in New York.

The Press FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous commupleations. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different illitary and naval departments. When used, it

The President and the Platform. The committee appointed by the National Union Convention yesterday formally announced to the President his renomination, and in a few days his letter of acceptnnce will be published. In this document, no doubt, the President will use so excellent an opportunity of reaffirming with greater emphasis the principles of the platform, and conclusively showing the true radical spirit of the Union party. No one can so well answer the charges that the Union party is more conservative than the Cleveland faction impressively as the President. Each word he utters in accepting this nomination will be weighed by the whole country, and his letter, if it be more than a formal answer, will be, we trust, a

full declaration of principles. In his reply to ex-Governor DENNISON, Chairman of the Committee, Mr. LINCOLN, with characteristic prudence and candor, reserved his formal acceptance of the nomination until he had carefully examined the principles which are offered with it; yet he did not omit to approve at once, and with carnestness, the resolution of so amending the Constitution as to prohibit slavery. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. LINcoun believes that the principles declared by the Convention to be the only principles upon which we can henceforth exist as a nation, and we could have no stronger assurance of our success in the campaign than the fact that we enter it with a tho roughly radical creed, a thoroughly radical

Copperhead Courtesy. The World is one of the most persistent advocates of newspaper courtesy in the country. It takes pride in its deportment. It is not given to harsh phrases. It preaches courtesy, and yet, in an editorial on the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, we have such phrases as these: "A rail-splitting buffoon and a boorish tailor, both from the backwoods, both growing up in uncouth ignorance." "The tail does not shame the head, nor the head the tail." "The country is asked to consider the claims of two ignorant, boorish, third-rate backwoods lawyers." Let it be remembered that the World is speaking of the President of the United States, and of a gentleman who, until this rebellion destroyed partisanship, was an honored member of the Democratic party. The editor of the World professes to be a

gentleman. Some of his friends in this city are about to give him a gold watch, in appreciation of his many virtues as a "gentleman and a patriot." We submit that he does not increase that appreciation by speaking thus of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, and one of our most honored sons. No party license, no devotion to organization, no amount of partisanship, can justify this manner of attacking a political opponent. ABRAHAM LINCOLN may be a railsplitting buffoon, but the great Douglas when they travelled Illinois together. Andrew Johnson may be a "boorish tailor," but in the Senate of the United States he was the peer of JEF-FERSON DAVIS. This sort of warfare we must apologize for noticing. Does the World intend to carry on its campaign in that style? Are we to have this coarse, malignant partisanship until November? We shall leave this writer a monopoly of his phrases, for no decent journalist will care to enter a controversy which is opened by an assault as cruel, brutal, and uncalled

for as this last assault of the World. Sala on the Fort Pillow Massacre. Mr. SALA, the American Special Corres. pondent of the London Daily Telegraph, having returned from his flying visit to Mexico, where, far from his particular mission being acknowledged and honored, he was looked upon as a spy, has written a letter from New York, dated May 7th, which was published in London on the 21st. In this epistle, as in most of its predecessors, there is more verbiage than thought, rhodomontade than fact. He speculates upon the then expected successes of GRANT, the then invisibility of LEE, and the presumed intention of the Rebels, to let Richmond "slide," in order that LEE might "retreat into North Carolina," adding "a design even of a skillful divergence to the West and a sudden attack on Cincinnati is imputed to him," which will be very new intelligence here. Morcover, Mr. SALA says that the event of General Grant's superior strategy gaining him a bloodless victory, and LEE's whole army being "cut off, surrounded, and captured, would be hardly satisfactory to those fierce politicians who desire to see the Fort Pillow slaughter avenged by the refusal of quarter to the Confederates in Virginia." Mr. Sala greatly mistakes the character of the Unionists, who, however "ficrce" in politics, are not deficient in the gentle humanities of life. As to the massacre at Fort Pillow, where, he admits, "'no quarter' was the war-cry of the Confederates, who put three hundred negroes to death in cold blood," Mr. SALA says, in the spirit of an Old Bailey lawyer. trying to pick a hole in the indictment: "I assume the slaughter; but was their blood cold? May not this awful battue have been carried on by men infuriated by the resistance of their enemies?" and he quotes a labored defence of the murderers, put out by certain persons of Southern sympathies in New York, with whom he conversed to this effect: "Our men," they say, "came in flushed and savage with fighting; found the niggers, and killed all they found. The officers did what they could to stop the slaughter. General Forrest even blew out the brains of one of his own men to save a negro's life, but these efforts were of no avail, and historian. Mr. Benson J. Lossing contributes a few the Confederates were for a time as uncontrolable as the British at Badajos and St. Sebastian, as the French at Seville. How many hundreds were slain by the Prussians in the sauve que peut after Waterloo? How many by the Duke of Cumberland's troops in the rout after Culloden? Our men's blood was up. They behaved like demons, if you will, but nothing could stop them. They were Southerners. They came from that South where for years it has been the law of the land that, for a black man to raise his hand, be it so much as his little finger, against a white, is a crime punishable by death. The law may have been a cruel and wicked one; but they were born under it. They found their former bondsmen in arms against them, and they put them to

the sword." The italics in one of the above sentences are Mr. SALA's own, and we only regret that, accomplished writer as he is, and gentleman though he is reported to be, he allows'the argument to pass without denouncing it as inhuman and unchristian. The massacre at Cawnpore, perpetrated by heathen Sepoys, is a trifle compared with the massacre of the negroes at Fort Pillow, by men who, at least, profess to be Christians. History will strongly mark the difference of degree in these bloody crimes.

THE New York Tribune accepts the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, and announces its intention to support him. While doing this, it criticises his Administration very frankly, and says it would have preferred another man. The Evening Post is very severe upon the nomination, and does not commit itself to Mr. Lincoln's support.

A WRITER in the Tribune says: "All men who ever lived were lovers of liberty for themselves. TARQUIN, GESLER. CHARLES II., LAND, PHILIP II., ALVA, LOUIS XIV., GEORGE III., Dr. Sam Johnson," etc., etc. Will some historical student give us a reason for thus placing the not following the above injur name of poor Dr. Johnson in the list with TARQUIN and GESLER?

General Butler and the Newspapers. General BUTLER will never please the Copperheads. They abuse him in the first place, and then abuse him for not patienty submitting to their calumnies. Here is an example of the way in which he is treated:

treated:

"But during the past menth Butler has repeatedly written to the public journals over his own signature, which is something no high officer with a proper sense of self-respect would over 40. Ito has written to the Express respecting some reports about his brother's will; to the Exening Post to defend his shaky military reputation, and lately he has had the bad taste to address Senator Garrett Davis, because the latter proposed an investigation into the very serious charges made against him by Governor Peirpont, of Virginia. Who ever heard of Generals RicClellan, Grant, Meade, Thomas, Innecek, or any other educated officer, dighting their battles in the newspapers to vindicate their reputation in the field?"

Why should not Gen. Butler write to Why should not Gen. BUTLER write to he newspapers? They denounce him in he most malignant way. They slander his lead brother, and respect not the most sacred feelings of his nature. Because he is in the field must be submit to calumnies? And as to the "bad taste" of addressing Mr. Senator DAVIS, we submit that his letter was in good taste, and the Scuator, in a recent speech, spoke the same opinion. If

munications from Gen. Burner, let them be more careful of the statements they make about him. Our fair friends of the Fair have had so much trouble, so much worriment and tribulation of spirit, that they will enjoy this pretty compliment from the New York Evening Post:

hese newspapers do not desire any com-

Evening Post:

"As a citizen of New York, I might wish that Philadelphia should be second to her in all good deeds, as she is in most; but in her Santiary Fair sho is first. Justice must be done though the heavens fall. This exhibition, in detail and in toto, far exceeds that of our great metropolis. It is better planned, more tastefully decorated, and infinitely better arranged. The grand Gothic nave that divides it in the middle is the most imposing roof under the stars on this continent. The trellised arches which support it define the perspective from either end with rare effect, while the decorations in all colors, assisted by the branches of trees, roofed in at intervals, make up, by gastlight especially, a scene of fable-like magnificence. The side avenues are on a smaller scale, but, as parts of the whole, in excellent proportion and faultless taste. I am told that the extent of a walk through all is two-and-a-half miles. Think of that! Two-and-a-half miles of American flag, fevergreen, ondless variety of rosesevery purchasable article under the sun for use, ornament, or gratification—and a double row (five miles) of beautiful, smiling, elegantly-dressed ladles. Need I say another word to bring a stream as long of lookers and buyers here from New York ?"

