THE PULPIT.

Inaugural Sermon of the Rev. Dr. Goddard, at St. Paul's Church.

The congregation of St. Paul's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Third street, below Walnut, have been fortunate in resupplying their pulpit, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Newton, by calling to the rectorship of that church the Rev Kingston Goddard, D. D., late of Cincinnati, Ohio. About fourteen years ago, Dr. Goddard came from New York to this city in response to a call from the Church of the Atonement, at Seventeenth and Summer streets, where he continued with great acceptance for twelve years, until, at the urgent appeal of Christ Church, Cincinnati, he left for the latter city, about two years ago. His entrance upon the rectorship of St. Paul's, at this time, is under the most favorable auspices. This parish, one of the oldest, largest, and most influential in this city, was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present moment. Under the efficient administration of the preceding rector every department of the church, and its school accessories, was thoroughly organized and disciplined, and we congratulate St. Paul's upon the selection of one of the few men in the ministry who are qualified, by nature and practice, to step in and continue, with equal efficiency, their whole congregational machinery.

Dr. Goddard's inaugural sermon at St. Paul's was preached, on last Sunday morning, in the presence of a very large congregation, the spacious edifice having been comfortably filled in every part. The singing on the occasion was admirable, the choir having recently received accessions which will render the music of this church scarcely inferior to that of any other in the city.

Dr. Goddard's text was from I. *Corinthians*, iv., 1, to wit:

"Let a man so account of us, as of the ministers of Christ, and stewards of the mysteries of God."

The sermon which followed was an able disquisition upon the characteristics, duties, and responsibilities of the Christian ministry, delivered in Dr. Goddard's peculiarly earnest and rather rapid style. He opened with the remark, that never had there been uttered a nobler sentiment than that of St. Paul, in which he declared, that "for him to live was Christ, and to die was gain." Never had there been such a life of devotion as was exhibited in Paul's life. Yet, unrivalled as was his reputation, it was *grace*, not the *man*, that was ever prominently presented. Like the famous light in the lofty lighthouse of Eddystone, it was not the lofty and massive shaft that shone as a beacon of safety, but the broad and faithful light which it upheld. Paul was the towering shaft, and the cross of Christ was the light which he held aloft. His own language was, "God forbid that I should glory in anything save in the cross of Jesus Christ." Paul had early felt himself called upon to define the duties of the ministerial office, on account of the crimes and corruption with which it had already become associated. It was in view of these circumstances that Paul had uttered the language of the text: "Let a man so account of us, as of the ministers of Christ, and stewards of the mysteries of God."

To be a minister was to be a student of the things of God; nor was he (the preacher) insensible to the responsibilities which the assumption of these titles, "ministers" and "stewards" imposed. And as he was then and there, formally, for the first time standing up in the midst of that people, claiming his own right to those titles, it was proper that he should speak somewhat of his responsibilities and claims.

It was not difficult, he said, in a mere church view, for him to establish his claim to the titles thus assumed. But was this *all* that was necessary to constitute a man a minister? Christ had not set the Church in motion and then left it alone. So far from this being the case, the contrary was affirmed in every parable. The Church was but a branch, whilst Christ himself was the vine stock; it was the building, He the foundation, and the affairs of it He disposed at this day according to his own good pleasure. There, as in Pentecostal times, were "the days of the Spirit's power," that Spirit which was the only vicar of Christ upon earth executing his will until He shall again return in glory. The sovereignty of Christ was hereby manifested in the effectual calling of sinners, their conversion unto God, and the sanctification of the saints. How preposterous it was to suppose that the Holy Spirit exercised no control in the Church! At this point Dr. Goddard entered upon an argument of great power and clearness to demonstrate the absolute and unqualified sovereignty of God.

In speaking of the ministry it should be borne in mind that "no man taketh this honor of him-self." The call of God was a prerequisite to the ministry, and this call was executed by the Holy Ghost, one of the divine persons in the adorable godhead. This fact, the speaker maintained, was ascertained and confirmed, in their branch of the Church universal, in the preliminary steps to ordination. No one could be set apart for the work of the ministry without evidence of his being called of God.

