure of Garibaldi had turned the heads of the saintly sisterhood, who were one and all piously enamoured to him. Not a day passed, but offerings of candied fruits, preserves, syrups, sweetmeats, *edolgrazie bocche di dama*, arrived at the Dictator's residence, arranged in curiously wrought baskets, interspersed with artificial flowers, filigree work, embroidered handkerchiefs and banners, accompanied by an inscription in gold letters on white satin, of which the following is a specimen:

"To the, Giuseppe Garibaldi and hero! Mighty as St. George! Beautiful as the seraphim! Forget not the nuns of ——, who love thee tenderly; who pray hourly to Santa Rosalia that she may watch over thee in thy sleeping and waking hours!" One morning, in accordance with a previous invitation, we visited the famous convent of ——, outside the Porta ——. The lady abbess met us at the vestibule, and, taking the General by the hand, led the way to the refectory, where the table spread for breakfast resembled a fancy fair—sugar castles, cupolas, temples, palaces, and domes; and in the centre a statue of Garibaldi in sugar. The patient ingenuity of the nuns must have exhausted itself in the ornamental department of that sumptuous repast.

With the exception of one or two venerables and a few of the middle aged, all the nuns were young, most of them of noble birth. As the General entered the tress-chorn maidens clustered round him with timorous and agitated mien, but the benign and smiling countenance of the far-famed captain, the manners of the perfect gentleman, which are so essentially his, reassured them at once. "How beautiful!" exclaimed one. "He is the image of *Nostro Signore*," whispered another; while a third, in the heat of her enthusiasm, seized his hand and kissed it; but withdrew it, and she, springing on his neck, impressed a fervent kiss upon his lips. Her audacity proved contagious; it spread first to her young companions, then to the middle aged, to the venerables, and finally to the sisters, who at first seemed scandalised.—*English paper.*

A Disinterested Patriot.

The Boston *Journal*, quoting the allusion of another paper to the fact that Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, worked without pay, says:

"The statement that Mr. Whiting is a rich man, and can afford to do all he has magnanimously agreed to, somewhat detracts from the merit of the sacrifice he has actually made. We happen to know that upon entering the service of the Government he was compelled to reduce his establishment here, which had been supported by a princely income from his profession, and practice the economy which many wealthy men who claim to be patriots only preach."

An Expensive Sack of Flour.—A rove election bet was recently made in California. One Gridley agreed with a Dr. Herrick to carry a sack of flour from Sacramento to Clifton in case the Democratic ticket was defeated. He lost and paid. The sack of flour was then given to the Sanitary Commission fund, and was put up at auction. The first buyer gave $350. It was then put up again, and brought $605. It was again put up and sold and re-sold during the day, finally reaching the sum of $4,400. The same bag of flour is now to be sent to the St. Louis Sanitary Fair, to be sold over again.

The other day, when commencing his defense of a murderer, in court at Philadelphia, David Paul Brown saw two jurors with their feet on the rails in front of their seats. "Take down your feet, sirs!" he said. "I came here to speak to men's heads, or hearts, and not to their feet; and will submit to no such indignity in a court of justice, when the life of an individual is at stake, for decency is part of the law." The feet, of course, dropped at once.

The Union Convention of New Hampshire on Tuesday adopted resolutions endorsing the general course of the Administration and in favor of the re-nomination of President Lincoln.

In the case of the will of Andrew J. Butler, brother of General Butler, it appears that instead of $2,000,000, the witnesses swore to only $200,000. A slight difference.

TELEGRAMS.

GRANT'S FLANK MOVEMENT.

Sharp Cavalry Fight on Saturday.

THE REBELS BADLY WHIPPED.

The Pamunkey Full of Transports and Gunboats.

THE SIEGE OF RICHMOND BEGUN!

Midnight Attempt to Surprise Gen. Hancock.

REPULSE OF THE ENEMY WITH SEVERE LOSS.

Old Tavern Church, Va., May 30.—We have again flanked the enemy. Our forces were withdrawn from the north side of the North Anna river last Thursday and Friday. Sheridan, with Torbett's and Gregg's divisions of cavalry, marched all night, and on Thursday morning the fords on the Pamunkey were in our possession. At Delaney's Ferry Baker's North Carolina brigade opposed our advance and resisted us when we laid the pontoon bridge. Custer and Devin's brigades drove them off to Hanover Court House, killing many and capturing a large number of prisoners. The Sixth corps was soon at our heels, then came up the Eighth and Ninth.

