MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all
parts of the world, and especially from our different nilitary and naval departments. When used, it

THE GRAND CAMPAIGN. This much is sure: the Army of the Potomac has met with no disaster. All rumors of defeat are evidently false, and the facts thus far known justify us in refusing any oredence whatever to defeat until it is positively proven, while we have the right to receive even vague reports of every particle of the news received is altogether in our favor.

It is certain that General LEE, forced by a flank movement to leave his entrenchments, on Wednesday offered battle; that he fiercely attacked our army on Thursday near the Chancellorsville battle-ground, attempting to force the centre, under Generals WARREN and HANCOCK; that he was first repulsed, then driven back; that the fight of these two days ended in a Union victory; that the slaughter on each side was immense; and that the fighting was resumed with greater fury on Friday, with results that are not yet fully known.

The accounts of Wednesday and Thursday may now be accepted as true, and they give additional probability to the reports of grand victory on Friday, ending in the rate retreat of LEE towards Pichinond.

pursued by our entire army. Grant that it is true, and it is almost impossible that he should reach that city without fighting another heavy battle. It is asserted that the enemy has abandoned ten thousand wounded and three thousand killed in his flight-sufficient evidence of the fearful punishment he has received and the danger he is in. If LEE was actually defeated on Friday, and forced to fly, the campaign will not likely result in a siege-it will/at once become a series of rapidly-sicceding battles, increasing in ferocity and importance, and ending in the decisivestruggle of the war. It will not do to think on the many, many brave men b whom this gigantic strife will be dath; only by remembering the transendant worth of victory can we comel our hearts to accept the misery with which it will be dearly bought. Glory alore would not be compensation for this agmy of death into which we are surely pasing. We believe that no life will be uelessly lost, no heart be broken vainly. and are reconciled to individual anguish by rational necessities.

We may infer that General LEE, in these nattles, was forced to use his entire army. but hat General MEADE fought with a part of his force, holding back a heavy reserve, which he intended to bring into action on Frday. This fact alone is of great impotance; but there are others equally signifcant. The attempt of the enemy to stake a decisive blow before General GRANT would be fully ready to attack is a confession of weakness. We are heartily giad that LEE had not the time to wait, and attach special value to the fact that the advance of General GRANT comnelled him to leave his chosen position. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the strength of the combination upon which General GRANT is working than this strategic advantage, gained so speedily and easily. It is evidence, also, of the superiority of our force; and it is unnecessary to disguise the fact that the largest element of our strategy in this campaign is brute force. For the first time in the war it seems that our full strength is exerted. Twice before the Government placed in Virginia an army great enough to crush, by sheer weight, the ablest opposition of the enemy. There was the strength, but it was not used. Now there is no question, not only that every man we could muster is in the field, that this colossal campaign is organized on the sound basis of superior power, but that the last man, the ultimate power, will be exerted with the utmost energy. Victory, in brief, is not merely to be deserved; it is to be conquered. This is the best strategy, for it depends upon the herculean strength and numerical superiority of the North. Directed by a great General, it is impossible that such a campaign should fail.

From the Peninsula we have great news. Petersburg deserted and burned by its defenders, upon the advance of the Union army, is, if not success, assurance of success. It, too, is proof of the weakness of the enemy, and of the energy which inspires all the parts of the tremendous movement. It is simply stated that the enemy has abandoned Petersburg; whither BEAUREGARD has gone must be conjectured; but it is plain that the inferior forces of the enemy compel the attempt to concentrate them, in the face of the enormous difficulties which our simul-

We do not wish to be premature in announcing victory. The whole country has learned, by terrible experience, the folly of those enthusiastic anticipations of which a day may prove the falsehood. Let us celebrate our victories when we have won fall of Richmond is inevitable—inevitable the destruction of the rebellion in Virginia. But if this seeming is deceptive, and we are again doomed to have our hopes raised to the skies only to be dashed again to the earth, we are ready to accept, without doubting or despairing, even a positive defeat. The rebels can inflict no evil which we are unable to endure.

### LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

I begin this letter on Sunday morning, the first day of the week, which must be productive of some decisive results. The agony and suspense of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, who can describe? Here I have passed through nearly all the painful watching and waiting periods that have punctuated the progress and history of the war. The anxious hour before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated; the doubt whether he would notbe assassinated on the way to the Capitol; 12 M. passed the remains of a burning the inauguration, with many traitors present eager to take his life; the exciting days between that ceremony and the fall of Sumpter and the attack on the Massachusetts troops, (an interval when hundreds of placemen fled into the rebellion rather than take the oath which faithful officers insisted they should swear); the call for 75,000 troops; the call for an extra session of Congress, and those incidents of that Congress with John C. Breckinridge as the Democratic leader, before he passed into open treason for the purpose of helping to put to death thousands who had voted for him in 1860; the first and the second Bull Run, the two Fredericksburg disasters, the Antietam drawn battle, and at last the victory of Gettysburg and Vicksburg;these, with lesser and intermediate conflicts,

by land and sea, extending over a space

of time of more than three years' duration,

and affecting a vast empire of land and water, have excited varying emotions of doubt, anxiety, despondency, gratitude, and joy. But none of these events was watched and waited for with such solicitude as that terrible struggle beyond the Rapidan, which began on Thursday last, and, on this peaceful Sabbath, is still going on. in one or in another way.

Two o'clock P. M .- Since the above words have been written. I have visited the War Department, and obtained the first indication of the dreadful carnage of the last seventy hours. Whatever details our reporters and correspondents have gathered will go forward by the evening train, or by telegraph; but until the arrival of the trains with the wounded tomorrow morning, full and satisfactory de tails cannot be expected. Who have fallen, who are scriously hurt, and who are

very slightly injured, information important to so many households, cannot victory as probabilities. All that we know be known until that time. As I write, is encouraging. It is little, it is true, but it makes my heart beat with gratitude to God, to say that the belief in the triumph of our arms, among those in authority, is strong indeed. Before you get this letter, however, you will know all, or enough. If the result is, as I hope, a great victory for our country, the rebellion will fall like a palace built of ice suddenly subiected to the fierce heat of a tropical sun. OCCASIONAL. A WEEK AGO, as our readers must have

observed, we put THE PRESS into new type. At the time we simply announced the fact, but refer to it now, after the type has got into good working order, so as, with the aid of one of Hoe's lightning presses, to produce impressions equal to fine book work, we feel that we may safely name the firm which has produced it. Of course we deal with a Philadelphian house, viz.: Messrs. Collins & McLeester. of the American Type Foundry, 705 Jayne street, above Seventh; and whether we consider the rapidity with which they executed the order, the clearness and durability of the type, the judicious manner in which they select and supply "sorts," or the fair price which they charge, we know that we have every cause to be satisfied with them. Our readers, also, must participate in this satisfaction, for surely it is pleasant to read one of the best-printed journals in the

A NEW COMMANDER AT THE GULF.-It is reported that General E. R. S. Canby has been aseigned to the chief, or a very important command 1862, he commanded at the famous struggle of Va verde, or Fort Oraig, where he held his position with the tenaciousness of a bulldog. He finally dofeated the traitor Sibley, and drove the rebel Texans

### WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 8, 1864. Nominations and Mustering Out of Ge-nerals and Colonels.

