The Press.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

Again the official statement of the Secretary of War informs us of success. Again LEE has been out-generalled, forced to retreat by the combinations of GRANT, and his own pressing necessities. Early on the 20th LONGSTREET fell back, hastily pursued by HANCOCK; EWELL, too, retreated, and on the 21st the entire rebel force had crossed the North Anna river, eagerly followed by the whole Union army. It is understood that General GRANT has urgently requested that the details of the movements of his own army should not now be published, and it is to be hoped that no loyal newspaper will mistake recklessness for legitimate enterprise.

GRANT, on Friday night, began a movement which left the enemy no choice between fighting at great disadvantage or retreating. Our forces at the latest dates occupied Guinney's Station, Milford, and the line south of the Mattapony, but where they now are, or where LEE will make his stand, it were useless to conjecture. Heavy fighting, it is more than probable, has already occurred between portions of the two armies.

GRANT has overcome a great difficulty. He has forced the enemy from fortifications which only by immense sacrifice of life could have been taken by storm, and driven him, for the third time, from his chosen positions. The campaign seems to be resolved into the reluctant retreat of the enemy on Richmond.

Ministerial Changes in England.

The recent changes in the British Government are not without significance in England nor devoid of interest here. After some deviations, which we condemned when they occurred, the doctrine of neutrality was finally adopted by Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues, and for more than a year we have had no cause to suspect them of ill-faith towards us. Should a change of Ministry take place, it probably would be injurious to our National cause, for it is next to certain that the Earl of DERBY would take Lord PALMERSTON's place as Prime Minister, and it is notorious from his whole parliamentary course, during the last three years, that Lord DERBY is resolutely and persistently opposed to the United States and friendly to "the so-called Southern Confederation." Therefore, we are nationally interested in the continuance of the Palmerston Government.

The recent changes in that Administration will strengthen it. The Secretaryship of the Colonies, which ill health compelled the Duke of Newcastle to resign, has been given to Mr. CARDWELL, a shrewd and sensible man, one of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL's bringing forward, who has had considerable parliamentary and official experience, but latterly was a member of the Cabinet, by virtue of holding the chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, which is almost a sinecure. Able, active, experienced, strong in mind and body, and little over fifty, Mr. CARDWELL is an improvement, as Colonial Secretary, upon the Duke of Newcastle, who has latterly been incapacitated by bad health from attending to his important duties. The Earl of Clarendon's acceptance of the office vacated by Mr. CARDWELL's promotion, restores to the Cabinet one of the ablest statesmen of England. Lord CLARENDON, after having performed the duties of Ambassador to Spain for more than six years, was Viceroy of Ireland from May, 1847, to February, 1852, and Foreign Secretary from 1853 to 1858. Equally at home in domestic and foreign administration, he is supposed to be excelled by PALMERSTON alone in the latter, and immediately on resuming office last month was sent on a confidential mission to the Emperor of the French to restore the *entente cordiale*, which he succeeded in doing.

The resignation of Mr. STANSFELD, a Junior Lord of the Admiralty, deprived the Palmerston Government of a clever, hardworking colleague, who may certainly resume office, ere long, if it so please him. Mr. ROBERT LOWE, Vice President of the Education Board, was the subject of a vote of censure in the House of Commons, and at once placed his resignation in Lord PALMERSTON's hands, probably expecting that (as was done in Mr. STANSFELD's case) he would be solicited to withdraw it. But Lord PALMERSTON promptly took him at his word, and filled the place with little delay. Mr. LOWE being one of the leading writers in the *Times*, it is considered that Lord PALMERSTON has shown much moral courage in thus inviting, as it were, the hostility of such a journalist. In reality, however, his Lordship ran little risk, for Mr. LOWE writes in the *Times* under instruction, and subject to revision; and Mr. WALTER, the principal owner of that paper, joined in the vote of censure upon Mr. LOWE, and may not be much grieved at his friend's ambition being checked. Mr. LOWE was what is called "an ill-conditioned man;" dictatorial, and sometimes tyrannical in office; testy and satirical in Parliament; and cherishing, since PALMERSTON's reconstruction of the Ministry, in June, 1859, the unconcealed dissatisfaction of baffled ambition because he, who was then only a few years in the legislature, was not invited to one of the highest places in the Cabinet. We suspect that his ejection from office has contributed to PALMERSTON's peace of mind.

Consequent upon these leading changes has been the transfer of certain minor officers—chiefly under-secretaries of departments. Five of these had seats in the House of Commons, where Mr. DISRAELI lately stated, with the gravity of a man who had made a surprising discovery, that, under a forgotten statute, passed in the reign of Queen ANNE, only *four* secretaries could simultaneously sit in the Commons; adding that, as the last appointed of the *five*, the Marquis of Hartington (the nobleman who exhibited such questionable taste in wearing a Secession badge at a public ball in New York), had acted illegally, and thereby forfeited his seat. Lord PALMERSTON referred the subject to a committee of investigation, whose report is that the seat was not forfeited—thereby declaring that Mr. DISRAELI had found a mare's nest. Pending the inquiry, Mr. T. G. BARING resigned the office of Under-Secretary of State for India, going to the Home Office, and Lord PALMERSTON has greatly strengthened himself by appointing Lord WODEHOUSE in his place.

Lord WODEHOUSE, though only thirty-eight years old, is one of the most promising of British statesmen. His University career was highly distinguished. He succeeded to the peerage at the age of twenty, and having taken his seat in the House of Lords, rejected the hereditary Tory politics of his family, and joined the Liberal party. Speaking seldom but well, he established so respectable a character, that on the formation of Lord ABERDEEN's ministry, in December, 1852, when Lord CLARENDON became Foreign Secretary, Lord WODEHOUSE took office as his Under-Secretary, and they worked together throughout the quarrel with Russia, to the close of the sanguinary war which ensued. In April, 1856, Lord WODEHOUSE went on a special embassy to St. Petersburg, to renew the relations between England and Russia, and succeeded in his negotiations. When the second Derby-Disraeli ministry was formed, in the spring of 1858, he was recalled, and resumed his place in the Opposition, leading the attack on the Lords, on the do-nothing foreign policy of the Tory Government. In 1859, when PALMERSTON became Premier, he restored Lord WODEHOUSE to his former position as Foreign Under-Secretary, and one of his earliest duties was to announce the conclusion of peace between the Emperors of France and Austria, after the Italian war. Some time ago Lord WODEHOUSE resigned office, but has again consented to serve under the veteran Premier as Under-Secretary of State for India. With his ability, and his unusually great experience (for so young a man), Lord WODEHOUSE may be considered as not unlikely, in the course of years, to arrive at the distinction and responsibility of yet being head of the Government.

The retirement of the Duke of Newcastle, who latterly was a cipher in his office; the taking of Mr. CARDWELL from that Sleepy Hollow, the Duchy of Lancaster, and making him Colonial Secretary; the removing Lord CLARENDON from the shelf to put him into the Cabinet as a working man; the ejection of Mr. LOWE from office; and the calling Lord WODEHOUSE into active duty, must tend to strengthen the Palmerston Government. So much so, indeed, that though the Opposition are probably strong enough to carry a hostile vote in the Commons, it is doubtful whether Mr. DISRAELI will permit them to do it, seeing that the only issue would be a general election, which, at all events, will take place next autumn. *Our* interests, we repeat, are at present mixed up with Lord PALMERSTON's continuance in power. He is friendly to us; his successor would be hostile.

The Sanitary Commission.

The great day is coming. Mr. WELSH announces it will be the seventh day in June—from this time fifteen days distant. Fifteen days! It seems to be a very long time, and many impatient men and women count over their fingers as eagerly as bridegrooms. It is certainly a very short time when we look at our forlorn Logan Square, and the long, narrow buildings that cover it. The mortar is still soft, the lumber is securely nailed, and the noise of hammer and saw and trowel has hushed the warbling and humming of the birds. Has Mr. WELSH the magic power to bid these sticks and stones arise and fashion themselves? He gives himself a short time for the task, but he has all of our confidence, and we know that having published this purpose, he will accomplish it, and on the seventh of June the great Fair will be opened.

Everybody is talking about the Fair, and in fashionable circles we find it associated with the last new bonnet, and in literary circles with Mr. DICKENS' coming novel and Mr. BOKER's coming volume of poems. We have determined to postpone the season. We—we, the happy ten thousand—shall keep our new styles for the opening day; our new dresses of home-made stuffs and our new raiment of home-spun cloth. We shall delay our country trips, our proposed excursions to Nahant and Cresson, and, instead of an exodus in May from dust and noise to green grass and good butter, we shall remain in the horrid town until June. All for the Sanitary Fair; for now that we are patriotic, it shall be a princely, magnificent, self-denying patriotism. We have determined not only to excel everybody else, but to excel ourselves. New York has beaten everybody; we must beat New York. Her figures are before us—one million one hundred thousand dollars—and we must surpass them. Nothing can be more readily done, if we make up our mind to do it. Philadelphia alone can give a million, and our suburbs are good for at least half the sum in addition. Lancaster and Chester will certainly do a good part. Away up in the western shore, along the rich Susquehanna and the romantic Juniata, in the dark and grim mining districts, and the new El Dorado of petroleum, the people are counselling and acting and carrying on the good work. What do we hear? How much is given? Come, gentlemen, there are but fifteen days—fifteen brief days, and the Fair will open. How much from coal and iron? You have become rich under this Constitution, and a Union whose downfall would be your utter ruin. How much from oil? Certainly a good contribution. You have been busy and fortunate in these latter weeks. You have made money and fame, and even now rule the stock exchange. You propose to advance farther and farther, and to supplant iron and coal, ay, as some of your enthusiastic friends declare, even gold and silver, with your wealth and enterprise. How much will you give to the Sanitary Fair? Let the per centage be ever so small of the many thousands you have gained and put away, we shall accept it gladly, for it will be among our largest contributions.

