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From the Atlantic for July.

Palingenesis.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

I lay upon the headland height, and listened
To the incessant sobbing of the sea
In caverns under me,
And watched the waves, that tossed and fled and glistened,
Until the rolling swadows of amethyst
Melted away in mist.

Then suddenly, as one from sleep, I started:
For round about me all the sunny capes
Seemed peopled with the shapes
Of those whom I had known in days departed,
Apparelled in the loveliness which gleams
On faces seen in dreams.

A moment only, and the light and glory
Faded away, and the disconsolate shore
Stood lonely as before;
And the wild roses of the promontory
Around me shuddered in the wind, and shed
Their petals of pale red.

Then rose an old belief that in the embers
Of all things their primordial form exists,
And ceasing alchemists
Could create the rose with all its members
From its own ashes, but without the bloom—
Without the lost perfume.

Ah, me! what wonder-working, occult science
Can, from the ashes in our hearts, once more
The rose of youth restore!
What craft of alchemy can bid defiance
To time and change, and from the silent hour
Renew this phantom flower?

"Oh, give me back," I cried, "the vanished splendors,
The breath of morn, and the exultant strife,
When the swift stream of life
Bounds o'er its rocky channel, and surrenders
The pond, with all its lilies, to the leap
Into the unknown deep!"

And the sea answered, with a lamentation,
Like some old prophet wailing, and it said,
"Alas! thy youth is dead!
It hath departed in the heart has no pulsation;
In the dark places with the dead of old
Is thine forlorn cold!"

Then said I, "From its consecrated cerements
I will not drag this sacred dust again,
Only to give me pain;
But, still remembering all the lost endearments,
Go on my way, like one who looks before,
And turns to weep no more."

Into what tides of harvests, what plantations,
Bright with autumnal foliage and the glow
Of summer burning low;
Beneath what mid-light skies, whose constellations
Light up the spacious firmament between
This world and the unseen!

Amid what friendly greetings and caresses,
What hearth, household, though not mine, yet not mine,
In what bowers of rest divine;
To what temptations in lone wildernesses,
What famine of the heart, what pain and woe,
What fearing of what foes!

I do not know; no will I vainly question
Those pages of the mystic book which hold
The story still untold,
Lest without fault conjecture suggest unto me
Turn its text more to sorrow and good heed,
Until "the End" I read.

(From the New York Post of Wednesday.)

Gold up to the Skies.

One of the first fruits of the absurd legislative tinkering of the ignoramuses at Washington with the gold market is seen in the fact that gold sold yesterday at 210, and is sold to day at 220, while little of it is to be had at that price even. Merchants who have duties to pay at the Custom House are left in the lurch, and pork and other commodities are running up as rapidly as gold.

Our legislators at Washington who have been persuaded into this foolish gold bill, as if the laws of trade, which are as inflexible as those of nature, were subject to act of Congress, should retrace their steps at once. They should next perfect and pass a most stringent tax bill and send it forth to the country. In the third place, they should authorise Mr. Chase, when he issues his six per cent. Treasury notes, to issue them in small denominations, and to make them convertible into legal tenders at the will of the holder—provisions which would cause them to be absorbed as investments in immense amounts. In the fourth place, Mr. Chase himself, when he comes into market for a loan, should take the market rates, and not try to make a rate for himself. People know what they are willing to give for securities, and they will give no more, let the government do'wl at it will.

It will be easy enough, by following these principles—which we repeat, viz: not to legislate against the laws of trade; to impose vigorous taxation; to issue convertible Treasury notes at fair interest; and to borrow money at the market prices,—to reduce gold and other commodities to their relative values. But by obstinately adhering to plans which experience has already signally condemned, we shall only render the condition worse.

Congratulatory Order of Gen. Smith.

To the Eighteenth Army Corps:

The General commanding desires to express to his command his appreciation of their soldierly qualities, as has been displayed during the campaign of the last seventeen days.

Within that time they have been called upon to undergo all the hardships of a soldier's life, and be exposed to all of its dangers.

Marches under a hot sun have ended in severe battles; after the battles, watchful nights in the trenches taken from the enemy.