General Canny has been appointed major general by the President, and ordered to a command in the Department of Louisiana and Arkansas, and not of all the troops west of the Mississippi river. Major Generals French and Keyes have been mustered out of the volunteer service by order of The Senate also confirmed the following nominations as brigadier generals: Colonel DAVID H. RUCKER, Colonel ROBERT ALLEN, Lieutenant

Colonel Rufus Incalls, and Colonel John W. TURNER. Senate Confirmations. The following nominations of brigadier generals Agwere confirmed by the Senate yesterday: Col. Avg., to-mo V.KANTZ,2d OhioCavalry ; Col.Thos. K.Smith, 54th

Ohio Infantry. Port Charges at St. John's, N. F. The State Department has been officially informed that hereafter all vessels entering the port of St. John's, Newfoundland, are to pay a tonnage fee of 5 cents per ton in addition to the 24 cents now will make the port charges amount to about 38 or 40

A Tribute to Speaker Colfax. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the residence of Speaker Colfax last night, ervice of silver, as a testimonial for his unwavering of the Currency McCulloch made an appropriate and patriotic speech, which was responded to by the honored recipient in a manner not less apposite and his tomb than that he had always endeavored o perform his duty. The company was bountifully entertained after the interesting ceremonies wer

News from Atlanta, Ga. Atlanta (Georgia) papers of the 29th ultimo have been received here.

The Daily Intelligencer says it was Decatur, in see, which was captured by Forrest ; a town of only 100 inhabitants. The same paper remarks: "If the rumors we hear

liant exploits on the part of our mosquito fleet." ed, and Gen. ROBERTSON, of the Texas Brigade, is bama, is returned to duty, and General McLane's ference is that he has been acquitted.

Arrest of a Rebel Spy. A rebel spy went to the Metropolitan Hotel las night, and entered his name as WARREN. On disovering that he was under suspicion, he left the hotel, and, on his being pursued, he took to his heels. He was caught, however, and was committed to the Old Capitol Prison. He is known to be a dangerous spy, named Jackson.

Col. Gibson, of the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, re CURTIN to command the 4th Pennsylvania Artillery to be mustered in. There is a direct conflict of an thority, and the new regiment is in the field with

Ordnance Department Contracts. The Ordnance Department has contracted for the delivery of seventy thousand sets of infantry accou-Arsenal will cost from four dollars and sixty cents Louis will cost five dollars and fifty cents per set. Recruits for New England Regiments. they may choose to be credited as part of its quota, secured by the agents of New England cities and towns. Boston has thus obtained over one thousand men. Large numbers of negroes have also been enlisted by the recruiting agents, some of whom have

Sentence Suspended. By direction of the President of the United States the execution of the death sentence (which was to have been carried into effect to-day) of Privates Thomas Cusic, Co. D, and James Gray, Co. A, 15th New York Engineers, now in confinement at the Central Guard-house in this city, has been suspended until further orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The steamer Constitution sailed to-day for Panama, with 215 passengers and \$1,179,611 in treasure, of which \$899,381 goes to England. A fair amount of exchange has been sold Coin bills 4@5 premium. Sterling 48@48%. Money n demand at 11/2@2 per cent. The press of the interior of the State is unanicondemning the five per cent. tax on

miners as excessive and unjust.

The ship Aquilla has been partly raised. tary fund within the last two days. San Francisco, May 5 .- Jobbers are doing a large business. Large orders come in from the in-terior, and a liberal spring trade has fairly begun, and the country traders show a general disposition to accumulate large stocks, having the high price On the other hand, importers are selling freely to reimburse themselves for the heavy duties.

The arrivals of produce are light, and prices are

The steamer Constitution took out two hundred bales of Mexican wool for New York. The California powder works at Santa Cruz are now in successful operation, and will soon have powder in the market. The bark Aldingburg, from Hong Kong, arrived to-day with 650,000 pounds of Manilla sugar. She

A Vessel Burned at Sea BOSTON, May 8.-The bark Modena, from Mes sina, arrived at this port to-day, and reports that, on April 6th, at 8 A. M., in lat. 36.30, lon. 20 she saw a heavy smoke to the windward and a was consumed down to her copper sheathing, and

Guerilla Robberies. LOUISVILLE, May 8 .- A squad of guerillas, under the command of Captains Wallace and Th made a raid on Princeton, Caldwell county, Kentucky, on the 4th, and robbed the stores of large unts of goods and stole many horses from th citizens.

Railroad Depot Burned. New London, Conn., May 8.—The spacious steamboat, freight, and passenger depot of the New London and Northern Railroad in this city, which was also occupied by the Norwich and New York Transportation Company, was destroyed this afternoon by fire, with a large amount of freight. The oss is estimated at \$100.000

Markets by Telegraph. St. Louis, May 8.—The market was duller than usual on Saturday, and little produce changed hands. Wheat was so lower, with small transactions. Flour inactive and nominal, holders demanding former prices, and buyers unwilling to invest. Corn was better; mixed \$1.16@1.18; white, \$1.70. Whisky heavy, at \$1.10@1.13. Small transactions in cotton; low middlings 70c.

## THE WAR.

The Four Days' Fighting in Virginia.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

LEE DRIVEN THREE MILES ON FRIDAY 13,000 REBELS KILLED AND WOUNDED

Brilliant Dash of the Black Cavalry across the

IN OUR HANDS.

Chickahominy.

BELS AND IN FLAMES. The Rebels Pursued to Within Ten

Miles of Richmond.

PETERSBURG ABANDONED BY THE RE-

GUNBOAT DESTROYED BY A TORPEDO.

Gen. Sherman Fighting His Way to Dalton, Ga.

THE ENEMY FALLING BACK WITH SEVERE LOSS.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY—BRILLIANT REPULSE OF LEE. NEW YORK, May 8 .- The Tribune's letter from ne army, dated Thursday night, says: Early this morning the march was resumed in the rection of Todd's tavern, which point was reached efore no on, and the troops placed in line of battle Gen. Wilson, con manding Gen. Kilpatrick's former cavalry division, made his wherebouts known by a brisk cannonading several miles outhwest of the tavern and in the vicinity of Shady Grove Church, where for three-quarters of an hour he was sharply engaged with a lang cary of revel cunot the manucurres of the enemy prevented, night uld have found Gen. Hancock's command at Shady Grove Church, connecting with Gon. Warren on his right. By this manocuvre we would have occupled the pike running in a northwestern direction from Germania Ford on the Rapidan. The moveents of Lee soon revealed his real design.

Gen. Warren was directed to attack him at once which he did about 11 A. M., and a determined musketry fight of an hour and a half ensued, in which Warren handsomely drove him from his position with the infliction of great loss.