These are all doing nobly, and gentler thoughts associate themselves with the Sanitary Fair. After all, the women have the Fair in charge, and we must look to them. They are very quiet, and, considering they are women, very reticent. What are they doing? Does anybody know? What great surprise have they in store for us? What are they discussing in that carpeted corner room in Logan Square?—the room with "No admittance" on the door, and to which our most adventurous and enterprising reporter has failed to enter. Do they drink tea, or is it possible that all the vast interests of this great Fair are managed without this necessary adjunct of manly parliamentarianism? Who presides? Is it a "Mr." President, or a "Mrs." President, or, more charming still, a "Miss" President? For once we are curious, and hopeful, and resigned. Our hopes, after all, are in that corner room. It contains secrets; for these women are terribly in earnest, and intend that this Fair shall be the grandest affair in the land; so that men will write of it and remember it; and old men, now bright-eyed children, will speak of it far on in other years; as old men speak of the Meschianza, or the great display attending the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1788, a display which terminated very near the site to be honored by the Sanitary Fair. We give them our own sympathy and assistance. We are with the women in this cause, and shall give them all possible aid. All we need say to our friends is to hasten, for the days are brief and much remains to be done. Let all who have to give, give speedily, and when the curtain rises on the seventh of June we shall see what we shall see.

THE *New Nation* belongs to a class whose loyalty is so superfine they can see nothing but disloyalty in Mr. LINCOLN and his friends. We always respect those who are so intensely and progressively right that their zeal outruns their discretion; but this can hardly be said of the *New Nation*. While it denounces all friends of the Administration, it tells us frankly, in speaking of the *World*, the great organ of Copperheadism and disloyalty, that it is "able, and we often find much in its columns *with which we not only sympathize but are edified*." Mr. FREMONT has a right to choose his own friends, and he has none more zealous than the *New Nation*; but we know that the friends of Mr. LINCOLN do not desire the advocacy of those who find sympathy and edification in the New York *World*.

THE EX-PRESIDENT, FRANKLIN PIERCE, has written a letter to a friend in reference to the sudden death of Mr. HAWTHORNE at Plymouth. Mr. PIERCE says: "Mr. HAWTHORNE lies upon his side; his position so perfectly natural and easy, his eyes closed, that it is difficult to realize, while looking upon his noble face, that this is death. He must have passed from natural slumber to that from which there is no waking without the slightest movement." There is something in the death of Mr. HAWTHORNE that sadly suggests that of Mr. THACKERAY, whose departure so recently preceded his own.

ONE by one they are coming back to the fold. JEREMIAH CLEMENS, an eminent son of Alabama, formerly a Senator in Congress, and an enemy of Secession until Treason swept him away, is now in Washington. He is said to be anxious for the return of Alabama to the Union—an event that will soon be accomplished, if SHERMAN keeps on his thundering march.

Our National Debt.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, in one of his recent elegant rhetorical sophistries, made the assertion that "the whole debt of the country—national, State, county, and town obligations—would, if the war closed to-morrow, amount to half the property of the nation." As this is one of the most mischievous assertions a speaker can make, and one that will do us much injury if allowed to pass unnoticed, the charge should be examined. The Boston *Transcript* makes this admirable reply:

The taxable (specie) value of the property of the United States in 1860 was sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty-nine millions of dollars. Deducting from this amount the valuation of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, as well as that of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, and the result will be, for the loyal States, eleven thousand millions of dollars.

The public debt of the United States on May 14th was $1,730,870,050, of which $503,300,300 bears no interest. The following table, compiled by the author of a book entitled "The Philanthropic Results of the War," exhibits the amounts paid by States, loans, &c., as well as those given by individuals:

Amount expended by States, not reimbursed or guaranteed to be reimbursed by the General Government	$10,937,823 69
Bounties, extra pay, &c	47,585,509 81
Contributed by cities, towns, &c., for raising regiments	31,230,000 00
Bounties and aid to volunteers by towns, &c	72,752,324 43
State contributions for sick and wounded soldiers	816,041 00
Contributions of States to National defences	13,040,000 00
Contributions by individuals to National defences	1,005,000 00
Private contributions to the care and comfort of soldiers through societies	24,044,865 91
Contributions from abroad	380,140 71
Contributions for freedmen, sufferers in riots, &c	689,644 13

Making in all the sum of $212,274,259.45—over two hundred and twelve millions of dollars.

This amount, added to the national debt, makes a sum of about one thousand nine hundred and forty millions.

If we call the whole debt two thousand millions, it is less than one-fifth of the taxable value of the loyal States in 1860, and less than the taxable value of the property of two States alone—Ohio and Massachusetts—at that time. The whole national debt, on the 14th of May, was not so large, by a hundred millions of dollars, as the valuation, on a specie basis, of the State of New York in 1860.

In regard to the actual destruction of capital which the debt represents, we must remember that, leaving out the very large amount which may be considered to be only prematurely invested in ships, fortifications, and military and naval materials, a considerable proportion of the money remains in the hands of our people in the shape of profits, and affects merely the distribution and not the existence of the nation's wealth. We will not venture to say how much, from these two considerations alone, would have to be deducted from the debt to get at the amount of capital which has been really sunk in the war.

When the contest began, it was estimated that the surplus income of the people of the free States was four hundred millions of dollars a year, and there can be no doubt that this has been greatly increased since 1861. The surplus income, after all the expenses of individuals have been paid, is what enables a people to sustain a war. The relation of the interest on the debt to this surplus income, taking it at the estimate of four hundred millions, is about one to six, forty-seven millions of the interest being payable in gold, and about twenty millions in currency.

From these figures it will be seen how far from the fact is the assertion that the nation's debt amounts to half the valuation of the property of the country.

WE HAVE read no more comprehensive and masterly summing up of the reasons that should lead a loyal man to support Mr. LINCOLN for re-election than those given by HENRY WARD BEECHER:

"In consideration of the present exigency; in view of Mr. Lincoln's past Administration; the wisdom he has shown; the moral purity of the man; the great confidence which the people put in him; the danger which there would be, if he were set aside, of having it regarded as a popular rebuke of his policy, and the confidence that I feel that, though long in learning, he has learned to govern, I am full and strong in my conviction that he should be our next President."

These words, from one of the most illustrious and gifted friends of freedom, in the land, will create a deep impression. Mr. BEECHER and Mr. GARRISON are true friends of negro freedom. They are practical, far-seeing men. They have the statesmanship of common sense, a quality that seems to have abandoned other men of their party, including Mr. FOSTER, Mr. REDPATH, and the brilliant but erratic WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves are about to be mustered out of the service, their term of service having expired. They will soon be home. Let them be welcomed as men whom Pennsylvania delights to honor.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1864.

Concert in Washington.

A grand concert was given on Friday night, at the residence of Secretary CHASE, by the child-artist TERESA CARRENO, on the invitation of Mrs. Senator SPRAGUE. A large number of foreign ministers and members of Congress were present.

The 10-40 Loan.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan for the week amount to $5,604,000. The total subscription to date is $54,560,000.

Arrival of Hostages.

Sixty hostages, arrested in Fredericksburg, arrived in this city to-day, and were committed to the old Capitol. They are held for the return of our wounded men who were sent to Richmond by the citizens of Fredericksburg after the first battle at the Wilderness.

Arrival of Wounded Officers.

The following wounded officers arrived here today: Colonel Foster, 4th Vermont; Colonel Coulter, 11th Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Colonel Stoughton, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters; Lieutenant Colonel Biles, 99th Pennsylvania; Capt. Batholett, acting adjutant general; Lieutenant Vaderhiden, 116th Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Rogers, 83d Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Hickman, 99th Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Cunningham, 110th Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Shelan, 110th Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Officers Killed and Wounded at Resaca.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives a partial list of officers killed and wounded in the battles near Resaca, Georgia, among whom we notice the following Pennsylvanians:

Capt. Woeltge, 111th Pa., killed.
Capt. Jas. M. Wells, 111th, slightly.
Lieut Benner 29th, slightly.
Col. Hambright, 79th, slightly.
Capt. Sam Davis, G, 77th, thigh, severely.

Operations on the Southern Coast.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The following despatch has been received by the Navy Department:

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:

I have just received a letter from Lieut. Commander Breese, dated at the mouth of Black river, May 15, 1864. He writes as follows:

"This morning a bearer of despatches from Banks arrived at Fort De Russey, who says when he left, one gunboat was coming over the falls, and it was currently believed that all would get over. He knew nothing more. I have information from a reliable source that the dam has been completed, and we may soon expect to hear that all the iron-clads are over."

I have also received a communication from the United States bark Ethan Allen, blockading off Murrill's Inlet, S. C., of the destruction of valuable salt works near that place. Information was given by contrabands of the location of the works, which were at a place called Canepitch, twelve miles from the inlet. Upon reaching the works an armed crew was sent ashore who succeeded in destroying them and burning the buildings. Expensive arrangements had been made for extending the works to double their original size. The pans were of cast iron and easily broken. There were four works each containing twelve large pans, the water being raised from the beach by horse power, and being led into a cistern large enough to contain 100,000 gallons of water.

All the salt found was effectually destroyed, by mixing with sand.