In the next place, to exercise the authority of a steward, was to obtain it from the authorized Head; and it was the right of a congregation to know of their minister whether his claims to having received his authority from a proper source were sustained. The rightful discharge of the duties which the office involved was the best test in deciding this question. What these duties were, was not difficult of solution, and yet, the church's fall was undoubtedly attributable to a misinterpretation on this head. And, alas! he continued, that their own blessed church should have, in some of its members, gone so far as to sanction and advocate a degree of power in the clergy which could be sustained by nothing better than unhallowed pretence! God forbid that it should ever be so in the pulpit in which he then stood; or that that pulpit, with a history so bright, should ever be darkened by error in the minister, or heterodoxy among the people. And what was it to preach the Gospel faithfully? It was to teach the Bible so that the prophecies shall tell of Jesus—of Christ's redeeming and mediatorial power, and of his future glory. Paul's motto, "For I determined to know nothing among you but Jesus Christ, and him crucified," was worthy the universal emulation of the Christian ministry. Nor did the preaching of *Christ only* restrict the minister to a circumscribed theme, as some might suppose. There was, in fact, no truth in the Bible that did not radiate from the cross. It was the power of this alone that could break the fetters of a man's mental slavery, and let the mind back in the freedom of God and his righteousness, till, like the dove with silver wings and feathers of gold, it rose higher and higher until it reached and nestled in the Ark of God.

The ministry was a step towards a true state of intellectuality; for all knowledge that deserves the name, under the touch of Jesus, was but the understanding and declaration of the Word of God—the Word of God as it came to us proclaiming man as a physical being, subject to death, and Christ as the author of immortality. To preach Christ aright, he said, was not merely to hold up the great sacrifice one made for sin—the knowledge of it was but the beginning; it was to make Christ all in all for the soul; to present him as the author and finisher of the believer's faith, and the pattern of a Christian life. To leave Christ out of the pulpit, was to dry up the springs of the believer's joy and hope.

As "the stewards of the mysteries of God," they were to hear the Gospel used among the most degraded and outcast of earth, not doubting that where the Lord directed it would find a hammer. It was under this husbandry that the wilderness and the desert were yet to blossom as the rose." In the mansions of the rich this Word would give that peace which gold could not purchase, whilst to the poor it presented a vision of future blessedness, such as the dreams of poverty had never painted. Through the medium of the Gospel, the believer was lifted up to Sinai's top without dread. Its thunders were mellowed into dulcet notes of love, and the Law was seen as the "school-master to bring us to Christ." In view of all those grand results, what a theme had the minister of the Gospel! How noble the dignity of its proclamation! Let all the honors of the world pass before him in one grand pageant, and yet, compared with Christ, how contemptible did they appear! It was this awful dignity of the office that made the relations existing between preacher and people so holy

The last point considered was, How this Ministry was to be performed.

One of the keynotes to this division of his subject we had presented in the fact that its Founder had fallen a martyr to his principles. The ministry of his heralds, therefore, should be faithful and fearless. The practical victim of this truth gave us the secret of Paul's wonderful fidelity and fearlessness under all his trials and difficulties. The Lord had been the only Judge to whom Paul bowed, and upon him alone he depended for aid; and it was this conviction in the ministers of to-day that could make them faithful to the people committed to their pastoral charge. And why need the minister be troubled at the scorn of the world, if he had the smile of Christ? Luther had left us a heroic example of this honorable fidelity. He had proceeded in the performance of what he felt to be his duty regardless of the opposition of devils or men.

It must not be overlooked, however, that the language of Christianity was the language of love. The preacher dwelt eloquently upon this feature of the ministerial office, and argued with great force that a departure from this rule of love was a departure from the spirit of the Gospel, which he said stood as the noblest monument of Divine love and tenderness ever given to guilty man.

Original Poetry.

The stanzas which follow were written by a girl, only fifteen years old, whose education, from want of means and opportunity, has been very limited as yet. She lives at Ralston, Lycoming county, Pa. For the most part, juvenile poetry is only *prose run mad*, but here we have reason as well as rhyme and rythm. The young writer evidently has poetical expression as well as poetical feeling, and we take leave to advise her not to write too much. It would be friendly in her neighbors to lend her proper books to read, so as to give her knowledge and judgment. By and bye, we doubt not, she will have a name—provided she is judiciously instructed now:

Longing for Heaven.

[For The Press.]

The scent of the early roses
Came through the open door;
And the jessamine flowers at the window
Threw shadows on the floor.

Our little one sat on the carpet,
And hummed a childish tune;
Lost in the dreamy stillness
Of an afternoon in June.

She sat within the doorway,
And lifted her fine blue eyes
To the distant hazy mountains,
And the brilliant summer skies;

And she watched the white clouds floating,
Like the wings of angel-kind,
Across the wide vault's azure,
And sighed to be left behind.

She watched them fleeing onward,
She knew not where nor whence,
And her little heart's wild longing
Grew childishly intense;

And she wished for their forms so airy,
That she might not longer wait,
But upward fly and onward,
Till she reached the golden gate—

For she thought that beyond the mountain,
Where the white clouds seemed to melt,
Was the Beautiful Gate of the city,
Where the good "Our Father" dwelt.

And she watched till the baby-wishes
Made the pretty blue eyes weep,
Till, with golden head on the doorsill,
The little one fell asleep.