THE CHOICE of the Hon. HENRY J. RAY-MOND, of New York, as Chairman of the National Committee of the Union party, is a wise one. Mr. RAYMOND is one of the most accomplished journalists in the country, and a politician of rare prudence and integrity. He will make a splendid cam-

Art Literature for the Great Fair. Edward Lear's "Book of Nonsense," republished here, last year, by Mr. W. H. Hazard, then of Chestnut street, made as much laughter, in its way, as any amusing brochure of pen and pencil in later times. Mr. Lear, who therein produced very absurd rhymes, illustrated by very grotesque outlines of figures, is the friend of Alfred Tennyson, who Greek scholars in England, is a great traveller and an excellent landscape-painter, and has contributed largely to periodical literature. His "Book of contains one hundred and thirteen gro tesque drawings and the same number of absurd rhymes, in which the character of the principal peronage was usually conveyed in an adjective of the author's own invention, dovetailed into the last line. Thus, under the portrait of a lady with cork-screv curls projecting over all parts of her head, and with her body covered in a sack, (not a sacque, Mr. Com positor,) ornamented with black spots, ran the

There was a young person of Crete, Whose toilette was far from complet Whose tonette was far from complete; She dressed in a sack, Spickle-speckled with black, 'That ombilierous person of Crete,'' ve all, Mr. Lear devoted himself to the ridiente of bad rhymes, which are far too prevalent, not merely among the Cockney poetlings of England, but among American versifiers, who ought to

know better. For example, he has-There was a young person of Smyrna,
Whose grandmother threatened to burn her. He talks of a young lady of Portugul, "whose ideas ere excessively nautical;" of a man of Moldavia, who had the most curious behavior;" of another from Columbia, "who was thirsty, and called out for some beer;" of "a female from Dorking, who went out a walking;" he makes Ischia rhyme with friskier Apulia with peculiar, North with broth, Lucca with forsook her, Jamaica with Quaker, after the fashion of Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and such mere rhyme Imitations of "The Book of Nonsense" speedily

sprung up with mushroom-like rapidity of growth everal in London; one, called "The Book of Bubbles." in New York, which strikes us as being of London origin. But here, among us, as a contribution to the Fair, is "The New Book of Nonsense," got up w Messrs, Ashmead & Evans, 724 Chestnut street the designs executed by some of our best artists, the nbiects and the rhymes wholly new, and all got up within four weeks. The edition is limited to fift hundred copies, at \$2 each, and Ashmead & Evans will present the whole gross receipts of the sale to the Ladies' Committee for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair. The work, which is handsomely bound in ilt cloth, can be obtained only at the Fair, and in The drawings, engraved on wood, are generally late 15, (The Miser at the Fair,) are indeed in the nanner of Richard Doyle's well-known drawingsone specimen of which is the weekly title of Punch. ture, plate 11, The Young Lady with Bows: 16. ous, and o'er grown bulk" of the Quebec damsel, "who dressed very low in the neck," and is what Sam Weller would call "a regular stunner;" 19. The Fair at the Fair, selling the book; 23, the exquisitely-graceful figure of the "Young person from Maine; 31, The Yale student meeting his parents; 49, The German tenor and his female admirers, and 52, The Artist. It would have been as well, considering whence the subjects came, if plates 14 and 40 had been omitted, and plate 25 is in bad taste in a work not sectarian.

Two-thirds of the subjects are executed, with great pirit, in Mr. Lear's grotesque outline manner, and will hear comparison with most of his productionsnot invariably so. Mr. Lear always preserved the ythm, especially in his closing line, whereas here, imes needlessly prolonged by two or three extra syllables, which, so to speak, "throw it out of gear." There was a young lady who said, 'I seldom wear hair on my head; I carry my locks about in a box, For such is the fashion,' she said,'

is lively, satirical, and in complete rythm; but others are less so. "The New Book of Nonsense" is extremely amusing, however, and every copy eught to be disposed of. The whole edition is a gift to the Sanitary Fair, and must have caused an outlay of several hundred dollars to the liberal and thriving firm-Ashmead & Evans-who got it up and, with equal gallantry and charity, literally gave

The Fair Journal. Two numbers of Our Daily Fare are, thus far, in irculation, and we need not say that its popularity has been instant and universal. In paper and print it is admirable, and it boasts the attraction of a clever head-piece, designed by Mr. Licland. The articles are all variously readable, and all are more gems of the number before us are poems of our own and one or two by Dr. Holmes-quite as good as simi-Fair Movement in the Loyal States" is a half-his-Charles J. Stille, and will be valuable to the future antiquarian letters about Washington and General Schuyler, and Dr. Francis Lieber gives an interest-ing reminiscence of Calhoun. The minor articles give us the gossip of the Fair, drollerles from the camp, anecdotes, Fair conundrums, facetim, &c., in the old style of "editor's tables.", Possibly there is bers; but this may be deemed hypercritical. Out Daily Fare will become even more interesting as it progresses, and its present size is hardly large enough, we fear, for all the good things i has in store. As a specimen of publication, the Fair Journal reflects great credit upon the good taste of its publisher, Mr. Childs, (who has assisted Ringwalt & Brown, and its corps of amateur editors. a company of ladies and gentlemen who have had shall give full notice of the new Fair paper at an

The Rebellion as a Tragedy.

[Extract from a private letter.] NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 5 "'By St. Paul, the work goes bravely on ' in Vir ginia, and I hope soon the thunder of Sherman's great rebellion, and then we may well call it a tragedy in four acts, performed on the stage of life, with an unequalled cast and appointments. It has drawn well, and although the stockholders will leso w the moral effect will be great, and posterity will reap the reward. I heartily wish the last act would come to an end, the curtain fall, and we seek our beds. It is too long, and I am getting sleepy Besides, the dialogues are not always good; want pruning very much. Some of the actors, too, mur-der their parts in a terrible manner, and create nothing but disgust and confusion. Others are too loodthirsty, and think they must kill all the time, or they won't do justice to their characters. Some are too slow; trail along with great flourishes, and just as you expect something very brilliant, they utterly fall, retreat from the stage, and seek the green-room to recover themselves, meantime giving vent to loud complaints against the manager for re fusing them assistance. And so it will go, until the great play is played out, the lights extinguished and the actors scattered.

THE Chairman of the Committee on Fine Arts of the Central Fair begs us to say that the Catalogue of the Grand Collection of Pictures, now on exhibi tion, will be roady in a day or two, it having been unavoidably delayed, in consequence of the large number of pictures. We are also asked to say that it is strictly forbidden to touch the works of Art, or point canes, umbrellas, or parcels towards them Thoughtless people may do irreparable damage by ARRIVAL .- Hon. Thomas Corwin arrived in this

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. Newspaper Correspondent Drummed Out.

DISMISSAL OF AN OFFICER. THE FIGHT OF JUNE ISL IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

ITHDRAWAL OF THE REBEL FORCES TO REINFORCE LEE. DEFEAT OF THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

CORRESPONDENT DRUMMED OUT OF CAMP. WASHINGTON, June 9 .- The following orders have just been issued from hendquarters, and are published for the benefit of all concerned: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAG, June 7, 1884. GENERAL ORDER.

Edward Cropsey, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, having published in that journal of the 2d inst. a libelous statement on the Commanding General of the army, calculated to impair the confidence of the army in their commanding officer, and which statement the said Cropsey now acknowledges to have been false, and to have been based on some idle camp rumor, it is hereby ordered that he be arrested, paraded through the lines of the army, with a placard marked "Libelor of the Press," and that he be then put without the lines, and not permitted to return.

The Provest Marshal General will see that this order is promptly executed.

The Commanding General trusts that this example will deter others from committing like offences, and hetnices this occasion to notify the representatives of the public press, that whilst he is ready at all times to extend to them every fneility for acquiring facts, and giving direulation to the truth, he will not hesitate to punish with the utmost rigor all instances like the above, where individuals take advantage of the privilege accorded them to eleculate falsehoods, and thus impair the confidence which the public and the army should have in their generals and other officers.

By command of Major General Meade.

AN OPPICER DISMISSED. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 7, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 152.

[ENTRACT.] Lient, Colonel N. C. Murphy, of the oth New York Volunteers, having on the 25th ult. esumed, to send a flag of truce to the enemy; as without any authority whatever, is hereby dismorably dismissed from the military service of the property of the Promited States. Subject to the approval of the Pre ident.
By command of Major General Meade.
S. Williams, A. A. Gon. GENERAL HUNTER'S COMMAND. GENERAL HUNTER'S COMMAND.

HARRISONSHURG, SHENANDOAH VALLEY, June 2.—Yesterday afternoon the enemy attempted to check our advance by making a stand at a creek situated at a point four miles from this place. Small arms, with artillery, were used on both sides. For a short time the affair was quite spirited. We eventually drove the enemy back, crossed the creek, and moved on to this place. One section of Mc-Olenahan's battery is reported to have been opposed to us. In falling back the enemy destroyed the bridge-over North river, near Mount Crawford. Our march will necessarily be delayed until we reour march will necessarily be delayed until we re There is every indication that we can take Staun-

By command of Major General Meade.
S. Williams, A. A. G.

n without experiencing much of an engagement. General Averill is reported to be at or near Jack-Virginia Central Railroad. He is stated to be proressing finely. We have authentic information that, in withdrawing his division, Breckinridge took with him to Lee all regular rebel forces in the valley except Imboovest guard of regular troops at Staunton. Militia res were manning the fortifications... The rebels we from eight to ten pieces of artillery in position. Staunton. It is light, intended for field service. Since this on Sunday last, Gen. Hunter occupied

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. A REBEL RAID IN KENTUCKY.