Gen. Griffin's division, of the 5th Corps, led the attack, and suffered severely, nearly 1,000 being killed, wounded, and missing. Finding his effort to break our centre futile, the enemy next attempted to interpose an overwhelming force between War-ren and Hancock, the latter of whom, in accordance with orders, was marching his corps rapidly to form a junction with the former. Fortunately his advance, consisting of Gen. Birney's division, came up just in time to circumvent the rebel general, who at 21/2 P. M. commenced a terrific onslaught o the divisions of Gens. Birney, Gibbons, and Getty, the latter of whom had been temporarily detached to form the extreme right of Hancock's command. The fight raged hotly until some time after dark, and resulted in the complete repulse of the enemy at all points. Our loss in this engagement does not probably exceed 1,000 men. Scarcely any artillery was brought into requisition, the character of the ground rendering it useless. The battle-field is covered with a thick growth of underbrush and medium-sized oak trees, and it is owing to that fact that our losses are comparatively light. Our captures in prisoners are about 500. When General Hancock's corps retired towards Parker's store, 300 of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Major Brinton, sent to relieve the pickets, several miles below, on the Spottsylvania road, were attacked by a large body of rebel troops, and driven

to-morrow (Friday). All are enthusiastic over the success of to-day, and speak confidently of the move-THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY. says Gen. Grant hurled his entire army against the ebels on Friday. Lee was driven three miles, eaving 3,000 killed and 10,000 wounded in our hands. Gen. Grant is master of the field. Lee is

back to Todd's tavern, in confusion, and quite a

large number were taken prisoners by the rebels.
A great and-perhaps decisive battle will be fought

Everything is being done for the wounded that SUCCESS OF GEN. SMITH'S MOVEMENT-PETERSBURG ABANDONED BY THE RE-New York, May 8 .- The steamer Western Meropolis, from Fortress Monroe on the 9th, reports hat on the 5th inst, the 1st and 2d Regiments of co-

ored cavalry, under Col. West, made a dash across the Chickshominy river, and two companies, dis-Cavalry, killing thirty men, and capturing as many our troops, who pursued the rebels to within ten On the 6th instant, our forces who had landed at City Point moved on Petersburg, when the enemy nmediately set fire to the city and abandoned it. On the morning of the same date, the United States gunboat Commodore Jones, while on picket duty on the James river, near Turkev Bend was blown up by a torpedo, one of the cigar-shaped in-

The rebel who had charge of the torpedo was shot. and two of his companions made prisoners. NEW YORK, May 8 .- The Herald extra has a stating that our troops under General Butler are in possession of Petersburg, Virginia.

SHERMAN PRESSING ON DALTON.

news has been received by the Government that Jen. Sherman is fighting his way through Tunnel Hill successfully, and pressing upon Dalton. The enemy is falling back, leaving his dead and wound-From the Peninsula the news, as far as heard

RUMORS IN LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, May 8 .- Rumors received from Nashville say that Johnston has retreated from Dalton. Gen. Sherman's forces have passed Tunnel Hill without opposition, and are outflanking the rebe position at Buzzard's Roost Pass.

WASHINGTON, May 8-Midnight .- The Govern eent, up to ten o'clock to-night, had not received any particulars of Friday's engagement. This is the report of those who made special inquiry.

Three thousand of our wounded, whose injuries are slight, are to be cared for where they now are while the others are to be brought to Washington, It was feared, in Alexandria to-day, that some in perillas. The train has not arrived up to the pre ent time, midnight. May 9, 2 A. M.—At a late hour to-night it was reported that a telegram had been received, giving the reverse ery favorable news of the battle of Friday. The expected railroad train will not arrive before

### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Orders from Gen. Grant. GEN. CANBY SENT WEST. ENEMY'S BATTERIES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER. UNION CUNBOATS DAMACED. The Rebels Demand the Surrender of Alex-

GEN. STEELE'S ARMY AT LITTLE ROCK. Orders from Gen. Grant—Gen. Canby Sent West.

Washington, May 8.—At the latest date Gen. Banks was at Alexandria, and no intimation has been given that he designed to leave that position. Positive orders from Gen. Grant required Gen Banks to afford protection to the gunboats in Red river. His force is strong enough, under competent command, to bid defiance to any force the rebels can bring against it. Arrangements for supplies will be made with the energy and celerity of Major Gen. Canby, who has gone forward to that nder special instructions. GAIN CLAIMED BY THE REBELS IN THE LATE BATTLES. General Kirby Smith, in his official report of the Red river battles, claims to have taken from Gene-I Banks four thousand prisoners, two thousand five hundred wounded, eight thousand stand of arms, two thousand and odd mules, two hundred and fifty

wagons, nine hundred barrels of flour, and thirty-CAIRO, May 8.—The steamer White Cloud, from the Red river, reports the rebels in force on both sides of the river, with batteries planted above and below the falls. She was fired into below the mouth The gunboat Admiral fared worse, being badly crippled, and six of her crew killed and wounded. The gunboat Juliet No. 4 was also very much disbled, and had to be towed to Natchez. Shells had exploded inside, riddling the boat completely lighteen of the crew were killed and many wounded The transport Meteor was also badly damaged, The enemy attacked Greenville, a small town opposite Alexandria, but were driven back by the The Federal force nowat Alexandria is reported at 35,000 strong. The rebel force is quite heavy, under Kirby Smith, Magruder, Taylor, and others. The officers of the White Cloud report that a flag of truce, with a demand for the surrender of Alexndria, was sent to General Banks the day the boat oft that place, with what result was not known. The steamer General Grant, arrived at Memphis reports having learned at Pine Bluff that General teele with his whole force had arrived at Little Rock, still followed by the enemy, having lost all

is wagon transportation and the greater part of his

No fears of an attack on Little Rock were enter-

ained, it being well fortified.

The wounded were being brought to Pine Bluff,

which is also fortified and considered defensible

valry, massacred at Fort Pillow, has been found.

against any attack.
The body of Capt. Bradford, 13th Tennes:

The alarm which existed at different points along the river a few days since has generally subsided.

The steamer Belle, of St. Louis, from Memphis,

The 1st Iowa Cavalry, from Little Rock, on the 5th, are on board the Belle bound for home on fur lough. They confirm the former accounts of Gen. Steele's loss of his train and artillery. Our loss of killed, wounded and prisoners is estimated at 2,000. The greater portion of the 36th Iowa, 77th Ohio, and 33d Illinois were taken prisoners. Lieut. Col. Drake, of the 37th Iowa, was severely wounded. The Baltic brings 264 bales of cotton for St. Louis. The activity in the Memphis cotton market had onsiderably abated, but revived again, at an advance of 2@3 cents. The receipts during the pre rious forty-eight hours were over 1,900 bales.

Baltimore—The Penbody Institute and the Public Park, [Special Correspondence of The Press.]
BALTIMORE, May 6, 1864. BALTIMORE, May 6, 1864.
Baltimore is so fortunate, and has been so successful in her public school system, that the munificent donation of \$500,000, to found and maintain the Peabody Institute for the advancement of science, literature, and the fine arts, provides as a suit able supplement to that system. I am not quite sure whether, in one respect, Baltimore has not the advantage of Philadelphia in its education arrange-ments. There, about two-thirds of the pupils pay a small sum for instruction—about \$1 weeks-and the remainder are admitted as free pupils, on proof of their parents' inability to pay ev the small sum in question. Here, every one, no matter how wealthy the parents, can have gratuitous education, which, perhaps, would be more highly prized if it were not gratuitous, for we value what we pay for more than what is got for nothing.