But the crowning point of the honor they are entitled to has been won since the 15th inst., when a series of earthworks, in most commanding positions and of most formidable strength, have been carried—with all the guns and material of war of the enemy, including prisoners and colors. The works have all been held, and the trophies remain in our hands. The victory is all the more important to us, as the troops have never been regularly organized in camp; where time has been given them to learn the discipline necessary to a well-organized corps d'armee, but they have been hastily concentrated and suddenly summoned to take part in the trying campaign of our country's being.

Such honor as they have won will remain imperishable.

To the colored troops comprising the division of General Hincks the general commanding would call the attention of his command. With the veterans of the 18th Corps they have stormed the works of the enemy and carried them, taking guns and prisoners, and to the whole affair they have displayed all the qualities of good soldiers.

By command of

Major General SMITH,

WM. RUSSELL, JR., A. A. G.

Retaliation.

The New York *Tribune*, alluding to Secretary Stanton's recent order of retaliation, says:

"We rejoice in the order of retaliation which Mr. Stanton has sent to Gen. Foster, commanding the Department of the South. The Rebels have had the folly to put five Union Generals, whom they hold prisoners of war, under fire in Charleston, as if to protect that city by the assumption that Gen. Foster had no military right to bombard it. So far is that from being true, that no notice, even, was necessary for the beginning of a bombardment—the city having long been menaced; and having secure retreat land ward for non-combatants. At the request of Gen. Foster, the Secretary of War has sent two rebel generals to be placed also under fire, and meantime the fire on Charleston continues. There must come a time when the rebels shall be made to understand that the Government is not to be bullied."

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* of Tuesday says: This morning Col. William B. Thomas received a telegram from the War Department announcing the acceptance of his regiment (28th Pennsylvania Volunteers) for a term of one hundred days, for duty in fortifications, or wherever their services may be required, within or without the State. Recruiting for the regiment will be commenced immediately, the filling of which must be completed within fifteen days from the 20th inst.

News Items.

"I am delighted," said Secretary Chase, when Johnson had so manfully taken his stand in the Senate against secession, "I am delighted to learn that Andrew Johnson is only the modern way for spelling *Andrew Jackson.*" It was not an extravagant expression of the regard in which he has been held.

Many opposition papers in the West earnestly express the fear that Vallandigham's return will create discord at Chicago, as he and his friends will strive to engraft their extreme and anti-war views into the platform.

The ladies of Rome, Ga., now occupied by Sherman's troops, are described as very pretty, generally shiftless, and altogether rebellious.

The number of rebel prisoners captured by General Sherman during the present campaign, as officially reported, is fifteen hundred.

A New York journal states that there are no less than twenty thousand rebel women in the boarding-houses of that city.

The Missouri high-Dutch papers are growling and impreca ting at the nomination of Cochrane.

Last Friday a frost destroyed all kinds of vegetables, fruit and grass in McKean county. Ice was formed half an inch thick.

Negro Soldiers.

Godfrey Weitzel, Brigadier General and Chief Engineer of General Butler's forces; a man with a clear head, of cool, determined, acknowledged courage, a regular army officer but one who looks at all points and judges by the *right*, not by prejudice, uttered one practical sentence which may be here quoted. Strolling into a group discussing the attack on Petersburg, his eyes bright with hope and his voice with inspiration, he remarked, "Gentlemen, this war is ended. The negroes fight, and General Smith says so." It should be understood that General Smith, while not positively disbelieving in negro troops, still entertained the belief that no reliance could be placed upon them. Their gallant conduct under his own eyes, at the storming of the redoubts at Petersburg, has removed this scales from his eyes, and he is a believer now in negro muscle, dash and endurance. I tell me add that General W. F. Smith is one of the ablest and coolest Generals I have ever met, and a cool, honest change of opinion is such a man speaks volumes.—*Army Correspondent.*