The shadows grew long and longer,
As the sun sank toward the west,
And still she lay in the doorway,
In calm and quiet rest.

Then we lifted the darling gently,
That her sleep we might not break,
But we wept when we saw, as we raised her,
That she never more would wake.

The earthly, passionate longing
Was still in the bright blue eyes;
But the wishful, childish spirit
Had sought its native skies.

The light of the sinking sunbeams
Fell warm on her golden hair;
But the light of a sun Eternal
Made her spirit white and fair.

And ever as daylight waneth,
Toward the late of the afternoon,
The form that lay in the doorway,
That sunny day in June,

Seems still to sleep on the carpet,
The sun on the golden hair,
And the childish wish for Heaven
In the blue eyes bright and fair.

RALSTON, Lycoming Co., Pa., April, 1862.

A PRAISEWORTHY MOVEMENT.—Yesterday morning a meeting of prominent ladies of this city was held to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a temporary home for the children of such of our volunteer soldiers as are not able to provide for themselves. The idea is to take them in charge and give them good care till their fathers return home This is indeed a praiseworthy move and deserves the hearty co-operation of our benevolent citizens. Officer Boyd Adams, who has for several years been specially detailed by the Mayor to look after vagrants, informs us that he could point out numerous children of respectable parents, who are in absolute want on account of the heads of the families having gone to the war. For such as these an institution is greatly needed.

The Contrabands in South Carolina.

The following interesting report on the condition of the contraband negroes in General Hunter's department has been handed us for publication:

HELENA'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, May 19, 1862.

MR. ——: SIR: I received your letter of May 2d, informing me that the committee wished me for the present to act as your agent, and I have since that time done as well as I could in that capacity. I desired Mr. Pierce to take charge of the provisions, and I have myself attended to the twenty-one boxes of clothing. I wrote as soon as I heard of the arrival of the consignment, to announce to you its safety, and I will now give an account of the distribution of the clothing. I unpacked it all, and repacked sixteen of the boxes for transportation to the plantations on the island of St. Helena, Ladies, Coosaw, &c. Port Royal Island is under Mr. French's charge, and supplied by him. Those boxes have been mostly sold to the people on account, as they have so little money, and need it for groceries, &c. But what clothing has been distributed *here* has mostly been sold for ready money, and I have received $156.70 for it in all. A little has been sold on account, and some old people and school children have received a few garments as gifts. It was not the intention to make this a place of sale, but only of repacking and distribution; but so many of the negroes walked many miles to purchase, and were so eager to do so, that we could not refuse their importunity. Of course, this could not be on account, as the amount they would be likely to earn could only be known to their own superintendents. The negroes are willing to pay any sums asked, they are so eager to possess clothes once more, and, having been lately paid off by the cotton agents of last year, most of the workers have from three to five dollars to spend. This will soon be exhausted, and then the system of charging them with goods they receive will allow them to clothe themselves, and yet not become actual paupers in their own estimation. It will also check inordinate demands.

The clothing sent was generally of excellent material and judicious make. Great satisfaction was expressed wherever it has been received; some of it was too warm for the season, but the negroes, remembering their need last winter, have bought it for the next, saying that they do not know whether this good fortune will last of plentiful supplies. I would state, however, the general objection to the long women's sack, which being of a shape not worn here, are entirely unsaleable, except as material for children's clothing. Boys' and men's clothing is much needed, but women's under garments are in large proportion—too much so.

There is a population here of three or four thousand or over, and their needs are many, especially just now. They cannot be adequately met by boxes assorted for each plantation without great waste of time on the part of the superintendents, who are already overworked. The people I have been purchasing at certain stores here, where the rates charged are extortionate, glad to get comforts at any price now that they have a little money. One of these stores is in our own yard, and we have daily opportunities of seeing the wrong done the poor; their ignorance and need making them an easy prey. I hope, therefore, that a branch store may be established here or on Ladies' Island, but that it will be in charge of some one above the temptations of trade—one having the full confidence of the Associations. Mr. French thinks two stores could not be supported by contributions alone, but that if merchants would send goods on commission, at low prices, it would be greatly to the advantage of the population, and a wise charity.

You have no doubt heard of the dismay at General Hunter's order to the negro men of these islands, or rather his requisition for every able-bodied man at age to bear arms, which was felt by us all; but it is proved to be a good and wise movement. The men who went to Hilton Head in terror, but passively, have returned in high spirits, and with earnest will to make good soldiers. Nearly every man who is fit for *the duty, is going voluntarily back to Hilton Head in a day or two, and those remaining promise to do double tasks*, so as to secure the crops. The new soldiers seem roused to earnestness, and the others to zeal for "Our Country," as they call it, which they determine to manifest by work on "Government cotton and corn," to quote *themselves*. Of course the loss of so many steady and able hands will be severely felt by the superintendents, but they hope the crops will not suffer much. The people were afraid the men were being seized for sale in Cuba, an idea which their masters instilled very deeply into their fears. But they are now happy and reassured.