While returning to their station, a man was taken off the coast who made signals to the Allen. He gave his name as Allen Jones, of North Carolina, and was a commissary in the rebel army.

Communications have also been received from the commanding officer of the Pawnee, who says the expedition sent up the St. John's river, Florida, under the command of General Birney, has been very successful. They did not, however, meet the enemy, who are supposed to have crossed at Fort Yates to the east side of the St. John's river. One thousand head of cattle were captured, with some horses and other valuable property. The expedition had not returned to Jacksonville at the last advices, but was expected soon to do so, by way of St. Augustine.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 19.—Latest reports from the front state that, with the exception of skirmishing, matters remain the same.

The steamer Thomas Powell arrived at four o'clock this afternoon, bringing 25 rebel prisoners.

The steamer Thomas A. Scott, from Belle Plain to Fort Delaware with prisoners, went ashore at o'clock this morning two miles from Cape Henry. Assistance has been sent, and she will probably be got off at the next high water.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wreck of the Rebel Ram North Carolina.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The supply-steamer Newbern, from the blockading squadron off the coast of North Carolina, has arrived with a large number of blockade-running prisoners.

The rebel iron-clad North Carolina, which recently came a short distance over Wilmington bar, leaked so badly as to be compelled to run ashore. When the tide fell she broke in twain amidships. Her consort, the Raleigh, is nearly completed.

Explosion at a Powder Mill.

TROY, May 21.—This morning an explosion took place at Schaghticoke powder mills, fourteen miles from the city, completely demolishing two buildings and killing five workmen instantly. The buildings contained five thousand pounds of powder, which was ready to ship for Government use. The amount of the loss has not been ascertained.

The Pirate Florida.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 20.—The steamer Alpha, from St. Thomas on the 10th inst., has arrived. The privateer Florida sailed from Bermuda prior to the 15th inst., to cruise, and would probably keep in the track of American vessels between New York and Liverpool.

Resumption of Business by the World and Journal of Commerce.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The New York *World* and *Journal of Commerce* have again resumed business, the orders for their military occupation having been revoked.

The Pope and the Sanitary Commission—A Donation of Five Hundred Dollars.

From the following it will be seen that a liberal contribution has been received by the General Aid Society in Buffalo from the Pope:

BUFFALO, May 17, 1864.

MADAM: The Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius IX., has, through his Eminence, Cardinal Barnabo, notified me that, with the deepest sorrow, and with the most fraternal interest, he has heard of the number of gallant soldiers wounded in our many battles, and that he desires me to give, in his name, and out of his private purse, $500, as some aid to alleviate their sufferings.

Your truly providentially organized society has done very much to aid our wounded soldiers, hence it seems to me that there can be no better means of accomplishing the kind and paternal wish of his Holiness than to hand over to you this check for $500, with my humble and fervent prayers that God's blessing *may* not only rest on our gallant wounded soldiers, but also on the honored members of your Commission who aid them so generously.

Accept the expressions of respect and esteem with which I have the honor to be

Your most obedient humble servant,
† JOHN, Bishop of Buffalo.

MRS. HORATIO SEYMOUR, President of B. U. S. Sanitary Commission.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—General Kilpatrick arrived this morning from the front, going to New York, for which place he left at noon.

The travel between here and Nashville, which has been suspended for the past two days by military occupation of the railroad, has been resumed.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—At the municipal election yesterday, the People's Union ticket was carried by a large majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Advices from the country regarding the crops are unfavorable to the State at large.

May 17.—Chinese dates are to March 25. Major Hudson was perfecting plans that are expected to bring the insurgents to terms.

The demand for native wines has increased since the new duties on foreign liquors.

May 18.—The steamer Golden City arrived last night.

The total vote at the election yesterday was 11,110. The whole People's Union county ticket was elected. The majority in this city is 4,580.

Storey county, Nevada Territory, will give $10,000 to the Sanitary Commission this week.

Nearly $5,000 were contributed at the polls in this city, yesterday, to the Sanitary Commission.

Movement of Troops in the West.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.—Two regiments of hundred-day volunteers, from Indiana, left for the front yesterday, and five or six more regiments will leave on Monday and Tuesday.

Six hundred rebel prisoners, captured by General Sherman, arrived here to-day.

Arrival of Wounded.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamer Chas. Thomas has arrived from Fortress Monroe with 400 wounded soldiers.

The Forged Proclamation—Arrest of the Forger.

NEW YORK, May 21.—It turns out that J. Howard, Jr., city editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is the person who forged the proclamation, and procured its insertion in as many of the city newspapers as he succeeded in duping. He has acknowledged the fact, and was sent down last evening to Fort Lafayette. He says he had no other motive except to make a little money on the Stock Exchange, and that it never occurred to him that his performance could produce any more important or serious effect.

It seems that something like a week ago Howard consulted Mr. Kent, a member of the firm of Kent & Clapp, brokers, as to the probable effect upon the market of a proclamation calling for 300,000 more men. Mr. Kent gave him his opinion, and subsequently Howard showed him the draft of a proclamation, which he claimed to know, through secret channels of intelligence at Washington, was about to be issued. After the publication in the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* on Wednesday morning, Mr. Kent at once identified the published proclamation with the draft which Howard had shown him, and gave information of the circumstance to Gen. Dix.

Howard was arrested and brought to the General's headquarters yesterday afternoon, where he at once made a full acknowledgment of his agency in the matter, and exculpated all the newspapers which he succeeded in victimizing from any connection with it, directly or indirectly.

Howard had been connected in various capacities with several of the city newspapers—the *Times* and *Tribune* among them; and has thus acquired a knowledge of their routine of business, which was of service to him in this imposition upon them.

THE ARREST OF MALLISON.

Francis A. Mallison, a reporter of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, was arrested at half-past nine o'clock this morning, by Detectives Young, Radford, and McDougal.

Mallison is charged with writing in manifold the copies of the pretended proclamation of the President which Howard had drawn.

It is alleged that Mallison received the draft of the proclamation from Howard, with a request to see that copies were delivered at the newspaper offices in this city.

The work was performed, and the officers will probably find the boy who carried the copies he had made.

He was arraigned before General Dix, and will be fully examined.

HOWARD IN THE FORT—HIS ACCOUNT TO THE INMATES OF HIS ARREST.

Howard was taken to Fort Lafayette last night, and locked in one of the lower cells. He said little on his arrival, further than that "five telegraphers would be released."

This morning one of the inmates, desiring to know upon what charge their new companion was incarcerated, intimated his wish to Mr. Howard, who replied that he "was arrested because he put something in his paper (the Brooklyn *Eagle*) about the proclamation."

Society at the fort, which is, in a peculiar sense, exclusive, and which assumes to decide on the respectability of the crime committed by persons who enter it, is unfavorable to Mr. Howard.

His case was discussed in advance; and it was decided that whoever wrote the proclamation thus injuring the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, should not receive their countenance and support, if he were sent among them. As a consequence Mr. Howard is not, for the present at least, to be admitted to the "mess" which the elect, who may be able to support, are allowed to form.

Therefore, until Mr. Howard can convince the company that his act was performed with the purpose of aiding the cause for which they, according to their own theory, are made martyrs, and not of injuring the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, they will consider that his crime is highly venal and contemptible, and will refuse him their association and sympathy.

The Care of the Wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1864.

John F. Seymour, Esq., General State Agent of New York:

SIR: Having just returned from Fredericksburg, where I have been for ten days past, I take pleasure in answering your inquiries relative to the condition of the wounded.

First, as to numbers, Dr. McFarlan, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, assured me two days since that nineteen thousand would cover all the wounded since the movement of the army. From Dr. Dalton, Medical Director at Fredericksburg, I learn that at no time have the wounded in that city exceeded six thousand, and most of the time but little over five thousand. Of course, these numbers are large, but far less than reports thus far would lead us to suppose.

As to the care of the wounded, at no time have the wants of the wounded been more promptly met by the Government and the various commissions. If there has been suffering among the wounded at Fredericksburg from want of supplies, as there undoubtedly has, it has arisen more from want of knowledge how to procure them and from lack of medical officers than from any deficiency in supplies. My hospital of 120 patients was opened on Wednesday, May 11—among the first of those by civilians—and from an hour after the entry of the wounded they have not wanted for all necessaries and luxuries. Each day all the men have had coffee, beef, tea, farina, milk punch several times, soft bread, and butter, and solid rations in abundance to those who could take them. In my judgment, the great want there at present is young men as dressers, or young physicians, who will go through the long service of dressing wounds and attending to the minor wants. Of mere nurses there seemed an ample number. Few civilians will continue uninterruptedly to perform the actual labor necessary for this purpose, and a liberal detail from the army has been made. In addition to the abundant medical and other supplies furnished by the Government, the various commissions and State agencies are on the ground doing all in their power. The volunteer surgeons sent to Fredericksburg by the Governor of New York have been some of the most talented and experienced in the profession, and in number exceeding that of any other State.

S. OAKLEY VANDERPOEL.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1864.

SENATE.

THE SENATOR ELECT FROM ARKANSAS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, presented the credentials of Wm. M. Fishblack, elected Senator from Arkansas, by the General Assembly of that State, on the 5th of May, 1864, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Sebastian.

Mr. SAULSBURY suggested that they should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into the validity of the election, and said, if no other Senator did, he would, on Monday, move the reference of the credentials to that committee.

Mr. CONNESS then entered a motion to refer the credentials to the Judiciary Committee, and at the suggestion of Mr. Lane, of Kansas, its consideration was postponed until Monday.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. FOOT called up the bill relating to the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, which was postponed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then debated on its details during the remainder of the day's session, and various amendments were adopted.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 4 o'clock the Senate, on motion of Mr. MORGAN, went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

Marine Intelligence.