Lee was doomed to disappointment. His elaborate fortifications would not serve him. Grant was on his right flank and he must away to Richmond.

On Saturday forenoon Gregg's division was fired into near Hawes' shop. Davie's brigade was in the advance. The woods seemed alive with rebels, and they soon began to resound with the sharp volleys of our carbines. In a short time Davie's entire brigade was fighting in earnest. Col. Gregg was ordered to Davie's support, and the remainder of the division became hotly engaged. Fitz Hugh Lee commanded in person. His cavalry corps was all fighting, assisted by a brigade of fire-eaters from South Carolina, commanded by Col. Butler. These men had just arrived from the sea board, and admit the warm reception given them by our men, which for a long time held Fits Hugh Lee back. We found the rebels strongly entrenched in these woods, with heavy guns in position, and every advantage on their side, but were badly beaten, flying from the field, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands and over 100 prisoners. Lee's army occupies the trenches about Meadow and Bottom bridges.

The telegraph communication with White House was opened. The Pamunkey is full of transports and gunboats. We expect General Smith to join us with his command within two days.

Hancock made a mighty effort last night about dusk to relieve Warren, who had been slightly pressed during the afternoon. Our loss was very trifling. The siege of Richmond has begun.

The *Herald's* special gives the following account of the cavalry fight on Saturday: As the fight waxed hot, between two and three o'clock, Custar's brigade was ordered to assist Davis' and Gregg's brigades, who already had the enemy wavered, in putting him to rout. Custar marched with his brigade and dismounted his men. Davis opened the gap in his line to make way for the Michigan brigade. The line was immediately formed, and a furious assault commenced. It was just in the nick of time, for at the same moment a brigade of fresh troops were reinforcing the enemy, but nothing could withstand the terrible iron hail which our men now poured into their ranks. Back they went, Custar's Wolverines and all, for one mile and a half, with fearful loss.

At five o'clock the battle ended, and we had the field. Three of our brigades had whipped the whole corps. The Provost Marshal counted 126 dead rebels in a small space just in Davis' front, but these could not have embraced half their dead. There were loads after loads of their wounded carried from the field, and our hospitals contain about forty of their men mortally or severely wounded. Our total loss was 565. We took 100 prisoners. This was the sharpest cavalry fight of the war.

The *Times'* Fredericksburg Army Says: Rebel papers of yesterday, claim that Pitzhugh, Lee and Thompson met our whole corps of soldiers on Saturday night, when in fact we had only Gregg's division and only one of Torbett's brigade engaged. They admit the defeat and loss of one hundred men, and that they were obliged to leave their dead and wounded in our hands. They admit the loss of one hundred and sixty-four in the South Carolina regiment alone. At midnight the enemy attempted to surprise Hancock, and drive a heavy force upon him. They were repulsed with heavy loss, and about four or five hundred prisoners in our hands. During the night it was determined to advance the whole line as far as Hancock's right, and the movement began soon after daylight and is still going on. There is considerable musketry and artillery from the enemy, and they are evidently making some resistance. As yet there are no indications of a general engagement.

The Banking Act.

Washington, June 1.—Nothing in the Banking Act is to be construed to prevent all shares of any association from being in person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of personal property in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority, at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere, but not at any greater rate than is assessed. The principal changes from the original bill are that no banks can be organized with less capital than $100,000 in small towns and $200,000 in cities with a population of over 5000.

Second. Banks must redeem at par at National Banks in designated places, regarded as commercial centres.

Third. None but Registered bends can be received as security for circulation, and the necessary memorandum on those can be signed by an officer of the bank or by the Comptroller.

Complete forms of all kinds, to correspond with the new bill, will be immediately prepared by the Comptroller.

From Port Royal.

New York, June 2.—The steamer Fulton has arrived from Port Royal with dates of the 30th ult.

Gen. Foster has assumed command of the Department of the South. Gen. Hatch is appointed to the command of the district of Hilton Head.

A convention of loyalists at Jacksonville, Fla., have sent delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Deserters from Savannah arrived at Port Royal on the 27th, and report that Johnston has retreated before Sherman to within four miles of Atlanta, where a final battle will occur.

No further movement in Charleston harbor. Fort Sumter was materially damaged by the late attack.

Foreign Encroachments—House Resolutions.