Part of Morgan's Cavalry Reported at Paris THE REBELS ONLY THIRTY MILE FROM CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE, June 9 .- About seven hundred rebel cavalry, supposed to be part of John Morgan's force, entered Paris, Ky., last night without resist-CINCINNATI, June 9.—The rebels are now at Falmouth, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, and at Williamstown on the turnpike, thirty miles from Lexington, and another approaching from Rich-

The rebels are also reported between Crab Orhouse and water station at Cynthiana, vesterday, and now have possession of Paris, Cynthia Georgetown and Williamstown.

CATASTROPHE ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

THE STEAMER BERKSHIRE BURNED.

FORTY OR FIFTY LIVES LOST RONDOUT, N. Y., June 9.—The steamer Berkhire, running between Hudson and New York, and elonging to the Hudson Steamboat Company, was lestroyed by fire last night, at Esop's Island, eight miles below this place. She was going down to New York. The fire originated from an explosion of a lamp in the oil room. The loss of life cannot yet be correctly ascertained, but it is thought that at least forty persons perished, most of them being burned to death in their state-rooms. The New York Evening Post, of yesterday, gives e following particulars: The Berkshire started from Hudson between five The Berkshire started from Hudson between five and six o'clock last evening, with a large passenger list, said by persons on board, who were saved, to have numbered quite two hundred persons.

When the fire broke out, nearly all the passengers had retired to their rooms or berths, and were either asleep or preparing to rest for the night when the alarm was given.

A few persons who had not retired, gave all the early warnings. It does not appear that there was any general shout or cry of fire.

The fire caught, at about ten o'clock, in some bales of hay, which were pucked in huge piles near the bow of the steamer.

the bow of the steamer.

The wind was blowing from the South, and the flames were rapidly carried along the main or middle deck, extending so quickly and so fiercely that little if any opportunity was given to extinguish them. It had been determined, apparently, to give no general alarm; and even those persons who had friends on board, and who themselves were making efforts to escape, hurried to the berths or staterooms to rouse their friends, but warned them to make as little noise or disturbance as possible.

It seems that the expectation of the officers was

The effort on the part of some persons on board to prevent any confusion was probably a most disastrous mistake. Many individuals are known to have been below, whence others had just escaped with their lives from the suffocating smoke.

It soon became evident that no efforts could save the vessel, and she was headed for the shore.

The women and children on board comprised about one-third the passengers. These were assisted, as far as practicable, by their immediate friends and other persons. other persons.

The boat ran ashore with most of her passengers yet on board. She lay with her bow in two or three The boat ran ashoro with most of her passengers yet on board. She lay with her bow in two or three feet of water, so that, probably, half the passengers escaped by jumping into the water and wading or swimming ashoro.

A considerable portion, however, had been driven to the stern by the extreme heat, and that end of the boat was still in deep water.

Persons who could swim gained the shore, but many could not help themselves, and floated down with the tide. One individual among this number counted thirty or forty, among them some women, one of whom had lost three children, who were either burned or drowned.

Some of the party who were thus floating down the river disappeared, while others were rescued by boats which came from a schooner that hove in sight, and also from the steamer James Baldwin. A considerable majority of the passengers are un-subtedly safe. Probably the number lost—more passengers state that probably no one es-from the ladies' cabin. It is thought that

caped from the ladies' cabin. It is thought that about forty were lost, perhaps more, as only seventy or eighty are known to have escaped. The passen-gers were mostly from Hudson and Catskill. The iver is being dragged, and the wreck searched fo Joel Beam, of Hyde Park, had his leg broken, and Andrew Loper probably fatally injured, by the fall of the smoke-stack, this morning.

The boat was valued at \$200,000, and was fully in-POUGHKEEPSIE, June 9.—The following persons are known to have been lost by the burning of the stenmer Berkshire : The wife and two children of Capt. Bullet, of

Three children of Mrs. Hanford, of Davenport, Delaware county. county, and daughter. Julia O. Sullivan, of Bloomingdale. Erishee and Jackson, colored waiters. Miss Hollenbeck, missing. Wm. Coon, one of the erew, missing. Eight bodies have been found so far; some of ther

ere identified.

CALIFORNIA. ARRIVAL OF TREASURE—THE RENOMINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN - UNION CONGRESSMEN ELECTED IN OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, June S.—The steamer Constitution, from Havana, has arrived.

The steamer Oregon, from the Northern coast, also arrived to-day with \$22,000 in treasure from Oregon, and \$60,000 from British Columbia.

The markets nominally are quiet but sensitive. There is more doing in refined sugars.

Proparations have been made to fire a salute the moment the telegraph brings news of President Lincoln's renomination.

The recent nomination. mment on the part of the California press. The Oregon State election for Congressmen result-

ed in largely-increased Union majorities. The Christian Commission BRIDGETON, N. J., June 9.—A large meeting of behalf of the United States Christian Commission was held here last evening. Addresses by Rev. Dr. 7. H. A. Bomberger, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Castle, of West Philadelphia, and Rev. B. B. Hotchkin, of Hayerford, Pa. 'Collection, \$800. The avails of a grand Strawberry Festival, this evening, will swell the amount to \$1,000. A Ladies' Christian Commission will be organized.

The Paterson Baces. NEW YORK, June 9 .- The races at Paterson, N. T., to-day, were amid rain and mud. The Secquel stakes, two miles, for three year olds, were won by 'Kentucky." Time, 4 min. 2½ sec.
The post-stakes, three-mile heats, were won by "Fleet-wing" in 6 min. 18% sec., beating "Thuner," who came in second, and "Captain Moore" In the race for beaten horses, 1% miles, "Aldebaran" beat "Copeck," "Dora," sister to Tipperary, and "Ben Bruce." Time, 2 min. 22 sec.

The Steamer Caledonia. ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 9.—The steamer Caledoila, from Quebec for Glasgow, was boarded off Cape city last night, and is stopping at the Girard House. Race this morning.

WASHINGTON. THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION.

VISIT OF THE NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE SERENADE BY THE OHIO DELEGATION.

Characteristic and Telling Speeches of Mr. Lincoln

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1864 OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS RENOMINATION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN. At half past two o'clock to-day the committee appointed yesterday by the National Union Conven tion at Baltimere to inform President Lincoln of his nomination by that Convention reached the White House. They were invited into the East Room, where the President was conversing with the members of the delegation who, had previously called upon him. Ex-Governor DENNISON, of Ohio, president of the Convention and chairman of said committee, then addressed the President as follows: MR. PRESIDENT: The National Union Convention, which closed its sittings at Baltimore yesterday, appointed a committee consisting of one from each State, with myself as its chairman, to inform you of your unanimous nomination, by that Convention, for election to the office of President of the United States. Inited States. United States.

That committee, I have the honor of now informing you, is present. On its behalf I have also the honor of presenting you with a copy of the resolutions or platform adopted by that Conyention as expressive of their sense, and of the sense of all the least results of the country who it was a surface. loyal people of the country whom it represents, of the principles and policy that should characterize the administration of the Government in the present

the administration of the Government in the present condition of the country.

I need not say to you, sir, that the Convention, in thus unantinously nominating you for re-election, but gave utterance to the almost universal voice of the loyal people of the country. To doubt of your triumphant election would be little short of abandoning the hope of the final suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the authority of the Government over the insurgent States. Nether the Convention nor those represented by that body en-tertain any doubts as to the final result under your Administration, sustained by that loyel people and by our noble army and gallant navy. Neither did the Convention, nor do this committee, doubt the specify suppression of this most wicked and unpro-voked robellion. A copy of the resolutions was handed to the Pre-I should say, Mr. President, Gov. Dennison added I should say, hit. President, Gov. Donnison added, it would be the pleasure of the committee to communicate to you within a few days, through one of its most accomplished members. Mr. Ourits, of New York, by letter, more at length the circumstances under which you have been placed in nomination for the Presidency.