BOSTON, May 22.—Arrived—Russian steam-frigate Osliaba; ships Castilian, Manilla; Minnesota, Liverpool; barks Race Horse, Palermo; Scandisberg, Smyrna; J. M. Churchill, Buenos Ayres; Clarissa, Georgetown; brigs Hancock, Manzanilla; Juliet C. Clark, Cardenas; Olive Frances, Havana; Jacinto, Cienfuegos; Times, Gonaives; Caroline E. Kelly, Matanzas; Sarah Crowell, Cienfuegos; schooners Quickstep, Matanzas; Pamolno, St. Domingo; Annie Grieve, Leghorn; Arcturus, New York; B. W. Eldridge, New York.

NEWPORT, May 22.—Arrived—Schr. Evergreen, Captain Potter, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Arrived—United States steamer Iroquois, from Philadelphia; ship Belle Wood, Liverpool; do Clara Wheeler, do; do Guy Mannering, do; do Oder, Hamburg; do Charlotte, New Orleans; bark Winnifred, Belize; do Ariadne, Havana; do Sarah Payson, Cardenas; do Ascension, Buenos Ayres; do Emilio, Rotterdam; do Mary Purdy, Cienfuegos; do Faugh a Ballagh, Nuevitas; do Enoch Benners, Havana; do Bessie Simpson, Sagua; do Alexander Duff, Demerara; do Ariel, Vera Cruz; do Mary C. Dyer, Sagua; do Dora, Rio; do Martha's Vineyard, New Orleans; do R. G. N. Dodge, Trinidad; do Arlington, Sagua; do Beaver, Cienfuegos; do Angin, do. Brigs Allesandra, Cienfuegos; Beaver, Fort au Prince; Ceres, Cienfuegos; Clara Hickman, Cardenas; Resolute, St. Jago; Naiad, Cienfuegos; Fortunata, Palermo; Eugene A. Reed, Matanzas; Federico, Sagua; John Wesley, Zaza; Lotus, Rio Grande. Schooners Matilda, Tampico; Nanette, Graytown; Madeira, Jacmel.

MR. H. WINSLOW WYCKOFF, now, and for a year past, a resident of Chicago, lately received a letter from his father, Mr. J. N. Wyckoff, owner of the Chancellorsville property—several hundred acres—on which the recent hard-fought battles occurred. He resides on his premises, and states, in his letter, that the rebels have stolen his extensive stock of cattle and horses, and his grain fields have been overrun and destroyed by the two armies. His loss by the war, so far, is at least $200,000. Not far distant, on the edge of the Wilderness, there are gold mines, one of which, the Wyckoff mine, and part of another, are owned by Mr. Wyckoff. These mines were being worked, and were quite productive, just before the war.

THE WAR.

SHERMAN'S CAPTURES AT ROME, GA.

CHEERING NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS.

GENERAL CANBY COLLECTING FORCES TO ASSIST HIM.

Gen. Butler Fighting Throughout Friday.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL GEN. WALKER.

GEN. CROOK'S EXPLOITS.

Official Telegram of the Secretary of War.

LEE FLANKED AND FORCED TO RETREAT ACROSS THE NORTH ANNA.

GRANT'S ARMY IN RAPID PURSUIT.

Gen. Sherman's Army Resting at Kingston, Georgia.

A GREAT VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE REBELS OVER SIGEL.

Their Acknowledged Losses in the Late Battles.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1864.

Major General Dix:

Despatches from General Sherman state that our forces found in Rome a good deal of provisions and seven fine iron-works and machinery.

We have secured two good bridges and an excellent ford across the Etowah.

The cars are now arriving at Kingston with stores, and two days would be given to replenish and fit up.

A despatch just received from General Banks, dated at Alexandria the 8th day of May, states that "the dam will be completed to-morrow (May 9th), and the gunboats relieved."

He would then move immediately for the Mississippi.

General Canby was at the mouth of the Red river on the 14th of May, collecting forces to assist Banks, if necessary.

Despatches from General Butler, dated at ten o'clock last night, report that he had been fighting all day, the enemy endeavoring to close in on our lines. We shall hold on.

We have captured the rebel General Walker, of the Texas troops.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 22—10 P. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

On Friday evening General Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position at Spottsylvania, the details of which, for obvious reasons, should not be made public. It has thus far progressed successfully. Longstreet's corps started south at one o'clock on Friday night. An hour and a half after, Hancock moved. Ewell's corps followed Longstreet last night.

This indicates that the rebel army has fallen back beyond the North Anna. Hoke's brigade has joined Lee. The movement of General Grant has thus far been accomplished without any severe engagement or serious interruption. We now occupy Guinney's Station, Milford Station, and south of the Mattapony on that line.

A despatch received this morning from General Canby, dated May 14th, at the mouth of Red river, says: "We have rumors to-day, from rebel sources, that all the gunboats except two succeeded in getting over the falls at Alexandria on the day mentioned in General Banks' despatch."

No despatches have been received to-day from General Butler.

Despatches from Kingston state that General Sherman's forces are resting and replenishing their supplies.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL CROOK'S EXPEDITION.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—The correspondents of the *Commercial* write that General Crook's forces are slowly falling back, after accomplishing their object most thoroughly. They have destroyed large amounts of supplies—damaged the East Tennessee railroad beyond repair for fully three months. General Jenkins, who was wounded and captured, has since died.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Gen. Kilpatrick arrived here to-day.

Sam Medary was arrested on an indictment charging him with conspiracy, with parties arrested here some months since, to overthrow the Government.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A despatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated to-day, says that nothing of importance occurred yesterday.

The wounded from the fight of Thursday afternoon were sent to Fredericksburg during the day.

The loss was heavier than at first supposed, being about 1,100, over a hundred of whom went to Fredericksburg, without passing through the hospitals in the field.

A large number of wounded rebels were brought into our hospitals and cared for. Some of them afterwards died.

Their loss is estimated at 1,250 in killed and wounded, besides 450 prisoners, who were sent to Washington last night.

Sixty citizens of Fredericksburg have been arrested, and will be sent to Washington to-day, to be held as hostages for the sixty of our wounded men taken by them and conveyed to Richmond.

Prisoners continue to be brought in, about twenty-five having been captured last evening. They give gloomy accounts of the condition of the rebel commissariat, but say that Lee feels certain of final victory.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—General Meade has issued an order complimenting General Tyler's division and General Kitchen's brigade for their gallantry in the action of Thursday.

There was no fighting on Friday.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF SIGEL'S DEFEAT—THEY CLAIM A COMPLETE VICTORY OVER GRANT.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Richmond papers of the 19th inst. claim a great victory over Sigel at New market, and say they would have captured his army had it not been for our cavalry. According to their accounts, Sigel ran twenty miles without stopping, abandoning his hospitals, burning his trains, etc.

These papers state their losses at 20,000 in the battles with the Army of the Potomac, but claim a victory every time. They acknowledge losing 20 guns, but are silent as to the number of prisoners.

Trains were running to Guinney's Station during last week.

THURSDAY'S FIGHTING.

The New York *Herald* correspondent, writing from headquarters 5th Corps, May 19, 11 P. M., says:

A change made in the disposition of our troops, last night, left several heavy artillery regiments this morning on the extreme right of our line. These regiments comprised the 1st Massachusetts, Col. Tannott; 15th New York, Col. Ackerman; 2d New York, Col. Palmer; 6th New York, Lieut. Col. Travis, and a battalion of the 4th New York, under command of Major Arthur, the whole under command of Col. Kitchings. Although organized as heavy artillery, these regiments, it will be understood, are doing service as infantry. Two battalions of the 6th New York, and a battalion of the 15th New York, were deployed as skirmishers.

There was slight skirmishing all day, the opposing pickets not being as friendly by any means as on other portions of our line.

At 4 P. M. the enemy made a quick and sudden dash in force to turn the right. Our men fell back across an open field into the edge of some pine woods, and there made a stand. Here followed a terrific interchange of volleys of musketry. Several attempts were made to drive our boys back, but against the charging columns our men stood firmly, and by the coolness and steadiness of their fire resisted their further advance each time. At length it was thought best to make a charge on our side, which resulted in driving the enemy across this open field. Our men took position behind a rail fence, and kept the enemy completely at bay.

Just before dark some batteries were placed in position in the rear of our column, and did splendid service in the showers of shell and shrapnel sent into the enemy's ranks. His position was such that he could not use artillery against us. Some rebel sharpshooters concealed themselves in and around some old negro huts in the vicinity, but were soon driven out. Lieutenant Colonel Travis took a rifle from a private and ended the career of one of them, a species of rifle practice successfully imitated by Captain Hall, of the same regiment.

Failing to turn the right, an effort was made to get in on the left flank, but this attempt as signally failed. Night found our forces holding the ground they occupied in the morning. They hold the position still.

About 7 o'clock, General Griffin's and General Crawford's divisions of this corps were given positions to aid in repelling the attacks of the enemy, but had no occasion to fire a gun.

Some of the 1st, 4th, and 8th Maryland regiments, just returning from furlough, got into a portion of the fight. They were coming up the Fredericksburg road, and when called on rendered most willing and efficient service.

The object of the attack was, of course, to get possession of the Fredericksburg road, and cut off our communication in that direction, besides capturing our supply trains in the rear. In this attempt, finely and desperately as it was made, they were signally foiled. Prisoners say that the whole of Ewell's corps was engaged in this attack.