The Institute, founded by Mr. George Peabody,
of London, has been erected in one of the best parts of Baltimore—in the square containing the Washington Monument—and adds much to the architectural beauty of that part of the city. I believe that, thus far, the library is all that yet approaches completeness, and, at present, even that is not fully established. Scarcely seven years have elapsed since Mr. Peabody announced his purposed gift to Baltimore, and the first stone of the building was laid in 1858. In the wing which I visited are the lecture-room and the library. The latter (barring the disadvantage of being far up stairs, which is trying to all who, like Hamlet, are "fat and scant

of breath"), is well suited for its destined purpose, and, after the ascent is completed, the view from the windows of the ante-chamber (the book-room itself is lighted from the top) will amply componsat for the labor. The librarian to the Rev. Dr. Morris, to the books by his assistant, Mr. P. R. Uhler, a gentleman who seems well acquainted with them. The library is so titted up, with double tier of gallery, that it will contain a far greater number volumes than one would imagine on the first glance Dr. Morris is collecting and arranging the books on the plainest and most practical system, and, even with the comparatively few volumes already in stock, (a few thousands, which seem still fewer in such an extended area,) the value of his arrange-The oldest that I saw was a Latin Bible, printed in 1501. In fact, the Baltimore system is to build up a large collection of useful books, on all subjects, preferring the best editions, but not paying largely fon an editio princeps, simply because it happens have been printed within fifty years of the first appearance of a book in type, by the joint effort of John Gutenberg, John Faust, and Peter Schöffer. The error at the Astor Library, at New York, has been to pay largely for curious old books, which are rarely opened, except to elicit wonder at their antiquity. In the fulness of time, no doubt, the library of the Peabody Institute will have as many books of this description as are good for it, as there is a tendency in men's minds to present or bequeath such things to public collections. Our own Philadelphia Library, which may be said to be hidden, if not lost, in a building badly adapted for its valuable contents, contains a great many early printed volumes, as well as some illuminated manuscripts, laboriously produced long before printing was discovered.

The Peabody Collection is arranged under the following heads: Theology, Government, Politics,

Diplomacy, Jurisprudence, Political Economy Commerce, Education, Mental and Moral Philoso phy, General History, Chronology, North America, Heraldry, Chivalry, Orders, as appendices to History, Physical Science, Biological Science, Mathematical and Mechanical Science, Arts, Belles Lettres, Polygraphy, Encyclopædias, Dictionaries, There are here many of the Classics, in the old folio form, printed at the famed Clarendon Press a Oxford; complete sets of valuable English periodi-

commencement in 1731, and sets, also, of the publisure, if, writing about his city-one of the cleanest and best paved I ever set foot in-I passed on withsist of Druid Hill and Patterson's Parks, which, as Paddy would say, "are contagious to each other so as actually to form one. Druid Hill Park was the earliest purchase. The name may arise from a mound or hummock, near the Mansion, beneath which, if there were Druids among the aborigines, one of them might have been interred! This Park was opened to the public, (or "inaugurated," as the cant is) in October, 1860, on which occasion Mr. Thomas Swann, the Mayor of Baltimore, and now chairman of the Public Park Commissioners, delivered an address to the multitude who celebrated the event by making a holiday, in who celebrated the event by making a holiday, in which, while he spoke eloquently of the past and of the prospects of the Monumental City, he particularly became the historian of the ground on which his numerous auditors stood. He said: "Druid a descendant of the last proprietor, was suggest fernals, and several of her officers and men killed

Hill is one of the most ancient estates in Maryland, having been settled at a very early period of our colonial history. The original patent bears date in 1688. Its name, 'Druid,' I have been informed by by the large number of oaks which everywhere marked localities of the estate, bear the evidence of great age, and have been appropriately named. The great 'Tent Oak,' near 'Edmund's Well, is a white oak, measuring fifteen feet in circumference, at seven feet from its base, and its lateral branches rest upon the ground. ing on the 'Terrapin's Back,' a curiously shaped fill, is another remarkable tree; while the 'King of the Forest,' a rock chestnut oak, stands on the hightest pinnacle of land on the top of 'Sugar-Loaf Hill,' and commands a view of the entire roperty and the adjacent country and bay for miles In 1709 this estate passed into the hands of Nicholas Rogers, whose grandson, of the same name, a soldier of the Revolution, and aid-de-camp to Baron De Kalb, attained considerable emine as an architect, and left monuments of his taste, as well in the city, as in the grouping of the beautiful trees around you. The square-rigged vessel represented in the view of Baltimore in 1752, and comprising at that time nearly her whole commercia marine, was the property of the elder Nicholas Rogers. From its original settlement down to its transfer to the city of Baltimore, it has remained nchanged in its general outlines." Baltimore, excited by the example of New York, wished for a public park, but lacked the funds with which to purchase it. Mr. Swann made, and succeeded in earrying, a proposition that the street passenger railway companies should pay a tax of one cent out of every five-cents fare, which money should supply the necessary means for purchasing a public park. In the first year this bonus realized \$33,000. In the year 1863 it produced \$53,032. Recently the State Legislature has authorized the

raising of the fare from five to six cents. Here, in Philadelphia, we allow the cars to run over nearl every street in the city on the payment of an ordinary cense for each car, the railway companies pro mising to keep the streets which they use in good repair—a promise which, we need not say, they do perform. Had we acted as wisely as the Baltioreans, what a perfect bijou would not our Fairount Park have been by this time! amount paid for Druid Hill Park was \$511,692. o which must be added costs since that time to the end of last year, making a total of \$644,841. The purchase money of Patterson Park was \$42,642, which amounted, with expenses of improvement, to \$55,849 by the close of 1863. The whole first cost, there-fore, is \$570,541. One-fourth of the purchase money was paid in cash-advanced by seven gentlemen of the city. Interest is paid on the bonds given by the city, the passenger railway tax inot only doing this, but also putting an annual amount into s sinking fund for the ultimate redemption of the Park. Of the revenue from the railway tax, seven son's Park. The old Mansion House has been conf visitors at the Park, and for the ac lakes are in progress—one of them with an area of 65 acres and a capacity for holding 650,000,000 gallons of water. A noble promenade and a handsome parillon add to the beauty and utility of the Park,