Tom Florence, once a member of Congress from Philadelphia, now edits a concern called a newspaper in Washington. When Andrew Johnson was nominated for Vice President, Tom thought he had a chance: The *World*, in New York, had forestalled him in calling Andy a "boorish tailor," but Tom was not going to allow a New York editor to floor him so easily; so he invented and set afloat the story that Johnson had abandoned his poor old mother, and that she is, at the age of more than seventy years, traversing the streets of Philadelphia with a basket on her arm selling tripe for a living. Now who has hearts only think of this; a man who is rolling in wealth, and aspires to the position of Vice President of this great country, suffers his mother to trudge about the streets of a large city, howling tripe, that she may buy bread to keep her poor old soul and body together. Now this is a very nice story, and had it not been pitched so very strong it might have found some believers; but poor Tom was too much excited to be discreet. He forgot, or did not know (if the Nashville *Union* of the 19th is correct), that the mother of Gov. Johnson died between two years ago in Greeneville, Tenn., carefully attended and cherished by her son and all the family to her latest breath.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Several Norwegian families have reached Wisconsin. They announce that twenty-five hundred more are on their way to the same region, and that still larger numbers are preparing to come. Iowa is likely to be settled by them. Three hundred Swedish and Norwegian families lately arrived in Chicago, intending to buy land and settle in Illinois, Missouri, and Minnesota. Five hundred more are en route from New York. Six vessels, averaging eight hundred emigrants, have sailed from Sweden and Norway. They report the fever for emigration very much in those countries that every able-bodied man, with or without a family, is anxious to emigrate. Insufficient means alone prevents thousands from coming.

The rebels have adopted a new plan of surprising and capturing our outposts. They advance toward our pickets with arms at a trail, indicating a surrender, but when within a few yards of our men they recover arms and fire. One day last week they practiced this game, and succeeded in wounding and capturing about sixty men. They generally select North Carolina troops to play this dodge, as it is well known large numbers of North Carolinians have come within our lines from time to time to give themselves up. On the day following their successful attempt they again tried to play this game, but it would not work, as our troops fired upon them, when they immediately fled.

Copperhead Well Answered.—In the cars, the other day, between Baltimore and Washington, a discussion sprung up as to the propriety of allowing negroes to vote. One of the Copperhead participants thinking to make out a plain case *argumentad hominem*, said to his Republican antagonist: "What would you think if, at the next election, you were to go to the polls and cast a vote for George B. McClellan, and a big, black nigger were to come up alongside of you and cast one for Abe Lincoln?"

The Republican reflected a little, and replied: "Well, I'd think the nigger had a d—d sight more sense than I had."

The President has signed the bill adding ten cents per day to the pay of the soldiers, who will henceforth receive fifty-three and a half cents per day—more than is paid to the soldiers of any other nation. While the pay has been increased three dollars a month, the rations have been reduced to the subsidie in cash. During the commencement of the present war. The estimated saving to the Government in the cost of rations and their transportation will more than balance the additional pay, although the "company savings" will be diminished.

A Seceish exchange objects to the nomination of Grant or any other War Democrat as being a "single" ticket. It wants either one thing or the other, said no hybrid. As the people have already decided that Honest Abe is a pretty good horse (too good to swap in the middle of the stream) it is evident that what the Copperheads want is a perfect jackass. Let them not stray from their own pack. They will get him.

Cairo, June 22.—The steamer City of Alton brings Memphis dates of yesterday, and New Orleans dates of the 16th. No news in the latter city. No change in the markets. The steamer Jago was captured by guerrillas in the Arkansas river, four miles above Arkansas Post, on the 12th.

Cairo, June 22.—At the Government sale of cotton here to-day 590 bales of good brought $1,20; 29 bales of damaged brought 80@c.) All that is sold is subject to 6 per per cent tax.

Colored People in Civil Cars.—Sumner's amendment to the Georgetown and Washington Railroad Company's charter, that negroes should not be excluded from its cars, passed the Senate to-night by one majority. 'Twas enough. The tenacious Senator had a few minutes before been beaten in committee by a vote of 16 to 14. The amendment will pass the House and so another relic of barbarism will go into limbo.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Grant Satisfied.—Gen. Grant is represented by those who have come up from his headquarters, to be perfectly satisfied with the result of his operations before Petersburgh, and to have said that his losses were not disproportionate to the advantages won, nor at all in excess of his estimate of the sacrifices inevitably necessary for the attacking army to make.