Our losses are estimated at about a thousand. The wounded are now being taken to the 5th Corps hospital. Among the seriously wounded is Colonel Travis. He was hit by a minie ball in the groin. The ball first passed through a bag of tobacco, and this doubtless saved his life. Major Chamberlain, of the 16th New York, was first reported killed. He is only wounded in the arm, a painful, but not dangerous wound. Lieut. H. R. Platt, of the 6th New York, is mortally wounded. A ball struck him in the shoulder, and taking a diagonal direction, lodged near the spine.

We have taken fully five hundred prisoners. Our own captured are very few.

Many of the troops belonging to the regiments engaged in this fight have never been in action before. They stood up to their work.

Colonel Coulter, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, was shot in the skirmish line last night and quite severely wounded.

COMPLIMENT TO TYLER'S DIVISION AND KITCHINGS' BRIGADE.

Tyler's division and Kitchings' brigade of heavy artillery behaved so gallantly, in repelling the impetuous attack of a portion of Ewell's corps on our extreme right, that General Meade caused the following special order to be read to the troops of the army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 20—8 A. M.

The Major General commanding desires to express his satisfaction with the good conduct of Tyler's division and Kitching's brigade of heavy artillery in the affair of yesterday evening. The gallant manner in which these commands—the greater portion being for the first time under fire—met and checked the persistent attack of a corps of the enemy, led by one of his ablest generals, justifies the Commanding General in this special commendation of troops who, henceforward, will be relied upon as were the tried veterans of the 2d and 5th Corps, at the same time engaged.

By command of Major General Meade.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

BEAUREGARD BESIEGING BUTLER.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS, HATCHERS (Va.), May 18.—Our forces retired to their entrenchments, on Monday evening last, in consequence of the massing of a heavy force of the enemy at our front, at the Half Way House, and a serious battle, which occurred on the same day, in which we lost the position we had gained by the advance toward Richmond. Our forces came in in good order, without the loss of a man after the retreat began. The operation was skilfully carried out; and, after four days of fighting, marching, and loss of sleep, the men again rested in their camps behind secure fortifications. Our scouts were sent out to watch the movements of the enemy, and during the afternoon two heavy columns of the enemy, with large trains, were observed passing down the pike towards Petersburg. It was conjectured that the trains were either carrying supplies for the moving columns, or they were being sent to Petersburg to be loaded with supplies for Lee's army or the forces in Richmond. At any rate the capture or destruction of any of the trains was an object very desirable at the present juncture of rebel affairs, and it was determined to attempt it. General R. S. Foster, chief of General Gilmore's staff, took command of the force, consisting of Onderdonk's mounted rifles, a battalion of the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, two regiments of colored cavalry, and a portion of the 11th Maine Infantry.

General Foster started with his column at about nine o'clock in the evening, and moved quietly out to our picket lines, and a few hundred yards beyond, when he halted, stationed pickets on different roads, to guard against a move to cut him off, and then attempted to move up the road leading to the pike. He encountered the rebel pickets in a moment or two, and attempting to capture them or drive them off, received a heavy fire from the pickets and a large rebel force in line of battle behind them. He engaged it, but the fire becoming more heavy and from a longer line, he was satisfied at that point the rebels were in too great a force to be forced back or broken through. He tried another portion of the line with the same result, and soon ascertained that the woods were teeming with rebels, and that Beauregard was in full force before our works.

He then turned and came into camp, having lost his orderly, killed, and several men wounded. As the fighting was done in the dark, no one can say what the rebel loss was. It perhaps equaled our own. The sound of the firing alarmed our camps, and the men were quickly got under arms and waited results for awhile, when, the cause of the firing being known, they again retired. The intelligence of the presence of the enemy in so large a force in our immediate front occasioned extraordinary exertions to complete the work on our defences. A large force was put on this morning, and have worked through the day, and will continue to work all the present night, making ready for whatever may come.

At daylight this morning the rebels threw out a heavy line of skirmishers and drove our picket line within a few hundred yards of the breastworks, when their advance was checked after a heavy skirmish. Our pickets were reinforced, and have driven and been driven in turn several times during the day at one or two points of the line. In front of Gen. Ames' line the enemy were particularly strong, and brought to their aid some light pieces of artillery, which, however, did no damage.

A soldier of the 112th New York was killed by a sharpshooter inside the entrenchments, so near had the enemy got on one occasion. They were speedily driven from their position by a vigorous advance of our pickets and shells from Company E, 3d United States Artillery, Lieut. Sorger in command. There has been heavy picket firing all day, but to-night it seems to have ceased.

The enemy are engaged in throwing up works directly in front of us, either for the purpose of laying siege to our position or to prevent us from reaching the railroad again to destroy it. They are known to be engaged in repairing the railroad, and may design only to keep us away from it. But it is generally expected that they will endeavor to carry our works by assault to-morrow, and gobble or cut to pieces our army. We shall be ready for them at daylight, and do not doubt our ability to repulse every effort they may make. Their force is placed at from twenty-five to thirty thousand men. Gen. Beauregard commands, and Bushrod Johnson has their left wing.

The gunboats under Admiral Lee have been shelling the rebels engaged in building a battery on one of the bluffs at the James river, about a mile and a half from our lines. Thus far they have not succeeded in their efforts to drive them from their works, and it is feared that to-morrow they will have their guns in position, commanding the river and of annoyance to our lines.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.

PROVISIONAL SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamer America, from Southampton on the 11th instant, arrived this morning. The following items of news were not received by the Peruvian's advices:

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell stated that the Conference had agreed to a suspension of hostilities for one month, from the 12th of May, on condition that the blockade of the German ports should be raised.

NAVAL SUCCESS OF THE DANES.

In the recent naval engagement the Austrians were badly beaten, one of their frigates being in flames. The Danes anchored behind Sand Island. Fifteen Swedish and Norwegian vessels-of-war will assemble on the 15th off Gottenburg, under Prince Oscar.

GENERAL NEWS.

Garibaldi arrived at Caprera on the 9th.

The Danish naval success and the suspension of hostilities were received in London with animation. Consols advanced to 91¼@91⅜.

The Austrians have pillaged Horsens, Randers, and other places in Jutland.

Parliament will adjourn from the 13th to the 19th of May.

The Bank of France has raised the rate of discount to 8 per cent.

Latest Advices by the Steamer Peruvian.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The following are the latest advices by the steamer Peruvian:

LONDON, May 13—11.50 A. M.—In the House of Lords, on the 11th inst., Lord Ellenborough called the attention of the Government to the alleged cases of kidnapping of British subjects in the United States.

Earl Russell, in reply, stated that Lord Lyons had made repeated remonstrances to the American Government at Washington, but without any satisfactory result.

The Conference met on the 12th instant, but adjourned again until the 18th.

LIVERPOOL, May 13, via Greencastle.—The Breadstuffs market is very dull, and all descriptions were slightly declined. The Provisions market is dull and easier.

LONDON, May 13.—Consols closed at 91¼@91⅜ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Railroad 26@27 ₩ cent. discount; Erie 55@57.

Public Entertainments.

SANITARY COMMISSION SCOTTISH CONCERT.—The last Gathering of the Clans, in this city, was at Musical Fund Hall, on Friday evening, when a concert in aid of the Sanitary Commission was given, under the auspices of the eight Scottish Societies. The audience, large and appreciative, were so highly pleased that they encored every piece in the programme. The giving this entertainment was a suggestion of Mr. Daniel McIntyre, who efficiently officiated as Conductor, Mr. H. A. Clark, an excellent musician, being pianist. He had the advantage of playing on a very fine instrument—one of Steck's pianos, lent by Mr. J. E. Gould, corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. The performance ought to have commenced at eight, but it was full twenty minutes after time when the drone of the bag-pipes was heard. Presently Mr. Binney, the well-known Highland piper, entered the hall, playing "The Campbells are Coming," and followed by chieftains and clansmen of the Caledonian Club, in full national costume—kilt and eagle-feathered bonnet, philabeg, and all. They walked up the hall, and took their seats upon the stage amid thunders of applause. Of the female vocalists first. We had not previously heard Mrs. C. A. Mullen, but she evidently is a lady whose fine voice and musical knowledge admirably qualify her for the concert room. She is well known as a fine singer of sacred music. On Friday evening she showed herself equally capable in the miscellaneous department, and it would be difficult to decide whether her serious or her lively singing is the best. Miss Matilda Shill, who has been brought forward at the Scottish concerts, is only sixteen years old, but has a voice so good and a manner so dramatic that if care be taken of her musical education, she bids fair, one day, to take her place among our best native singers. She sang Hogg's well-known ballad, "When the Kye Come Hame," with especial effect, relieving the sentiment by a little archness. Mr. Thomas Bishop, well-known and highly-valued as our best concert-singer, and also as a successful teacher, gave "John Anderson, my Jo," with a sweetness and tenderness all his own. Mr. George Simpson, from New York, with a delightful voice and charming manner, fully sustained the reputation he made here on a former occasion, at Gottschalk's concerts, and appears familiar with Scottish ballads, which he delivers with that simplicity which makes them effective. The other vocalists were Mr. Alexander Robb, Mr. T. E. Harkins, Mr. Thomas Duncan, Jr., and Mr. James Taylor. "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, with a full chorus, and to the Star-Spangled Banner, which appropriately closed the performances, the whole audience sang the chorus. A novelty in this concert was "The Starry Flag of Liberty," a new national song, with a splendid chorus, sung by Miss Shill, Mr. Thomas Duncan, and Mr. Daniel McIntyre. We predict that this will become very popular. Music and poetry were composed by John Hillyer, Esq., of New York.