bonds, as well as providing ample means for im-proving the land and its appurtenances, so as to take it as ornamental and useful as possible. To eighths go to Druid's Hill and one-eighth to Patter verted into a pavilion, for the reception and shelter of vendors of refreshments. A large take, for boats and also for skating, is under way, and other which is wooded with noble forest trees, and the drives for carriages, rides for equestrians, and walks for pedestrians, will be extended, all over the Park, to an aggregate length of between twenty-five and thirty miles. These roads are made of a feldspar rock, found in the park, which makes the finest macadamized paths in the world. Druid Hill Park had numerous natural advantages, but Patterson's Park had little, except the splendid view it commands of the harbor and bay. However, andscape gardening is improving it rapidly. The good feeling of the public has rendered the employ-nent of the police almost needless in the Baltimore Parks. Every citizen feels a right of property in them, and carefully guards their cont injury and depredation. The Parks consist of about 300 acres. (Patterson's contains not more than ten. ] London, but 250 acres smaller than the Central Park of New York. In this item of extent it is alone interior to the Central Park. In its shape, surround ings, quality of soil, and, above all, in the splendid the superiority. The fac of access to this Park is a great advantage. It is approached by a noble road (the Northern Boundary avenue and Madison street), and a railway, nearly omplete, will convey passengers close up to the principal entrance. It also is very central, and uite rural, though almost in the city. I compared it with our own little Frirmount Park, eally a very beautiful spot, well situated, which a noderate outlay could extend and improve, and la-nented that we allow other cities to get ahead of us. Here must end this desultory sketch of a visitor's Here must end this desultory sketch of a visitor's observations in and impressions of Baltimore. The street-pavement, let me add, is composed of hard fint instead of, as here and in New York, of round cobble-stones, and carriage-driving is therefore far less shaking than with us. I observed considerable building in the suburbs, and in the city proper noticed that the great station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is being completed, by extension, so as to carry out the original plan. One wing, indeed, is nearly finished, and the whole will add to the architectural beauty of Baltimore.

R. S. M.

# SECOND EDITION

MONDAY-FIVE A. M.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LEE'S ARMY BELIEVED TO BE IN FULL RETREAT.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE ARMIES OF GRANT, SHERMAN, BANKS, AND SIGEL.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED, ETC.

A GIGANTIC CAMPAIGN.

HANCOCK ATTACKED NEAR CHANCELLORS-VILLE BY LONGSTREET AND EWELL.

WARREN GALLANTLY ENGAGED AT THE WILDERNESS.

OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION. [Special Despatches to "The Press."] WASHINGTON, May 9. The Chronicle of yesterday, in a review of the situation, speaking of information re ccived from the highest authority, prints this interesting and important statement: Up to 1 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, no reports had been received at the War Department, from the Army of the Potomac, of operations later than Thursday night. General Burnside had at that time formed a junction, by a forced march from Manassas, with General Meade's army. On Thursday, vigorous efforts were made by the rebels to break General Meade's line and separate his corps. For that purpose the rebel forces were massed, and, under the command of General Longstreet, endeavored to penetrate between the centre, held by General Warren, at the Wilderness, and the right wing, commanded by Sedgwick, and resting on Gernanna Ford. Failing in this, Hill's corps, under command of General A. P. Hill, the strongest in the rebel army, was further strengthened by a portion of Ewell's corps, and tried to break through between Warren's centre and our left wing, commanded by General Hancock, but this effort also proved abortive. The New York Cavalry were pushed forward toward Orange Court House, but were forced back with considerable loss. On Thursday night the position of the Army of the Potomac remained as it had been during the day-Warren in the centre, at the "Wilderness;" Hancock at Chancellorsville, on the left; and Sedgwick on the right, extending to Germanna Ford. In these operations not more than one-half of Gen. Meade's army were engaged, but the loss is reported to have been severe. Among the casualties, the country will regret the death of Brigadier General Alexander Hays, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. This gallant officer had

erved during the whole war. He held the position which bore the brunt of General A. P. Hill's attack, and fell at the head of his command, just at the moment that support had been ordered forward to assist him. Several other officers were wounded have not been received. At the hour of going to press, reports of the operations of Friday and Saturday are hourly expected

at the War Department. A despatch from General Butler, received Saturday evening, at the War Department, states that the movement from Fortress Monroe had thus far successfully accomplished everything that had been ex-

GENERAL SHERMAN'S COMMAND. Nothing had been heard from General Sherman at the War Department later than Thursday. At that time the army under General Thomas had advanced from Chattanooga. The centre was at Ringgold, the left wing at Catoosa Springs, the right wing at Kidd's tanyard. It was expected that a battle would be fought on Saturday at Tunnel Hill.

GENERAL STEELE'S COMMAND. The War Department has received no official notice of General Steele having fallen back to Little Rock, but it is believed, from information derived from other sources, that he has done so. The disaster of General Banks and the fall of Red river render movements in advance impossible, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies rendered a retrograde movement

expedient. GENERAL BANKS' COMMAND. At the latest dates General Banks was at Alexandria, and no intimation has been given that he designed to leave that position. Positive orders from General Grant required General Banks to afford protection to the gunboats in the Red river.

GENERAL SIGEL. General Sigel, with his force, occupies the Shenandoah Valley, and is in position to threaten the enemy from that quarter and co-operate with General Grant, as cir-

cumstances may require. THE WOUNDED ON THE FIELD.

This morning at eight o'clock inteeligence was received that over twenty-five hundred wounded were still upon the field, supposed to be those of the enemy. This was the only official information received at the War Department, and it was regarded as a cheering indication, showing that our troops still held the field. Under the skilful and prompt management of Colonel Elias M. Greene, who acted by the immediate orders of Quartermaster General Meigs, immense trains were at once forwarded, containing accommodations and comforts for the wounded of both armies. The preparations for the reception of the wounded of this battle are magnificent and thorough. There are eighteen thousand beds awaiting occupants, in the most cleanly and elegant hospitals of the world, together with an abundance of hospital stores. This exhibits a wise care and forethought on the part of the Government, and is a high tribute to the Secretary of War and the chiefs of his various depart-

SURGEONS NEEDED. There is a great immediate need of surgeons. Assistant Surgeon General Barnes elegraphed at once, on hearing of the attle, to the different cities of the North for medical and surgical aid. Extra trains,

containing these gentlemen, were expected

to arrive during the night. The wounded will come in at the foot of Tenth street an Maryland avenue. GOVERNOR CURTIN. Governor Curtin reached Baltimore this afternoon. He is expected in town this evening, to meet the wounded of our regiments who are expected to arrive at Maryland-avenue depot to-morrow morning. The remains of the gallant General Alex-

ander Hays are expected to arrive in the

first train. THE RAILROAD INTACT.

The railroad from here to Rappahannock Station is uninjured. Not a rail is removed, nor a telegraph pole taken down.

While we have no news direct from Grant, it | Northwestern at 50, Canton at 34%, Cumberladd at 62, is known that he holds his ground, and has forwarded his wounded to Rappahannock Station. These are the first fruits of a victory. All the indications show that the rebel army is in full retreat.

GARIBALDI ON OUR WAR.—An English correspondent says that Garibaldi, in a very straight-forward way, called on our consul at London (Hon Froman H. Morso) and told him that he would do Freeman H. Morso) and told min that he would do himself the honor of breakfasting with him the following morning, when he hoped to meet all who would do him the honor of calling on him. Mr. Morse, of course, was delighted with the privilege thus afforded him. In the course of the conversathus afforded him. In the course of the conversa-tion that ensued, the correspondent says:

"Garibaldi spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of General Grant. He said that he was a brave and efficient officer, and commented particularly on his Western campaign, saying that it was the most masterly military feat that it had been his province ever to have heard of. He spoke of him as being the 'right man in the right place,' and that he, above all others, was the man to command the

the right man in the right place, and that he, above all others, was the man to command the American armies.