The philosophic liberals of England are far from being pleased with the condition of Europe. The world, says the *Spectator*, is at present given up to the *régime* of force. When France is satisfied Europe is tranquil, and when England is cowardly, oppressors are tranquil, too."

English travellers, who usually think nothing is good enough for them when they are away from home, are very angry at the treatment they now receive in Prussia, where they are insulted, turned out of hotels, groaned at and much spitten upon.

Twenty-two dead rebels, thrown at Cynthiana, have been taken from the river. More are being fished for.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Draft in the 23d District.

The following is the result of the drawings yesterday:

VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.

Barnett Haggedon	Chas T Taylor
George Jones	Elias Kelly
John Fitzpatrick	Jas McLaughlin
Wm B Haney	James Davidson
John Marks	Wm H Lowell
George Dunbar	Jas Montgomery
Pierce Judd	David Cowan
John H Bofield	Patrick McKenly
James Shields	Thomas McCracken
Daniel McPherron	Joshua Lewis
Robert Co nell	Wm Creighton
John Hohn	Patrick McLaughlin
Alfred Davy	John Hughey
Rush M Wells	Andrew Gills
John Dinnen	Thomas Lockard
William Carter	Albert Miller
Geo F Miller	James Pinkerton
Eli Dittman	Robert Day
John S Taylor	Theodore Rimmell
John Miller	George Bayard
Wm E Stewart	Thomas Fawcett
August Aberle	William White
John Hackey	Harvey Lynch
James Mitchell	Hugh M'Keown
Jacob Cramer	James Agin
Thomas Williamson	Charles Shields
Abram Perkins	Francis Russell
James Gracey	Thomas Burrott
David Auld	George Wain
Joseph Marks	James Robertson
John Robinson, Jr.	Henry Davis
Thos B Kerr	Lawrence Ryan
Wm Dodds	Michael King
Frank Bieving	Hope Hart
Thomas Gaerin	James Keogh
David McMunn	Robert Taylor
John Ogden	Robert A Young
Wm Stewart	Thomas McCloskey
Wm H Thompson	John Kane
Martin Galvin	George Bowman
John Gaier	Matthias Tey
John L Robinson	Patrick Toolan

ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.

Isaac Bain	Owen Smith
James Calhoun	Rush K-lly
George W Callahan	Wm Shrader
Robert Miller	Wm Anderson
George Williams	John Pilot
John Boyd Jr.	Noel Hayden
Matthew Dickson	Christopher Clots
Ernst Dolster	Assen B Campbell
James Bird	Thos J Gilmore
John Arthurs	Edward D Wells
Daniel Brubaker	Hiram Gamble
Ephraim Jones	Ephraim J Elise
David M Jones	John Linden
James McClure	David J ne
John Chalmers	Richard Williams
James Mathews	Samu l Hindman
Ludwig Bollshousen	Ebenezer Martin
John Ewalt	John Ewalt
John Wall	George Brown
Washington Siver	Thomas Towers
John D Scott	Wm Livingston
James Woods	P ter Emery Dravo
Samuel Edmondson	Francis Bilad
Robert Coren	Wm H Devon
John Bell	Andrew Grandon
David Lewis	Wm Bolton

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

We have already briefly announced the completion of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to Dayton, Ohio, which important event was consummated with befitting ceremonies, on Tuesday last. This enterprise was projected in 1850, but owing to the adverse condition of the times, made no considerable progress until within the last few years. Under the efficient management of Mr. T. W. Kennard, and under the impetus of English capital, it has lately made rapid progress toward completion.

The management of this road is composed of three distinct companies, incorporated severally in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio; and controlled by a Central Board of Management, composed of two Directors from each company. The line extends from Salamanca, where it connects with the Erie road to Dayton, a distance of 387 miles. From Dayton the Broad Gauge is to be laid on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road to Cincinnati, where it will connect with the Ohio and Mississippi, thus affording an unbroken line of broad gauge track 1,200 miles in extent, from New York to St. Louis, which will be traversed without change of cars.