The President, taking the resolutions from his pocket, where he had placed them, and unfolding the same, said:

Mr. Chardana And Centerrance or the Covenies of the contraction of the Covenies of the contraction of the committee of the contraction of the committee of the contraction of

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COM MITTEE: I will neither conceal my gratification nor restrain the expression of my gratifude that the Union people, through their Convention, in the continued effort to save and advance the nation, continued effort to save and advance the nation, have deemed me not unworthy to remain in my present position. I know no reason to doubt that I shall accept the nomination tendered; and yet, perhaps, I should not declare definitely before reading and considering what is called the platform. I will say now, however, I approve the declaration in favor of so amending the Constitution as to prohibit slavery throughout the nation. When the people in revolt, with one-hundred days of explicit notice that they could within those days resume their allegiance without overthrowing their institutions, and that they could not resume it alterwards, elect to stand out, such an amendment to the Constitution as now preposed becomes a fitting and necessary conclusion to the final success of the Union cause. Such alone can meet and cover all cavils. We now perceive its importance, and embrace it in the joint names of Liberty and Union Let us labor to give it legal form and practical effect. At the conclusion of the President's speech all of amittee shook him cordially by the hand, and offered their personal congratulations.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE
—SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The members of the National Union League adjourned yesterday from Baltimore to this city, called upon the President this afternoon, and had an interriew in the East room. They were cordially re-The chairman of the delegation spoke to the Pre-MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor of introduc one President: I have the honor of introducing of our representatives from the Union Leagues, and occupratulate you upon your renomination, and assure you that we will not fail, at the polls, to ive you the support that your services in the past or highly deserve. We feel honored in doing this, for we are assured that we are aiding in re-clevating to the proud position of President of the United States one so highly worthy of it, one among not the least of whose claims is, that he was the emanci-

nator of four millions of bondmen. The President replied as follows:
Generalizates: I can only say, in response to the remarks of your chairman, that I am grateful for the renewed confidence which has been accorded to me both by the Convention and by the National League. I am not insensible, at all, to the personal compliment there is in this, yet I do not allow myself to Telieve that any but a small portion of it is to be appropriated as a personal compliment. The Convention and the nation, I am assured, are alike animated by a higher view of the interests of the country for the present and the great future, and that the part I am partitled to appropriate for a compliment is only that part which I may lay hold of as being the opinion of the Convention and of the League that I am not entirely unworthy to be entrusted with the place I have occupied for the last three years. I have not permitted myself, gentlemen, to conclude that I am the best man in the country, but I am reminded in this connection of a story of an old Dutch farmer who remarked the a companion once that it was not best to swop horses when crossing streams. [Laughter and appleause.] The President replied as follows: THE PRESIDENT SERENADED-HE MAKES A SPEECH. The Ohio delegation this evening, accompanied by Professor Alexton's celebrated brass band, vaited upon the President and tendered him a serenade. A large number of persons had assembled at

"Faust," the President made his appearance on the steps of the portice. His appearance elicited three rousing cheers, after which he addressed the sere-GENTLEMEN: I am very much obliged to you for this compilment. I have just been saving, and as I have just said it I will repeat it—the hardest of all speeches is that in response to a screnade. I never know what to say on such occasions. I suppose you have done me this kindness in connection with the action of the Baltimore Convention, which has recently taken place, and with the course of which I am very well satisfied. [Laughter and applause.]

What we want still more than Baltimore Conventions or Presidential elections is success under Gen. Grant. [Ories of "Good!" and applause.] I propose that you constantly bear in mind that the support you owe to the brave officers and soldiers in the field is of the very first importance, and we should therefore lend all our energies to that point. Now, without detaining you any longer, I propose that you help me to close up what I am now saying with three rousing cheers for Gen. Grant and the officers and soldiers under his command."

Three hearty cheers were then given as proposed, the President leading off, and waving his hat with GENTLEMEN: I am very much obliged to you for

in expectation that a seronade would take place.

After the band had performed "Hail to the

the President leading off, and waving his hat with vidual present. nominees of the Convention—"Lincoln and Johnson"-after which the band played an air from the Bohemian Girl, "Happy Moments," from Maritana, and the American overture.

At the conclusion, the assemblage proceeded to the residence of Secretary Chase, where several National airs were performed. The Secretary being absent from the city, the screnaders called upon JAMES C. WHITMORE, Ohio State Agent, and per-

formed several choice pieces. THE BALTIMORE UNION LEAGUE. The following resolutions were passed, on Thursday night, by the Grand Council of the Union League, in session at Baltimore, a copy of which was to-day presented to the President, by the committee appointed for the purpose:

Resolved, That the National Council of the Union
Lengue of America hereby heartily approves and
endorses the nominations-made by the Union National Convention at Baltimore, on the 8th of June,
1804, of Abraham Lincoln for President, and of
Andrew Johnson for Vice President, of the United
States, and as we are bound by our obligations
to do all in our power to elect true and reliable
Union men to all offices, and as the nominees of
said Convention are the only candidates that can
hope to be elected, as loyal men we regard it as
the imperative duty of the members of the Union
Lengue to do all that lies in their power to secure
their election. mittee appointed for the purpose: Resolved, That this Council also earnestly approves and endorses the platform of principles adopted by said Convention.

Resolved, That we will, as individuals and members of the Union League, do all in our power to the conditions.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE. A large number of dologates from the late Balti-more Convention on the paired to the east room of the Executive Mansion, where they were introduced to the President, who gave them a cordial reception. The bill reported by Mr. BRANDAGES to-day, in the House, proposes to like costs a body of direc-tors to be known as the National Railroad Compahy. They are authorized to construct, on a route to be surveyed and designated by a competent engineer appointed by them and approved by the Secretery of the Interior, a railroad running from the city of Washington, through Maryland, Ponnsylvania and New Jersey, to the Hudson river, or to connect with some navigable line to the city of New York.
The corporators may unite and consolidate their stock with any other companies, and it is provided that, to secure the road from any foreign enemy in case of war, the same may cross the rivers Susquehanna and Delaware, at some point above tidewater. The capital stock of the company is \$10,-000,000, and the United States Government is to appoint two of the fifteen directors. No action has yet been taken on the bill.

CONFISCATION CASES.

In fourteen cases prosecuted under the confisca-tion act of July 17, 1862, the United States Court The recent nomination of Fremont excited little yesterday passed decisions of confiscation, and ordered an early sale, after due advertisement, of all right, title, and interest in the estates of the respective owners, for and during their natural lives, ex-cepting one case, in which the proporty was peronal, and the forfeiture therefore absolute. Among these are those of John Letchen, Gover or of Virginia until recently: TRUSTEN POLK, ate Senator from Missouri; WM. T. SMITHSON, of this city; Judge Soanborough, late of the United States Court of Claims, and PRENCH FORREST, ormerly the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and now a rebel commodore. The property of Judge SCARBOROUGH consists of a valuable law library, which comprises an immense umber of volumes for a private study. The personal property of Judge CAMPBELL, late of the U.S. Supreme Court, was confiscated and sold of the U.S. Supreme Court, was constanted and some some months ago. No real estate in his name has been found in the District of Columbia.

In one of the cases passed upon yesterday by the court, an undivided half was libeled as the property of Hon. GRORGE HOUSTON, of Alabama. A quantity of evidence was brought to the notice of the court, however, showing that he has firmly adhered to the Union throughout the trouble. On notion of the District Attorney, the libel was susended indefinitely. THE INTER-CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

The proposed telegraphic communication with

Russia, by way of Behring's Straits, finds many

friends, owing to its commercial and interna-

tional importance. Its strongest advocates are investigation of the entire subject. The hill reported to-day by Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, to facilitate such communication, accompanied by the letter of Secretary SEWARD, is among the evidences of this fact. ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The 9th New York State Militia having served its term of three years, arrived in Washington to-night. under the command of Lieut. Colonel CHALMERS, and will probably leave to-morrow for their homes

THE REDEL PRISONERS. missary General of Prisoners has di rected that all officers and men, except guerillas, now held as prisoners of war in the Old Capitol Prison, be immediately sent to Fort Delaware. The guerillas will be retained at the Old Capitol under strict guard. THE BANKBUPT BILL. The friends of the bankrupt bill feel confident that

they will to-morrow probably effect a reconsideration of the vote by which the bankrupt bill was to-day ejected by one majority. OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION. Representative Washburne, of Illinois, made an adverse report to-day, in the House, on the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking

Gen. E. WARD, of the Committee on Commerce resented the views of the minority, setting forth at ength arguments and data in favor of subsidies for The reports lie on the table for the present. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st Session.

SENATE. THE PROPOSED TELEGRAPH VIA BEHRING'S STRAIT. THE PROPOSED TELEGRAPH VIA BEHRING'S STRAIT.

Mr. CHANDLER reported a bill from the Committee on Commerce to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western coatneats, which grants to Perry MeDonough Collins and his associates the right of way over any unoccapied lands in the United States, with one-quarter section of land for every fifteen miles of telegraph line. It is designed to connect with theiline from the mouth of the Amoor river, through Asiatic Russia, via Bohring's Strait, and down the coast of Russian America. It stipulates that if the line is constructed within five years the Secretary of State shall contract for the use of the line for ten years for the use of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments, the Government paying the sum of \$50,000 per year. The grantees are allowed to run steamers on the Pacific coast for the use of the line.