"I may mention another item which was part of General Garibaldi's conversation. In speaking of having been in London, some years ago, before he had become so universally known, he said when here he dined with the notorious George N. Sanders, then United States consul here. Since that time Sanders has written to him, asking him to go, over and take up the cause of the South, 'which proposition,' said he, 'I scornfully rejected. I did not even answer Sanders' communication.'"

CURIOUS INCIDENT INA UNITED STATES COURT.—On yesterday, in the Federal Court, at Nashville, an attorney read a declaration wherein certain parties, citizens (as the declaration alleged) of the State of West Virginia, sued certain parties, citizens (as the declaration alleged) of the State of Tennessee, when Judge Catton requested the attorney to strike out the word West, and make it Virginia, Stating that he knew no such State as West Virginia. The declaration was amended according to the instructions of the court, and the cause proceeded.—Nashville Press, Man 4.

Miemory of Fort Pillow—A Man Hanged.—

MEMORY OF FORT PILLOW—A MAN HANGED.—A cotton speculator named B. W. Wooster was hanged by our colored troops at Haines' Bluff, Mis sissippi, on the 24th ult, under circumstances which are thus officially reported by the officers of the 3d United States Colored Cavalry Regiment:

"Mr. B. W. Wooster made the statement to Maj. J. B. Cook, 3d United States Cavalry (colored, that he (B. W. Wooster) considered that the rebel General Porrest was perfectly justified in massacreing the brave colored garrison at Fort Pillow, Tennessee, on his capture of that place. He (B. W. Wooster) made the statements to colored soldiers of 3d United States Cavalry (colored), that the rebels were right in killing them when captured, alluding to Fort Pillow, Tennessee, and the murder of men belonging to the regiment at Roache's plantation, Mississippi.

"Said B. W. Wooster drew his knife on a colored belonging to the legislation of the Mississippi.

"Said B. W. Wooster drew his knife on a colored soldier, Amos Hurd, Company K, 3d United States Cavalry, (colored,) while said soldier was on guard duty, and threatened to cut his throat.

"The said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, on the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, and the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, and the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, and the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, and the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, and the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, and the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, and the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, and the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, and the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, and the said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, and the said B. W. Wooster was, at the "The said B. W. Wooster was, at the time, engaged in purchasing cotton and other speculations, under the protection of a brigade of colored soldiers, while in an enemy's country, on an expedition towards Yazoo City, Mississippi.

"He was arrested by order of Colonol E. D. Osbard, commanding the regiment. During the absence of Colonel Osband at brigade headquarters, the undersigned officers of the regiment met, and having dispassionately heard the testimony in the case, decided that he should be hung, and did hang him."

SINGULAR APPOINTMENT OF A CADET TO WEST POINT.—Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of North Adams, member of Congress from the Tenth Massachusetts district, having had bad luck with two or three of his appointments to West Point cadetships, resolved to disregard the pressure of high recommendations, and take the matter securing a suitable candidate into his own hands. He accordingly sought out a poor Irish boy in Cheshire, whom he had heard of as having attained extraordinary proficiency in his studies in the school of that town. Finding, him at work in a potato field with his father, lie besought the parent to allow his son to go to West Point, and, the father yielding, Mr. Dawes now has the satisfaction of hearing that the young son of Erin stands fifth of his class in mathematics and ninth in languages.

- The friends of General McClellan have started dollar subscriptions to enable them to buy a sword to present to him, in lieu of the one he was expected to receive from the visitors at the Sanitary Fair. low trivial all this sort of thing appears in view of the mighty events transpiring in Virginia!

VERY ATTRACTIVE POSITIVE SALE Of 1,100 LOTS FRENCH AND GERMAN DRY GOODS, SUN UMBREL-LAS, &c., &c.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the highly desirable and at ractive assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, sun umbrellas, &c., &c., embra cing about 1,100 lots of fancy and staple articles, in recherence style of dress goods, silks, shawls, ribbons, gloves, gauntlets, veils, skirts, silk and lace mantles, fans, fancy Paris articles, &c., &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, to e continued all day and part of the evening, wit out intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auction eers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

AUCTION NOTICE-LARGE SALE BOOTS AND the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cas shoes, brogans, balmorals, gaiters, Oxford ties, cavalry boots, &c., to be sold by catalogue, for cash,

PEREMPTORY SALE-SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT. tisement of the very Elegant Country Residence, near Holmesburg, to be sold to-morrow, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons. The mansion and part of the other buildings were erected at great cost for W. E. Bowen, Esq. ; valuable additions and elegant improvement vere made by the next owner, the late Mr. Desilver at immense expense, rendering it one of the most erfect and elegant places in the vicinity of Phila lelphia. The sale will be absolute. See advertise

Public Entertainments. MR. FRY'S NEW OPERA, "Notre Dame," will be repeated this evening. The price of admission to he parquet, parquet circle, and balcony has been xed at one dollar, and to the family circle fifty ents. "Notre Dame" is still the most promine heatrical attraction of the hour. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. Grover at ounces an attractive bill for this evening. "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" will be produced with new scenery and music, the part of the heroing be taken by Miss Jennie Parker, who makes he ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. Frank Drew will It is sufficient to state that he will perform the comi-

zeppa," for the public know that fun will be abundant WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-This is the last week of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Florence. This evening the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be performed, Mr. Florence appearing as Robert Brierly and Mrs. Florence as Emily St. Evremond—characters which they sustained in New York during a CARNCROSS AND DIXEY'S MINSTRELS give excellent and laughter-exciting performances at the Eleventh-street Opera House every night. In addi-

comical hit at the times, entitled "The Sanitary

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.— During Friday and Saturday morning upwards of 2,000 men were received at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, and were comfortably provided for. They were from the hospitals about Washington. Soon after their arrival they were removed from this in-stitution to the Government hospitals by the ambu-lances of the firemen. titution to the Govern

#### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1864.

The various exciting rumors from the seat of war is virginia brought everything on Third street up to feve teat to-day. Gold was the only pale-visaged thing seen pening at 173%, it fell off to 170%, rose to 172%, an tiled at 171, with conside Governments are very firm.

The stock market labors under a doubtful state of expectancy. Opinions differ widely as to the effect of the coming conflict, no one opinion agreeing with author. The tendency would seem to point to a general recovery of prices, whether General Grant is successful or not. Business was very dull, and the Board held but one session, the public feeling being so excited that any more was deemed unpatriotic. Towards the close of business prices were slightly better than at the Hewes & Rahm, No. 52 South Third street quote:

Drexel & Co. quote: United States bonds, 1891.
Do. New Certif. of Indebtedner
Do. 7 3-10 Notes.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness of Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Excha No. 34 South Third street, second story: We are indebted to the Hon. James Pollock, Dire of the Mint, for the following stateme inage at the United States Mint for the month

Total ...