New York, June 2.—A Times special, dated Washington, June 1, says: The House Committee on Foreign Affairs instructed their chairman to report a resolution relating to a former resolution on the Monroe Doctrine, and maintaining the right of Congress to indicate the policy of the Government concerning the encroachments of foreign powers on this continent.

Torpedo Explosion—Forty Soldiers Killed—Signal Tower Blown 800 Feet in the Air.

New York, June 2.—The *Herald's* Bachelor Creek, N. C., correspondent says that on removing four monster torpedoes from the train at that station an explosion occurred, killing over forty soldiers, and blowing the signal tower and commissary building eight hundred feet into the air. The soldiers mostly were of New York regiments.

The Sanitary Commission's steamer John R. Thompson left Baltimore on Monday evening, with 60 tons of sanitary stores—her second load—bound for Bermuda Hundred, where she has been stationed during the past fortnight. The propeller Elizabeth, one of the Baltimore line, has also been chartered by the Sanitary Committee, and was on Monday night loaded with some forty tons of ice and eighty tons of assorted sanitary stores and dispatched to the James River. The Thompson and Elizabeth each carried its corps of relief agents. Three other boats in the employ of the Sanitary Commission left the mouth of the Rappahannock at daylight yesterday morning for the new base of the Army of the Potomac.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Draft in the 23d District.

The draft in the 23d district commenced this morning at nine o'clock at the office of the Provost Marshal, Federal street, Allegheny. The attendance was quite large and the liveliest interest was manifested in the drawings. The names were drawn out by Mr. Augustus Becker, a disabled soldier, who handed them to the Commissioner, Mr. Copley, by whom they were announced aloud, after which they were passed to the Surgeon, Dr. Parchment, for examination. The names thus drawn were duly recorded, and the "lucky" individuals bearing them will in due time be notified to "call at the captain's office and settle."

The following is the result of the drawings in the First and Second Wards, Allegheny—the only districts called up till noon:

FIRST WARD.

Quota 44. Number drawn, (50 per cent. added for exemptions) 63:

Wm A Stubbs	Joseph Peterson
Jas G Ramsey	Frederick Kessler
James Gott	David Teets
Robert White	George L Dryden
Adam Howell	John Agy
Andrew Davidson	Thomas Hyde
Matthew Wetowart	James Sloan
George Shrader	John Shrinberger
Henry Woods	John G Gettman
James B Crosman	Robert P Getty
Wm Scaffee	James Bratt
James S McKelvey	John Woods
Joseph St Orsler	Lewis Lausman
Robert Ross	Chas A Hoag
Wm Shaw	Chas A Chamberlain
Joseph Bown	Wm Raymond
James Leech	Wm G Johns
James Greenwood	James Greenwood
Samual Smith	Abraham Dickinson
James Hunter	John Weir
Joseph Douglass	John Shorts
Andrew Hogan	David Campbell
Samuel Sortel	Jno A McClintock
Jno McElwain	Geo H Schmidt
John W Underhill	Joseph C Fuing
Wm H Fairs	James Brogan
Henry Richards	Henry Baker
Christian Hock	Chas A Pope
Joseph Bleim	Alexander Crummis
Rev Chas A Dickey	George W Lyon
Uriah Holmes	David Crummie
Basil Jones	John Caughey
John Kincaff	

SECOND WARD.

Quota 40. Number drawn, (60 per cent. added for exceptions) 60.

Stephen H Geyer	Wm Gillespie
Jas J Moore	W G Faber
Robert Rush	Sylvester Caldwell
Jas H D nell	E E Moore
Robert Hunter	Will on S mith
John Brown, jr	James Rice
Robt Hawthorne	Louis Osmond
Robt W White	John Jack on
Francis Donnelly	James Gardiner
John Grimon	Thomas Patton
Wm H Hill	B Guggenheim
Frank Murray	Alex McKeana
Hugh Sweeny	Julius Kirms
Jas Faulkner	John Wilson
John Smith	Samuel McGuah
Chas Hadley	Henry Mayll
Fred Lutz	William Stork
Louis Weidenhalt	Walter J Bartram
Joseph Chambers	Thos S Dunlap
John Fegler	Louis Haffner
Henry Williamson	O Connell
David Fry	Wm Klegge
Jas E Stevenson	John M Parker
Hugh Ward	John Carter
John Porter	Jeremiah Holly
David Speers	Geo W Morton
Wm Hambright	Jas McK Lusk
Hey Smith	Wm W Beaty
Wm Sleeman	Wm Anderson
Fred Smith	John McKendry
George Pope	John Elkan
Jesse E Scott	Jacob Sensering
	Geo H D each
	Wm J Warnock

Another Soldier Gone.