On the arrival of the Cincinnati train, with the officers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, and invited guests, the party proceeded to the terminus of the Atlantic and Great Western, and proceeded to lay the last rail. A large crowd of citizens had collected to witness the interesting ceremony.

The spiking down of the last rail was an interesting sight, and was participated in by railroad engineers, railroad directors, military officials, editors, and others. Some of them cut rather a sorry figure, and showed that they could not "hit the nail on the head."

The last spike was driven by Martin Kent, President, who made a few remarks, calling attention to the fact that the first ground in the construction of this road was broken on the 4th of July, 1853, and that he had the pleasure of turning the first spade full of earth. It was a great source of satisfaction to him that he now had the pleasure of driving with his own hand the last spike.

The sledge with which the spikes were driven, is to have engraved upon it the names of all who participated in the spike driving, and deposited in the archives of the company as a memento.

A grand dinner was then served at the Phillips House, and was given by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, to Mr. Kennard, Chief Engineer and General Manager. Toasts, speeches, &c., were then in order, and after having "a good time generally" the party dispersed late in the afternoon.

Death of Captain McKee.

A letter has been received from Lieutenant Colonel A. L. Pearson, of the 155th Regiment, conveying the sad intelligence of the death of Captain S. A. McKee, of Company I, of that regiment, during the recent battles in front of Petersburg. He was killed while gallantly leading his company up to the enemy's breastworks, and when within twenty yards of the rebel line. His body was taken to the rear and decently buried near the road leading to Petersburg, and within two miles of the city.

Captain M'Kee had been in the service ever since the breaking out of the war. During the three months' campaign he had command of the Jackson Independent Blues, attached to the 12th Regiment, and after their term of service had expired, he recruited a company which was attached to the 155th Regiment. He was a gallant and efficient officer and his loss will be severely felt in the regiment to which he belonged. His family have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement.

Still Another Case of Drowning.

Yesterday morning about seven or eight o'clock, a sad case of drowning occurred on the Allegheny river, opposite Lawrenceville. A young man named Joseph Turner, aged eighteen years, while engaged in towing a flat of empty oil barrels up the river, drove his horse into a hole fourteen feet deep. There were two horses attached to the flat, with a man on each horse. Young Turner either jumped or fell from his horse, and after swimming a few feet, sunk and was not again seen. The other rider succeeded in getting out of the hole in safety, and both animals were saved. Search was then made for the body of Turner, which was found a few yards below where he sunk. He was lying against and partially under a log, which prevented his rising or floating off. Coroner McCurdy held an inquest, and ordered the remains to be decently collomed. The parents of the deceased reside in Butler county.

A Double Affliction.—The body of a young soldier named Crumb, of the 10th Pa. Reserved, who was mortally wounded in one of the late battles before Richmond, and died in the hospital at Washington City, was brought home to his father, residing in Upper St. Clair township, and interred in Bethel Cemetery on the 16th inst. On the morning after the obsequies, a surviving brother, and only support of his aged parents, while seated at the breakfast table, in apparent good health, fell from his chair and expired without a struggle.

The Hundred Days Service.—The Philadelphia *Gazette* says: A hundred days' regiment, called the Southwark Guard, has been organized in the southern section of this city, and has been accepted by the State government to serve for one hundred days, having until the 5th of July to recruit. It already numbers 650 men, and will be recruited to 1000. It is commanded by Colonel W. L. Nichols, with Henry De Fraine as Lieutenant Colonel. All the officers have seen service in the present war.

Serious Accident.—Mr. J. N. Zeigler was seriously injured last evening, by being kicked by a horse attached to a car on the Oakland Passenger Railway. The car was thrown off the track at Ferry street, near Fourth, and Mr. Zeigler got out to assist in lifting it on, when one of the horses kicked, striking him on the forehead and producing a dangerous wound. He was taken to the Clair Hotel, where his wound was dressed by Dr. McDonald.

The Old Curiosity Shop—Sale of Relics, Memintoes, etc.