PUBLIC ROADS IN MIGHIGAN.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to establish certain Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to establish certain wagon, military, and post roads in Michigan, with the amendment recommended by the Committee on Public Lends, which was passed. Lands, Which was passed.

INTERCOURSE WITH STATES IN REBELLION.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Commerce, moved to take up the bill in addition to several acts concerning commercial intercourse between the loyal and disloyal States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abundoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection.

of frands in States declared in insurrection.

A PEACE RESOLUTION OFFERED.

Mr. DAVIS offered a joint resolution to restore peace among the people of the United States, which was read. Direction was made to the reception of the resolution, and the Chair decided that the joint resolution was not In order.

Mr. DAVIS contended that the objections were void, as the resolution had been read by its title.

Mr. JOHNSON said he would vote against both the resolutions, because he thought they were till advised, but nevertheless he thought they should be disposed of. Mr. CONNESS thought the resolutions were insurrectionary, and he was not in favor of taking the vote on their rejection or adoption.

Mr. LANE moved the rejection of the resolutions.

Mr. DAVIS wished the resolutions laid on the table, to which objection was made. or. DAVIS wished the resolutions had on the table, to which objection was made.

Mr. HOWARD said the Chair had decided that the resolutions were not before us, in fact that we had not received the paper. The gentleman from Kentucky had appealed from that decision, and the only question was, whether the decision of the Chair should be sustained. trined.

GRIMES said the bill was before the Senate, living been read, and the motion of the Senator from lining at reject the bill was in order.

DAVIS contended that as his resolutions were red by their title, they were before the Senate.

The decision of the Chair was sustained, and the resolutions were not the contended that as his resolutions. THE COLLECTION OF ABANDONED PROPERTY IN IN-SURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS. The consideration of the bill offered by Mr. Morrill

The consideration of the bill offered by Mr. Morrill was then resumed.

Ar. MORRILL said the general character of the bill was two-fold. The act of March, 1863, provided agents to collect certain property of persons in rebellion. By critical the results and the said commercial intercourse between thought and disloval States was declared to be forbidden. This act simply provided for the appointment of agents, under the direction of the Secretary of the Trassry, who shall collect abandoned and other property in insurrectionary districts. Under the provisions of the law of 1851, the President was authorized to allow commercial intercourse in certain cases. The Committee herefore endeavor, in their bill, to prohibit commercial intercourse between the States and sections which we have declared by the President to be in insurrection and the property which has been declared to be taxable to the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint whose business it shall be to collect all abandoned property which has been declared to be taxable, to be converted to the use and support of the army.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ANOTHER COMMITTER OF ONE PRESENCE.

A message was received from the House, asking for another committee of conference on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. liplomatic appropriation bill.
On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN a committee was appointed to meet that of the House on the subject.

THE FORMER BILL RESUMED. Senate then resumed the consideration of the oill.

Mr. COLLAMER said the difficulty was this, was there
may provision in the bill in case we took Richmond to
the people from starvation? How, under the pro-Mr. COLLAMER said the difficulty was this, was there any provision in the bill in case we took. Rithmond to keep the people from starvation? How, under the provisions of the bill, were we to get along in places we hold before we have effectually and fully crushed the rebellion? The idea of reclaiming any State or any part of a State to allegiance until the inlitary power of the rebellion is subdued is preposterous. The military power of the rebellion must be subdued before we can declare any State in the Union.

Mr. HENDERSON said his people, were very desirous to open up a restricted trade with the people in rebellion, believing that a lawful commerce would do as much towards reclaiming people in rebellion as our armed men. We have either to trade with these reclaimed people, starve them, or feed them at the expense of the commissary department of our marching armies. We hoped no such measure as this would at the present time be adopted, and that, at least, it would not be pressed.

the present time be adopted, and that, at reast, it young not be pressed.

Mr. TEN EYCK said the committee regarded this bill as of the utmost importance, and though he would go for its postponement until such time as was made satisfactory to the Senators, he thought every day it was postponed was doing serious injury to the Union cause. We, under the present system of unrestricted trade, were not only feeding rebels, but supplying them with powder and bullets. He could mention facts which would make every American Senator's bosom tingle with shame. He was afraid that in many quarters our efforts were directed more to trade than to the crushing of the rebellion.

Mr. SAULSBURY would ask whether these acts and things had been done by members of the ruling party.

LIEU OF MILITARY SERVICES—AN AMENDMENT MAKING PUTURE DRAFTS FOR ONE YEAR. The unfinished business of yesterday taking precedence, the bill to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to military duty by reason of the payment of money, came up.

Mr. WILSON withdrew his amendment of yesterday to order to allow Mr. Collamer to introduce amendments which met his approval, and which are as follows:

in order to allow Mr. Collamer to introduce amendments which met his approval, and which are ns follows:

And be it further enacted. That all calls for drafts hereafter made under the act entitled an act for enrollin and calling out the national forces and for other proposes, approved March 3d, 1863, and of any act in addition to or amendment thereof, may be for a term not exceeding one year.

And be it further enacted. That the act shall not extend to or include drafts to be made in any district or sub-division thereof to fill its quota of calls already made and to be completed under the law in force before the passage hereof.

And be it further enacted. That no person drafted on future calls shall be liable to be again drafted until the present carolment shall be exhausted.

And be it further enacted. That the number of men furnished from any district for the service of the United States, beyond and above its quots on calls hereofore made, and the term of service of each man, shall be considered and allowed to said district in calls hereafter to be made. single, and the term of service of each man, shall be censidered and allowed to said district in calls hereafter to be mails.

Mr. BROWN said, if we see fit to draft these men for three years we take the same course as for one year, and the only question was the disposition or indisposition of the person to serve if drafted, which the overnment has nevertaken into consideration, and, he hoped, aever would. He had heard no argument in favor of this decrease of the time of the traft exopt from those who were liable to and dreaded the draft. Mr. RESHITH, of Oregon, said the crists had come when it was necessary for every man to be called position to the defence of the country. He would have been glad to popularize the draft to the people, but the hour had come when there was no other alternative but to resort to stringent measures: to raise troops for such time as was necessary. He thought the commitation clause should be repealed. He had always opposed it, believing that if a man was a solder for the war.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not believe that we could be like the soldler of the South, a solder for the war.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not believe that we could be like during this spring, as the hourable chairman of Military Affairs hoped and expected it would be. This was due to the increased bountles, the authorities say, not withstanding the boasts made that we need men for three years. Thus we were eating out the life blood of the country. He favored the clau e allowing the Frasident to draft men for a term not exceeding one year as an independent proposition.

Mr. LANK, of Indians, said only seven per cent of your men had been brought into your army under your commutation clause. He opposed the arguments of his colleague, that heavy bounties would procure men to fill our armies. He he said that Lee's army was composed mainly of conscripts. He dissented from the position of his colleague, that he even the country should crypeace and accept peace. He did so whother the war lasted one year, five years, or one hundred years.

as it was. These politicians had in a great measure, by creating this impression, interfored with the prosecution of the war.

Mr. HENDRICKS wished to know if it was not a very proper question for the people to ask whether this war was now being waged for the restoration of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. He would sound commissioners to the South whenever a peace although the constitution as it is and the Union as it was. He would sound commissioners to the South whenever a peace although the constitution as it is and the Union and the secured. As a Christian gentleman, he believed his colleague would do likewise. What Union does the present struggle secure? Nothing but the mere carcase of our former Union. He repeated what he had said in Indiana, that in this war we had no right to interfere with the institution of slavery, at the expense of the blood and treasure of the North: If slavery disappears at should be as an incident of the war. Let it perish. In his opinion, however, it was never right to do wrong. In his votes to support the armies he should never support any policy which was subversive of one of the cherished principles of the Constitution. He renewed the question asked yesterday. How many men were there in the field? Before we send more was it not right we should know what had become of those we had sent already. This information certainly was in the possession of the War. Department.

Mr. DOULITTIE tited from the history of Napoleon's campaigns, to show the value of conscripts when placed alongshed of veteran solders. He socuted the idea that Senntors on the Republican side disbelieved in the ultimate success of General Grant, if he was properly supported. This proposition was not urged on any such grounds of despondency. He believed that the time would come when Virginia would be superior to New York in wealth is and population, and he would'say the same of other States.

A MOTION TO ADJOURN REJECTED. A motion was made to adjourn, on which the yeas and nays were called, and the motion was rejected. THE SUBJECT RESUMED—THE FIRST BRANCH OF THE AMENDMENT ADOPTED. Mr. McDOUGALI, said if we had the spirit of our fore-fathers we would have no need to make these endeavors to buy up men to fight our battles, A man who fought for money would not fight at all. The first branch of the amondment was adopted—yeas 29, nays 17, as follows: YEAS. Richardson. Foster, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane (Kansas), Morrill, Powell, Sumuer, Van Winkla,

NAYS. Henderson, Johnson, McDougall, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Teu Eyck, Trumbull Morgan, Nesmith, Pomercy The remaining sections of the amendment were adopted.