I hoped to hear from some of the Philadelphia associations before sending this hasty report. With thanks for your good wishes for the success of our endeavors,

I am, very respectfully,

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. TATHAM,
BENJ. M. MASHALL,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

THE CITY

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT BENSON.—From the American Colonization Society, of this city, we learn that this eminent man appears to be passing his time very agreeably in London, where he arrived on the 12th of May. His health has been much improved, and it is expected that he will soon arrive in this country. Of unmixed African blood and complexion, Mr. Benson has shown distinguished talents and virtues. His personal history is full of interest. Taken by his parents, in 1822, when six years of age, from Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland, and after his arrival in Liberia, captured in the early wars of the colony, his life was carefully preserved for several months by the natives in the interior, and restored to his family. To his own energetic studies and natural ability is he mainly indebted for that education which made him a successful merchant, jurist, and legislator, and qualified him for his present high position and commanding influence.

The following interesting and gratifying statement of President Benson's reception in England is from the pen of Gerard Ralston, Esq., formerly an esteemed merchant of this city, but for some years back an honored resident of London. He says:

"I send you the copy of an address engrossed on parchment, which, being unanimously signed, will be presented to President Benson. You have no idea with what courtesy and kindness this gentleman has been received by the high and low, all grades of the community in London. Dinner and evening parties, public meetings, and invitations into the country, and all kinds of hospitable attentions have been showered upon him. He is treated with the greatest respect and regard as a negro gentleman of distinction. The President and I walked in the procession for the opening of the International Exhibition. We each had a silver star upon the left breast of our black coats, which is the Liberian uniform. Mr. Benson was the observed of all observers—the cynosure of all eyes—he being a fine man of upwards of six feet, and a negro; the only one of this color in an assembly of forty thousand persons. He was treated with great consideration as President of Liberia."

The address is as follows:

To his Excellency, Stephen Allen Benson, Governor of Liberia.

SIR: We desire heartily to welcome your Excellency to the shores of England, and to assure you of the great pleasure with which we, in common with many of our fellow-countrymen, earnest in the welfare of Liberia, greet you as the representative of so interesting and important a State as Liberia.

We rejoice to see with what unity and happiness the people of Liberia are advancing in the path of civil and religious progress, so ably enacted and maintained by your Government, which cannot fail to contribute to the national honor of your country, and render Liberia more respected amongst Christian nations. We believe your Excellency's visit to this country, upon this auspicious occasion, will tend to strengthen the friendship which exists between Great Britain and Liberia, and that each will derive from the other that benefit which a happy and peaceful alliance is calculated to afford.

We pray, with singular pleasure, the determination of your Government to annihilate the slave trade throughout its dominions; a policy which dignifies and ennobles both its President and its people, and which cannot fail to receive the hearty approval and co-operation of every Christian nation throughout the world. We beg to assure your Excellency that there are many staunch and good friends in this country, who are anxiously watching the progress of the Liberian Republic, and whose sincerest hopes are that, under the guiding hand of Divine Providence, Liberia may continue to prosper.

We trust that the commercial relations between Liberia and England may be increased. A kind Providence has so dispensed His beneficent gifts that all nations are benefited by an interchange of their respective products, and thus are the means given (especially in the case of Liberia) of cementing national friendships, and contributing to mutual welfare and prosperity.

In conclusion, we wish your Excellency a prosperous and happy sojourn amongst us, and beg that you will be assured of our high esteem and respect.

GRAND COMMANDERS K. T. OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The ninth annual conclave of the Grand Commanders of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, was held at Easton, Pa., on Wednesday last. A large number of members and representatives was in attendance. A considerable amount of business was done, and the following officers were elected and installed:

R. E. G. Commander, E. H. Turner, of Altoona; V. E G. Commander, J. L. Hutchinson, Philadelphia; E G. Generalissimo, William H. Strickland, Reading; E. G. Captain General, William Chatland, Brownsville; E. G. Prelate, J. Clark Hagy, Newville; E. G S Warden, H. S. Goodwin, Williamsport; G. J. Warden, Charles A. Bunvart, Harrisburg; E. G Treasurer, J. Whittier, Pittsburg; E. G. Recorder, Alfred Creigh, Washington; E. G Standard Bearer, G. E. Fox, Towanda; E. G. Warder, W. J. Long, Greensburg.

The next annual conclave will be held at Greensburg, Westmoreland county.