COLLEGE SONGS.—A concert of college songs will be given this evening at the hall of the University by the Glee Club, composed of students of the institution. The proceeds are for the Sanitary Fair. The price of tickets is fifty cents, and they can be obtained of J. E. Gould, Ashmead & Evans, and at the Hall to-night.

This is the first concert of college music ever given in this city, and there is no music more melodious and beautiful, although very simple. The air of the rebel song "Maryland" is that of an old student song "Laurigor Horatius," and had been sung at colleges years before the rebels appropriated it. The student version, with many other choruses and quartets, will be sung to-night.

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—A new sensational drama, entitled "Count Monte Leone; or, the Spy in Society," written expressly for this theatre, will be produced to-night. Mr. Grover's Washington and Philadelphia companies combined will appear, enabling the management to give a powerful cast of characters.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Frank Drew appears to-night as *Bagshot*, in the new comedy, "A Bull in a China Shop," and as *Azucena*, in the burlesque "Trovatore." The farce of "Betsy Baker" will conclude the performance.

A MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT will be given at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, by the young ladies of the Monroe Grammar School, assisted by the Amicitia Literary Association, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.—These ingenious artists have concluded to remain another week at the Assembly Buildings, and have made arrangements to make their exhibitions unusually interesting.

THE GERMAN OPERA COMPANY will commence this evening an engagement at Grover's Theatre in Washington. We hope that this excellent troupe will soon revisit this city, where it has always been so favorably received.

FINE ARTS.—The collection of paintings now on exhibition at Messrs. Scott & Stewart's splendid gallery, No. 622 Chestnut street, is the largest ever offered at auction in the United States. Very many of them are really fine, and worthy of a place in any gallery. In the vast collection we noticed several very fine European paintings by Bernardo, Notterman, Reno, Minard, &c., together with very many from the studios of our most eminent American artists. Paul Ritter, Roese Sommers, Shinzel, G. W. Nicholson, Knippendoff, and a host of others of equal merit, have contributed to make this the finest sale we have seen for years.

The sale commences to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, and will be continued every evening during the week.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 830 LOTS OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, SUN UMBRELLAS, FASHIONABLE HATS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the valuable and general assortment of French, Swiss, German, and English dry goods, sun umbrellas, fashionable style misses and women's hats, &c., embracing 830 lots of choice desirable fancy and staple articles, in silks, worsteds, woolens, cotton, and linens, stock of dry goods, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this (Monday) morning at precisely ten o'clock, to be continued without intermission all day and part of the evening, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

"ONE DAY'S LABOR."—The employees in the Philadelphia Division Pennsylvania Railroad have subscribed one day's pay to the Sanitary Fair, amounting to three thousand dollars.

CITY ITEMS.

WE KNOW THAT Wheeler & Wilson's highest premium sewing machines are the best, simplest, and cheapest. These unequalled machines are adapted to every variety of sewing for family wear, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen, and cotton goods, with silk, cotton, or linen thread They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the article sewed. 150,000 of the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson machines have been sold; 5,000 are in use in Philadelphia. Every machine warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory. We advise our readers to go to Wheeler & Wilson's salesrooms, 704 Chestnut street, above Seventh, and examine these wonderful machines.

GET THE "FLORENCE."—Among the various Sewing Machines now in the market, the "Florence" is emphatically the queen. Every one who examines it is delighted with the manner in which it performs, and the wonderful range it possesses for all kinds of sewing. No one should think of buying a Sewing Machine without visiting 630 Chestnut street, and examining the "Florence." It is the only machine sold that is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded to the purchaser.

THE "PRIZE-MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, and sold by Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, is, without exception, the best in fit, comfort, beauty, and durability. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of his own exclusive manufacture and importation, is also the choicest in the city, and his prices are moderate.

THE RECENT SPURIOUS PROCLAMATION, the perpetrator of which has been ferreted out, is causing no small amount of comment. If this be true of spurious things, what must we say about an article as genuine as Alter's Coal, sold at 935 North Ninth street? Why, that it is the best and cheapest Coal in the city. Try it.

LADIES' WALKING HATS AND FASHIONABLE SPRING BONNETS.—Messrs. Wood & Cary, 725 Chestnut street, have just received a fresh importation of English Walking Hats for ladies and misses. Their new styles Spring Bonnets are also universal favorites.

AN OLD-TIMES DANDY.—A dandy of forty years ago cut a ridiculous figure: coat fitting him as tight as the shell fits the egg, with a collar which eternally threatened to shove off the hat of the wearer; a short waist, a swallow tail, etc. These were the most striking peculiarities of an old-times dandy. How strong is the contrast between such an uncouth "rig" as this and the elegant, graceful, becoming, durable, and healthful suits that are made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

MOTHS, PLACED NEAR CEDAR CAMPHOR, wilt in two and a half minutes, and gasp their last in ten. The proper thing to use in these enlightened days for defending clothes from the ravaging raids of moths is Cedar Camphor, a facture by Harris & Chapman, of Boston, and for sale by any good druggist.

IF YOU WANT TO BE A "SWELL" of the first water, get the dropsy. If you would preserve your health on the one hand, and dress well and economically on the other, buy your clothes at the fashionable store of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut.

"EMAIL DE PARIS," for enamelling the skin. Jouin, 111 South Tenth street, agent f' "Email de Paris."

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 street. Refer to physicians and surgeons of the city. tf

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Continental.

J F Pierson & wf, Chicago	Mrs Herney & son
J B Palmer, Prov, R I	W B Kelly & la, West Va
N Mason, Providence, R I	L A Osborn, New York
B W Childlaw, Cin, Ohio	W Rothchild, New York
A W Say, Oil City	M Rothchild, New York
Maj G N Abel, Kentucky	J Beir, Rochester
J A Doyle, Baltimore	C F Shoener, Philadelphia
A D Gale & wf, New York	W W Moorhead, Pittsburg
T Covey & wf, Boston	Dr & Mrs A R Blair, Pa
A D Lamson, Boston	L Willis & wf, Boston
T Orne, New York	J E Pilkington & wf, Balt
Wm Noble & la, Boston	Mrs Preston, New York
W P Prentiss, U S A	Mrs E Duncan, Kentucky
John H Cook, U S A	Miss Duncan & sis, Ky
Henry E Hayes, New York	H T Duncan, Kentucky
Thompson Campbell	Benj Gregory, Jersey City
Mrs Campbell & dau	A L Stone, New York
N Boynton & wf, Balt	A Price, New York
Mrs Fay, New York	B C Truman, Resaca, Ga
Jas H Clark, New York	W C Hamilton, Lex, Ky
Wm B Clark, New York	Mrs Hamilton & sis, Lex, Ky
Robt Cathcart, Jr, Balt	F G Cattonsall, New York
Adolph Simon, Baltimore	J W Harper, Jr, New York
N Heath, Cambridge	Wm Babros & la, Boston
Jas H Taft, New York	Jas B McDonald, Mass
J H Richards, New York	John H Wyman, New York
Wm B Reed, Washington	C Ensign, Buffalo
W C Moorhead, Phila	W L Libbey, Boston
T M Moorhead, Phila	A E Briggs & wf, New York
Mr Niles, New York	J C Westewell, Brooklyn
Geo T Lewis, Tennessee	Mrs S A Westewell, Brookn
Jno A Kasson, Washington	Miss K Westewell, Brookln
Robt Turner, Baltimore	J L Dudley, New York
E G Prime, Baltimore	H H Perkins, New York
Wm G Tillson, Oil City	Dr G D Boone, Chicago
H S Marrow, Penna	W W Rushmore, Brooklyn
J H Goodwin & wf, Hartf'd	E B Hart, New York
Miss Lizzie Hart, Hartford	F J Parker & wf, Boston
N Hollester & wf, Hartford	C V S Remington & la, Prov
B M Wilmarth, Chicago	F M Crane & wf, Michigan
Thos A Hartwell, N J	Sergt E H Duffner, U S A
Sergt Chas Moore	P M Stone & la, Prov, R I
S M Butler, New York	J Hendricks & la, Prov, R I
A M Gammell, Prov, R I	J Knight & la, Prov, R I
Mrs J O Rouse, Jersey City	W M Little, Brooklyn
C A Seward, New York	E Place, Brooklyn
Miss James & sister, Ky	A N Lowry, New York
W L Gates, New York	J S Utley, New York
W Phelps & la, New York	S S Davis, Jersey City
T Agnew & dau, New York	F K Bills, New York
C Agnew, New York	C T Whytren, New York
Geo H Cassidy, Wash	F Axford, Michigan
J B Locke, New York	A L Saunders
W Cross, Worcester, Mass	Chas Stewart, U S N
J C Mason, Massachusetts	J Beese & la, Pittsburg
R P Saunders, Liverpool	Miss C Reese, Pittsburg
A P Funk, Titusville	Miss Reese, Pittsburg
John C Fay, Kentucky	J K Dodd & la, St Louis
B Loder, Kentucky	W Adams & wfe, Ohio
John Sperry, New York	W Blackman, Chicago
W Burton, Brooklyn	Miss Blodget, Chicago
Miss A E Carroll, Maryland	T C Callicot, Helena, Ark
L D Evans, Washington	Mrs H F Hooker, Arkansas
Miss E Young, St Louis	W S Hedges, New York
W Stoddard	D A Dangler, Cleveland
Chas S Leaf, Pennsylvania	Thos R Smith, St Joseph
S B Reed	S W Allston, Chicago
A Van Nostrand, Brooklyn	D Brickner, New York
Thos H Livermore, Chester	John Walsh, New York
John Fox, Chester	

The Girard.