An amendment offered by Mr. WILSON, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to apply to the diraft ordered to fill the quoias already made, was discussed, pending which the Senate, at 5.15, adjourned. HOUSE. RAILWAY FROM NEW YORK TO WASHINGTON.
Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, from the select
committee on the subject, reported a bill providing for

the construction of a line of rallway communication between the cities of New York and Washington, and to constitute the same a public highway, military road and postni route. He asked that the bill be printed and requalited to the committee, and trut a day be fixed its consideration, ujuction and a device tion was made to the course proposed, and a device tion was made to the course proposed, and a device followed, during which Mr. BROOKS, of New k, said only a small portion of the select committee read the bill, and that they desired it to be printed, are fully examine its contents.

r. BIRANDEGEE asked Mr. Davis, of Maryland, o had opposed the consideration of the bill, to sugarday when it ought to be taken up.

r. DAVIS declined doing this, considering that the rests of his constituents were involved in the providence of the constituents were involved in the providence was a superior of the selection. interests of an contraction was a posed new road.

Mr. WEBSTER said the committee had instructed its chairman, Mr. Brandegee, to make the motion he did, and nothing more. The bill would not have been reported but for the fact that they desired it to be printed and recommitted. It had never been read and conand recommitted. It has never usen reas and esidered by all of the committee.

Mr. BRANDEGESsid, in reply to his excitable friend (Mr. Webster), who had brought back with him the spirit of the Baitlinore Convention, that he had done exactly what the committee had instructed him to do if the House should refuse to designate a day for the consideration of the bill, he should move that it be put on its passage,
Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, replied that the com-mittee had not authorized the gentleman to take that course.

Mr. BRANDEGREE remarked that the gentleman was going off half-cocked. The House had not yet said whether it will designate a day for the consideration of the bill or not. If the House declined to fix a day they could take the bill out of his hands.

THE BANKRUPT BILL REJECTED. Further proceedings on the subject were prevented b Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, calling up the bank rupt bill, which was yesterday ordered to be engressed. The bankrupt bill was rejected—yeas 64, nays 65. YEAS. for the encouragement of ocean steamship naviga-Farnsworth,

Upson, Van Valkenburg Ward, Washburn (Mass) Brown (Wis) Blandler, Blark, A W Marvin. McIndoe, Miller (N.Y), NAYS. rice, Randall (Pa). Mr. CRAYENS moved to reconsider the vote, and la that motion on the table, pending which question the morning hour expired.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, to insure the more certain enforcement of the law regulating the carrying of passengors in ships and steam vessels, mainly between New York and California. It provides heavy penalties for taking an excess of passengers, \$10,000 for the California lines, and requires all steamers to roceive specie for the Government on such term as are allowed to other carriers.

The bill provides that goods, trunks, carpet-bags, baggago, &c., be searched in the United States as in Europe, and for the increase of revenue inspectors, to the number of sixty, mainly on the Canada frontier, coming nu. the number of sixty, mainly on the Canada frontier, coming up.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, remarked, he supposed the birl was a dire necessity, in conjunction with an almost prohibitory tariff and the internal revenue birl, but when this birl went into operation an American would scarcely know his own country, and generally suppose himself to be in Europe and not in the United States. He asked if the increase of inspectors to the number of sixty was necessary, and what compensation they were to have?

Bir. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, answered they were necessary, and that their compensation would be the same as other inspectors. The bill, he added, was also a necessity of the times.

The bill was then passed.

TRADE ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIERS. The House also passed the Senate bill regulating foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern frentiers. It requires boats, sloops, &c., navigating otherwise than by sea, to be enrolled as other vessels, and nakes them liable to the rules and regulations concerning registered vessels. THE ISSUE OF DUPLICATE BONDS LOST IN THE The House considered the Senate joint resolution repeating the act for the relief of E. F. & Samuel A. Wood, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to them duplicate bonds for the Oregon war debt, amounting to over seven thousand dollars, claimed to be lost in the steamer Goldon Gate. During the debate it was said that these bonds were in the mails that had been recovered, and that several of these bonds had made their appearance.

their appearance.
Mr. HALE, of Pennsylvania, read evidence to show that neither Mr. Wood, of Boston, one of the owners, nor his agent, had ever heard of the recovery of any of these bonds. these bonds. The Government could lose nothing by issuing dupli-cates, as sufficient scenrity was given by the gentlemen

NEW YORK CITY. .

New York, June 8, 1864. CRIMINAL AFFAIRS.

The case of Cooke, the bounty-broker, has at length been disposed of by the general term of the Supreme Court, to which that worthy gentleman ter court is now ordered to proceed with the sen on bail, by Judge Barnard, and out of this action grew the miserable affair between his Honor and the ing left the United States on the day succeeding that upon which he was released on bail." If this is the case, he has gotten off cheaply, \$1,500 being the price which he is to pay for emancipation from the Charles Patterson, kleptomaniac, etc., is to be

ried on Thursday next, upon the charge of burglariously entering a residence in Fifth avenue, an shooting Mr. Wallace, the occupant. He fired at Mrs. Wallace, who was awakening her husband; the shot, however, took effect upon the gentleman, and SECRETARY CHASE IN TOWN. nesday, and established himself at the St. Nicholas

the Bank Loan Committee. It is expected that he will leave town again to-day. "Mr. Chase corrects a statement in relation to the daily expenditures of the Government, and puts it at something in the four." In company with the Collector, he took an xcursion down the bay upon one of the just-com pleted revenue cutters. A VISIT TO MAJOR CUSHMAN.

The subscriber, with much aplomb, executed a Hiant flank movement upon the indefatigable Barnum this morning, and succeeded in penetrating o the green room of the Museum. The result was an interview with Major Pauline Cushman, the great "lion" of the present time. Miss Cushman is a lady of magnificent physique tall, commanding, and graceful. Possessed of one of those calm, self-asserting faces which is masculine without surpassing an actual femininity, with wise disappoints the observer who may have formed her method of expression. All this is somewhat surorising, when we remember the apparently inflexi ole nature of that rule, established by experience which teaches us that to be notable and high-mind-ed is equivalent to being execrably homely and shockingly awkward. Homeliness and eminene are the gemini that walk the world hand in hand. The "Major," having retired from the military service, is about adopting the profession on which she relied previous to the outbreak of the rebellion that of the stage. Her biography will issue from the press-probably that of Derby-in the course of a few days. Meanwhile, the prehensile Barnum olds her upon the Museum boards for the delecta

tion of the public. A couple of highwaymen were arrested yester lay, charged with having robbed one of our promient merchants by force and arms. They went to work according to the best models of the gentlement of the read; stopped the "victim's" carriage upon highway, presented pistols, alarmed John Phomas who sat upon the box, and succeeded in exorting the insignificant sum of fifteen dollars in pa per currency. The whole affair was thoroughly sentional, and novel in its method. One of the rob bers formerly belonged to the famous regiment LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS. elating to the American Slang-uage, its uses and Henry Morford is completing a sea-side no-

vol. which will probably issue from the press of T. 3. Peterson, Philadelphia. Gomez, the inventor of the patent fuse, who wa me time since committed to Fort Lafavette on the charge of having given aid and comfort to the rebels, as been released from custolly after an examination before the United States Commissioner. THE PRICE OF GOLD.

Gold closed firm at 198 this evening. SHIP NEWS. Arrived, ship Eric, from Androssan; brig Harvest Queen, from St. John, P. R.; schr Emily, from New Drieans.

STUART ROBSON'S BENEFIT.-Those who visit he Arch"-and who does not !-will not neglect this evening, when Robson, the comedian, present the most laughable character, independent of Mr. prother professional. The performance will com nence with "Parents and Guardians"-Frank rew as Mons. Tourbillon : Robson as the Fal Bou. To be followed by the "Benicia Boy"-B. B., Mr Robson. After which "One Thousand Milliners Wanted"-Madame Vanderpants, Frank Drew; Miss Smithers, Stuart Robson. Concluding with the fifth act of "Richard III." (seriously)—the doughty loster and Richmond by Drew and Robson. Could anything be more comical !- and who would stay away from such an excellent entertainment? DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW .- Only four more per formances remain, as the season closes on Saturday night. The Great Show has been well attended The trained animals of Mr. Rice are wonderful: they seem to be endowed with something like roaon. The troupe of trained does and monkeys never ail to excite universal shouts of laughter. A mainco will be given on this and to-morrow afternoon, for the especial accommodation of families.