Cents ... 3, 250, Piecce ... Piecce ... 16, 378 ... 22, 011 ... 250, 000 .3,288,389 \$410,617.9

it 171%.

The decline is attributed in part to the news from the army, but chiefly to the evident determination of congress to adopt the popular and necessary policy of contracting the currency.

The measures which Mr. Chase intends to adopt, with a view to lascen the depreciation of the currency, have The measures which Mr. Chase intends to adopt, with a view to lessen the depreciation of the currency, have not been officially published. It is rumored, however, that he intends to issue no more five-per-cent, legal tenders, and that those which are in circulation will be, as soon as possible, called in and cancelled. The most connent financial authorities are in favor of the issue of as soon as possible, cartied it and teateried. The most coninent financial authorities are in favor of the issue of seven-per-cent, treasury notes in place of these five-per-cent, legal tenders; or these five-per-cents, it is argued, could be converted into seven-per-cents, by being officially stamped at the Sub-Treasury.

Such notes, if authorized, could be emitted at par in amounts sufficient to supply the urgent wants of the Treasury, and they would not inflate the currency, inasmuch as they must be held as investments, and would not be made legal-tender for debts. It has, however, been pointed out that whatever measures are decided on there is need of their inuncliate adoption, for the notes of the new National Banks are increasing, and now exceed fifteen millions of dollars; moreover, on the first of June next, one handred and fifteen millions of two-year five per cent. Treasury notes will become legal-tender currency, as they will then lose their first compone.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of board compared with the latest prices of yesterday rie Preferred. Iudson River.

Phalon's Phalon's Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 7th. Phalon's Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange. Phalon's | S Commercial Bank 60 | 100 Susquehanna Cl | 100 N Y & Middle | 1834 | 10 do | 500 Singuehanna Cl | 100 N Y & Middle | 1834 | 10 do | 500 Singuehanna Cl | 100 Fullon Goal | 13 do | 100 Go | 500 | 100 Go | 500 | 100 Keh Nav | 515 pref | 40 | 100 Go | 500 | 100 Fulla & Erio R | 100 do | 500 | 100 Fulla & Erio R | 100 do | 500 | 100 Fulla & Erio R | 100 do | 500 | 100 Fulla & Erio R | 100 Halla & Halla Halla | 100 Halla & Halla Halla | 100 Halla & Halla | 100 Halla & Halla Halla | 100 Halla & Halla Halla | 100 Halla & Ed mort | 100 N Penna R | FIRST BOARD. Phalon's

Philadelphia Markets. There is very little demand for Flour, either for ship-

mer rates. Sales comprise about 600 bbis Ohio extra family at \$5@8.25 \$ bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at from \$7@7. 25 for superflue, \$7, 50@ 7.75 for extra, \$8@8.75 for extra family, and \$9@10 \$1 bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$7 B bbl. There is more doing in bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$7 \mathbb{T} bbl. There is more doing in Corn Meal; 130 bbls Pennsylvania sold at \$5.87\%, and 600 bbls Brandywine on private terms.

GRAIN.—Wheat is less active, and prices have declined, with sales of 6,000 bus at \$1.80\mathbb{A}1.85 for fair to prime reds, and white at from \$1.90\mathbb{A}2.65 \mathbb{B}2 bbl. or fair to prime reds, and white at from \$1.90\mathbb{A}2.65 \mathbb{B}2 bbl. or fair to prime reds, and white at from \$1.90\mathbb{A}2.65 \mathbb{B}2 bbl. or prime yellow—the former rate for Southern afheat: Oats are without change; about 2,300 bus at \$1.30\mathbb{A}2 bbl. for prime yellow—the former rate for Southern afheat: Oats are without change; about 2,300 bus sold in lots at 89\mathbb{B}200 \mathbb{B} bu. A sale of Malt was made at \$1.60 \mathbb{B}2 bbl. A sale.

GROCERIES.—Holders continue very firm in their ylews, but there is very little doing. Small sales of file Coffee are reported at 45\mathbb{B}2 bbl. Sagar is quoted at 17\mathbb{A}3 \mathbb{B}2 bbl. for the for choice.

PETROLEUM.—There is a fair demand, with sales of about 1, 100 bbls; in lots, at 36\mathbb{B}3 corrude, 57\mathbb{B}3 \mathbb{B}3 corrude, 57\mathbb{B}3 \m

onality:
WHISKY is firmly hold, with sales of about 300 bbls at 125c, and drudge at 12c # gullon.
The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:
Flour. 2, 300 bbls.
Wheat 5, 100 bus.

New York Markets, May 7. Pearls.

BREADSTUDES:—The market for State and Western Flour is dull and unsettled, and 10@15 cents lower. Sales of 4,000 bbls at \$6.65@5.00 for superfine State; \$7.207.20 for choice ditto; \$6.53@6.90 for superfine Western; \$7.207.30 for common to medium extra Western; \$7.207.30 for common to medium brands extra vestern; \$7.3007.60 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and \$7.65@3.50 for trade hrands.

Southern Flour is dull and declining; sales 300 bbls at \$7.55@7.80 for common, and \$7.85@10.75 for fancy and extra.

Canadian Flour is dull, and 10@15c lower; sales 200 bbls at \$7.10@7.30 for common, and \$7.35@8.50 for good to choice extra. o choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet at \$6@6.75.

Corn meal is quiet and steady; sales 100 bbls Brandyvine at \$6.55, and 250 puncheons at \$31.

Rye is dull at \$1.53@1.55. Rye is dull at \$1.53@1.55.

Barley is nominal.
Barley Mult is quiet and steady.
Corn is quiet and steady. Sales 13,000 bu at \$1.39 for old mixed Western, to arrive Monday.
Oats are quite firm at \$0@91c for Canada, 90@91c for State, and 91@252c for Western.
Whise is excited, and decidedly higher. Sales 3,100 bils at \$1.2[@].25 for State and Western.
Tallow is quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged.
Persons rule dull. To Liverpool \$9 tons copper ore alonged.
The result of the buyer. Sales 600 bils at \$27 for meas; \$20 in favor of the buyer. Sales 600 bils at \$27 for meas; \$20 in favor of the buyer. Sales 600 bils at \$27 for meas; \$20 in favor of the buyer. Sales 600 bils at \$27 for meas; \$20 in favor of the buyer. Sales 600 bils at \$27 for meas; \$20 in favor of the buyer. Sales 600 bils at \$27 for meas; \$20 in favor of the buyer. Sales 600 bils at \$27 for meas; \$20 in favor of the buyer. Sales 600 bils at \$27 for buyer.
The Beef market is \$7 for prime mess; also 600 bils prime meas for May \$0 at \$20 in o, at \$28 12 1000 bils for June and July, B 0, at \$20 0.25, and 500 bils mess for May at \$27.75.

The Beef market is quiet but firm. Sales 300 bils at about previous prices. Prime mess Beef is quiet and unchanged. Beef hams are in moderate demand; sales 200 bils \$25.60.