J M Morton, Eastport	James W Wall, N J
Mrs Morton & dau, Eastport	H R Coggshall, Penna
Mrs Chas V Ried, Portland	James Laws, U S N
Geo W Jackson, Bellefonte	J E Flinn & la, Wilm, Del
Jas G Lamberton, Franklin	Chas Hewes, Jr, Indianap's
E Byles, Pennsylvania	Frank W Hewes, Indianap
S M Leveridge, Michigan	Hon John D Stiles & wf, Pa
John Mathews, Michigan	Henry Willis, Portland
D L Shields, Pittsburg	A T Fitch, New York
F S Philips, Philadelphia	Jas H Clark, New York
Hon M Strouse, Penna	W B Clark, New York
E Keigh, Jr, Boston	J W Glover, Harrisburg
L A Scugtillen, U S A	J Wesley Awl, Harrisburg
W Parsons, Lock Haven	W Hutchinson & wf, Boston
Eugene Little, U S N	Miss Hutchinson, Boston
E W Begeny, Lock Haven	Joshua Allen, Boston
J Ridgway, Albany, N Y	Thos Jacobs, Jr, Boston
G Wilson, Penna	C Crain & wf, Michigan
G H Small, Harrisburg	C F Coller & wf, Michigan
J S Hough, New York	P Coller, Michigan
W Alcorn, New York	N Harvey, Michigan
R Jones & wf, New York	Jas T Creigh, W Chester
A Curray, New York	A H Siegel, Reading
G Edwards, Lancaster	M M D Mitchell, Bellefonte
W L Henry, Lancaster	M W Duncan, Bellefonte
A R Dunn, Baltimore	J C Davis, California
G W Hance, Baltimore	G S Rutherford
W H Bulberson, Balt	C B Bruner & la, N York
A R Brown, Baltimore	S A Power, Harrisburg
Robt Ely, Wilm, Del	Mr & Mrs Hiester, Reading
W C Harrison, Washington	H Hickman, Delaware
A Keiffer, Washington	Mrs Hickman, Delaware
J Bumberger, Washington	C Blair, Collinsville
D E Halterman, Illinois	J Coulter, Lake Superior
D Seed, Illinois	J H Schultz, New York
Mrs Haven, Baltimore	Martin Keller, New York
W H Gilchrist	Wm M S Loyd, Wash, D C
Virgil Price	H W Davis & wf, Balt
W R Steele	Chas E Jones, St Paul
J H Cromwell & wf, Wash	H L Curdy, Boston
John Fitzwater, Penna	John S Halder, Mass
John Norris, U S A	John H Oris, Bellefonte, Pa
E J Allen, Washington	Jas H Concannon, Wash, D C
G H Theal, Washington	Wm Johnson, Wash, D C
Capt A T Hutchinson, U S A	J M Ottinger, Wash, D C
H B Schofield	John Bernard, Baltimore
Mrs West, Washington, D C	Geo Dunlevy, Baltimore
T M White, Washington	Thos Edmundson, Balt
Jas Hoyt, Washington, D C	J H Hughes, Penna
C W Rose, Washington, D C	R J Cole, Penna
D W Parker, Meadville	Theodore Z Mosely, Penna
W Ward, Delaware co, Pa	J E Thomas, Delaware
John Ulrich, Del co, Pa	G W Ward, Delaware
Wm F Potts, Phila	J M Harbeson, Balt
H Wilmer, Phila	Geo W Allsop, Balt
Geo F Hemming, Wash, D C	Wm Duncan, Balt
Patrick Rouston, Balt	M Ormsby, Delaware
James Scott, Baltimore	W G Bryant, Jr, N Haven
Wm Harvey, Wash, D C	C Hiel, New York
Samuel Perkins, New York	W C Carter, Tamaqua, Pa
J Robertson & la, Boston	

The American.

G H Shaffer, New York	C A Gould, Newark, N J
D D Nash, New York	Wm G Klemin, Chester
Mr Barton, Delaware co	Jas G Sleuker, Harrisburg
T C Randall, Oil City	J R Mully, Harrisburg
G H Houck, Baltimore	Miss A A OlNell, Nashville
W H Cassell, Baltimore	Winthrop Butler, U S N
John T Johnson, Maryland	Robt Brown & la
John Harris	Benj Fish, New York
P Stratton	Robt M Beal & la, Wash'n
O Huntington, Ohio	J P Moore
John Squire, Ohio	Jas Martin, Philada
R Silvernail, Canfield, O	M Aiken
Chas L Fritz & la, Reading	John Conway
Mrs W Butler, Homes Hole	Geo Brooks, Jr, Boston
D R Elder & wf, Lancaster	E E Jackson, Salesbury
J Wolstenholme, Prov, R I	E M French, Springfield, O
W N Curtin, Boston	W K Setzler, Chester co
J S Smith, Massachusetts	C F Glover, Pottsville
G M Bowers, Massachusetts	Mrs G Olweine & so, Penna

The Merchants'.

J G Turbett, Laudisburg	C R Edley & son, Elk, Pa
C W Ashcom, Bedford co	Hiram Woodward, Clearfd
W Cyphers, do	O T Cundiff, Verbana, O
Saml Keefer, Ft Wayne	John Howell, Pittston, Pa
M Rodger, Brookville	D T Richards, Hyde Park
Geo Cooper & w, Mt Jackson	Geo Roberts, N Y
Miss O T Nesbit, do	Roger Williams, N Y
Capt J Greer & son, N Y	Wm Conklin, do
Miss Mary McGraw, Lanc	D C Morgan, do
Miss Kate Dougherty, Lanc	Thos Sheet, Albany
J P Beard, McEwensville	Mrs Jackson, Huntingdon
L W Pond & wf, Mass	Louis Schnesder, Wmsport
J W Dalman, Roxbury	M J Swank, do
Geo Clifford, England	M French, U S A
A K Wright, Clearfield	M French, N Y
L W Wilson, Lancaster	Geo S Miller N Y
A D Gale & wf, N Y	O C Compton, Wash, D C
M M Parkhurst, Mass	David Lytle, Troy, N Y
J G Leaman, Boston	T A Blade, Adrian, Mich
Daniel Livingston, Pa	S S Fluck, Saxton, Pa
Z McNaul, Pa	J R Richardson, New Creek
James W Lyon, Easton	E E Spencer, N Y

The Commercial.

W D Kirk, Douglassville	W C Dickey, Chester co
E Johnson, Delaware co, Pa	Saml R Baisley, New York
John Johnson, New York	A G Beebe, New York
Chas H Hayes, New York	F J Babcock, U S A
John B Ryer, New York	Jos B Rambo, New Jersey
H C Wilson, New York	A S Beckett, New Jersey
C R Barns, Detroit	E Wetherell, Boston
D R Fell, Penna	F Hobson, Chester co
W W Cameron, Maryland	J Sargent, Michigan
A Scarlet, Chester co	J L Bender, Washington
John Baily, Chester co	J Lockhead & la, Scotland

The Madison.

J N Wilson, Wayne co	A Jane, Wayne co
F B Moss, Penna	Geo Hamlin, Wayne co
R K Gerhart, Danville	Wm Coryll, Wayne co
M C Hong, Army Potomac	Elias Murray, Wayne co
G Brooks, Army Potomac	Wm Shearer, Honesdale
Nath'l Butler, Maine	Jos H Treat, Wayne co
Hiram Remine, Tennessee	M C Paddock, Mass
J S Hoolihan	Thos Simpson, Delaware
J S Heston, Bucks co	B Dawson, Delaware
D D Browne, Mount Hope	J T Barnes, New York
S Kimble, Wayne co	C C Murray, New York
J Bishop, Wayne co	P C Cromis

The Union.

J S Nixon, Chambersburg	E Thomson, Jr, New York
W E Baker, Espy, Pa	J B Hay, New Jersey
S W Baker, Espy	J H Street, Salem, O
G M Baker, Espy	A N Tilton, Mt Vernon
P Knorr, Espy	M A Smith, Fremont, N Y
J Turner, Espy	J M Bivins, Narrowsbg, NY
Jas Brace	P D Prince, Washington
Chas J Fisher, New York	W Taylor, Washington
Fred Meyer, New York	L Wainwright, Jeanesville
Edw J Galvin, Brookfield	G W Phelps, Pa
Mrs Hudnutt, Delaware	Saml Hey, Delaware co
Miss Hudnutt, Delaware	A Lowber, Delaware
J W Curry, Altoona	Jos Ranken, Delaware
J H Pruitz, Zanesville, O	W H Russell, Delaware
M Wolf & la, Memphis	Chas Rider, La Crosse, Wis
C E Ibling, Easton	W W Brown, Tamaqua
W Higbie & wife, Brooklyn	Louis Gold, Wheeling, Va
A Thomson, New York	Frank Wessels & la, Pa

The States Union.

T J Rush	W B Bartley, Blair co
U B Kaufman, Lancaster	C B Vanclair, Altoona
L Rodgers, Baltimore	C D Lockard, Altoona
L W Stephens, Baltimore	W B Weber, U S A
M Fry, Perry co, Pa	C T Shields, Wil, Del
Jos Baldwin, Hollidays'g	S M Brownfield, N Y
Thos Roney, Hollidays'g	G H Griffith, Danville, Pa
C Drake, Crawford, Pa	Lt Wilcox, City Point, Va
W C Drake, Apollo	G W Stewart, Altoona
O G Stover, Penna	S Hoover, Hollidaysburg
Miss L A Osgood, Wil, Del	

The Black Bear.