The annual session of the Grand Council of R. & S. Masters of Pennsylvania was held at the same place on Wednesday. The following were elected and installed officers for the present year:

M. P. G. M., Alfred Creigh; R P. D G. M., E. H. Turner; R. P. G. G. J. M., C. F. Knapp; R P. G. P. C. of W., J. Fox; recorder, J. M. Porter, Jr.; treasurer, T. D. Walton; marshal, John Harrold; R. P. G. sentinel and steward, Samuel Rock; R. P. G. C. of G., H. J. Lombaert; treasurer, H. D. Lows.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.—The Convention reassembled yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Darrach, providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the propriety of establishing a daily medical gazette, to report at the next meeting of the society. Adopted.

Dr. Emmanuel submitted a series of resolutions, tendering thanks to the railroad companies for facilities afforded the members of the University of Pennsylvania for the use of the hall, and to the managers of the several institutions to which the society had been invited. Adopted.

Dr. Horton, elected president on Thursday, was then installed, and made a brief address, returning thanks to the members for the confidence reposed in him.

A resolution instructing the Corresponding Secretary to open a correspondence with other medical societies of the United States, with a view to an interchange of pamphlets &c, was then adopted.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers was passed, and the Society then adjourned to assemble again on the second Wednesday of June, 1863.

POLICE CASES.—The police reports yesterday presented the usual cases of petty larceny. In the Second district three arrests were made for stripping clothes lines of their loads. The party were named Daniel Blackburn, Emeline Starr and Charles Riddle, and were all sent below by Ald. Dallas

A darkey giving the name of Charles Riddle was arrested with a number of army caps in his possession, for which he failed to give a satisfactory answer. He was committed.

John Thompson was consigned to Moyamensing prison charged with being a professional thief.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late Lieutenant Maxine C. Moore took place yesterday afternoon. It was largely attended by friends of the family and deceased. He was esteemed by his numerous acquaintances as a brave, fearless, and intrepid soldier, gentlemanly in deportment, and of generous and noble impulses. He had served during the three-months campaign with Colonel (now General) Patterson, and joined the California Regiment some time before the siege of Yorktown.

FIREMEN CELEBRATION.—The members of the Independence Hose and Engine Company have determined to celebrate the coming anniversary of the independence of the United States in a becoming and patriotic manner. Five hundred large American flags, one for each of the signers of the Declaration, have been ordered by the friends of the company, for the decoration of the hall. After the presentation of the flags, the Declaration of Independence will be read, when speeches will be made by a number of gentlemen. A handsome collation will wind up the pleasures of the day.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.—During the funeral of Lieut. Horace Lee, which took place on Thursday, the detachment of Blue Reserves, with their band, which attended it halted at the St. Joseph's Hospital. The men presented arms and the band struck up Star-Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, and Yankee Doodle. The brave sick confined in the hospital were highly delighted with this treat, and, as the procession marched off, they cried loudly "more—more music."

HANDSOME TESTIMONIALS.—This evening, the Cooper Shop and Union Refreshment Saloons will each be presented, by the Hope Hose Steam Fire Engine Company, with a handsomely drawn up resolution, enclosed in a gilt frame, tendering their sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen connected with each institution for the sumptuous repast furnished the members of said company after the fire on Christian street wharf, on the morning of the 15th of May, 1862.

SLIGHT FIRES.—A slight fire occurred at 2332 Hamilton street, yesterday morning occasioned by the burning of a chimney.

A fire took place on Thursday evening at No 635 Jersup street, caused by the bursting of a coal-oil lamp. A boy present was burned in the arm.

CRICKET.—A grand cricket match is to take place to-day, between the first eleven of the "All United" and "Osceola" cricket clubs, at Fairmount Park. The wickets will be pitched at ten o'clock.

CITY EXPENSES.—The expenses of the Relief Commission for the past week were $11,537.14, that of the Defence Committee $689 11; total amount, $12,226.25. This will be greatly increased by the contributions of the Cooper Shop Soldier's Home.

Cooper Shop Soldier's Home.—The

board of managers of the "Cooper Shop" Soldier's Home at their last meeting elected as their permanent officers:

President—Dr. E. Wallace, 277 South Fourth street.
Vice President—Wm. M. Cooper, 409 South Front street.
Treasurer—Wm. Struthers, 1022 Market street.
Recording Secretary—C. L. Pascal, 55 South Sixth street.
Corresponding Secretary—G. R. Birch, 1022 Market street
Solicitor—H. R. Warriner, 16 North Seventh street.

C. L. Pascal resigning, the managers elected E. S. Hall to fill the vacancy in the board, who was also elected recording secretary.