Died, at Harwood Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 31st, 1864, John W. McConnell, of Elizabeth township, Allegheny Co., Pa.

Among the many noble men from this township, who, from love of country and instinctive detestation of oppression, sprang to arms at the call of the Government—of whom not a few have fallen—Mr. McConnell deserves to honorable place in the affectionate remembrance of his fellow citizens.

As his mind matured amid the enjoyments of home, he had yielded to a thirst for knowledge, and when the war broke out was successfully engaged in literary pursuits, with a view to future usefulness. But at the call of his country, all his cherished prospects and favorite pursuits were promptly laid on the altar of patriotism.

Connecting himself with the Roundhead Regiment, 100th Penn's, he has been identified with it in all its diversified and gallant struggles for the suppression of treason, and the conservation of our glorious Union and Republican institutions.

Wounded in the arm at the battle of Fredericksburg, he suffered listlessly in transfer from the field to the hospital, and though the wound was not necessarily fatal, his physical system sank under the severe pain, and could not be roused by surgical treatment. His wife's spirit took its flight this morning at 5 o'clock, from the bedside of her husband, and one of his personal friend of Mr. McConnell and his family, I cannot withhold my testimony to his sterling moral worth, and civic and social virtues.

Washington City, D. C., May 31, 1864.

J. A. S.

Supposed Thief Arrested.

A few days since a young man named Geo. Watson, arrived in this city, and in company with a friend, stopped at the St. Charles Hotel. Their actions were of such a nature as to indicate the suspicion that they were thieves, and a watch was placed upon their movements. This morning they were discovered prying around the rooms in the upper part of the Hotel, but managed to get away before being arrested. Information of the fact was communicated to the office, who dispatched officer Wray in search for them. He found one named Watson on Third street, and from the description he had received, concluded that he was one of the persons he was seeking. Upon being interrogated, Watson denied his identity, but was recognised by the clerk and chambermaid at the hotel. The room occupied by the suspected parties was searched, and a number of articles of value were found. Watson was taken to the Mayor's office, and will have a hearing this afternoon. His companion has not yet been arrested.

Wounded Soldiers in Philadelphia.

Over one thousand wounded soldiers were recently removed from Washington to Philadelphia. Among those from Pennsylvania regiments are the following:

Geo P Lentz, F, 120	P S Justice, A, 61
A H Sixth, sergt, B, 139	William Frank, I, 61
I Walterhorn, F, 139	Peter Kater, D, 62
Saml Beam, E, 140	A A Wagner, C, 62
aul Mable, corp, G, 155	John M Gamble, I, 63
Isaac Fix, G, 153	John Fraser, E, 63
Jas Owens, A, 11	Hugh B yle, K, 100
Wm Pratt, F, 11	Jas silby, F, 102
David Bigley, K, 61	Andrew Graham, G, 102
Jas Middleton, H, 102	Sergt J S Hare, H, 102
Jos N Mitchell, G, 11 Pa	Robt Jordan, A, 106
Thos Small, F, 140	Jas E Corbett, D, 106
John M Berry, G, 140	J A Loteller, B, 100
J Rupes, A, 140	Sergt D Strong, B, 100
David F Micallister, corp, I, 140	P M Kohn, A, 11
Wm Keack, corp A, 142	Joseph Bell, H, 100
Beriah Orr, corp A, 142	Sergt J S Clute, B, 129
C W Snyder, C, 61	J J Shrock, K, 100
	Myers Reed, B, 100

Perrine's Topographical War Map of the Southern States.—J. F. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, has received "Perrine's New Topographical War Map of the Southern States, with a Chronology of the Great Rebellion; compiled from the latest Government Surveys and Official Reports," published by C. D. Perrine & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana. This map is on a large scale, but folded for the pocket, and will be found a very convenient companion to the newspaper reader of these days. It may be had either with or without "A concise History of the War," which fills about 140 pages of small print. This map is also for sale by W. A. Gildemeister, 45 Fifth street, near Wood.

From the Fourth Cavalry.—Captain Frank H. Parke, of Company B, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, writes to his father, Judge Parke, of Manchester, under date of the 25th of May, stating that they had just returned from the raid toward Richmond, and announcing the safety of his whole command. The object of this notice is to advise those having friends and acquaintances in the above named company of their safety up to the day when the Captain wrote.