The Keystone Literary Union will hold a public meeting this evening at the Assembly Buildings. An interesting programme is presented, consisting of declamations, addresses, the reading of the society's magazine, and a debate. Tickets may

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS The following deaths were reported at the Medical Director's office yesterday:

Dani. Whitmore, 1st. Massachusetts Artillery, at Brond and Cherry-street Hospital.

Jas. W. Barnhold, Company D, 7th Virginia Regiment, at Satterlee Hospital. GEORGE W. GARRISON WAS elected president of the Salem Banking Company, by the directors, the 2d inst., in place of Calvin Belden, deceased.

e obtained of any of the members.

It may be said that the whole machinery of this reat institution is in good working order, and the hurry and bustle of the first two days have passed away, much to the gratification of the visitors. Considerable attention was paid to the purchase of articles during yesterday. Those who desired gro-series, coal, or any other things for daily household use, were quite free in their purchases. It is proper to say that everything sold at the Fair is at the regular market rate.

The crowd of visitors yesterday was very large, and lost as to their precise geographical position, fro

t was only at times that any of the avenues became emporarily blocked. Persons walking leisurely round from one department to another soon become which stand-point they cannot tell the north from the south, nor the east from the west. It is there-fore difficult for visitors generally to know the precise location of any department which they may specially desire to visit. In order to obviate the difficulty, it is suggested that a small diagram of the general plan of the buildings be printed, for the use of visitors, for which a small sum might be charged, to pay expenses. This arrangement would enable ithe visitor to more readily find any department that may be desired. Mone PRESENTS, ETC.
On the beautiful and well-filled table appropriate

to labor, income, and revenue, we observe a fine marble bust of General Grant; also, a magnificent uniform for the same General, and a suit of clothes for President Lincoln; a vase of wax fruit for Gen Meade, and a vase of skeleton flowers for the President of the United States. These articles are put up for subscription, the necessary papers being at hand to receive signatures and stated amounts of money. In addition to the articles noticed our general report, we may state that two ville, have been received by Mrs. J. W. Forney also a number of bracelets from the Holy Land made of olive wood from Judea and various other sorts of wood peculiar to that country, the gift o Rev. Wm. White Williams: from Mr. Charles Pleasants, of Sunbury, Pa., two boxes of very beau tiful clothing for children; also, from Mrs. A. F Clapp, of Sunbury, articles of the same kind; plate and panel of a carriage used by Wm. Penn-a rare curlosity, contributed by Sarah R. Wainwright of Lower Merion. In order to display the articles sent to the Com mittee on Labor, Income and Revenue, another table has been prepared, in the central part of Union avenue, opposite the entrance to the Wm. Penn Parlor.

HON. S. P. CHASE.

The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, who

ras in New York yesterday, was telegraphed to by Mr. John Welsh, the chairman of the executiv ommittee, to visit the Fair on his return to Washington. The telegram was sent from the Fair ove the American telegraph branch, but up to ten o'clock last evening no answer had been received. THE SWORD CONTEST: At the close of the Fair last evening the vote for

the sword stood : Hancock..... CITY ITEMS.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES lisplayed in the Great Central Fair will afford housands of visitors an opportunity of seeing the reatest mechanical achievement of the age. The great advantages possessed by this celebrated Machine over all others in use are almost too well mown in this community to require reiteration Nevertheless, as there are thousands of person now in the city, and thousands more who are to visit it while the Fair continues, it is well to bear in mind that the warerooms of the Wheeler & Wilson Company are at 704 Chestnut street, above Seventh. Strangers especially will find it a matter of interest in their perambulations to call at 701, and the most sensible thing that they can do is to carry home a "Wheeler & Wilson." Every Machine sold is warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the money will be returned to the purchaser. GREAT STOCK OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS

Among the hundreds who will visit the great Fa'r duting its continuance there will be comparatively few who will leave without investing more or less noney in fashionable Dress Goods, and the place of all others in Philadelphia to do this with the most delightful satisfaction to good taste, and at reasonable prices, is at the popular old house of Messrs. Edwin Hall & Co., No. 26 South Second street. See their extensive appoundement in another column of INTERESTING PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE ALBUM. Mr. F. Gutekunst, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, has just issued, in various sizes, in his usual superior style, photographic pictures of Generals Grant, Meade, Hancock, and other distinguished notables

sented to the Fair by Mr. Gutckunst is one of the the city should not leave without calling at the Gal-STRAWBERRIES SMOTHERED IN CREAM, -Those of our readers who wish to enjoy the luxury of a delicious dish of Strawberries and pure Delaware visit the popular Eastern Market Cheese and Ice

Cream Stand of Mr. W. H. Slocomb, Fifth street, below Market. His supply of fresh-canned fruits is Messrs. Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut street, have just received cases of the exquisite new "Pot Pourri" Turbans for misses and ladies. These are the newest things out for covering the ladies' heads. Their stylish English Walking Hats are also commanding much attention.

ng features of the Great Fair is the display of elegant garments made by Rockhill & Wilson, the proprietors of the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, and presented by them to the Fair. They are splendid suits, being both military and civil, and visitors can have the opportunity of subscribing towards purchasing them from the Fair, and presenting them to President Lincoln, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and Colone

THE FAIR YESTERDAY was again thronged with examined by the fair and curious, there was nothing that elicited more discriminating praise than the celebrated Florence Sewing Machines. The "Bar num Self-Sewer" (one of which is attached to every one of these machines) is also attracting much at tention, and a very capital arrangement it is. The office of the "Florence" is at 600 Chestnut street which seems to have been ascertained by visitor generally, judging from the crowds of customers we there saw. All the "Florence" Machines are sold with a guarantee to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded to the purchaser. DEAFNESS, EVE, EAR, THROAT DISEASES, AND CATRRESTEAD by Dr. Wm. Moschzisker, the only regularly educated oculist and aurist in Philadel

phia. Testimonials from eminent physicians and prominent citizens can be examined at his office 1027 Walnut street. GENTS' Sewed Patent Leather, Glove Kid, and Cloth Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, and Oxford Ties, at Dunbarr's, 116 South Second street, corner Carter street. rowd were summarily dismissed about two o'clock. ecause it was reported that the central arch was ettling. A settling of any kind is always a mo mentous affair. The great settling that will come will be a great time, especially to army contractors. There is no settling day at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s

Clothing Store, under the Continental, because there is no credit system there. PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The nominees of the Baltimore Convention—Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson—will be elected by overwhelming majorities. Whenever the names of these tried and true patriots are named, as much enthusiasm is elicited as is universally excited by that of Granville Stokes, the proprietor of the Great National Union Emporium f fashionable clothing, at No. 609 Chestnut street. D. BARNUM'S "SELF-SEWER," for all Sewing Machines, preserves the eyes, avoids bending, guides the cloth itself, and greatly facilitates the work. No basting. No machine complete without it. Do-nated to, and for sale for all Machines, by the inenter at the SANITARY FAIRS, IN PHILADELPHIA chine office, 630 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and at the Grover & Baker office, 18 Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa. Price \$1.50, with directions, sent by citer, free. D. Barnum, at the Willcox & Gibbs'

Turkey Morocco, Antique, Ivory Mountings, Orna-Hundred Photographs; the largest and best assortment in the city. WM. W. HARDING, No. 326 Chestnut street, below Fourth, south side. GET THE BEST !- THE HOLY BIBLE-HARDING'S EDITIONS.—Family, Pulpit, and Pocket Bibles, in eautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for Photographi ortraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 326 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

Sewing Machine office, 508 Broadway, N. Y.

WINDOW SHADES, UPHOLSTERY, BEDDING, AND CURTAIN STORE.-Fersons who require Window hades will please remember that, notwithstanding Patter has entered largely into the upholstery buacturers and dealers in Window Shades, and that hose who require Shades will do well to select from W. HENRY PATTEN, VERANDAH AWNINGS, if made to fit only of good naterials, must be ordered at W. HENRY PATTENS'. 1408 Chestrut street. Urnolstering.-The proprietors of hotels or public institutions, who require large jobs of up-holstering of any description done in a hurry, can

at any time secure any number of hands, at a very low figure, per contract, at W. HENRY PATTTENS', 1408 Chestnut street DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS .- J. ISABOS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the most success. Testimonials from the most relia ble sources in the city and country can be seen at the office, No. 511 Pine street. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets whatever in his practice. Artificial eyes

inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. No. 511 Pine street. CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, ENLARGED JOINTS, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Drs. Zachacle & Barnett, Surgeon Chiropodists, 931 Chestnut street. Refer to physicians and surgeons of the

SPECIAL NOTICES. DURYEA'S MAIZENA. CERTIFICATES FROM AMERICAN MEDICAL MEN AND CHEMISTS. AND CHEMISTS.

DURYRA'S MAJZENA.—As an article of food under the different modes of preparation specified, it affords man delicate, nourishing, attractive, and polatable disher it is especially adapted to theirse of invalids; its soll billity indicating that it will be easily assimilated be deranged organs, which would reject other forms or vegetable diet, and it may be substituted for rage arrow root, and other such like bodies with advantage A. HAYES, M. D.,

Consulting Chemist, State Assayer. 16 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, July 29, 1879.