I S Trexler, Yardleyville	J C Roberts, M Chunk
Wm Eddons, Moreland	V Dickerson, Attleboro
E M Woodward, Moreland	Casper Roads, Somerton
Mrs Kunkle, Easton	M Richards, Harrisburg
Mrs McCarty, Easton	Philip Bruner, Warrington
Mrs Roberts & sn, M Chunk	Samuel Gamer, Doylestown
Mrs A Rasco, M Chunk	B T L Sweitzer, Allentown

Barnum's.

John D Ellis, Trenton	Wm Morrill, Baltimore
J Clark, Penna	William White
R Dockron	J W French
M C Parker	F W Richmond, Hartf'rd, Ct
Hugh White, Norristown	W H Wagner, Lanc co, Pa
Daniel Murray, Baltimore	David Lytle, Troy, N Y

The Bald Eagle.

E C Robertson, Newark	J C Gray, Armstrong co
F D Miller, Pennsburg	Chas Miller, Montg'y co
H S Grosh, Bethlehem	J C R Ogden, Newark, N J
Thos C Coane	H A Stetson, Newark, N J
John F Pflueger, Bethlehem	Jas Kinkade
J F Pflueger, Jr, Bethlehem	J B Walton, Bucks co
Daniel Kunes, Centre co	

The National.

S Kauffman, Minersville	T M Lauck, Ohio
Sergt A H Buck, U S A	Jac Patterson & son, Penna
A H Siegel, Norristown	Jos Smith, Pennsylvania
S L Bassler, Schuyl Haven	Col Hearing, Alexandria
L P Lister, New York	Martin Dormer, St Clair

The Barley Sheaf.

Smith Harper, Fox Chase	Chas Nelson, Honesdale
Thos Dyer, Doylestown	J M Wentworth, St Louis
Mrs S F Ripley, N J	O O Horton, Chester, Pa
Willard H Gleason, Penna	

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY'S NERVINE is a sure remedy for Neuralgia, Nervousness, Headache, Fits, &c. For sale by Dyott & Co., Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and Stradley, Sixteenth and Market. Call at my office and see certificates, 1622 PINE Street, Philadelphia. my21-4t*

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT KROMER IS still at No. 403 CHESTNUT Street, where you can find a complete assortment of PERFUMERIES, FANCY GOODS, and PATENT MEDICINES. In the way of Patent Medicines, Kromer cannot be surpassed; always has a full assortment of everything in the line. Polite and gentlemanly clerks; and no person can visit his model establishment and leave dissatisfied.

Upham's Hair Dye, prepared by John J. Kromer, price 50 cents a box. Boxes larger and neater than any dye that sells for $1 my18-6t

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.

In Longfellow's Poem Hiawatha was adjudged to have conferred the greatest boon on his tribe because he brought to its notice corn. Every one will admit that our preparation is worthy of its name, for the benefits it confers when it is known.

WHAT THE HIAWATHA DOES.

It restores faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another, thus giving the hair a perfect life appearance, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use. It makes harsh hair soft and silky, stops its falling out, cleanses it and the scalp from all impurities, is as readily applied and wiped from the skin as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

The proprietors of the Hiawatha published the following challenge to test in the New York dailies three weeks, which

WAS NEVER ACCEPTED:

Let some well known and disinterested persons appoint one to the proprietor of each preparation for the hair to bring up the color. Every proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person nothing else during the test. A certificate of the result to be widely published at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors. Sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
mh19-1y 10 University Place, New York.

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to order warranted satisfactory. Our ONE-PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to. All are thereby treated alike.
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STEINWAY & SONS,
PIANOS. PIANOS.
For sale only at
BLASIUS BROS.,
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STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S PIANOS.
CABINET
STECK & CO.'S ORGANS. PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
SEVENTH and CHESTNUT.

THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.
"OAK HALL."
Best-class goods and moderate prices.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
Custom Department (to make to order) No. 1 S. Sixth st.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, AND BEST.
Salesrooms, 704 CHESTNUT Street, above Seventh.

MARRIED.

HUGHES—MORGAN.—May 17, by Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D., Rev. L. B. Hughes, of the Philadelphia Conference, to Miss Emily B., daughter of Mr. David Morgan, Esq., of Morgantown, Pa.

CAMPBELL—ROBINS.—On Saturday morning, 21st inst., in St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. James W. Robins, Augustine S. Campbell, of New York, and Isabel, daughter of Thomas Robins, of this city.

DIED.

COLLINS.—On the 21st inst., Philip Gold, son of T. K. and Mary Ann Collins, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, northwest corner of Nineteenth and Green streets, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery. **

JOHNSTON.—On the 21st instant, James S. Johnston, late captain 88th Regiment P. V., Company E.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 1019 Spring Garden street, on Tuesday afternoon, 24th instant, at 2 o'clock. **

YARD.—On the 21st inst., Mrs Emeline F. Yard, wife of Edmund S. Yard, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 209 Spruce street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to M. E. Union Cemetery. ***

FAY.—On the morning of the 21st inst., Mary Catharine, wife of Charles M. Fay.

Funeral from 2024 Mount Vernon street, Tuesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited without further notice. [Boston papers please copy.] **

DONNEL.—At the residence of his mother, Sunbury, Pa., on the morning of May 19, Henry Donnel, only son of the late Hon. Charles G. Donnel. ***

CLARKE.—On the 20th inst., Caleb F. Clarke, Jr., in the 28th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, J. C. Betticher, No. 1623 Wallace street, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

JONES.—Of wounds received May 14th, Thomas Jones, surgeon 5th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1313 South Broad street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

McCOY.—On the 20th instant, Mr. John McCoy, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 442 North Fifth street, on Tuesday morning (24th inst.), at 8 o'clock. Services and interment at St. Mary's Church. **

Weekly Report of Interments.

HEALTH OFFICE, May 21, 1864.

Deaths and Interments in the City of Philadelphia, from the 14th to the 21st May, 1864.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Adults.	Child'n.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Adults.	Child'n.
Asthma	1		Fever, Congestive	1	3
Abscess	2		" Malignant	2	2
Amputation	1		" Puerperal	1	
Apoplexy		1	" Spotted	1	5
Boil		1	" Scarlet		2
Casualties	3		" Typhus Mal.	1	7
Croup		8	" Typhoid	5	3
Congestion, Brain	5	7	Hæmorrhage	1	1
" Lungs	4	1	Inflammation Brain	1	7
Cholera Infantum		4	" Bronchi	5	6
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis		7	" Heart		1
Consumption, Lungs	36	3	" Liver	1	
Convulsions		11	" Lungs	3	5
Diptheria	1	4	" Peritoneum	1	
Diarrhœa	3	2	" St. & Bowels	4	6
Dropsy	2	3	" Uterus	1	
" of Abdominal	1		Insanity	1	
" of Brain		4	Intemperance	1	
" of Chest	3		Jaundice		4
" of Heart		1	Marasmus	1	7
Disease of Brain		2	Measles		5
" Heart	7	2	Old Age	5	
" Chest		1	Palsy	2	
" Kidneys	2		Pyemia	1	
" Liver	1		Scrofula		1
Drowned	2	2	Small-Pox		3
Dysentery	1	1	Still-born		2
Debility	1	7	Teething		1
Effusion on Brain		3	Unknown	1	4
Epilepsy	2		Wounds—Gun Shot	1	
Erysipelas	2	3	Total	122	157
Empyema	1				

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE—

Under 1 year	51	From 40 to 50	22
From 1 to 2	26	" 50 to 60	6
" 2 to 5	41	" 60 to 70	15
" 5 to 10	19	" 70 to 80	7
" 10 to 15	10	" 80 to 90	6
" 15 to 20	10	" 90 to 100	1
" 20 to 30	38	" 100 to 110	1
" 30 to 40	27		
Total			272

WARDS.		WARDS.		WARDS.	
First	17	Tenth	4	Nineteenth	16
Second	16	Eleventh	11	Twentieth	16
Third	10	Twelfth	5	Twenty-first	5
Fourth	14	Thirteenth	11	Twenty-second	7
Fifth	13	Fourteenth	10	Twenty-third	6
Sixth	4	Fifteenth	8	Twenty-fourth	24
Seventh	21	Sixteenth	8	Twenty-fifth	4
Eighth	7	Seventeenth	9	Unknown	12
Ninth	12	Eighteenth	11		
Total					272
Deduct deaths from the country					12
Net deaths in the city					257

NATIVITY.—United States, 229; Foreign, 52; Unknown, 8; Almshouse, 10; People of Color, 19; from the country, 12.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1863 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending May 23d, 1863, was 223.
Week ending May 14th, 1864, was 329.
Males, 143; Females, 136; Boys, 78; Girls, 78.
Deaths and interments of soldiers, 16.

By order of the Board of Health,
GEORGE E. CHAMBERS, Registrar.

BESSON & SON HAVE JUST OPENED
Black Camels' Hair Barege Long Shawls.
" Barege Square Shawls.
" Grenadine Barege Square Shawls.
" Silk Grenadine Square Shawls.
" Mousseline de Laine Square Shawls.
White and Black Shepherd Plaid Mohairs, 37½c.
" " " " Valencias, at 62½, 75c, 87½c, $1, and $1.25 a yard.
White and Black Striped Skirting, 75c.
Black neat Check Bareges, 87½c.
my10 MOURNING STORE, No. 918 CHESTNUT Street.