The following gentlemen in addition to the above compose the board:

Evan Randolph, 101 South Front street.
B. Frank Palmer, 1609 Chestnut street.
H. W. Pearce, 135 South Water street.
Robt. P. King, 607 Sansom street.
Dr. A. Nebinger, 1018 South Second street.
L. B. M. Dolby, 221 German street.
Thos. H. Rice, 939 Arch street.

The object of the organization is to provide a home for disabled soldiers. Subscriptions in aid of the institution will be received by any of the managers.

THE LATE CAPTAIN FROST.—Captain Martin C. Frost, of Company K, 106th Regiment, P. V., Colonel Morehead, whose death was briefly alluded to yesterday, was gallantly commanding his company, engaged in picket duty with detachments from Baxter's Fire Zouaves, the California and the 69th Regiments, at the extreme front of the army before Richmond. They were attacked by a superior rebel force on the 8th of June, and stood up bravely before the murderous fire, and only fell back to recover the disputed rifle-pits. Capt. Frost fell dead on the field, pierced by several bullets, and his men had only the sad satisfaction of rescuing his body from the enemy. His figure, tall and commanding, was a prominent mark for the rebel sharpshooters Captain F. was well known in this city, where his widow and children are mourning their sad loss. He was a native of Ireland, and had, in early youth, removed to this country, in whose behalf he has now given his life. His intelligence, gentle courtesy, and courage in the field, have endeared his memory to a large circle of friends.

BASE BALL CLUB CONVENTION.—At the commencement of the coming week a convention of delegates from Philadelphia Base Ball Clubs will be held, to make arrangements for the playing and entertainment of the two selected first nines from all the Brooklyn clubs who are to visit us towards the close of this month. It is understood that the Brooklynites will arrive on Monday evening. On Tuesday two nines from our clubs will play there morning and afternoon. The clubs will dine together on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday, morning and afternoon, there will be two contests, when the strangers will start for home. There will be a charge of ten or twenty cents admission, to defray expenses. The greatest excitement is already manifest in base ball circles.

PROMOTIONS OF HLASKO'S PHILADELPHIA CADETS.—Major George H Ball to be lieutenant colonel; Captain L. Aasmead to be major; Adjutant First Lieutenant Albert Hissko to be captain; First Lieutenant F. G. Vaux (Company A) to be captain; Cadet Frank Reiss to be lieutenant colonel; Sergeant Sindelmann to be lieutenant; Cadet Charles R. Wilson to be lieutenant; Cadet Charles McMichael to be lieutenant and acting adjutant; Cadet Samuel H. Powell to be lieutenant; Cadet R. Lowe Brogans to be lieutenant.

All these cadets will pass, next September, an examination before they will receive their commission. As soon as the regiment shall be organized, a large additional list of promotions will follow.

OWNER WANTED.—A pair of Britannia teapots are at the Twenty-second-ward stationhouse awaiting an owner. The thief from whom they were taken refused to tell where he had stolen them. Those persons who have lost such articles should call at the station-house and see if they can identify the property.

THE DOG-CATCHERS.—Captain Jim Francis, chief of the dog detectives, captured sixty-five dogs yesterday morning, for being unmuzzled, and sent them to the dog-pound to be redeemed or slaughtered.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. TATHAM,
BENJ. M. MASHALL,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Wyoming, Burton.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Union, Heard.....Pernambuco, soon
Brig C H Jordan.....Havana, soon
Brig H D Ruggles, Reves.....Port Spain, soon
Schr Fannie, Vance.....Havana, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1862.

SUN RISES.....4 32—SUN SETS.....7 28
HIGH WATER.....4 13

ARRIVED.

Ship Cheltenham, Wilson, from Sunderland, E, April 17, with coal to Workman & Co.
Brig Julia Ford, Payne, 4 days from Yorktown, Va, in ballast to master.
Schr S A Appleton, Teague, 6 days from White House, Va. in ballast to E A Souder & Co.
Schr S P Hawes, Raymond, 4 days from New York, with ice to captain.
Schr Isaac Harris, Rickardson, 3 days from Newtown, Md, with lumber to J W Bacon.
Schr George W Williams, 1 day from Milford, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr T P McColley, Carter, 1 day from Camden, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & son.
Schr Ann Eliza Mason, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with corn meal to R M Lea.
Schr O M Wilson, Gandy, from York River.
Schr W Maxey, Norton, from White House.
Schr Rebecca Coverdale, Irish, from White House.
Schr J C Patterson, Hand, from Boston.
Schr Mary Anna, Gibbs, from New York.
Schr C O Smith, Smith, from Port Morris.

CLEARED.