We wish to direct the especial attention of our readers to the sale of valuable relics, memorials, heir-looms, mementoes, etc., which will take place in the hall of the Old Curiosity Shop, on Friday evening, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. We hope that the attendance will be large and the bidding spirited. It would require too much space to enumerate all the rare of articles offered, but we copy from the catalogue a few of the more prominent and desirable articles:

109. Pair French or Swiss Carved Wood Slippers.

213. Three Links of the Chain made by direction of General Pillow, to prevent the retreat of our Gun Boats from Nashville.

216. Alms Dish. (Worth $15.)

217. American Eagle. (Price $100) One-half denarius.

218. Piece of Mulberry Tree planted by Milton, in the garden of Christ's College, Cambridge, England, where it was procured in 1848.

221. Monument, made of pebbles, ornamented with photographs of Gens. Hooker, Banks, Pope, and Col. Ellsworth.

222. Large Box; Pebbles.

223. Small " "

224. Indian Arrow Heads, gathered on the Battle Field of Bull Run.

351. Ancient Pipe, once the property of a Chieftain of the Kirkpatrick Clan. It has been in the family of the donor over 200 years.

478. Canteen of James McCown, a Revolutionary Soldier, who brought it with him when discharged.

518 '9. Two casts Copper Ore and Rocks from Lake Superior. Value $5, each.

610. Manuscript Music, by Stephen C. Foster; viz: "Old Folks at Home," "Sadly to my Heart appealing," "Linda has departed," "For Thee, Love; For Thee," "Willie has gone to the War."

617. Washington Penny.

641. Pipe manufactured by a soldier from Laurel Root, laid bare by a cannon ball at the battle of Chancellorville.

659. Slaveholder's Plantation Diary for 1833.

664. Humming Bird's Nest on Oak Hmb.

667. Bunkhillen man's musket, which served at the Battle of the Boyne, July 11, 1690. Brought to America in 1800.

761. Pipe of old smoker.

762. Badge of Cincinnati Society, worn by Governor of New Jersey, on occasion of a public commemoration of the death of Washington, July 11, 1800.

763. Wrappings of Egyptian mummies, over 3,000 years old.

764. Flax lace, 130 years old.

765. Flax thread, 100 years old.

766. Fragment of coffin, in which the remains of Washington were first deposited.

800. Seal Skin, presented to Dr. E. K. King by Capt. Samuel Whiting, a member of the Kane Arctic Expedition, who procured it among the Esquimaux Indians.

828. Chinese Card Case of solid Ivory; carved to represent Tea Picking.

898. Elegant Cane, manufactured of Fish Bone in Dresden.

910. Soldier's Discharge, dated 1783; the frame made of wood from the Farm in Fayette Co., formerly owned by Gen. Washington.

931. Cribbage Board, made from the Wood of the U. S. Frigate Cumberland.

932. Gutta Percha Inkstand, taken near Fredericksburgh, Va., immediately after the first battle.

933. Neville Township Medal.

942. Ring made by the Donor, while in Libby Prison. Silver Sets, representing the Days of the Week in Dayton, 9 distances of 387 miles. From Dayton the Broad Gauge is to be laid on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road to Cincinnati, where it will connect with the Ohio and Mississippi, thus affording an unbroken line of broad gauge track 1,200 miles in extent, from New York to St. Louis, which will be traversed without change of cars.

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TELEGRAMS.

FROM PETERSBURG.

THE CITY BOMBARDED FOR FIVE HOURS.

Our Batteries Within Short Range.

CAVALRY FIGHT AT WHITE HOUSE.

Another Flank Movement by Grant Anticipated.

LEE'S ENTIRE ARMY IN OUR FRONT.

Hill's and Longstreet's Corps Certainly in Petersburg.

&c., &c., &c.

New York, June 23.—A *Times* special, dated headquarters, 2d corps near Petersburg, Monday, 20th, says: This morning Sunny, occupying the nearest position to the city, at a range of about one thousand two hundred yards, opened his batteries on the place, and for five hours kept up a constant bombardment which must have rendered Petersburg anything but an agreeable place to the residents for the time. The effects of the shelling have not yet been ascertained, aside from the burning of some buildings.