New Counterfeit Postage Currency.—Fifty cents, postage currency, new counterfeit issue, have just made their appearance. In color it is a kind of light pink. The engraving is not very good. The first issue of the bogus is put forth in order to have it fully described by the papers, after which, darker ink will be issued.

Held to Bail.—George W. Hall, the man who was arrested at the Fair, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of picking the pocket of Dr. A. G. McCandless, of the Sixth Ward, had a hearing this morning before Mayor Lowry, which resulted in his being held in $300 bail for his appearance at Court to answer the charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager ..... Wm. Henderson.
Treasurer ..... H. Overton.

GREAT SUCCESS. GREAT SUCCESS.

CUDJO'S CAVE. CUDJO'S CAVE. CUDJO'S CAVE.

THIS EVENING,

Will be presented, the new sensation drama from the popular novel of Cudjo's Cave, entitled

LIFE IN TENNESSEE.
LIFE IN TENNESSEE.
LIFE IN TENNESSEE.
EARLY DAYS OF THE REBELLION.

FOR BENEFIT OF SANITARY FAIR.

BRIAN'S GREAT SHOW,

AND

TOM KING'S EXCELSIOR CIRCUS,

COMBINED,

From Baltimore and Washington, will exhibit on

RED LION LOT, Pittsburgh,

FOR ONE WEEK,

JUNE 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th,

Commencing on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, for the benefit of

THE SANITARY FAIR.

The Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh to act as Treasurer, who will see that the monies received shall be donated to the exclusive benefit of this truly charitable purpose.

The proprietor has the pleasure to announce that the Executive Committee, of whom his Honor Mayor Lowry is at the head, has accepted his liberal offer as his contribution, during the entire week; he therefore appeals to the public to aid him in rendering that contribution as large as possible.

The Troupe is composed of the following named artists:

Mad. LOUISE TOURNAIRE, the daring French Equestrienne and Cereback Rider, whose unrivalled performances strike have thrilled the world, has no equal in her extremely splendid and truly classical manage exercises.

Mad VIRGINIA will appear in single and double acts of equestrianism.

Mad LAVENIA, a Scenic Equestrienne.

JAMES O'BRIEN, the performing Trick Clown.

Mons. ROCHELL, the best Gymnast in the world.

WM. MATLOCK, Bupil of L. J North.

LOUIS ZANFARETTA, Flying Trapeze.

JOHN NAYLOR, the Tumbler and Leaper.

Signor WAMBOLD, the man of many forms.

WM. H. GMOEN, the great four-horse rider.

WM. SMITH, in his graceful divertisement known in the French language as "la Perche."

TOM KING, whose name is well known in the profession, will demonstrate his great "Batoela Leaper" as a vaulter, and single or double act equestrian he has no peer.

TRICK HORSES. MANEGE HORSES. COMIC MULES, &c.

☞ Price of admission, 25 cents; Reserved seats 50 cents.

my30:12t H. L. STEBBINS, Agent.

BENEFIT OF SANITARY FAIR.—Messrs Dougan & Young, of Washington, Pa., will, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 2d and 3d inst., give an exhibition of the

Drummond Light Stereoscopticon,

AT CONCERT HALL,

Highly magnified and illuminated Traveling Views, Statuary, War Pictures, Comic Subjects, Artificial Fire Works, &c. je:3:

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

War Department—Cavalry Bureau, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., April 25th, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Newport, Penna, Thursday, May 5th;
Reading, Penna, Friday, May 6th;
Lebanon, Penna, Thursday, May 12th;
Harrisburgh, Penna, Thursday, June 2d;
Northumberland, Penna, Thursday, June 9th;
Scranton, Penna, Thursday, June 16th;
Williamsport, Penna, Thursday, June 23d;

One hundred and fifty (150) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) horses at the city of Chester.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 A., and continue daily till all are sold.

Terms: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.