Brig Alliance, Hicks, Demerara, E A Souder & Co.
Schr Wm Walter, Gowen, St Johns, do
Brig Celestina, Pickett, Boston, do
Schr S P Hawes, Raymon, Boston, Colwell & Co.
Schr Medora, Smith, Boston, I Aulenried & Co.
Schr W W Marcy, Norton, Boston, do
Schr Mary Anna, Gibbs, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr R Corson, Hall, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Hannah Seates, Babson, Rockport, Van Horn, Woodworth & Co.
Schr Herald, Knight, Newburyport, J R White.
Schr C M Wilson, Gandy, Newport, Hammett, Van Dusen & Lachman.
Schr J C Patterson, Hand, Norfolk, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr O C Smith, Smith, Norwich, J C Henry.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, June 12.

The schr Carrie Hughes from Rio May 24, with coffee, is here, waiting orders from New York; schr Dawson, with coal for Boston; L Munford, and seven schooners loaded with hay for the Government. Wind SW.

Yours, &c. AARON MARSHALL.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Volta, Brooks, cleared at New York 12th inst. for Philadelphia
Schr Belle, Yoshell, for Lepsic, Del, cleared at New York 12th inst.
Schr Cynthia Jane, Bennett, sailed from Hartford 11th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Wm Wallace, Snell, hence, arrived at Boston 12th inst.
Schr Jos S Lee, Corson, cleared at Boston 12th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Ann Eliza Hammonds, cleared at Baltimore 12th inst for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary D Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 10th inst.
Schr Sarah A Hammond, from Baltimore for Beaufort, with two locomotives, and in tow of steamer Thomas Sparks, was taken into Hatteras Inlet 9th inst, at 6 P M, during a severe gale, and filled and capsized, and lost both locomotives. Would probably be a total loss. The S L S was built at Milford, Del, in 1860, 236 tons register, rated A 2, and owned in Philadelphia.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission will open an office for the transaction of its local business at 498 Broadway, second floor, on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

It proposes to centralize at this office all information that can be obtained from governmental and other sources, concerning the departure and arrival of transports having sick and wounded troops aboard; to keep a record of sick and wounded soldiers arriving at this port, and of the disposition made of them. To act as a medium of communication among the local associations for the relief of the sick in transit, and to co-operate with the U. S. military and medical authorities here, in the transportation, reception, and distribution of patients from the army.

Medical students, desirous of acting as dressers on the transports in service of the Commission, will please report at this office, enter their names and address, reference to their medical preceptors, and the notice they require when called to serve.

Male nurses, volunteering their services on the transports, will register their name at this office, with address and reference, and notice required by them.

Surgeons and physicians seeking information in regard to the public service, or wishing to volunteer in emergencies, will apply at this office

All persons having business with the Commission will apply in person to the Superintendent in charge, between 8 A. M. and 11 P. M. The Executive Committee of the Sanitary Commission will usually meet at the office, between 3 and 4 P. M. daily.

The expenses of the Commission are very heavy. The *present month has cost it* not less than $22,000, mostly in the purchase of Hospital supplies for the army of the Potomac and the Southwest. It is believed that this expenditure has saved a thousand lives, at least, in Virginia alone.

Contributions are urgently solicited, and may be sent to G. T. Strong, 68 Wall street.

The various hospitals and soldiers' relief associations of the city are invited to report before noon of every day what number of beds are vacant in their several establishments.

The following articles of hospital clothing and supplies are urgently wanted by the Commission, and may be sent to the "Women's Central Association of Relief," No. 10, Cooper Institute:

CLOTHING.

Sheets, greatly wanted.
Cotton shirts, greatly wanted.
Cotton drawers, greatly wanted.
Cotton socks, greatly wanted.
Cotton (not woollen) wrappers, wanted.
Flannel bandages, wanted.

SUPPLIES.

Jellies, tea, spirits, wines, farinaceous food, condensed milk, preserved meats and desiccated vegetables, Boston crackers, beef extract, ice by the cargo.

The prodigious demand of the last month, during which more than a hundred thousand articles of clothing (besides other supplies) have been issued by the Commission to the sick and wounded, in the army of the Potomac alone, (and probably a much larger amount to the Western and other Departments,) has reduced our stock, and although 636 cases have been received at the Washington depot since April 23d, the demand is much greater than the supply.

A special regard to the *specified list* in this advertisement is besought on the part of those sending supplies.

To this is to be added a new and important want—that of cast off outer clothing—coats, pantaloons, vests; to clothe soldiers who have lost or so fouled their uniforms as to be unable to leave the hospitals on share without fresh clothing.

New York, May 23, 1862.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, Pres't.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treas'r, 68 Wall st.
THOS. H. FAILE, Jr.
Superintendent of N. Y. Agency of the Commission,
my27-tuths10t 498 Broadway.