N. B.—To protect ourselves and the public against a fraudulent use of our Trade Mark "Maizena," by competing manufacturers, the following scientific xaminations were solicited. W. Dunyea, Esq. -Dear Sir : I have examined th three packages you brought me, and find that the on marked "Pure Corn Starch" consists wholly o "Potato Starch," while "Durges's Refined Maizens, is wholly derived from "Indian Corn," and is quit oure.

I have examined Duryea's "Maizena," and ha a very pure and delicate preparation of the White In dian Corn, suitable for the use of invalids and for your hildren, as well as for family use, in making quick rdeligste pudding. I would recommend your Maizena as a pure an

Some article of food.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.,

State Assayer HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE. HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE. HOVT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE, HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE. In Longfellow's Poem Hiawatha was adjudged nave conferred the greatest boon on his tribe because the brought to its notice corn. Every one will admit that our preparation is worthy of its name, for the beneits it confers when it is known. WHAT THE HIAWATHA DOES. It restores faded and gray hair and whiskers to their criginal 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 imprerities, is as readily applied and wiped from the skin as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes the bad ef

ects of previous use of preparations containing oulph sugar of lead, &c. 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: Lct some well known and disinterested persons ap-point 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 noth also during the test. A certificate of the result to be widely published at the competitors. Sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., Diago. New Yo 10 University Place, New York.

-1863----We respectfully invite your attention to and conside ration of the justly celebrated and reliable remedy for Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Debility, and Prostration. The proprietors are proud to acknowledge the unparalleled uccess which has attended the sale of their valua preparation, known in nearly every portion of the divilized world as the "GOLDEN BITTERS." We risk nothing when we term them a valuable preparation, for they are one of the few articles of the present day which are not a humbug; and we are will ling and able to satisfy any person or persons who will call upon us, that the celebrated "Golden Bitters" are a genuine, long fide hysteric article. It is the wish of the proprietors that the virtue of the article be tested be fore condemning. A decision of their merits by any one who has tried them is worth a million of purchased hogus testimonials. For creating a healthy APPETITE they are invaluable, and are unequalled as a TONIC. They are mild in their action, and operate in giving vigor and strength to the system—not by any change they produce in the solids, but through the medium of the living principle. They are purely VEGETABLE, being composed of Gentian Root, Calamus, Sassafras,

all preserved in Jamaica Rum and Sherry Wine. AA BEVERAGE
they are the most wholesome, invigorating, and palatable stimulant ever offered to the public. And the fact of their being prepared chemically and scientifically precludes the possibility of a bitter, unpleasant taste, common to Bitters renerally offered for sale. We especially recommend them to LADIES, and particularly to those suffering from Debility, Weakness, and Prostration. Half a wine glass of these "Bitters" threa four times a day will produce a remarkable heal change in persons greatly debilitated. The "(Bitters" have been tried and not found wanting. by Druggists, Grovers, &c., throughout the world. Each bottle hears a fac simile of the signature of Hub-bel & Co. GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., Sole Preprietors,

and many other remedial agents of the Vegetable world.

TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES, USI LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. Sold everywhere.

FRENCH, RICHARDS, & CO., TENTH and MAR-KET Streets, Philadelphia, wholesale agents,

STEINWAY & SONS, PIANOS. PIANOS, For sale only at BLASIUS BROS. 1006 CHESTNUT Street. my4-II STECK & Co.'s MASON PLANOS. å HAMLIN'S

my25-wim2m

CABINET STECK & CO., S ORGANS. PIAROS. SEVENTH and CHESTNUT. THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE OF PULLA. "OAK HALL."

Best-class goods at moderate prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets Custom Department (to make to order) No. 1 S. Sixth s WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, AND BEST. Salesrooms, 704 CHESTNUT Street, above Sevent

MARRIED.

REEVES-REX.—On the 9th inst., at Sycamore Farm Mondgemery co., Pa. by the Rev. Henry L. Rey. C. Carroll Reves, of Camden, N. J., to Miss Lizzie S. Rex. of the former place. SHAPLEIGH—LOVED.—On June 7th, 1854, by the Rev. Henry S. Spackman, chaplain U. S. A., Doctor R. B. Shapleigh to Annie. S. Loyd, daughter of the late Wm. Loyd, all of Philadelphia.

HAMLIN.—In West Chester, on the 5th instant, Catharine Hamlin, widow of J. Hamlin, late of Reading, in the 75th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BRIGHTLY.—On Thursday. the 5th inst., of wounds received at the Battle of the Wilderness, on the 6th of May, whilst in command of his regiment, Captain Chas.

H. Brightly, 4th United States Infantry, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence. Harvey street, Germantovn, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 80 clock A. M. to proceed to St. John's Church. to proceed to St. John's Church.

Repulsesod in pace.

REYNOLDS.—On the 9th instant, from a wound received at the Battle of Spottsylvania Court House, on the 17th of May, Joseph C. Reynolds, of Company D. 91st Regiment P. V., son of Jesse and Lydia Reynolds, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the regiment to which he was attached, who are in the city, and his military friends generally, are residence of his parents, No. 1221 Green street, on Sunday aternoon, at four o'clock, to proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery. dence of his parents, No. 1221 Green street, on Sunday atennoon, at four o'clock, to proceed to Mount Moriala Cemetery.

WEBE, —In Burlington, N. J., on the morning of the 7th inst., Annie G., eldest daughter of Susan R. and the late James L. Webb, aged If years and 5 monties.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her teneral, from the residence of her grandmonter, Sarah J. Webb, No. 704 Green street, Phila., Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

ATKINSON.—June 9th, Isaac S. Atkinson, Sr., in the 66th year of his age.

Dun notice will be given of the funeral.

CONINE.—On Thursday morning, 6th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Mary L. Ramborger, Alfred S., only son of William C. and Mary A. Conine, of Battimore, Battimore papers will please copy. 1

MCKEEN.—Killed, at the battle of the Chickahominy, on the 3d instant, Henry Boyd McKeen, colonel of the Sist Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

SMITH.—In Wallace, on the 7th inst., Rev. Wm. Smith, of the Philadelphia Annual Conference.

The friends are particularly invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brothers-in-law R. & J. S. Parker, in Wallace, Chester county, Fa., on Friday, June 10th, at 90 clock A. M., or meet the cars at West Philadelphia station (Pennsylvania Gentral Kallroad) at 5 o'clock P. M. Interment at Mount Morials.

Railroad) at 5 o'clock P. M. Interment at Mount Moriab.

BISBING. June 6th, at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., from wounds received at Spottsylvania,
May 12th, Captain George W. Bisbing, of Company I,
6ist Pennsylvania Volunteers.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
stemen his funeral, from his late residence, Upper Marion township, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o clock,
without further notice.

SPERING.—On the 7th instant, GEORGE W. SPERING, in the 19th year of his age, son of Nathan and
Charlotte Spering.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence
of his parents, No. 650 Chathan street, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

BLACK ALPACAS AND GLOSSY MOHAIRS.
Black Alpacas, all qualities.
Black Alpacas, bombazine finish.
Black Alpacas, very glossy.
Black Bombazines, Lupin's make.
Black Bombazines, for summer wear.
Black English Bombazines.
Black Tamises, Lupin's make.
Black Tamises, Lupin's make.
Black English Crape and Veils.
Black English Crape Collars and Sloeyss.
Black English Crape Collars and Sloeyss.
Black and white Lawys, Ginghams, Chintzes, &c.
Black and white Lawys, Ginghams, Chintzes, &c.
Black and White Lawys, Ginghams, Chintzes, &c. PLACK CRAPE MARETZ, GRENA-D DINES, CHALY.

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Black Silk Challies.

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Black Silk Challies.

Black Silk Challies.

BESSON & SON, Mourning Sorre,

jel0-3t BLACK BAREGE SHAWLS. Black Barges hawls, wool fringes.
Black Barges Shawls, draited, piping, &c.
Black Barges Shawls, draited, piping, &c.
Black Grenadine Barege Shawls, sills fringes,
Black Grenadine Barege Shawls, sills fringes,
Black Grenadine Shawls,
Black Carne Marotz Shawls,
Black Silk Grenadine Shawls,
Black Canel is Hair Barege Long Shawls,
Black Canel is Hair Barege Long Shawls,
Black Cashmere Shawls,
Black Cashmere Shawls,
Black Thibet ie10-3t GLOSSY BLACK SILKS.—JUST RE CEIVED
One case of Lyons Taffetss, 21.75.
25 inches wide Lyons Taffetas, \$1.75.
25 inches wide Lyons Taffetas, \$1.87%.
25 inches wide Lyons Taffetas, \$2.
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