Cut Meats are dull, with sales 75 packages at 11% of or shoulders and 10% 15% 50 for hams.
Bacon is dull and nominal.

The Lard market is dull and lower; sales 5,000 bils at 13% 2014 4; also 1,000 bils for July on private terms.

CITY ITEMS.

BUY THE "FLORENCE."-It is always economy in making purchases to get the best, but it is doubly o in selecting a Sewing Machine, and for this rea readers to examine the "Florence" before puryet to hear of a single instance in which an exanination of this great machine has not resulted in its preference over all others. The fact is, it is the THE "PRIZE-MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by Mr.

610 Chestnut street, is, without exception, the best Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of his own exclusive the city, and his prices are moderate. THE NEXT PRESIDENT .- Six months will bring us to the eve of another Presidential election. Refore that time arrives, however, there is good

reason for believing that the price of Coal will have eached a much higher figure than it has yet ouched. In view of this, it is the province of wisdom to order full supplies at the famous yard of W. W. ng Hats are the "ton." Their elegant warerooms with fair buyers, made all the fairer by these exqui site head-coverings, and their store will no double

JUST OPENED, Rich Paris Lace Mantillas, new styles and pat Points, half Shawls, square Shawls, and Bournous with and without capes. Rich White Lama Lace Mantillas, in all the nev J. W. PROCTOR & Co., The Paris Mantilla Emporium, 920 Chestnut street.

present a busy scene to-day.

tollowed queer fashions. Powdered hair, coats with mormous cuffs and skirts, reaching to the heels; embroidered vests, with huge flaps over the pockets; breeches, silk stockings, shoes with monstrous buckgentlemen of the day. The fashions of the present age are simpler, and the chiefest exponents of the mode of 1864 are those who procure their wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rock hill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. We live in a progressive time. "CRY HAVOC AND LET SLIP THE DOGS OF WAR."—Terrible as war is, one cannot contemplate the movement of vast armies, as we are now meving admiring the patriotism and manhood of those who are willing to lay their lives on the altar of their country. Uniforms and civilians' dress, ready made the Continental. THE PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT OF THE LADIES, who pledge themselves to purchase no extravagant

why should not men also organize a league binding its members to eschew extravagance in living, dress etc., while the war lasts? We can get all things o native production good enough for anybody, and the best of Elegant Clothing, at moderate charges, at the Fashionable Clothing Bazzar of Granville "TAKE care of the Moths while they're Millers." Cedar Camphor is the thing proper to keep moths, and bugs, and mould from clothing. Furs or woolens come out bright, whole, and fresh as a rose Cedar Camphor is cheaper than anything. Is certain and durable. Druggists have it. Harris & Chap man, Boston, make it. To WOUNDED SOLDIERS .- All soldiers who have been discharged by reason of any wounds received

oreign luxuries, is worthy of all commendation; and

in battle and have not received the \$160 bounty, car receive the same now at once by applying, either in person or by letter, at the Military Agency, No. 427 Valnut street, Philadelphia. JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO. ANY WIDOW, or parent, or orphan, or brother, or sister of any soldier, sailor, or marine killed, or who has died in the service of the United States, who desires ninety-six (\$96) a year pension, from one hundred to eleven hundred and ninety-five him, should call at once, or write to Joseph E. Devitt & Co., No. 427 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Also, State pay, county, city, ward, or other bounty, &c., &c., if there is any due. Apply either

FOR SALE-A beautiful Country Seat, Bloomfield Villa, 12½ acres, excellent land, 3 miles from the city, plenty of fruit, shade, fine water. Thomas & Sons, May 10th. my6-4t\* CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Drs. Zacharie & Barnett, Surgeon Chiropodists, 921 Chestnut treet. Refer to physicians and surgeons of the EYE AND EAR most successfully treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, at No. 541 Pine

THE SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN . L. Knight & Son. tesign appropriating the proceeds of the baltan Sanitary and Christian Commission Carpets, of the baltan Sanitary and Christian Commission Comm wishing to contribute to a worthy objetion of the sick and wounded soldiers. channels, will have an opportunity naking the above purchas GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the new styles, for spring wear, in Feit, Silk, and will be found at Warburton's, No. 4 street, next door to the Post Office. EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS LIFE Book-keeping, in all its branches, Per culations, Forms, &c., at Crittenden College, 637 Chestnut st., cor, of New eccived at any time. No vacations.

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDE " Night Bl rani " Night Bloom "Night Bloom " Night Bloom "Night Bloom "Night Bloom " Night Bloom

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragan distilled from the rare and beautiful which it takes its name. Manufactured only by Phalon & Son. BEWARE OF COUNTERPRITA JOHNSTON. HOLLOWAY, & Co., Age, Market streets, Philadelphia. Sold

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTE

11, New York

Scovel, N J

Little & la, N Y

Tuttle, Massachusetts

Vennard, Boston

McKee & wife, Ky

Mackenzie, Wash, D C

ntz, New York

Scohy, New Jersey

Ye, Pittshuygh Benson. New York ard, New York A Poor & Wf, Portland C Crawford, N Haven anklin & la, Wash'n od, New York sted & la, Brooklyn

W Emontague, Jr. &wf, Man D A Finney

J Jones
Floor H Young
E J Henderson, New York
E J Henderson, New York
E P Now, Auburn, N Y
F N Miller, Pittaburg
J C Kilne, Indiana
D B Dunlam, New Jersey
J R Sperbeck, Indiana
J E Painter, Penna
Wm M Mayo, Chicago The Girard. Brush & la, N Y Syerly, Michian

er, Mary Jor City H

The Merchants' Zeayschmidt, Penna Frigham, Marietta, O Berger, Wheeling

amsey, Ohio odburn, Franklin

, New York wait, USA nem W Chester

The St. Louis. lagen, Bethlehem The Union.

ımercial.

B Stone
Gartsidet Chester, Pa
harles Baker
Myrtle
Delman
D Caldwell, Lewisburg
Logan, Eaglesville
E Smithers, Englesville
lex May, Eaglesville
aml Hey, Del county, Pa The Madison. The Barley Sheaf.

John Bucks 60
Chas Nelson, Honesdale
David Blair, Bucks co
Wm Davison, Montg'ry co
Mrs Moser & 2 sons, Allen'n
E Prizer & son David rkhurst, N J S C Smith r & son, Doylestown T D Batsh Levi Hartley, Penna Samuel Auli, Chicago J K Smith, New Jersey G Holcester, Hancock, N Y

The Black Bear.

S Kirk, Clearfield
J RiBuckman, Yardleyville
W R Neal, Yardleyville
S Janney, Yardleyville
F T Beans, Yardleyville
E R Feaster, Holland
J B Yerkes, Montg'ry co, Pa The Balt Eagle.

Jane Smith, Bucks ed Jos I Weav.
E Smith, Bucks ed Dotts, Norristown
Conts, Broks ed Jack inkade
La Brown, Whitehavon
I F Walter, Easton The National.

street. Artificial eyes inserted. No charges for