A *Tribune* special has the following:

Headquarters Army Potomac, June 20.—There has been severe sharpshooting yesterday and to-day, with occasional guns, but no advance attempted by either army. The right headquarters which are close to Petersburg and the river, sustained, at eight o'clock this morning, for an hour, a terrific rain of shells and solid shot.

Among the wounded is Colonel Henry Smith, of the Headquarters Guard, who lost both legs, but will probably survive.

Colonel Tompkins' batteries finally silenced the enemy.

The *Herald's* dispatch dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac says: Yesterday morning about four o'clock, Thompson's rebel cavalry with artillery attacked White House and continued the assault till half past four in the evening, the date of the last dispatch from there. Our loss had not exceeded two or three killed and wounded. The explosion of a rebel caisson put a number *hors de combat.* Sheridan was arriving and would participate in the engagement.

The *World's* special in the field before Petersburg, under date of the 21st, says: I would be less surprised to awaken to-morrow morning and find Grant's army posted somewhere on the enemy's flank, than to-day to find that he had attacked their front and forced them from their present position. Lee has a strong position on our front, and is defending it with his entire army, so far as I can learn. He certainly has every incentive for fighting so long as he has the slightest chance of holding our army at bay; therefore if he wishes to save the capital he must secure himself here. Our troops are dangerously close to Petersburg. So near is one portion of our line to the city that they could, with all ease, send shells through it at point blank range.

A *Herald* correspondent of the 20th says: The rebels did not reply to us while shelling the city in front, for the reason, perhaps, that their batteries were so well covered by our sharpshooters, that it was difficult to work the guns.

Birney has strengthened his lines in front of the second corps, and made them secure.

Prisoners report that Hill's and Longstreet's corps arrived in Petersburg on Friday, but they were instructed in case of capture to say they belonged to Wise's, Bragg's or Beauregard's command.

Another *Herald* correspondent says: Gen. Wilson and his cavalry moved on the 14th and 15th, and was about eight miles south of Petersburg on the Weldon Railroad, when Fitzhugh Lee and Wade Hampton attacked our forces entrenched there under General Abercrombie, but were repulsed and driven back by our gunboats. The rebels then planted a battery and fired on our trains and land forces, which was continued until four o'clock. The rebel loss was comparatively heavy.

The prisoners captured state that our gunboats were mistaken for transports, and the rebels expected to capture our troops before Sheridan could come to their assistance. At five o'clock Sheridan arrived with his entire command. Our loss was only three wounded.

A Bermuda has received a dispatch from Gen. Grant, during the engagement, to hold the place at all hazards. There was some skirmishing yesterday.

The Mexican Resolutions—Arkansas Election Case—Whisky Ration Ordered by Grant.

New York, June 23.—The following is from the Washington specials: The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs have resolved to take no definite action on the Mexican Resolutions until the next session. This determination was partly consequent on Corwin's visit.

The Judiciary Committee will be ready in a few days to report their decision in the Arkansas case, and will probably recommend that States which have not been indirectly reclaimed from rebellion shall not be allowed votes in the electoral college.

Gen. Grant has ordered the distribution of a whisky ration to our troops in front of Petersburg.

Steamer Fired Into.

Memphis, June 22.—The steamer Lady of Vicksburg, which arrived from New Orleans to-day, was fired into seven times between Vicksburg and Memphis, but was not damaged.

Seige of Fort Darling.

Washington, June 23.—Passengers from City Point report that the seige of Fort Darling commenced on Monday, but we have no confirmation of this.

Nomination.

Louisville, June 22.—The Union Congressional Convention, held at Beltville, Ill., yesterday, nominated John Baker for Congress.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Henderson
Treasurer.....H. Over ton

Farewell benefit and last night of Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD and his wonderful performing Dog, BRUNO.

Second night of the engagement of the beautiful Cantatrice and vocalist, Miss LIZZIE LA GRANGE.

THIS (Friday) EVENING,

Will be performed,

THE MAID OF ERIN.

Charles Paragon.....C. Loveday.
Dame Durden.....Miss Lizzie La Grange.