Lieut. Col. and C. Q. M. Cavalry Bureau.

ap26:2tje20

BUILDING LOTS IN THE BOROUGH OF TEMPERANCEVILLE.—Will be sold, on the premises, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 4th 1864, at 3 o'clock, the following eleven valuable Building Lots in the Borough of Temperanceville, fronting on the Ohio river, between Washington and Chestnut streets, running back to Frank street. This property can be divided into 22 lots, mostly 24 feet front, and from 120 to 126 feet deep. The property will be sold as an entirety, and to prevent particular strangers for a manufacturing site. Terms can be made satisfactory. Apply to

GEORGE GILHOUN,
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
corner Pitt street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

my24:1m

FARM FOR SALE.—That valuable FARM situate on the Pittsburgh and Sharpsburg Grade Road, in Robinson township, known as the "Still Farm," about five miles from the city, containing about 100 acres, will be sold at private sale. For terms apply to

R. M. STILL,
or, J. G. YOUNG,
Attorney-at-Law, No. 126 Fourth street,
mh15:dawtf Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

ATTENTION! STEAMBOAT BUILDERS. 10,000 feet fine timber of first quality, two inch DECKING is offered for sale at the Planing Mill of S. BARKER, on Anderson street, Allegheny City. Price $30 per thousand feet, board measure. The Decking is already planed and ready for use.

Terms cash. S. BARKER.
On the premises.
ap18:tf

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR MAKING MONEY.—A Periodical Store, doing a fine business, and with a route of over four hundred papers, will be sold at the sale. To a person with a capital of about $650, it will prove an excellent investment.

For particulars inquire of

JOHN P. HUNT,
Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

PIANOS, MUSIC, &c.

REMOVAL.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious house

NO. 12 BISSELL'S BLOCK,

6 ST. CLAIR STREET,

Where we have just received from the manufacturer of WM. B. BRADBURY and SCHOMACKER & CO., a new lot of SUPERIOR PIANOS. Also, a complete assortment of SMITH'S celebrated Harmoniums, Melodeons and Musical goods generally.

The superiority of the BRADBURY PIANO is already established. In the history of Pianos no new instrument has gained so rapidly in popularity or received so many premiums within the space of two years as the new scale, full iron frame, overstrung bass and French grand action Pianos, manufactured by WM. BRADBURY, and Schomacker & Co's Pianos having been so long and favorably known in this and other countries, need no further comment. All guaranteed for five years.

WANKLINE & BAER,

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Pa.

No. 13 ST. CLAIR St., Bissell's Block.

Good Second Hand Pianos for Rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly. ap30

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED

PIANOS.

A choice supply of 6¾ and 7 octave Piano Fortes, from the celebrated factory of Knabe & Co., has just been received—some in richly carved cases. These instruments are fully warranted for eight years and are by the best judges pronounced unrivalled. A call is respectfully solicited before purchasing a score. CHARLOTTE BLUME, Sole Agent.

jel. No. 63 Fifth street.

GRANT'S THE MAN!

WORDS BY C. L. ARDILL.
MUSIC BY J. M. DARLING.

A large lot of this new and beautiful song has arrived in the Music Store of

HOFFMANN & HORNE,

my16 No. 63 Fifth street.

DENTISTRY.

JOSEPH ADAMS, Dentist, Connelly's Building, corner of Diamond and Grant streets, Pittsburgh. Reference—Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. Hall, Dr. Theodore Robbins, Russel Errett. my2

FOR SALE--FOR RENT.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES—A favorable opportunity is now afforded to persons desirous of procuring cheap and convenient homes. The property has been lately divided into Building Lots, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, at prices and terms which can hardly fail to meet the views of those who want a comfortable home. The ground is pleasantly and conveniently situated on the first station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, adjoining Bendary street, (or city line,) in full view of several splendid mansions recently erected, in a rapidly improving neighborhood, combining the advantages of both city and country. For satisfactory intercourse with the lowe wards of the city, it is no surpassed by any other property in the vicinity, at the same distance. This property offers strong inducements to persons employed at the Depot of the Penna R. R., or in the manufactories in or adjoining the 9th ward.

For further information apply to AUGD. TUSTIN, Penna Ran., Spring House, &c., and good orchard of choice fruit. Terms easy

Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of C. C. BATES,
my20 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE—At Aladdin Oil Works,

35 Crude Petroleum Tanks,

in prime order, substantially built of prime timber, not less in use, and well coated; some also barrels each. Application may be made at the Refinery in Armstrong Co. or the office in Pittsburgh.

BERGETON, JOHNSTON & WILKINS,
my21:tf

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND BOILER.—A ten horse power Engine, with Boiler, for sale. May be seen in operation by calling at our printing office.

my21:tf WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS, &c.

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,

CADMAN & CRAWFORD,

Manufacturers of every vari