OPENING OF A SUMMER GARDEN.—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened for the season his FINE GARDEN and HOTEL, at the foot of COATES Street, opposite Fairmount Park. Families are particularly invited. Ice Cream, Cakes, excellent Lager Beer of Baltz's brewery, Wines, &c., always on hand.

HENRY FRICKA,
my3-3m TWENTY-SEVENTH and COATES Sts.

NUTS.—RHODES & WILLIAMS, No. 107 South WATER Street, offer for sale the following:

100 bales Princess Almonds.
20 " Languedoc "
20 " Sicily "
20 " English Walnuts.
15 " Filberts.
150 bags Pea Nuts.
10 bales Brazil Nuts.
RAISINS.
100 boxes M. R. Raisins.
100 " Layer "
150 half boxes M. R. Raisins.
je2

"THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER"—We are now manufacturing "THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER," or EUROPEAN RANGE, suitable for large and small families, hotels, hospitals, and other public institutions, in great variety. Also, Portable Ranges, the "Philadelphia Range," Gas Ovens, Bath Boilers, and Cast-iron Sinks, together with a great variety of small and large-sized Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Fire-board Stoves, Low-down Grates, &c

Wholesale and Retail ONLY at our Warerooms.

NORTH, CHASE, & NORTH,
No. 209 North SECOND Street,
je5-3m four doors above Race street.

AMERICAN ROOFING SLATES, FULLY EQUAL to the BEST WELSH SLATES.
T. THOMAS,
my26-1y 217 WALNUT Street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.—Heavy round-thread Shirting Linen, suitable for Ladies' wear, for 25 cents per yard by the piece, usual price, 40 cents; Union Table Linen, 37½ cents per yard; 8-4 Barnsley, all linen, 47 cents; very fine and heavy, 62½; Double Satin Damask, of elegant quality, $1; very wide do., $1 25; Napkins, ⅝ square, for 75 cents per doz.; real Barnsley do., $1 50, ext a quality; all-linen Huckaback, 10 cents per yard; do. 12½, 15, 20, and 25 cents; all-linen Towels, 8 cents each; extra quality, 12½ cents; Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., $1.50 per dozen—a great bargain; Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb Quilts, Allendale Quilts, all very cheap. Persons in want of Linen or Furnishing Goods of any kind, can be suited here, at less price for same quality, than they can be bought at any other store.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
1021 MARKET Street, below Eleventh.

N. B.—A large lot of bleeting and Shirting Muslins. Also, Mosquito Nets, for Soldiers. je9-6t

BROCHE BAREGES, all wool, at 20 cents.
Rich style fine French Barages, at 31 to 37 cents.
Rich styles Silk and Wool Challies, at 50 cents.
RICH STYLES SILK GRENADINES.
50 pieces plain Mozambiques, double width.
Third dress goods of every description
TRIMMING RIBBONS, COLORED EDGES, ALL SHADES.
Just received, a small lot of
Very cheap fancy Silks.
1 lot figured Silks, solid colors, greens, purples, and modes, at 75 cents.
1 lot Corded Silks, solid colors, rose, maize, purple, and mode, $1, worth $1.25.
Plain brown and mode Silks at 87 cents.
Plain brown and mode Silks at $1 12½.
A large and choice assort ment of
Lace Bournous,
Lace Mantles, with Ruffles,
Lace Points,
Fifty per cent. less than cost of importation.
H. STEEL & SON,
je9-tf No. 713 North TENTH St., ab. COATES.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & Co., 727 CHESTNUT STREET,
OFFER AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Very choice Goods of recent importation.
Black Silk Checked Grenadine, extra quality.
Foulard Silks, elegant styles and fine quality.
Black Silks, best brands.
Broche Bareges, Hermani and Mozambiques.
8-4 Paris Fil d'Chevre.
Poil d'Chevre, all wool filling.
Grenadine Veils, in mode and other shades.
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS
In great variety, at extremely low prices. je6-tf

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

Invites the "*special attention*" of "*Ladies*" who intend "*spending the summer*" in "*the country*" at "*Watering Places*," or in "*travelling*," to a very large assortment of

"TRIMMED AND MADE-UP GOODS,"
IN "SETS, SLEEVES," &c.
In "POINTE, VALENCIENNE, GUIPURE, MALTESE," and other Laces; and in
"LINEN, CAMBRIC, AND SWISS,"
which he has just opened.

Also, in "*Valencienne Trimmed*" and "*Ruffled Cambric Handkerchiefs*," embroidered, in colors, together with a general assortment of "*White Goods, Linens, Laces, Embroideries, Veils, Handkerchiefs*," &c., adapted to the requirements of the present season.

An large and varied assortment of "*Garibaldi Muslins