To be followed by the thrilling drama, entitled

THE DUMB SAILOR BOY.

Harry, the dumb Sailor Boy.....Mr. Blanchard.
Neptune.....E Blanchard's Dog Bruno.
Champion Jig.....Miss Lizzie La Grange.

To conclude with

THE SPECTER BRIDEGROOM.

GYMNASIUM.—The pupils of Excelsior Institute will give an ELOCUTIONARY AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT, in

MASONIC HALL,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, June 28th.

The MISSES HASKELL will superintend the Gymnastic Exercises.

Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. jel8:3t

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Allegheny & Pittsburgh Oil Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, for the month of May, free of State and Government Tax, payable at the office of the Company, 140 Smith Third street, Philadelphia, on and after the 15th inst.

WM. S. LANE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, June 11th, 1864. jel8:1w

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS INSURANCE CO.
Pittsburgh, June 14th, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of United States Taxes, payable to the Stockholders forthwith.

SAMUEL ERR, Secretary.
jel4:tw

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Columbia Oil Company,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 8th, 1864.

The Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of TEN DOLLARS ($10) per share, out of the assets of last month, payable to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, 9th inst.

By order of the Board.

W. M. ROBINSON,
SAML. E. JOHNSTON,
RICHARD RESIDE,
jel0:tw Directors.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of WM. S. JOHNSTON & CO., is mutually dissolved, to take effect from this date. RICHARD RESIDE retiring from the firm. The business will be continued as formerly, under the style of Johnston, Reside & Co.

WM. S. JOHNSTON,
SAML. E. JOHNSTON,
RICHARD RESIDE.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 15th, 1864. jel6:tf

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of WM. A. HERRON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by WM. A. HERRON, JOHN D. HERRON, R. G. HERRON, F. J. HERRON, Executors.

jel6:6m

FOR SALE.

A FARM.

Will be sold, all that FARM OF LAND situated in Fox Chapel township, near Dilly Church, containing One Hundred and Twenty-one Acres—85 acres cleared, balance well timbered, and all well watered. Improvements—a Log House and Log Barn, and a good bearing young orchard.

Terms easy. This is indisputable.

For further particulars enquire of O. SNIVELY, near the premises.

ADAM BRIGHT,
ELIZABETH R. BRIGHT,
O. SNIVELY,
Guardians of Mary E. Bright.

jel0:2td&1wT

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Two Lots corner of Centre avenue and Wine street, 40 feet 7 inches front by 106 feet deep. Two lots on Pennsylvania avenue, 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, running back to a 20 foot alley.

One piece of ground corner of Charlotte and Forbes streets, 40 feet front by 120 feet deep.

Also, a large two-story Brick House and Lot in the Borough of West Elizabeth.

Also, a Brick House and Lot in Elizabeth borough.

Also, a Lot in Quincy, in the Indiana addition to Sharpsburgh, about 2½ miles from Jones' Ferry, containing 55 acres, more or less, on which is erected a large Frame Dwelling House, Barn and Stable, and two fine orchards of choice fruits, of every kind. This land being almost all under a good state of cultivation, abounding in coal under the whole surface, none having been stripped at any time, affords an opportunity for safe and good investment.

Terms—One-third in hand, and balance in one and two years, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage, subject to the dower interest of the widow during her life.

JNO. FULLERTON, 23 Wood St.;
ROBERT BARNET,
cor. First and Short streets, Pittsburgh.
jel8:3tdf Executors.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN SITES AND WILLARD LOTS, near New Brighton.—The undersigned, Executors of the estate of John Herron, dec'd, offer for sale a number of Lots, from one-half to two acres each, situated near Fort Herron, and within three minutes walk of the terminus of the Pittsburgh & Minersville Passenger Railway. The above Lots are beautifully located for private residences.

Also, a number of small Lots in the village of Minersville, fronting on the Passenger Railway—from to sixty feet front and from one to two hundred feet deep.

For information enquire of either of the undersigned, or W. A. HERRON, Clerk's Office, Court House.

W. A. HERRON,
JOHN D. HERRON,
R. G. HERRON,
F. J. HERRON,
Executors.